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GREENSBOROUGH,

Saturday Morning, July 20, 1844.

THE IOWA COUNTRY.

Believing that the following extract of a familiar letter from an emigrant to the Territory of Iowa will be perused with interest, we therefore give it space in our paper.

IOWA TERRITORY,

May 11th, 1844.

"I left Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 23d of April; had a prosperous journey of seventeen days, during which I travelled about 400 miles a little north of west from where I started, making a distance between you and myself, according to my computation, of about 1100 miles. I do not know the precise latitude that I am in, but suppose it to be about the 41st degree of North latitude, and 1 of a degree North of where I lived in Indiana. With respect to the quality of this country, you must expect that my observation has been quite limited, having been but a few days in the territory. I have only seen the road leading from Fort Madison, on the Mississippi, where I entered Iowa, to this place, 13 miles west of Tally's ford on the Des Moines river, and a little more than 100 miles from Fort Madison. But so far as my observation has extended I have found Iowa to be a very beautiful, fertile and healthful country, surpassed by very few places in the West, though not equal to the immediate section of country that I left in Indiana in some particulars, though I am of opinion that no country that is as rich as Iowa can be more healthy.

"With respect to commercial facilities, this country can never equal the Wabash valley. There, since the canal has been in operation, they have a choice of a Northern or a Southern market. Here, admitting that the Des Moines will afford a good steamboat navigation (which I doubt) they will be nearly confined to the New Orleans market, which is seldom, if ever so good as that of New York. I say that we will be nearly confined to a Southern market, but we will not be exclusively so, for I have no doubt but that some of the produce of Iowa, will obtain a passage through the Indiana and Ohio rivers and canals to New York, and that some of the eastern manufacturers will arrive here by the same route. Perhaps when Wisconsin river and Green Bay are united by a canal, (and that will be effected ere long,) a large portion of the produce of Iowa may run in that route.

"The first settlement was made here on the 20th of June last: At this time there are five families and six men without families here. There are other settlements on either side within a few miles distance.

"We are about six miles east from lands at present occupied by the Indians.

"There is a post office within about 80 miles from here at Keosauqua the county town of Van Buren county. We are without an organized county, but expect that we shall obtain a post office within about 25 miles from here some time within a year. We also go to mill at this time to the same place, but expect to have mills running amongst us some time this fall.

"In all new settlements nearly, much contention grows out of clashing land claims. At the commencement some difficulty arose between the people of the Hoosier settlement, as this one is called, and one 10 or 12 miles off on that account, but none, as yet, has originated amongst the Hoosiers themselves.

"The Des Moines is a stream of greater magnitude and length than I supposed it to be, before I saw it; it discharges as much water probably as the Wabash, and more than the Illinois, but it is a shallower stream than the former, and abundantly shallower than the latter, and runs with the most rapid current of any river that I have seen in the West. Indeed I do not know that the Yadenkin itself surpasses it in rapidity. It is believed to be from 350 to 400 miles long. There is a place known as the 'rapids,' though I think at no place on the river rocks impede the navigation.

"I have done as others do in respect to laying a claim on a piece of land. The piece that I have selected is hard to surpass in beauty and fertility, even in the West. I think as much as 70 out of the 80 acres that it contains is as level as any Yadenkin bottom that you ever saw, is entirely dry and I have no doubt but that it will with good cultivation, yield 50 bushels of corn to the acre on an average. I fear that it is rather too porous a soil to produce wheat so surely and abundantly; but in order to secure so beautiful a piece of prairie I was compelled to select a lot 14 or 20 miles from the timber that must support it. Not a stick as thick as your finger grows on the prairie. When it will come into market we know not.

"It is believed that Iowa abounds in the minerals of lead, iron, coal and lime. Lime and coal are abundant in this neighborhood, and I have seen some of the richest iron ore here that I ever saw. How extensive the mines may be, none know, as they are unexplored.

"Water power prevails so extensively that it may prove detrimental to the interest of the community; for there is much more power than can be useful, and that may occasion mills in greater numbers to be erected than can be well patronized; and it is that should be a fact none can bestow that expense and attention on them necessary to make the best mills. But the time is not far distant when all that part of the Territory that I have seen will contain a very dense population. Iowa when compared with Indiana, and especially with Illinois, so far as I have seen the Territory, has the advantage with respect to the arrangement and distribution of prairie and timber. The prairies are narrower and the groves more numerous in the Territory than in the States. In fertility I believe some places in Illinois exceeds, though I believe that in average fertility either Indiana or Iowa is equal if not superior to Illinois.

"From the great distance that we are from a post office it may be a week or two before these lines may be mailed; though occasionally our neighbors are obliged to go to mill and that will enable us to communicate with the post office, and we are in hopes of obtaining an office within 25 miles from us within the course of the year; and should we do that it is my intention to endeavor to obtain one in our neighborhood on such conditions as will be a little burdensome to us, but better than no office.

"I presume that there is not a solitary newspaper of any description received within less than 25 miles from here and possibly not nearer than 45 or 50, consequently we can know nothing of what is transpiring around us.

"Some authors have rated the Ohio river and the Mississippi above Missouri of equal magnitude. I have seen either river but once each, and when I saw them Mississippi was at its highest, and Ohio at its lowest stage of water, but if I am not greatly mistaken Mississippi is much the greatest body of water.

"Should any person wish to find this neighborhood, Fort Madison, on the Mississippi, is the proper place to cross, from the East, or South-East, thence to West Point 10 miles, thence to Winchester 25, thence to the old Indian agency 25, thence to Dubuque 6, thence to Brim's Point 12, thence to Benedict's mill 10, thence to Tally's ford, or ferry, on the Des Moines 12, thence to A. May's 13. Note that Red Cedar creek empties into Des Moines about two miles below Tally's ford, and we live on the west fork of said creek.

"Since the above was written we have received nine more persons into our little colony. We now number just 50 souls, to wit: 46 Hoosiers, 3 Pikes, and one native born Hawk-eye. There has been no death in the settlement; nor any serious sickness which was contracted here: one or two colonists last fall by going down Des Moines, and exposing themselves, became dangerously ill; but none who remained in our settlement.

"**Sac and Fox Agency,**

Wap-pel-to county, May 30th.

"On going to seek a post office, I found one here thirty miles nearer than I was apprised of one being to us: you will therefore send here instead of Keosauqua. Be particular to name the county, as letters often go to the New Agency by the mail stage, though there is no office there for other purpose than government business. We have been almost drowned with incessant rains ever since the 18th of April, previous to that time wheat was very fine. It is now injured."

FRESH RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

We make extracts from various exchange papers, giving an account of another fearful riot in Philadelphia. Our space will not permit us to relate all the incidents of the appalling scene:

Friday afternoon, 5th inst., a rumor became current that a car load of muskets had been taken into the Catholic Church St. Philip de Neri, in Queen street, Southwark. A great excitement ensued—a crowd gathered about the Church—Sheriff McMichael was summoned and came to the spot—he and two Aldermen searched the Church for half an hour—found twelve muskets and surrendered them to the volunteer posse, who, in presence of the crowd tried them and found that they were not loaded. A volunteer company under Capt. Hill, was ordered out, and cleared the streets about the Church. Nothing of importance occurred that night.

Saturday the 6th, knots of people continued about the Church, some peacefully, others threatening. In the evening the military were brought out under Major General Patterson, Brigadier General Cadwallader and Col. Pleasanton. During the night 26 persons were arrested for threatening language and defying the authorities.

About two o'clock a large crowd gathered in the street near the military—they were ordered, but refused to disperse. Col. Pleasanton ordered Capt. K. R. Scott to fire on them; but before the Captain repeated the order to his men, the mob had run away.

When the order of "fire" was given, the Hon. Charles Naylor ran into the street and exclaimed, "don't fire!" for which he was arrested and put under guard in the Church.

Gen. Cadwallader dashed into a party of men, ordering them to disperse—a man seized his bridle, and he struck him with his sword—and the Major was struck on the knee with a brick-bat.

The military, except a small body, left duty about 3 o'clock Sunday morning. After that hour the mob took a cannon from the brig Venus, dug up another from the street, and loaded them with spikes, placed them in front of the Church and demanded Mr. Naylor's release. This not being done, they rushed upon the building, broke in the doors and part of the walls, brought Mr. Naylor out and escorted him home, asking him to make a speech; but he urged them to disperse.

This was done, says the Chronicle, on Sunday evening, when there were three military companies in the church.

The mob returned to the church and threatened to destroy it if the Hibernia Greens were not removed from it. Messrs. Levin, Titus and Grover, leading Native Americans, promised them the Greens should leave the church at one o'clock in the day.

They were not removed at that hour, and as the match was about to be applied to the cannon, Mr. Grover jumped astride it, and the mob drew off.

Finally the Greens were removed—the mob attacked them—they dispersed, one of them being nearly killed—another rushed into a house and discharged his musket from the window, wounding a boy.

After various acts of violence and disorder, the mob remained quiet till seven o'clock at night, when a detachment of military under Gen. Cadwallader arrived upon the ground, and proceeded to take up positions for the defence of the church. Cannon were placed so as to command Queen street, east and west, and Second street north and south. Platoons of soldiers were stretched across the streets at Third and Queen, Second and Queen, and around the Commissioners' Hall.

This disposition of force being made Gen. Cadwallader informed Mr. Grover that the military would protect the church, and that the citizens force might be discharged, which was done, the men marching out two and two and mingling quietly with the crowd, but before all had left, the report of fire arms at Second street was heard.—This was occasioned, we believe, so far as the

many contradictory stories can be reconciled with probability, by the crowd pressing on the company of Cadwallader Grays, Capt. R. K. Scott and the City Guards, Captain Hill. Orders were given to the men to force them back, and in doing so, one of the officers encountered a man who refused to retreat, the officer thereupon struck him with his sword, and the blow was returned.

A scuffle then ensued—a brick was thrown from the crowd at the soldiers—and immediately afterward the firing commenced. It seems from all that can be gathered that the crowd were brought to retire by the officers, and their obstinate refusal compelled them to resort to the last means.

The soldiers commenced firing by files, and from thirteen to twenty shots told among the crowd, and at least seven men were killed almost instantly.

This volley caused the dispersion of the crowd, but increased the exasperation of the disaffected to a fearful pitch. A mob gathered in the rear of the Commissioners' Hall, where two or three of the bodies of the slain were carried, and after angry parley, broke into the Hall and took therefrom a considerable number of the muskets, which had been brought from the church and deposited there. They proceeded to Front street, and up Front street to Queen, where they quietly placed the cannon at the middle of the junction of the street, so as to range along Queen street, towards Second, at which latter street a body of military and a six pounder were placed. The darkness favored their operations, and they were undisturbed until they had fired the piece, which was heavily loaded with fragments of iron, that had been hastily collected. At the same time the mob fired with muskets in the same direction from such covered places as they could find, and the fire was immediately answered by a volley from the military, and the discharge of the field piece. The firing on both sides was then kept up at intervals until about 10 o'clock, when it temporarily ceased.

The mob had at that hour two pieces, placed so as to range Queen street, and had also a fifteen pounder, which they could not use, because it was not mounted. The feeling among them seemed to be that of desperation, and threats of the most startling character were very generally used against the military and especially against General Cadwallader.

