

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

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From the Spirit of the Times

A QUARTER RACE IN KENTUCKY.

Nothing would start against the Old Mare; and after more formal preparation making weight and posting Judges, than is customary, when there is a contest "the hateful old critter" went off enquiring as if she was not fit to run for four miles, and any thing could take the shine out of her that had the audacity to try it. The muster at the stand was slim, it having been understood up town, 1888 as to sport today the races would prove a water haul.—I missed all that class of old and young gentlemen who annoy owners, trainers, and riders, particularly if they observe they are much engaged, with questions that should not be asked, and either can't or should not be answered. The business folks and men of position were generally on the ground, and much of the chaff certainly had been blown off.

A walk or gallop over is a slow affair; and with out being in any way able to account for it, it seemed to be an extremely dry affair; for while the four miles was being done (as the prize have it) I noticed many a centaur of a fellow loitering in the crowd up to the opening in the little elapsoed shanty, and shout out impatiently—"Colonel! let us have some of your byed corn—put me out a buck load