The military are continually harassed by the mob, and men are said to be lying in wait upon the roofs of houses in the vicinity of the church, ready to fire, whenever an occasion offers. The heaviest discharge of fire arms took place at about half past ten, when two pieces of artillery were fired in quick succession against the military—and instantly followed by a rolling fire of musketry, evidently from a large body of soldiers.—Again a brief pause ensued—only brief, however for the discharges and volleys, both of artillery and musketry, now came thick and fast. The scene in the immediate vicinity was indeed appalling—wives screaming for their husbands, children for their fathers, and all alarmed and terrified in the extreme. Mangled and dead bodies ever and anon borne along, reports of friends or relatives killed, rushes of the crowd from some false or real ground of apprehension—all bore witness to a frightful drama that was in progress.

The National Intelligencer of the 12th instant, says—From Philadelphia we learn that all remained quiet up to midnight of Tuesday. The military force was large, and almost hourly increasing, under the requisition of the Governor, of Monday. In the course of Tuesday between twenty and thirty companies reached the city from some of the counties, so that the Military Headquarters at the Girard Bank building presented quite a warlike appearance. The civil force remained on duty at the church, in the disturbed district, and though a considerable body of the rioters still continued in martial array, it was hoped that no further violent outbreak would take place.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND ITS FLOOD.

From the Cincinnati Daily Chronicle.

The flood of the Mississippi is one of the most remarkable natural phenomena which has occurred for some years. The Mississippi, like the Nile, is subject to its regular inundations, which occur about the first of June, and are occasioned by the immense mass of waters melted from the snows on the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains, which, combined with the spring rains, roll down the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi, both ultimately flowing from the same vast snow-covered chain of North American mountains. In the cause and the consequence of this annual flood, there is a remarkable similarity between the Nile and the Mississippi. The former flows from the African mountains of the Moon; the latter from the great range which extends from the Arctic to the Southern ocean. Both pour down inexhaustible supplies of alluvium, constituting the agricultural wealth of their valleys; both are subject to annual inundations. The Mississippi, however, is much the largest, and embraces other large valleys and rivers, distinct from its main channel. Its climate is also much more variable than that of the region of the Nile. The result of this is, that its floods are less uniform as to height and duration, though they occur with great uniformity at the same season of the year.

The great flood of the Mississippi which has just occurred is a result of this greater variability of climate and tributaries than that which occurs on the Nile. Like the flood of the Ohio in 1832, it seems to have been decidedly the highest of which there was any recollection since the first settlement of the country. Yet the reader will be surprised to know that the flood of the Mississippi was twenty-four feet less in height above low-water mark than that of the Ohio of 1832 at Cincinnati!

The river at 12 M. on the 23d ult. was 38 feet 7 inches plumb above low water mark, and this was 7 feet 2 inches above the curbstone of the market in St. Louis. In Cincinnati the height of the water above the low-water mark was about 60 feet! So low, however, are the bottoms of the Mississippi and Missouri, that this overflow is almost incredible, and the damage immense. One of the scenes which this tremendous flood of waters has produced is thus depicted in the St. Louis Republican:

"A gentleman yesterday gave us a vivid description of the effects of the flood in the Sand Hill prairie, lying in Ray county, between Camden and Lexington. On one of the highest of the hills which are scattered over this prairie, which he

went to last Sunday in a canoe, after a laborious trip against the powerful current, he saw a collection of kind almost as that contained in Noah's ark—men, women, children, horses, oxen, and cattle of every description; rabbits, squirrels, hogs, and sheep, even reptiles, (for they killed a copperhead while he was there,) were gathered together in fellowship by the instinct of self-preservation, common to brutes as well as man. The howling of the frightened cattle, the neighing of horses, the strange mixture of animals, wild and tame, all seeming to have forgotten the habits of Nature, and looking to the human countenance for safety; the deep anxiety and agitation of the rational portion of this singular congregation on that Sabbath, and amid that wild scene of desolation, left an impression on his mind (our informant says) which he will not soon forget, but which it is not easy to describe. While he was there he saw on a neighboring hill about thirty head of sheep, already half under water, seeming by their loud bleatings and motions to be conscious of their fate; and numbers of stock, hogs, &c. floating by dead, or swimming from hill to hill, or rather island to island, or drifting on logs or fallen timber."

Such a scene brings to the imagination an idea of what the earth must have exhibited in that breaking up of the great deep in which the world of waters entombed the human race, and a solitary family, with the remnants of the animal creation, were the lonely witnesses of ruins and desolations!

The Missouri, and the Mississippi in some places, covered miles in breadth—destroying, of course, the stock and improvements on hundreds of farms. The great American Bottom is supposed to contain near three hundred thousand acres, and the whole is reported to be under water! Millions of dollars, it is said, will not cover the loss of property. What changes in the banks and courses of the rivers may be effected, remains yet to be known. The history of this flood ought to be written for the benefit of natural science.

DEATH OF THE MORMON PROPHET.

The events which led to and succeeded the destruction, on the 10th ultimo, of the newspaper press and printing office of the "Nauvoo Expositor," by order of Joe Smith and his Council, together with the declaration of martial law and adoption of other arbitrary measures by the Prophet in connection with that unlawful act, so increased a portion of the people of Illinois against the Mormons and the Mormons against them, that affairs in that quarter have ever since presented an aspect more than usually threatening to the public peace.—The latest point of contest appears to have been concerning the arrest of the persons who by Smith's order, had destroyed the press—the officers who were sent from Warsaw for that purpose having either been resisted, or Smith insisting on having the prisoners taken before his own Court on writ of habeas corpus, and there discharged, as he had before done in other cases. Such proceedings were not calculated to restore quiet; the excitement increased, threats of violence by both parties followed, and each of them prepared for defence—the faithful Mormons flocking to Nauvoo, their chief, and their adversaries congregating at Carthage and Warsaw. In the mean time the Governor of the State deemed it necessary to interpose. He despatched a messenger to Smith demanding the surrender of the State arms at Nauvoo, and requiring him and his Council to appear forthwith and explain their conduct. After some delay they surrendered themselves on the evening of the 24th ultimo, and were all arrested the next morning for the destruction of the Expositor, and Smith also on a warrant for treason against the State. We know not what occurred on the 26th, but Smith and two of his followers lost their lives the next day, as will be seen by the following, copied from an extra of the Quincy Herald of the 28th:

"It appears that Joe and Hiram Smith, and a number of other Mormon leaders, were in jail at Carthage, confined on certain offences against the laws of the State. The Carthage Grays, a volunteer company, were placed as a guard around the jail. About six o'clock on the evening of the 27th an attempt was made by the Mormons on the outside to rescue the prisoners from the custody of the guard. A youth about nineteen years of age (a Mormon) began the affray by shooting the sentinel at the door, wounding him severely in the shoulder. Simultaneously with this attempt, the Mormons on the inside of the jail, including the Smiths, presented pistols through the windows and doors of the jail and fired upon the guard without, wounding it is supposed mortally, four of the old citizens of Hancock. It is unnecessary to say that this bloodthirsty attempt on the part of the Mormons was the signal for certain and sure vengeance. The lives of Joe Smith and his brother Hiram, and Richards, Joe Smith's secretary, were quickly taken, and we believe no others. Carthage was filled with Mormons previous to the affray. The Mormons appeared to be collecting around the jail for the purpose of attempting the rescue of their leader.

"Here our intelligence ends. What took place after this, God only knows. Mormons immediately left for Nauvoo to carry the news of the death of the Prophet. On yesterday Gov. Ford left Carthage with about 120 soldiers for the purpose of taking possession of the 'Nauvoo Legion' and their arms. They arrived at Nauvoo about noon, and called for the assembling of the Legion. About 2,000 men with arms immediately responded to the call. These troops were put under command of Col. Singleton, of Brown county, who accompanied Gov. Ford to Nauvoo. The Governor, finding all quiet, left Nauvoo about 5 o'clock, P. M. with a company of sixty men, for the purpose of encamping about seven miles from the city. It is feared that the Mormons at Nauvoo will be so exasperated as to exterminate the Governor and his force.

"Our citizens were aroused this morning by the ringing of bells and a call to arms. Our three independent companies are already in marching order. Major Flood has ordered out the militia of his regiment, and the steamer Boreas is waiting to convey them to the scene of action.

"There is no knowing where this dreadful affair will end. Many have expressed fears that our city is in danger, because most of the Warsaw families have taken refuge here, but we are too far from the scene of action.

"Messengers have just left for Hannibal and the towns below for the purpose of arousing the Missourians. The excitement in our city is an-

tense and the anxiety to hear the fate of Governor Ford and his men very great.

"It is also feared that both Carthage and Warsaw have been burned by the Mormons, as threats of that kind have been made. The women and children of the latter place have been taken to places of safety. A portion of them came down here on the Boreas this morning. The German Guards and Rifle Company are now assembling, as well as a portion of the militia, for the purpose of marching to the scene of action."

Other accounts say that the news of Smith's fate had not reached Nauvoo at daylight of the 28th, and hence it is inferred that Governor Ford, who was encamped a few miles back of the city, had intercepted the messengers from Carthage. At Warsaw all was excitement. The women and children were all removed, and an immediate attack was expected from the Mormons.

We have verbal intelligence from Nauvoo a few hours later than that we published yesterday. Some of the Mormons from Carthage had reached Nauvoo, bearing with them the dead bodies of Joe Smith and Hiram Smith.

The Mormon story as to the manner and circumstances under which their leader met with his death is somewhat different from the one we published from the Quincy Herald. They say that there was no attempt to rescue the prisoners; that all the guard but ten or a dozen having been dismissed, from fifty to a hundred men, in disguise, suddenly rushed on the jail; that the guard fired on them and wounded three of them; that the men in disguise fired into the jail and killed Hiram Smith before the door was opened. Joe Smith had a revolving pistol, and fired it two or three times without effect, but was himself soon killed by the assailants; Richards, his secretary, was not injured. After the assault, the disguised mob retreated, and it was not even known who they were.

The Mormons at Nauvoo were much exasperated, but expressed a determination to keep the peace, and not resort to arms except in self defence.

LETTER FROM S. S. PRENTISS.

We find the following manly and characteristic letter in the Vicksburg Whig. It sufficiently explains itself:

To the Editor of the Vicksburg Whig:

DEAR SIR—I have with surprise and mortification seen it reported in several public prints, that I had withdrawn from the support of Mr. Clay, on account of his course in relation to annexation of Texas. It is not with a view of obtruding my humble opinion upon the public, nor for the fashionable purpose of defining my position on the Texas question, that I ask the favor of a very small space in your columns, but for the purpose of relieving myself from the obloquy of the report alluded to, and of asserting that it is unfounded and untrue in every particular.

I look upon the whig cause as far more important than the Texas question, and would rather see that cause triumphant, and Mr. Clay elected, than to witness the annexation to the U. States of all the territory between here and Patagonia. I believe the question of annexation, as now presented, to be a mere party question, brought forward expressly to operate upon the Presidential election, and that it ought not to have the slightest influence upon the course or action of any member of the Whig party. Indeed, the ground taken upon it in this quarter, that those who support Mr. Clay are unfavorable to the southern interests and opposed to southern interests, is as insulting as it is false, and should arouse an honest indignation in the breast of every true Whig. I am proud of the Whig party and its noble leaders; they are worthy of each other, and of the glorious triumph that awaits them both. I would rather vote for Henry Clay for the Presidency than any man now living, and most assuredly shall I do so in November next, unless in the meantime he turns Locofoco. And but for the pressure of my private business, I would not hesitate to devote the time between now and the election in persuading others to do likewise. I have not deserted the Whig cause in the times of its adversity, and certainly shall not do so upon the eve of victory.

In conclusion, I will say if ever I join the Mormons, I shall attach myself to Joe Smith, the founder of the sect, and not to one of his rival disciples. And should I ever turn Locofoco on the question of IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, I will support John Tyler, not James K. Polk.

Very respectfully, S. S. PRENTISS.

The Louisville Journal says:—After Polk's memorable affair with Wise, it is known that he did not deem it prudent to return to his district until he got a certificate from Gen'l Jackson, declaring that it was not cowardice which made him run. The old Hero is a judge of such matters, and may have been correct, in this opinion. Though a descendant of Tories, Mr. Polk may be a brave man. "I believe, for the matter of courage," said Sir Benjamin Dore, "I have as much as my neighbors; but 'tis of a strange quality; for as some spirits rise with the difficulties they have to encounter, my courage, on the contrary, is always greatest when there is least call for it." So it appears to be with Mr. Polk. The Alleghenies once between him and Wise, his courage rose to a most majestic pitch. As he spoke of the insolent Virginian, he grew by turns, pale and red; he clenched his fists; raved and roared.

"Fellow-citizens," he exclaimed, "if I had the fellow here I would show you what I would do with him!" Baffle Peyton used to tell a good anecdote in connection with this most inopportune outbreak of Polk's passion. It reminded him, he said, of an amusing scene of which he was a witness when a boy. Two men, Jo Bridges and Jim Robinson, at the close of a court day in Gallatin, got into a quarrel, as was much the fashion in those times. Bridgestalked loud and made every demonstration of a willingness to fight, but his cowardly heart failed him when the crisis came, and took to his heels. After he had put half a mile of space between himself and Robinson, and the danger seemed to be over, his courage suddenly began to come to him. He told his friends that he was then very keen for a fight, and, snatching a stick to the work began to fight accordingly.—First of all he cut, then he cut, and finally, as he did not know how to cut, he cut with his fist. It was near a liver patch, at a short turn of the road, and while raving in this plight Robinson turned his head and saw Robinson just at his elbow. The next moment Jo was in the breeze, running for the very life of him."

MR. McDUFFIE AND DISUNION.

The flat contradiction given by Mr. McDuffie in his speech in this Town, to the report that he was in favor of a dissolution of the Union, surprised us not a little, and we think that the whole tenor of his remarks gave emphatic contradiction to his contradiction of the charge.

Let any candid man read the reports of his speeches here and in Richmond, and say, if he can, that the speaker is friendly to the Union. What was Mr. McDuffie's object but to make his hearers discontented with the Government, to convince them that they were oppressed by their Northern brethren, whom he designated as a band of "plunderers," rising on the substance of their Southern brethren? Such language could have been used but for one purpose, and that purpose, we hesitate not to declare, is to prepare the mind of the Southern People for a proposition to dissolve this Union.

Mr. McDuffie's course in the Senate of the United States, no less than his speeches in Virginia, have brought us to the conclusion that his object is to destroy the Union. If he carries out his declared intention of going into the Legislature of South Carolina for the purpose of procuring the passage of a law taxing Northern manufacturers, he must bring the State and Federal authorities into collision, from which civil war must ensue; and we all know that the report of the first gun fired in such a quarrel will be the knell of the Union.

But it is not to Mr. McDuffie alone that we must look for evidence of the schemes that are on foot for the dissolution of the Union. The acts of the Party, of which he is the second in command, furnish testimony conclusive of their hostility to the Union. The Resolutions in Barnwell and Edgefield Districts boldly declare, that unless certain measures are carried, the authors will dissolve the Union. The men who led the meetings adopting these resolutions are neither ignorant or obscure—they are the leaders of their Party in South Carolina and speak by authority.

With these facts before their eyes, are not the friends of the Union justified in watching closely the signs of the times, and warning the people to be on their guard against the treason which is publicly threatened?—*Petersburg Int.*

DIRECTIONS.

If any Whig desires, for amusement, to poster a Locofoco, we can put him on a plan of doing it beautifully. When he begins declaiming against the policy of the Whigs, just ask him what he and his party are for? He will first state sincerely and then affect to stare. Don't let him off when he says he is against a bank, against protection, against distribution, against one term &c. Let him get through his againsts, and then coolly ask him what he is for? He will try to evade and slope, but hold on to him. If you give him the least chance, he will take to his heels. Well, you find that he was not prepared for such inquiries, and he will still make another effort to escape; but you will clinch him now, by asking him are you for renewing the Sub-Treasury? (here he will turn red in the face.) Are you for the Standing Army? (here he will turn blue.) Are you for putting Swartwout, Boyd, Harris, &c., in the penitentiary? (here he will turn tail and slope in agony of tumultuous shame, and anger.) Try this prescription, and if it don't work the first time we'll return your money.—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

THREATENING.

"Mr. Clay will not get Virginia next fall. Mr. Tyler will prevent that."—*Madisonian.*
"What does Mr. Tyler mean to do? will he veto the Election?"—*Procr. Jour.*
Mr. Tyler threatens to bore a very big auger hole, with a very small gimblet.—*Clarion.*

Our readers will perceive that by one of the appointments announced above, the Senate will lose the able services of Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, of which body he has been a distinguished member for eleven years. This gentleman having recently we understand entertained the purpose of removing to Wisconsin, to establish himself and sons in that rising country, the office of Governor of the Territory was voluntarily tendered to him by the President, and was confirmed by the Senate with a promptness and unanimity which cannot but have been gratifying to the feelings of Mr. Tallmadge.

The Mormon Difficulties.—The St. Louis papers of the 10th instant were hourly looking for an outbreak at Nauvoo. The excitement in the neighborhood of Warsaw, was hourly increasing and nearly two thousand persons, armed and equipped, had placed themselves under the control of the Sheriff to assist in arresting Joe Smith.—The 10th instant was the day set for a general rendezvous of the forces, and unless the Executive has interfered in the matter we are afraid it has ere this resulted in bloodshed.

Humboldt.—We hope the Locofoco editors and orators, whose delicate nerves were so much shocked by *Whig railroads* of 1840, will not go into fits when they are told that in Indiana, a few days ago, at a Locofoco meeting, a procession was formed, each man armed with a *Polk-stick*—to say the Louisville Journal—and, that, (as the New York Plebeian informs us,) "the democrats are already raising young hickory poles all over the country." Such "humboldt," we doubt not, are very disgusting to these sensitive gentlemen!

Robert Barnwell Rhett of S. C., in an address to his constituents, in which, after giving up the "Southern Convention" to money Texas as impracticable for the present, he urges South Carolina again to prepare to nullify the tariff. In this recommendation, however, he intimates that "Mr. Calhoun does not concur!"—*Newa varren.*

One of our neighbors says, the democracy are bound together by looks of steel! This is some thing akin to Calhoun's opinion, that they were bound together by the cohesive power of *hook and steel*!—*Phil. Forum.*

Anti-Doubling Society at Vicksburg.—From Vicksburg Constitutionalist of the 24th ultimo we learn an Anti-Doubling and Pence-Making Society has been completely organized, and a constitution, preamble, and resolutions adopted. Col. Henry W. Vick was elected President, and H. D. Coleman and W. B. Bradley, Esq. Vice Presidents. A great number of persons immediately signed the constitution.

THE MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

When the accounts first reached us of the death of the Mormon Prophet, they conveyed the impression that he had been killed in a general massacre of his followers, the Mormons, and the people of the State. It is now generally known that he and his brother had fallen victims to their lawless spirit, which has brought so much disgrace upon our country. They have been murdered, after they had given themselves up to the constituted authorities. The enormity of this transaction cannot be palliated by the atrocities committed by Smith and his arch-impostures, because he was then in the hands of the constituted authorities, and had a right to protection.

On the 21st instant the Mormons still remained quiet, and did not appear disposed to commit any acts of aggression; while, on the other hand, it is said that their enemies were desirous of pushing them to extremities.

Since the outrage at Carthage, Governor Ford has established his headquarters at Quincy, and expressed a determination to maintain the peace. The following is his account of the affair, as contained in an address from him to the people of Illinois:

To the People of Illinois.

I desire to make a brief but true statement of the recent disgraceful affair at Carthage, in regard to the Smiths, so far as circumstances have come to my knowledge. The Smiths, Joseph and Hyrum, have been assassinated in jail, by whom it is not known, but will be ascertained. I pledged myself for their safety, and upon the assurance of that pledge they surrendered as prisoners. The Mormons surrendered the public arms in their possession, and the Nauvoo Legion submitted to the command of Captain Singleton, of Brown county, deputed for that purpose by me. All these things were required to satisfy the old citizens of Hancock that the Mormons were peacefully disposed, and to allay jealousy and excitement in their minds. It appears, however, that the compliance of the Mormons with every requisition made upon them, failed of that purpose. The pledge of security to the Smiths was not given upon my individual responsibility. Before I gave it, I obtained a pledge of honor by a unanimous vote from the officers and men under my command to sustain me in performing it. If the assassination of the Smiths was approved by any portion of these, they have added treachery to murder, and have done all they could do to disgrace the State, and sully the public honor.

On the morning of the day the deed was committed, we had proposed to march the army under my command to Nauvoo. I, however, discovered on the evening before that nothing but utter destruction of the city would satisfy a portion of the troops; and that if we marched into the city, we would not be wanting for commencing hostilities. The Mormons had done every thing required, or which ought to have been required of them. Offensive operations on our part would have been impolitic, in the present critical season of the year, the harvest, and the crops. For these reasons I decided, in a council of officers, to disband the army, except three companies, two of which were retained as a guard for the jail. With the other company I marched into Nauvoo, to address the inhabitants there, and tell them what they might expect in case they designedly or imprudently provoked a war. I performed this duty, as I think, plainly and emphatically, and then went out to return to Carthage. When I had marched about three miles, a messenger informed me of the occurrences at Carthage. I hastened on to that place. The guard, it is said, did their duty, but were overpowered. Many of the inhabitants of Carthage had fled with their families. Others were preparing to go. I apprehended danger to the settlements from the sudden fury and passion of the Mormons, and sanctioned their movements in this respect.

General Denning volunteered to remain with a few troops, to observe the progress of events, to defend property against small numbers, and with orders to retreat if menaced by a superior force. I decided to proceed immediately to Quincy, to prepare a force sufficient to suppress disorders, in case it should ensue from the foregoing transactions, or from any other cause. I have hopes that the Mormons will make no further difficulties. In this I may be mistaken. The other party may not be satisfied. They may recommence aggression. I am determined to preserve the peace against all breakers of the same, at all hazards. I think present circumstances warrant the precaution of having a competent force at my disposal, in readiness to march at a moment's warning. My position at Quincy will enable me to get the earliest intelligence and to communicate orders with greater celerity.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

The ridiculous conduct of the last Legislature seems to have awakened a spirit of determination in the Whigs of the "old North State," that the same majority of wretched tamperers with her public policy shall not again bear the sway in the approaching session. There is scarcely to be found an honorable exception to the fact, that on almost every subject of general interest, there was exhibited either an inveterate rancor of party spirit, or an inextinguishable interference with matters which they did not comprehend, or feared to investigate. Witness the action of that body in relation to the Banking Institutions of the State. Lead and long had been the denunciations of the Loco Foco party against them. They directed an investigation into all or any abuses practised by the Banks, and into all violations of their charter; and made unjust and unfounded insinuations against the Officers, &c. &c. of declaring in a series of Resolutions, introduced in that body, that "the recent and numerous frauds, failures, suspensions, thefts and corruptions, in various States of the Union, had created a just distrust, and imposed the duty of strict scrutiny."

The great Committee was appointed, and the President of the State Bank informed the Chairman "that it would afford the President and Directors pleasure to have them enter upon the fullest investigation into the books and proceedings of the Institution." "That for this purpose, the Directors' Room in the Banking House in this City shall be at their service, when, and so often as they may desire, that they shall be furnished with the books, and attended by the Officers of the Bank, and that every facility and accommodation shall be furnished them for making their examination, in the fullest and freest manner, and with the greatest attention to the personal convenience of the members of the Committee."

The Stockholders of the Bank of the State, after so base an insinuation upon them for dishonesty and corruption, tendered the surrender of the Charter of that Institution, if it should be the pleasure of the General Assembly of the State so to instruct the Representative of the State in the general meeting of the Stockholders. This Resolution was ordered to be transmitted to the Governor, with the request that he would communicate the same to the Legislature, which the Executive did.

giving such instruction, and thus passed off this affair as a war of words against one of the best managed Institutions of which any State in the Union can boast.

But how different the views entertained by this same party now, in relation to our Banks. We find Col. Hoke, the "Democratic" candidate for Governor, using the following language in a public speech in Fayetteville a few days ago: "There known no cases," said he, "of oppression by the Banks in North Carolina, because they are managed by men of character. They have been managed well." Before they got into power, they denounced these Institutions as the "manufactories of rogues and swindlers, and guilty of every species of evil." Upon getting into power, they find them sound and well managed, and furnish an excellent currency. Well, so much for their groundless clamor against the Banks.

We find also, that during the canvass of 1842 the Whigs are charged with being the originators of all the hard times and distress which every where prevailed. They promised the people, that if they would give them the power in the next Legislature, they would provide means for their relief. Well, they got the ascendancy by a large majority in that body. Did they fulfill the promise thus made to their constituents? Not they. They adjourned without passing a single measure for this purpose. It is true, that the "valiant young Senator from Wake" did propose a "Bill for the relief of the People," but it was so preposterous and absurd, that, after being amended and re-amended, it was killed by a considerable vote of his own party, as well as every other project submitted for the "Relief of the People."

And so might we take up all the prominent measures of reform promised on the "stump" but forgotten or neglected in the Legislative Halls, but as we intend referring to this subject again, we defer them to some future time.

Fellow citizens of North Carolina! do you wish another such farcical Session as that of 1842-43? If you do, elect men of the same party again. But if you wish to have our General Assembly reflect the interests and wishes of our good old State, let us send men there, who understand and will carry them out.

MR. POLK'S ACCEPTANCE.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 12, 1844.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ult., informing me that the democratic national convention, then assembled at Baltimore, had designated me to be the candidate of the democratic party for President of the United States, and that I had been unanimously nominated for that office.

It has been well observed that the office of President of the United States should neither be sought nor declined. I have never sought it, nor shall I feel at liberty to decline it, if conferred upon me by the voluntary suffrages of my fellow citizens. In accepting the nomination, I am deeply impressed with the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by republican friends, and am fully sensible of the great and mighty responsibilities which must ever devolve on any citizen who may be called to fill the high station of President of the U. S.

I deem the present to be a proper occasion to declare, that if the nomination made by the convention shall be confirmed by the people, and result in my election, I shall enter upon the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the office with the settled purpose of not being a candidate for re-election. In the event of my election it shall be my constant aim, by a strict adherence to the old republican landmarks, to maintain and preserve the public prosperity, and at the end of four years I am resolved to retire to private life. In assuming this position, I feel that I not only impose on myself a salutary restraint, but that I take the means in my power of enabling the democratic party to make a free selection of a successor who may be best calculated to give effect to their will, and guard all the interests of our beloved country.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

JAMES K. POLK.

Messrs. Henry Hubbard, &c.

ORATORY.

The science of Elocution has long been considered as one of much difficulty. The proper modulation of the voice—the correct intonation of words—the graceful manner of gesticulation, are subjects which have occupied the attention of those that have devoted their attention to this heavenly-born science. It has ever been, that the soul-stirring, and nervous eloquence of the Patriot has roused into action the fire and activity of the heart, and its impassioned tones have awakened in the soul, the God-like principle of Love for Justice and Equal Rights. But it was not our purpose to descend on the beauties or the merits of this sublime science; but simply to introduce to the reader one of America's greatest Orators—HENRY CLAY.

He makes up by deep and habitual reflection, for the absence of what would be indispensable to ordinary minds; and when he speaks he pours out masses of thought, and with a rapidity that is truly wonderful. This, too, is done in a style and language, appropriate, vigorous and flowing. Mr. Clay always prepares himself by meditation, and not by consulting the opinions, or availing himself of the labors of others. His arguments, images and views, are therefore almost always original and striking, and peculiar to himself. No man can listen to the volume of thought he pours out, behold his earnestness, and the warmth and sincerity he displays, without feeling the power and charm he exercises. There is, in his eloquence, a simplicity and manliness, which gives it a richness and force, that those who labor after sparkling conceits and tinsel ornaments, can never reach. He knows what will affect and influence the human heart, without having recourse to the unreal glitter, the meretricious embellishments of art, that so many speakers are ambitious to display. As he advances, his eye beams with a greater lustre, his countenance becomes more animated, his figure more stately, and his action more vehement. Thought rouses on after thought, in the most magnificent succession, and he moves from proposition to proposition, until his whole subject is developed and elucidated. Such is Henry Clay as an Orator.—*Rail. Reg.*

PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

At a meeting held in Russell county, Alabama, on the 28th ultimo, a series of resolutions, moved by Gen. JAMES HAMILTON, was adopted—one of which proposes a Convention of the people of the Southern States, on the subject of slavery, and requests suitable arrangements to be made for it, for an election, by Congressional Districts in each State, on the first Monday in September next, of delegates to a Convention of Southern States, to be held at Richmond, Virginia.

The only remark which we shall make at present upon this project (which we have no doubt will prove wholly abortive) is, that the proposed time of meeting, in the heat and very furnace of the Presidential canvass, seems to have been singularly selected.—*National Intelligencer.*

GOV. POLK.—DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.—From a speech of Judge M. Brown, Member of Congress from Tennessee, delivered at Jackson on the 4th of April 1843, in reply to Ex-Governor Polk, who was then a candidate for Governor, we glean some curious facts showing the character of the man whom the Locofocos have put up for President. The following is a brief statement of the matter:—

On the 1st Nov. 1841, Gov. Polk delivered a speech at Nashville, in which he denounced a "Federal" measure, the insertion of a duty of 20 per cent. in the temporary Tariff bill of the Extra Session of 1841,—which duty, however, was not actually laid, for after the bill had passed the House the duty on tea and coffee was stricken out in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Mangum, and the House concurred in the amendment. The clamor thus raised by Gov. Polk and others extended over the State, until it came to be believed that the duty had actually been imposed, and that tea and coffee were rising in price in consequence.

Judge Brown took occasion to defend himself and the Whig party in a speech in the House in which he showed that the government was in debt and the Treasury exhausted by V. Buren's wasteful expenditures; that Mr. Woodbury, Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury, had himself recommended a duty on tea and coffee to supply the deficiency; and that to the South such a duty was less objectionable than what are called *protected* articles.

But above all, Gov. Polk, and other leading Locofocos, had themselves, in 1833, when the Treasury was full to overflowing, with an annual surplus of six millions, voted for the identical tax of 20 per cent. on tea and coffee! Polk was a member of the committee of Ways and Means which reported the bill; and whilst tea and coffee, which were then free of duty, were selected to be taxed, duties were reduced, or wholly taken off, on other articles, many of them not necessities. Gov. Polk made a speech in the House in favor of this bill; and when Mr. Huntington moved to strike out the duty on tea and coffee, by a vote of 117 for striking out to 57 against striking out, and on 108 to 57—Jas. K. Polk voting in both cases against the motion.

The speech of Judge Brown, showing all these facts, was extensively circulated in Tennessee. Of course it placed Col. Polk in an unpleasant predicament. And so, in the absence of Judge Brown at Washington, he went into his Congressional District and asserted, that when he voted for the duty on tea and coffee, in 1833, there then existed a higher duty on these articles than the one he voted for, and that the effect of his vote was to reduce the existing duties. So confident were the Locofocos of the truth of this statement, (which is shown to be false by the act of July 1832,) that they offered bets on the point. Afterwards, when he met Judge Brown face to face before the people, he was obliged to admit that his statement was not true; though he had previously refused to answer when Gov. Jones produced the documents and proved it upon him.

"As to how this confession was wrong from him," says Judge Brown, "I have a word to say. I had procured the report of the committee of which he was a member, which directly stated the fact, from which I have already read an extract. At Trenton, after I had declined speaking, I handed this report to Gov. Jones, who read it on him and dared him to controvert it. And what do you think he said in reply? He exclaimed, 'I see my competitor has some documents!' And when again dared to answer or contradict the fact, he replied: 'I will not show my hand!' And so he stood mute—neither admitting or denying the fact as charged and proved by Gov. Jones. To all this the people of Gibson county will bear testimony."

Now, if Gov. Polk had not been conscious, that in his speeches at this place and at Pulaski and elsewhere, he had sought to mislead public opinion as to the facts of the case, why did he hesitate to give a direct and frank response to a plain question of fact in which he was so deeply interested? Why this trick—this evasion—concealment? I submit to every candid man of sense if his conduct did not betray a consciousness of having imposed a fraud on the public mind, and an apprehension of immediate detection and exposure? The ex-Governor, on reaching this place, having had time to get a little over the shock produced by reading this report on him at Trenton, and finding he could keep up the deception no longer, resolved "to acknowledge the corn," and actually read from the report the fact, that at the time he joined in reporting a bill including a tax on tea and coffee, these articles were "wholly free of duty." Why did he not read this when he made a speech in this place before?—Why did he not read it when he made his speeches at Lynchville, Pulaski, Dresden, and Paris? Ah, it was because he knew no one was present to read it for him! But the mask has now fallen from him, and he stands exposed in his naked deformity.

I desire one thing here borne in mind, that all I have heretofore said is in print, and had been before the public for months. I have never before this spoken from the stump of this controversy. This people will remember that in my speech at the Whig barbecue at this place I never alluded to it. It seemed to me improper that a *stump controversy* should exist between two not running for the same office, especially as his range was all over the State and mine was confined to a district. If I was worthy of his notice at all it should have been on paper. I had entire frankness showed "my hand," and referred to the very pages of the documents which prove my statements. Why then this concealment, on the part of Gov. Polk? Was he not as much bound to speak out the truth and the whole truth to the people of Gibson and other counties through which he passed as to the people of this county? Ah, has it come to this, that politics is to be regarded as a game of cards, where each *blackleg* has a right to conceal his hand and practice all manner of trick and deception!

But Gov. Polk, finding himself at last caught, has resorted to excuses for his votes. In this, also he is unfortunate. In attempting to excuse his direct vote against striking out tea and coffee he says the bill was a compromise bill and he was bound to vote against all amendments. In the defence made for him in the Nashville Union, 22nd November, 1842, it is said the friends of the bill were bound to "vote against every alteration of it as reported." This excuse is an *after-thought* and not sustained by the facts. First, Gov. Polk did not vote against all amendments. For example, the bill as reported imposed a duty on blankets at the rate of \$25 for every one hundred dollars value until the 2nd of March, 1844, and thereafter at \$15. An amendment was offered by which the duty as proposed by the bill was to be increased, and the time during which the higher range of duty was to run lengthened as follows, \$30 for every one hundred dollars value until the 2nd March, 1844; and thereafter \$25 until the 2nd March, 1845; and thereafter \$20 until the 2nd March, 1846; and thereafter \$15. [See the journal, p. 233-4.] This amendment was passed, and was adopted by a vote of 143 to 49. Among those voting for it, stands the name of James K. Polk! [See journal, p. 253.] Gov. Polk says he could not vote for an amendment striking out

tea and coffee, because he says it was a compromise bill, yet he would vote for an amendment increasing the tax on blankets! "Old documents are dangerous things!"

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

INCIDENTS.

The Philadelphia Chronicle, in the course of its details, alluding to the scenes of Sunday night, says, with regard to those who opposed the military, that they "had four pieces of cannon, which were worked by sailors and watermen with unexampled tact and ability. Their mode of attack was to lead at a distance, with pieces of iron and other metals, such as nails, pieces of chains, stonecutters, chisels, knives, files, spikes, broken bottles, &c. The wheels of the cannon were muffled, and three of them were used with great effect. One of the most fearful shots was fired from all three cannons at once, in the following manner: One was placed on Queen street wharf, unknown to the military; one in Queen street, between Sixth and Seventh; one in Third street, about four squares south of Queen. Slow matches were applied, and, as if previously understood, all three were fired at once, making dreadful havoc. They were no sooner fired than dragged off into hiding places, unheard and unseen. Long drag ropes had been attached to them, and they were whirled off in an instant, and before the military could reach the fire with any effect."

"In Third street, from Queen down to some distance below Christian street, the passage of bullets from the valleys let fly both ways can be traced on the sides of the houses, and on the doors, window-shutters, &c."

It was by a discharge from a gun at the corner of Christian street that John Goyer, a member of the Germantown Blues, was killed instantly, and Mr. Troutman, of the same company, received his mortal wound. A second discharge was also made, it is said from the same spot. Preparations were made for a third fire at about fifty yards below Christian street. A rope was fastened across the street before the cannon.

The Washington Cavalry of Holmesburg was ordered to capture the piece. They rode in the direction, and when approaching the spot were fired upon. First Lieutenant Richard Wagner was wounded in the arm. As the blood flowed profusely he turned to leave the ranks, and when almost separated when he was fired upon a volley of musketry being apparently directed particularly at him. A ball passed through his hand and two spent balls struck his body. His horse received sixteen wounds at the same moment.—Finding himself a mark, Lieut. Wagner again fell in with the troop, and they had procured a little distance when the horses stumbled, and fell over the rope, and were thrown into complete confusion. Private Linzey was very badly hurt, and about the same time Private Williams was wounded in the hand by a bullet. The troop, however, charged up to the cannon's mouth, and at the instant an attempt was made to discharge it, but it missed fire. The mob then dispersed and the troop took possession of the gun. Their conduct was in all respects excellent, and their courage was well tested under trying circumstances.

GOVERNOR PORTER.

Every reader must have observed, and in his own mind commended, the promptitude and decision of action of Governor Porter in the late critical emergency. The City Councils of Philadelphia, with a proper sense of this conduct appointed a committee to act with the Mayor and Recorder of the city, to wait upon the Governor on Wednesday and express their approval of, and thanks for, his prompt interference in the preservation of the public peace.

The Gov., in replying, observed that the favorable opinion of good men was always a source of high gratification to a public officer; but it was specially gratifying to him at the present time to find that his attempts to restore quiet and the supremacy of the laws met with approval; and that approval, coming from so respectable a body as the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, would be to him a source of satisfaction for the remainder of his life.

THE MOB PRINCIPLE, says the Philadelphia Gazette of Tuesday is deeply imbedded in the minds of a large portion of our population. It is not likely soon to be eradicated. The crowd which resisted the military in Southwark defend their conduct on the ground that the officers did not act wisely, and that therefore the people had a right to take the matter into their own hands. They do not acknowledge themselves to have been a mob. They claim that they acted as the sovereign people; and that it was proper for them to set aside the legal authorities and direct affairs as an *unorganized democracy*. We hear these principles openly, and we may say generally, advocated in Southwark. They are principles which subvert all good government. They would leave no man secure in the protection which he derives from civil institutions. Adopt the principle that the people have a right at any moment to do as they please, without regard to the established legal methods of conducting affairs, and our governmental organizations are a mockery. And yet this principle was avowed by the Southwark populace, and was acted on, and is yet most loudly and even angrily defended by thousands in our streets. It has received no rebuke in the settlement of affairs at this crisis. It is felt to be triumphant.

A letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, from a gentleman in the State of Georgia, dated July 3d, says: "I have recently travelled through a large part of our State, and I say most positively that, from all the information I could obtain, there is not the least doubt that the State will go for Mr. Clay. Mr. Polk is losing ground every day. Soon after his nomination I feared that the Texas question would give him Georgia; now I have no fears but that 'Harry of the West' will get the vote of the State."

Movement of United States Troops.—The dragoons of Fort Leavenworth have received orders to proceed on an expedition to the Platte—we presume, says the Arkansas Intelligencer, for the purpose of putting a stop to the warlike movements of the Sioux, Ottos, and other tribes in that region.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANO-FORTES.

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

MRS. BENICINI respectfully announces that she keeps on hand a nice assortment of Cakes, Candies, and other Confectionaries, at the corner opposite Mrs. Morgan's. Pound cakes, &c. baked to order. ICE CREAM furnished on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 153 June 29.

DEAD SHOT.

JUST received a supply of Dead Shot, a safe and reliable medicine for children. D. D. WILCOX.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders held their Annual Meeting on Friday, 31st of May.

We learn from the Agents report, that the Company expended, during the last season, \$1221 34 in removing obstructions from the River below Fayetteville. They removed from the Channel—

Dangerous logs 152
" stumps 49—201
Trees taken out 305
Trees cut down 212
Trees cut round 109
25 feet taken off upper wing Jetty, and 18 feet lower wing, say 105 logs taken out.

A number of Gully Mouths stopped, &c. &c.

The following articles were transported on the River the year ending 1st of May, 1844:

DOWN.
5973 bales Cotton,
5708 bales Domestic and Yarn,
5042 barrels Flour,
226 hhds. Tobacco,
348 barrels Spirits,
1486 bushels Grain,
885 casks Flax Seed.
\$781 85 freight on articles not enumerated.
Tolls \$1252 12

UP,
70513 bushels Salt,
3001 Hhds. and Pipes,
3071 Barrels,
580 Tierces,
2301 tons Bar Iron,
716 casks Lime,
\$11,033 freight on articles not enumerated.
Tolls \$2917 12

Total \$4169 21

Showing an increase of Tolls, since last year, of \$913 68,—the Tolls being more than in any one year since 1836.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, to wit:

Ed. L. Winslow, President.
John H. Hall,
Rich'd Mendenhall, } Directors.
S. W. Tillghast,
D. A. Ray,
Geo. McNeil was re-appointed General Agent.

From the Raleigh Register.

COL. HOKE AND HIS VOTES.
Mr. Gales—I send you an account of some of the votes and dodgings of the Democratic Candidate for Governor, of which, I have but little doubt, the people of North Carolina, generally, are ignorant. And first, as to his vote on

BANKS.

He voted to give to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, Banking privileges, with a capital of Twelve Millions of dollars.—See Journal House of Commons, 1836, page 475.
2d. He voted against an amendment to make it a forfeiture of its Charter, to suspend Specie payments. Same Journal, page 475.
3d. He voted against four several propositions to give our Legislature control over the Charter. Same Journal, pages 469 to 475.

Rail Roads.
1st. He voted to charter the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road in 1835.

2d. He voted to lend the State's credit to this Road, by endorsing \$500,000 of its Bonds. He voted for the bill throughout all its difficulties in passing. See Jour. 1838-39, pages 500 to 512 and 526 to 527.

3d. He voted to invest \$600,000 in the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road in 1836, 4th. He voted to lend the State's credit to this Road, by endorsing their Bonds to the amount of \$300,000. Jour. 1840-41 page 548.

5th. He left the Legislature in 1840-41, on the very day another bill was introduced, to aid this Road again. He was in the House on the 30th of December—the bill was introduced on the 31st and the Journal shows his name no more.

6th. He voted against Mr. Guthrie's amendment, prohibiting this Corporation to declare a Dividend until these Bonds were paid. Same Jour. page 528.

N. B. It is believed that he drew the very bill, by which the State became bound for the \$300,000.

Selling White Men.

1st. He voted to lay upon the table Mr. Boyden's instructions to the Judiciary Committee, to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Vagrant Law, as authorizes selling, hiring, or whipping free White Men. Jour 1840, page 570.

2d. That the motion not succeeding, he dodged voting on the question of indefinite postponement of the Resolution. Same page.

Expunging.
1st. He voted against a Resolution condemning the "Expunge" of the U. S. Senate. See Jour. of 1839, page 441.

2d. He dodged and failed to vote on the next Resolution, recommending the Senate to pass Resolutions, rescinding the Expunging Resolutions. Same Jour. 442.

Sub Treasury.

He voted against the Resolution condemning the Sub Treasury.

Public Lands.
1st. He voted for Henderson's Resolutions in 1835, then and now, embodying the Whig doctrines. See Journal.

2d. In 1840, he dodged this important principle, viz: "We condemn the late Act of Congress, allowing settlers on Public Lands the right of pre-emption at the minimum price." &c. &c.

3d. He voted against this important Resolution, viz: "Resolved, that we believe that the proper and equitable disposition of the public domain, is to divide the proceeds arising from their sales among the several States of the Union, according to the ratio of their Federal population." Jour. 1840, pages 445-46.

Extravagance.

He dodged upon this important Resolution:—Resolved, that we do most solemnly protest against the wasteful extravagance of the present Administration (Mr. Van Buren's) and its profligate expenditure of public money." &c. See page 447.

Executive Patronage.

He dodged this Resolution also, viz: "Resolved, that the power and patronage of the Executive Department of the Federal Government have increased to an alarming extent, and ought to be diminished."

He must have dodged on these questions designedly, because they were a series of Resolutions, taken up and passed at the same time. He voted when it suited him, and he dodged when it was more convenient.

I may look into more of his votes, and still more of his dodgings. The Journal shows that he is an "ARTFUL DOBBEL." PAUL PRY.

NOTICE.
A CAMP MEETING will be held at Mt. Carmel, for the Rockingham Circuit, commencing on Friday the 9th of August next.

June 20th, 1844. J. D. LUMSDEN.

Root's Pennsylvania

TO PRESCRIPTIONS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

WE beg leave respectfully to present ourselves to you as Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, fresh Medicines, Patents, Oils (all kinds), Dye Stuffs, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Spices, Brushes, Surgical & Dental Instruments, &c.; and by our unremitting attention to business, hope to merit a share of your patronage.

PHYSICIANS in want of either Medicines, Instruments, or Medical Books, by sending their memorandums to the subscribers, can always rely upon getting every thing of the best quality, neatly put up, safely packed, forwarded with despatch, and on exceedingly low prices.

DRUGGISTS and Country MERCHANTS will find at our Warehouse one of the largest and best assortments of goods embracing every thing in our line to be found anywhere in the southern States, and as our acquaintance with the markets is intimate and extensive, and as we buy largely at the lowest price, we are ready to sell at NORTHERN PRICES, and compete with any house North or South, whether reference is made to quality of goods, cheapness of price or any other consideration.

PAINTERS, BUILDERS and COACH-MAKERS can, by sending us their orders, be supplied at the shortest notice with paints of all kinds, Window Glass of superior quality, best Coach Varnish, Coach Trimmings, &c., at prices low beyond a parallel.

TYLER & HILL,

Wholesale Druggists and Apothecaries, Sycamore St. Petersburg, Va.

N. B.—Every thing sold by us is warranted to be of the best quality, and taken back if it does not give satisfaction.

July 5, 1844.

TO PRINTERS.

Winter and Summer News Ink—also Book Ink constantly on hand and for sale low by

TYLER & HILL,

Wholesale Druggists, Petersburg, Va.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

THE PATRIOT



FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF THE COUNTY OF ORANGE.

FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

SUMMARY OF WHIG PRINCIPLES.
A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation; an adequate revenue from duties on foreign merchandise, with incidental protection to home industry; an equitable distribution of the public land money among all the states; an honest and economical administration of the general government; a limitation of the President to one term, and a guarantee against the abuse of the veto power.

GREENSBOROUGH,
Saturday Morning, July 20, 1844.

Our first page contains a good deal of intelligence of the deepest interest.

GEN. WADDY THOMPSON.

Gen. Thompson, of South Carolina, late Minister to Mexico, stayed in Greensboro' last Wednesday night on his way home from the North. At the request of a Committee of the Clay Club he made a short but deeply interesting talk before a crowded audience in the courthouse. Wearily and travel worn, he did not attempt a speech; but in a calm conversational manner expressed his views on some of the great subjects which now excite the nation. Particularly on the Texas question, did he entertain our citizens with his peculiar, original, striking views. He opposes annexation on any terms now or ever, on account of the injury of the measure to the South. His arguments are stated at length in a lately published letter in the Intelligencer, which we will take the earliest opportunity to copy. He said he was one of the earliest friends of Texas—the first that opened his mouth for her in the Congress of the United States—but he loved his own country more, and would not injure it by annexation.

Mr. T. could not for a moment entertain the idea that Polk would be elected. He was not a man of that original and commanding power of mind to impress the American people with a sense of his greatness and fitness for the high station to which his friends offered him as a candidate. Every great man, Mr. T. said, had made his track—had left his mark, somewhere in his public history, by which he was known. Mr. T. had promised a democratic friend to vote for Polk, if he would, impromptu, refer him to any prominent act of his public service, any great speech or report of his making. The thing could not be done.

Gen. Thompson spoke with all the enthusiasm of friendship of Mr. Clay. He was every inch a man. Gen. T. had associated with him by the winter fireside, taken many a long walk by his side while they were together in Congress; he had seen him in the trying situations of his public service, and been with him in the social circle, and alone with him in the unrestrained intercourse of friend with friend; but never—never—had he heard Mr. Clay utter a narrow, selfish or sectional sentiment—his heart's affections went out over his whole beloved country, embracing all its parts alike.

Gen. T. touched some of the political topics of the day in a few remarks. But his main object was to say a few words to stir up old Guilford, which was so gloriously Whig, to a proper sense of her duty at the approaching election. He had had occasion to observe the supineness of large majorities, except when made sensible of the actual need of their services. The time was at hand when the country required the service of old Guilford, and he trusted she would show herself worthy of her former fame.

The warm-hearted General entitled himself to the applause and hearty thanks of our community. He departed early next morning for his home; may he reach there in health and safety, and dwell in peace among the friends whom his heart knows how to cherish.

HALF-BUSHEL.—There may be had at SLOAN'S half-bushels of home manufacture and of a most superior quality. They are made by J. Conrad, Lexington, N. C., of oak staves tongued and grooved, handsomely turned, bound with iron hoops, painted, and sealed by the U. S. Standard. Price only 85 cents. The finest article of the kind you ever saw.

Friends and fellow citizens—for our part, we wish it distinctly understood that henceforth we "neither borrow nor lend"; and we earnestly advise every borrower to go to Sloan's and buy a half-bushel of his own, when he may brag as we do. It is to be hoped that the "large and respectable" portion of our population addicted to the use of that old half-bushel, which was borrowed a hundred times in a day, and finally got stole, will now individually supply themselves, and that the little negroes will be partially relieved from trotting about from place to place to borrow it. The neighboring farmers, too, having had their large crops of wheat threshed out with a new machine, and cleaned with a new fan, will be able to supply the market.

"PLAIN THOUGHTS" IN THE DARK.

Our last Raleigh "Star" says: "From what we learn, there is no doubt but a pamphlet, with 'thoughts for the West,' has been secretly sent out from this City, by the misnamed democracy, by thousands, to be distributed among the Western voters on the eve of the election! Let the East look to this movement. Before any of them cast their votes for Hoke, or any of his friends for the Legislature, it is their right and duty to demand a sight of this secret pamphlet. Take no man's word for a statement of its contents. You may be deceived upon questions of the highest, the most vital importance to your interests. Nothing short of a perusal of the precious production itself should satisfy you. Call upon the Democratic leaders, the supporters of Hoke and Texas, to produce it. Call upon them now—call upon them on the day of election. Take no denial—be satisfied with no excuse—the case admits of none. Let the West also beware. There can be nothing good at the bottom of such one-sided, sneaking, clandestine proceedings. Beware of the suggestions that are whispered in your ears. The gule of the serpent is on the lips, and the poison of the asp is under the tongue from whence they proceed. Trust not to promises that are secretly given. They are made to tickle the ear, but broken to the hope. Repose not your confidence in those who do not openly and frankly proclaim their principles to all men and to all sections—who have thoughts to offer to one section which they dare not present to another—who preach one thing to the West and another to the East."

This suspicion of a double game being played by the Democratic Leaders, is strengthened almost to certainty by some remarks of Gen. Saunders, made against the people of the Western part of the State during one of his late speeches in the East. A correspondent of the "Register" says: "He next pointed upon Mr. CLAY's speech in Raleigh, and said that the principles of the Whigs were the same as those of '38—growled at the Democrats being called Dorrites, and not a law abiding people—stated that he thought Governor Morehead might have whispered in his (Clay's) ear—'Touch light upon Dorritism, for a few years ago the West was Dorrit in principle, in trying to amend our Constitution, and had not the Eastern counties been patriotic on that question, we might have been Dorrites in practice. But the East was patriotic, and saved North Carolina in that emergency.'"



New Orleans Redeemed!

The New Orleans Tropic of the 2nd and 3rd instant brings us the glorious tidings that at the late election the city of New Orleans, so late the theatre of the vilest Loco Foco frauds, has been gloriously redeemed by the Whigs, who have elected SEVEN of the TEN members of the Legislature, and SIX of the ELEVEN Delegates to the State Convention, by an average majority of One Hundred votes.

The result was unexpected by many of the Whigs, who apprehended that, owing to the Texas question, the annual migration of the Whigs for the summer, and the fraudulent votes created by Judge Elliott, we should be beaten. But these causes have all proved unable to resist the progress of Whig principles. POLK and TEXAS have been routed by CLAY and NATIONAL HONOR, and the Whig banner waves in triumph over the Emporium of the South.

The Tropic states that 500 Whig voters had left the city for the Summer, and pledges itself that in November next Mr. Clay will carry it by a majority of 800 votes. As for the State, the Tropic puts it down as a "fixed fact" that Mr. Clay will carry it by thousands, and it has little doubt, judging from the election in New Orleans, that the Whigs have now elected a majority of the Legislature, and two members of Congress.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

We have to congratulate our Whig friends on the ascertained fact, that Thibadeux has beaten Labranche, the present Locooco member of Congress, nearly 600 votes, showing a Whig gain of nearly 700 votes in that District; and that Bordelon, Whig, is also most probably elected over Morse. If so, the Louisiana delegation in the next Congress will be divided, 2 Whigs, 2 Locos. Now, we have none.

For the Legislature, and State Convention, the result is uncertain. The Whig papers are confident of having carried both. But the Locooco papers also anticipate a triumph.

We unaccountably made a mistake in the name of the Judge appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Council at its late sitting. It was DAVID F. CALDWELL, and not Joseph, as we mistakenly printed it.

All the members of the Council were present on this occasion, with the exception of Mr. Fitts, of Warren.

PADDY McGOWAN'S CART.

Patrick McGowan, with his wagon load of Locoocoery passed Ashborough and Salisbury, as we have accounts, and left a taste of his cargo at each place—though no Whig had been let into the secret. The Raleigh Star says— "It is true, as has been stated, that Mr. McGowan, who has been sent off to the West with a load of political Tracts, by the Democracy, is a Roman Catholic; but he should not be treated as such on account of his religion; nor do we know that he is very much to blame for performing the work in which he is engaged. We do not know that he is apprised of the character of the papers he is distributing. They may be put up in sealed packages; and if he is ignorant of their contents and is amply compensated for his labor, why may he not as innocently perform this as any other work for which he is well paid? But on the heads of his employers rests the guilt, and will finally fall a fearful retribution!"

We protest against Paddy's being "treated" as a misson account of his religion; or on any other account. But we must be permitted to insinuate our most unutterable contempt for his employment.

GOV. POLK ON THE TARIFF.

We give Gov. Polk's late Whig letter on the Tariff, and would respectfully inquire of the Free-traders of the South—especially the Nullifying Locooco Chivalry of Barnwell and Edgefield, how they like it! The Polkers are blessed with "a Southern man with Northern principles." The Democratic party have for some years been notorious for suiting a variety of tastes.

COLUMBIA, TEN., June 10, 1844.
Dear Sir: I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinion on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 30th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

"I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of Gen. Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1828. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave assent to a bill reported by that committee in December, 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the compromise bill, for which I voted.

"In my judgment, it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation. I heartily approve of the resolutions upon this subject passed by the democratic national convention, lately assembled at Baltimore. I am, with great respect,

Yours obedient servant,
JAMES K. POLK.

JOHN K. KANE, Esq., Philadelphia.

To show the facility with which Gov. Polk can accommodate himself to any latitude, we copy the following extracts from his speeches in 1833:

"I AM OPPOSED TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE CONGRESS." "I AM IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THAT ACT, and restoring the compromise tariff act of March 2d, 1833."—Col. Polk's Reply to the Memphis Inquiries, May, 1833.

"I AM IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM ON THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1842."—Pamphlet Speech at Jackson, (Ten.) April 3d, 1843.

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THIS WHIG PARTY AND MYSELF IS, WHILEST THEY ARE THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—MEASURES WHICH I CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES—I HAVE STEADILY, & AT ALL TIMES, OPPOSED BOTH."—Same Speech published by himself.

BARBECUE AT RAMSBORO'.

A Barbecue will be given at Ramsboro' on Wednesday the 24th inst., (the day on which John Kerr, Esq., is expected to address the people there.) Public invitation is hereby extended to the Democratic candidate for Elector, and to all citizens, both Whigs and Democrats, who may see proper to attend. Come one! come all! the feast is free!

J. BRANNON,
J. A. FOLKES,
J. M. CUNNINGHAM,
P. G. L. GRANTY,
N. M. CLIMER,
ISAAC THACKER.

July 15th, 1844.

Appointments are made for Mr. Kerr at Greensboro' on Thursday the 25th; at Jacob Clapp's on Friday the 26th; and at P. Fentiss' on Saturday the 27th.

Mr. Polk is about to take the field in person, to electioneer for himself as President. This is something new. What will the Locooco papers say, that were so horrified at the journey of Mr. Clay to the South before he was a candidate for the Presidency?

Mr. Polk is to make his first appearance as a stump candidate for the Presidency at Nashville on the 15th day of August, upon the assembling there of a mass convention of Locoocos. The central committee of the Locoocos have issued an address inviting their brethren of the whole State to be there, and after pronouncing them a visit to Gen. Jackson, they say, "come and shake by the hand, also, your candidate for the Presidency, James K. Polk."

We wonder when Mr. Polk will make his first appearance at a mass meeting in Maryland. It would perhaps be a well for him to do so soon, that all doubts of his existence may be removed.

TO THE FREEMEN OF GUILFORD.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The "Guilford County Clay Club" have required us to remind you of the great importance of attending the polls on Thursday the first day of August. In the name of the Club, and animated ourselves as we trust with a small share of that zeal and patriotic pride which the gallant sons of Guilford have shown on all necessary occasions, we ask all—*one and all*—to go to the polls and vote for Governor at the August Election. The occasion requires it. The best interest of our country demands it. The result of that election will give a powerful impulse to one party or the other throughout the Union, and operate to an extent which cannot be foreseen on the Presidential Election in November.

In the year 1840 the People of the U. States elected General Harrison President by a majority of one hundred and forty-five thousand votes. They trusted to his patriotism, honesty and firmness, to correct the flagrant mal-practices that had obtained in the administration of our General Government, and to introduce a set of principles more agreeable with the republican notions inherited from our Revolutionary Fathers. But it was the will of Heaven to take the old Patriot away from this scene of existence. With his latest breath, while his spirit was trembling on the confines of eternity, his heart was full of his country, and his tongue gave utterance to these last fervent words—"I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government—I wish them carried out—I ask nothing more."

Was the old veteran's dying wish carried into effect? The defection of Vice President Tyler, and the course he pursued in connexion with the Democrats to whom he joined himself, form the melancholy answer. No! The "true principles of the Government," as laid down in Gen. Harrison's peerless Inaugural, became a dead letter—disregarded and set at naught by the treacherous and scheming politicians that have succeeded the honest old General in power.

From the death of Gen. Harrison to the present time, almost every project of the Whigs has been thwarted by the Veto or arrested by the strong arm of the Democratic party. Only one important measure of the Whig Congress of 1842 was suffered to go into effect; to wit, the Tariff law—and that has proved so excellent in its operation, that the last Congress, with a majority of nearly sixty Democrats, dared not touch it. Although the country had been made to ring with their denunciations of the "Black Whig Tariff"—they refused to interfere with it in the smallest particular! It would have cost them more than their political lives were worth.

But another contest is approaching, when the disappointed and insulted Whigs of the country will have an opportunity again to assert their principles, and, under Providence, to place a citizen in the Presidential Chair who will see them faithfully carried out.

What are the Whig Principles? They are distinct and well defined—so plain that he who runs may read—proclaimed and pressed upon public attention by every whig press and whig speaker throughout the Union. They are the same every where—not local or sectional, but great National principles—thus briefly defined in the expressive language of our distinguished leader Henry Clay:

1. An honest and economical administration of the Government.
2. A sound currency of uniform value.
3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.
4. Peace and union, peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.
5. Men only of character, fidelity and ability appointed to public office.
6. Just limitations and restraints upon the executive power.
7. A distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands among all the States, on just and liberal terms.
8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or subtraction from the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.
9. The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions.

Now—what are the principles of the Democratic party? They have none. What measures do they propose for the benefit of the country? They propose nothing—absolutely nothing, connected with the old internal policy of the Government. Their Leaders complain and find abundant fault against what the Whigs were permitted to do, during the short time they had a majority in Congress; they condemn every principle held by the Whigs, and every project brought forward by them for the consideration of the people. Yet they factiously disagree among themselves; they hold to nothing—avow nothing—propose nothing! The People are left entirely in the dark as to what they would do, if entrusted with our political destiny,—except to wield the power and enjoy the "spoils" of office.

Our opponents appear to rest all their hopes of success upon the famous scheme hatched by John Tyler for the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. As lately as last March, this project, so far from assuming an aspect of importance in the eyes of the American People, was not thought of by them at all. But all of a sudden, certain broken down Democratic politicians, and speculators in Texas lands, and Southern Nullifiers and Disunionists made the wonderful discovery that IMMEDIATE annexation was of vital importance to the prosperity of the Union!—in fact, necessary to its very existence!! The assumption of the Texas debt of not less than ten millions of dollars; the violation of our national faith and honor; and an unjustifiable war with Mexico—they appeared to consider all these as dust in the balance, when weighed against their sudden whim! Many of them joined John Tyler in a powerful effort to force the measure into effect at once, over the heads of the people—but were fortunately thwarted by the U. S. Senate.

But the scheme of Immediate Annexation is by no means abandoned. It is now the main point of reliance with the Democratic party. Their candidates for President and Vice President, in effect,

personal merit of their own, were nominated particularly in reference to this subject. "Polk and Texas" are inseparably inscribed on all their banners; and so desperate are they, that an important portion of the party proclaim that they will have Texas at the hazard of our Union!—They threaten TREASON, without a blush, for the purpose of forcing the election of the Democratic candidate.

"The Democratic Convention recently held at Baltimore, has developed incidents and characters that demand the attention and scrutiny of every friend of freedom. Here we beheld 'Bank and anti-Bank men; Unionists and Disunionists; Repudiationists and anti-Repudiationists; Tariffists and anti-Tariffists—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 audaciously hold him up to the American People as a proper candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this 'great and glorious Union.' Such is the language of an old Jackson Democrat, who became disgusted and outraged with the proceedings of his party, and straightway declared for CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN. 'Are the People,' he continues, 'to submit to this daring and reckless despotism of selfish politicians and ambitious demagogues?'"

Composed of such materials, it was through the influence of the Annexation question alone that the Speculators and Nullifiers dictated a candidate to the Democratic party. And on this question alone do the Nullifiers and Disunionists rely to dictate a President to these United States; and they boldly threaten TREASON to effect their object.

With this party—yes, under the Calhoun wing of this party—is found Michael Hoke, the Democratic candidate for Governor; and he goes about preaching immediate annexation—the only proposition which he makes, as a passport to the office of Governor of North Carolina.

The eyes of our fellow citizens every where are now turned to North Carolina. Our State is looked upon as the battle ground of the parties. The result of the August Election will be an omen of victory or defeat. Hence the extraordinary efforts made by the Leaders of the Democratic party to carry the election in favor of their candidate Michael Hoke, and against William A. Graham. Gen. Saunders, the big Democratic lion of North Carolina, is traversing the State from the hills to the mountains and haranguing the people; their Congressmen are franking their documents, tracts and papers into the State by bushels; and they have actually sent out a Roman Catholic Irishman into the western part of the State, with a wagon load of this trash, to be disgorged among the unsuspecting people.

Up! Men of Guilford, up!—our good cause once more demands your powerful aid. Let your united voice be raised for your country in its terrible thunder-tones, as in days gone by. Our dignified and patriotic candidate for Governor, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, merits of himself our warm undivided support; but the momentous consequences to the whole country that hang upon the result of this election, ought to make every patriot's heart beat quick for the result. The actual issue is between "POLK AND TEXAS" on the one hand, and "CLAY AND THE UNION" on the other. Which will you choose? Freemen of Guilford—friends to your own country—every man to the polls!

DAVID CALDWELL,
JOHN A. MEBANE,
JOHN A. GILMER. } Com.
July, 1844.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

The chief argument used by the Locos, why Texas should be annexed to the Union, "now or never," is that great Britain wants her; and they covertly insinuate, if they do not openly charge, that Mr. Clay and the Whigs are willing to stand silently by and see Texas wrested from Mexico by England. Whenever this assertion is made, let the Whigs give it a flat contradiction "from the Record." Here is what Mr. Clay says in his admirable Letter on the Annexation project: "If any European nation entertains any ambitious designs upon Texas, such as that of colonizing her, or in any way subjecting her, I should regard it as the imperative duty of the Government of the United States, to oppose such designs by the most firm and determined resistance, to the extent, if necessary, of APPEALING TO ARMS."

MR. GRAHAM IN RUTHERFORD.

Mr. Graham spent the 4th of July at Rutherford. The "Republican" says he arrived there the evening before, escorted by some twenty or thirty gentlemen, who went out to meet him. At a very early hour on the 4th, the people of Rutherford, and the adjoining Counties, poured in, in such a manner, that it was compared to a little avalanche, continuing until the hours of 11 or 12 o'clock. It was (says the "Republican") beyond the shadow of a doubt, the largest assemblage we have ever seen convened at this place. The number is variously estimated by those whom we know to be competent judges at from two to three thousand—some stated it at four thousand, but that estimate was too high. From all the observation that we could make, it is our settled opinion that the number was between twenty five hundred and three thousand. The gentleman who furnished the Barbecue stated, that 1000 pounds of flesh were cooked, and hardly a fragment of it left. Few men would eat more than the half of a pound of meat and in a crowd like this would not average more than the third of a pound. About a third, if not a larger portion of those present did not partake of the Barbecue at all, so we may safely compute the number at three thousand or thereabout.

The "Republican" speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Graham's Speech, on the occasion.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as a Journeyman Printer. He can get well recommended, and will work for moderate wages. He is well qualified on the duties of a Printer as a newspaper press. Address J. H. LANDSAY, Editor of the Patriot.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. SMITH as a candidate for a seat in the Commons from Guilford.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DOAK, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons.

Married.

In this county, on Sunday the 14th, by Jonathan Welch Esq., Mr. WILLIAM MILLIGAN to Mrs. SYNTIA JOHNSON, both of Springfield.

Died.

In this town, last Wednesday night, WILLIAM, infant son of David Scott.

LAW SCHOOL AT DANVILLE.

If Ten Students can be procured, I will open a LAW SCHOOL at Danville, on the 1st Monday in November next. The session will continue until the 15th August ensuing, with an intermission during the Spring terms of the Superior Courts of my Circuit. Instructions will be given by daily examinations and weekly lectures. The text books to be used will be Chitty, Blackstone, Tucker's commentaries, Lexon's Digest, Stephens on Pleading, and last of all, Clary on Pleading, Greenleaf's Evidence, Miller's Pleading, and Story's Equity. Tuition fee \$75 payable in advance. Boarding can be obtained in good houses, on moderate terms.

The Town of Danville is favorably situated for the proposed institution, on the South bank of Dan River in the county of Pittsylvania, in the midst of a wealthy and cultivated society.

As the school will not be commenced with less than ten students, to be engaged by the first September, I desire gentlemen who may be disposed to enter it to communicate their purpose to me, addressed to Franklin Courthouse, NORTHBORNEM, TALLAHASSEE, July 12, 1844.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

The Subscriber wishes to have built of Brick the summer or ensuing fall, for cash, a Dwelling, Kitchen and Smokehouse, which according to his estimate, 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, N.C.
DANIEL A. MONTGOMERY.
May, 1844. 9f

NOTICE.

As per the directions of the last Will of Nathaniel A. Kerr, dec'd., on the 20th day of August, 1844, at the courthouse door in Greensboro', I will proceed to sell at auction a valuable Negro Boy Henry, the Black Smith, aged about 24 years—a first rate workman, having worked for Hopkins & Rowe as a carriage smith for the last 8 or 10 years. A credit will be given, but terms made known on the day of sale.
June, 1844. 13f JAMES DENNEY, Exr.

DAILY LINE TO THE NORTH.

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

THE FARE from Gaston to Petersburg, is now \$3.00, and from Petersburg to Baltimore, by the Rail Road \$7.50—in all, \$10.50.
On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the ferry from Petersburg to Baltimore, by the City Point Rail Road and James River Steamboats, is \$7.50. By these State Passengers are now carried from Petersburg to Portsmouth or Norfolk for \$1.50, or \$1.50 from Gaston, which is \$1.50 less than by Sledge and the Portsmouth Rail Road.
On Wednesday a Steamboat leaves City Point for Baltimore, the fare by which is \$3.00, or \$3.50 from Petersburg making \$3.50 from Gaston.
JAMES GRESHAM,
Agent G. & R. R. Co. 125
June 15, 1844.

YADKIN LAND.

NOTICE.—I will sell a valuable tract of Land on the Yadkin River, immediately above the Saw-hill Ford, in the county of Surry, containing over One Thousand Acres. A great bargain may be had by early application to the subscriber.
I am also authorized to say, several other Tracts may be bought in the vicinity.
July 9, 1844. (15-3) H. P. POINDEXTER.
* Danville Reporter will insert 3 weeks, and forward account to this office.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The amount due to each District from the State Dividend for Spring 1844, will be seen below—

No.	\$24344	No.	\$17.58
1	23.22	31	19.51
2	16.12	32	23.54
3	11.76	33	31.76
4	21.12	34	33.38
5	26.28	35	22.42
6	22.25	36	21.60
7	15.15	37	17.11
8	21.28	38	55.79
9	11.51	39	12.10
10	19.19	40	13.06
11	18.22	41	12.74
12	20.31	42	12.10
13	8.22	43	13.55
14	11.28	44	9.51
15	19.92	45	16.77
16	8.38	46	15.81
17	19.35	47	11.03
18	16.21	48	21.29
19	11.28	49	9.51
20	14.53	50	21.77
21	14.19	51	10.15
22	17.29	52	16.29
23	22.25	53	23.06
24	15.15	54	11.03
25	16.01	55	15.15
26	19.35	56	14.07
27	21.31	57	20.96
28	19.83	58	11.45

July 8, 1844. JESSE H. LANDSAY, Clm.

NOTICE.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Mr. G. Chapel for the United Circuit, commencing on the 4th of September next. And another at R. Chapel, commencing on Friday the 27th of November next. 1844.

Your Master's Drawer.—Put down those coppers. What if they are never missed from your master's drawer? They are his—not yours. Better deny yourself of a little luxury, than to default your employer of a single mill.

Could you foresee the consequences attending upon yielding to this single temptation, you would shrink back with horror. It will be easier to take ten cents to-morrow than one cent to-day. So stay your hand—shut the drawer—and be an honest youth. Your conscience is now clear—you can look your master in the face without a blush, and have no desire to hurry out of his presence, for fear he will suspect something wrong. You are happy—will you not remain so. Your master would rather give you fifty cents than have you wrong him out of one. Resist the temptation and to-morrow you will feel all the better for it. Then you will grow up an honest youth—gain the confidence and respect of your employer, and have the approbation of a clear conscience.

One day last week a gentleman called upon a lawyer in the city to draw up an agreement, and the following business like conversation took place:

Lawyer: What is the name of the party, sir?

Client: Name? Let me see. I vow it has "scraped my mind."

Lawyer: What does it sound like?

Client: It did not seem to sound like anything. I have it at the tip of my tongue now. It is like something to take.

Lawyer: Like something to take? Like what?

Client: I have it. I knew I had it at my tongue's end. It is *Bitters*.

Lawyer: Bitters, do you say? That can't be. I never heard of such a name.

Client: But it is Bitters, I assure you.

Lawyer: It can't be.

Client: Yes it is, I am positive. Bitters is the name.

Lawyer: Is it Bitters—there is such a name; or Bette, or Bette?

Client: No; it is Bitters. I tell you.

The lawyer, thus so positively reassured, proceeded to draw up the agreement accordingly. He then handed it to his client, who read down to the name *Bitters*, and then exclaimed—"The deuce! The name isn't Bitters after all; it is *Stoughton*, as true as I'm alive!"

A Child to Don't go.—A farmer's wife, in speaking of the smartness, aptness, and intelligence of her son, a lad six years old, to a lady acquaintance, said:

"He can read fluently in any part of the Bible repeat the whole catechism, and weed onions as well as his father."

"Yes, mother," added the young hopeful, "and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson, throw'd the cat in the well, and stole old Hinckley's grumlet."

The Parson and the Jockey.—A clergyman, who is in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, happened to be at an inn, where he observed a horse jockey trying to take in an honest man, by imposing upon him a broken-winded horse for a sound one. The clergyman knew the bad character of the jockey, and, taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentleman finally declined the purchase; and the jockey, quite nettled, observed—

"Parson, I had much rather hear you preach than see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man in this way."

"Well," replied the parson, "if you had been where you ought to have been last Sunday, you might have heard me preach."

"Where was that?" inquired the jockey.

"In the State Prison," returned the clergyman.

Hail Columbia, happy land!
For wiser times are nigh at hand;
If I could read my title clear,
I would right off to Texas steer,
And those who met me on the way
I have no doubt to me would say:
O tell me blue-eyed stranger,
Say whether dost thou roam?
Through these cane-brake a ranger,
Hast thou no settled home?

A Suffering Love.—"O mother," said a young boy, "Mr. S—does love Aunt Lucy. He sits by her, he whispers to her, and hugs her."

"Why Edward," exclaimed his mother—"your aunt don't suffer that—does she?"

"Suffer it?" replied the child—"yes, mother, she loves it!"

COME AND SEE!
LANDS AND SAW-MILL FOR SALE.—I wish very much to sell my lands on the Raleigh road, 7 miles northeast of Lexington, to wit: 5 separate tracts, containing in all between 900 and 1000 acres, on one of which is a new and valuable *Saw 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. If not sooner disposed of, it will be offered 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. 9-12.

J. & R. SLOAN
Have received their Spring Purchase of
BOOKS, STATIONERY & C.
which they will sell at prices that will compare favorably with any establishment in the old North State. Anthony's Classical Dictionary; Bullion's Greek Grammar & C.

Waller's large do
Donner's do
Donner's do
Waller's do
Fisk's Classical Literature
Cooper's Virgil
Grover's Greek and English
Jish Dictionary
Grecia Majora—prose
Greek Testament
Folsom's Latin
Anthony's Horace
Historian's Secret
Pierce's Algebra
" Geometry
" Curves, &c.
Virgil, with English Notes
A large assortment of Post and Cap PAPER, Quills, Wafers, &c. &c.
May 1, 1844.

SUPER brown, black and blue-black Alpaca
" black and blue-black striped do.
" Extra striped Clusans
" Extra figured do.
" Grace Darling Plaids
For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

I HAVE just received for sale Spirits Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Lamp Oil, dry White Lead, White Lead in Oil, Logwood, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown and a large assortment of Paints of various kinds—Greeneries, &c.

W. J. McCONNEL
Fayetteville, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the forwarding of all goods consigned to his care.
April 2, 1844. 1-1f

CARDEN SEEDS.—Just received a fresh stock of Garden and Flower Seeds of the stock of 1843, warranted. Also Hyacinth bulbs, pink, blue and white (double). Tube Roses, Dahlia & Tiger Flowers.
Feb. 1844. D. P. WEIR.

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

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a large supply of fresh *Line* at a reduced price, at the *Ruin* on their plantation, Snow Creek, Stokes county. December, 1843. 44-55 P. L. & J. J. MARTIN.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.
These medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States, and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve health and cure disease, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
New York, March 10th, 1841.
Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—Being severely afflicted with Indigestion, a hard Cough, and Asthma, and finding every means fail of relieving me, Consumption appeared inevitable—but by using two bottles of your EXPECTORANT, I was restored to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, J. M. FILLIS,
Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Stamford, Ct.

From the Rev. John Segar,
Lumberville, N. J., April 27th, 1839.
Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—By the blessing of God your EXPECTORANT has effected a cure in me of a most distressing complaint. In December last, I was seized with great severity by a paroxysm of Asthma; a disease with which I had been afflicted for many years past. It was attended with a hoarseness and cough, and complete prostration of strength, and when almost worn out with suffocation, a bed of herbs and perfume was sent to me. At first I thought it was nothing but quackery, but seeing it so highly recommended by Dr. Goings with whom I was well acquainted, I was induced to try it, and in a few days it completely cured me, nor have I ever had any return of the disease since. I have now formed so high an opinion of your medicines, that if I had but a few bottles of it, and could obtain no more, I would not part with them for ten dollars each. Yours most affectionately,
JOHN SEGAR.

No Apology for Wigs.
Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

From the Summerville (N. J.) Whig.
Some time since I called upon Mr. P. Mason, of Summerville, for Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, to restore my hair, which was then falling out daily. I procured one bottle, and applied its contents according to the directions. When the bottle was exhausted, I discovered, to my great surprise and satisfaction, that the young hair was starting handsomely; I therefore purchased another, and so on till I had used three bottles, and now, as a compensation, my hair is as thick as ever. And what is more surprising, my baldness was not occasioned by sickness, in which case there is greater hope of restoration—but was hereditary.

JAS. O. ROGERS,
Methodist Minister, Mount Horch, Somerset Co., N. J.

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It not only destroys worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which worms produce their young; and by removing it—it is impossible for worms to remain in the body. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered.

AMERICAN WATER DYE.
This dye is warranted, if strictly applied according to the printed directions to change the hair from any other color to a beautiful auburn or perfectly jet black without staining or irritating the skin like other Hair Dyes. It is prepared only by Dr. M. Jayne, No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents per bottle.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store by
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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 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.
Greensboro, May 8, 1844.

CABINET FURNITURE,
Of every description and price, from the cheapest Walnut and Birch to the finest Mahogany and Marble finish, 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 Tables; With Marble or Mahogany Tops.

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DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.
These medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States, and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve health and cure disease, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
New York, March 10th, 1841.
Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—Being severely afflicted with Indigestion, a hard Cough, and Asthma, and finding every means fail of relieving me, Consumption appeared inevitable—but by using two bottles of your EXPECTORANT, I was restored to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, J. M. FILLIS,
Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Stamford, Ct.

From the Rev. John Segar,
Lumberville, N. J., April 27th, 1839.
Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—By the blessing of God your EXPECTORANT has effected a cure in me of a most distressing complaint. In December last, I was seized with great severity by a paroxysm of Asthma; a disease with which I had been afflicted for many years past. It was attended with a hoarseness and cough, and complete prostration of strength, and when almost worn out with suffocation, a bed of herbs and perfume was sent to me. At first I thought it was nothing but quackery, but seeing it so highly recommended by Dr. Goings with whom I was well acquainted, I was induced to try it, and in a few days it completely cured me, nor have I ever had any return of the disease since. I have now formed so high an opinion of your medicines, that if I had but a few bottles of it, and could obtain no more, I would not part with them for ten dollars each. Yours most affectionately,
JOHN SEGAR.

No Apology for Wigs.
Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

From the Summerville (N. J.) Whig.
Some time since I called upon Mr. P. Mason, of Summerville, for Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, to restore my hair, which was then falling out daily. I procured one bottle, and applied its contents according to the directions. When the bottle was exhausted, I discovered, to my great surprise and satisfaction, that the young hair was starting handsomely; I therefore purchased another, and so on till I had used three bottles, and now, as a compensation, my hair is as thick as ever. And what is more surprising, my baldness was not occasioned by sickness, in which case there is greater hope of restoration—but was hereditary.

JAS. O. ROGERS,
Methodist Minister, Mount Horch, Somerset Co., N. J.

DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE
which is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys WORMS; neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general, and permanent Tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, &c., and is a certain and permanent cure for FEVER and AGUE.

It not only destroys worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which worms produce their young; and by removing it—it is impossible for worms to remain in the body. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered.

AMERICAN WATER DYE.
This dye is warranted, if strictly applied according to the printed directions to change the hair from any other color to a beautiful auburn or perfectly jet black without staining or irritating the skin like other Hair Dyes. It is prepared only by Dr. M. Jayne, No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents per bottle.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store by
(14) D. P. WEIR.

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 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.
Greensboro, May 8, 1844.

CABINET FURNITURE,
Of every description and price, from the cheapest Walnut and Birch to the finest Mahogany and Marble finish, 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 Tables; With Marble or Mahogany Tops.</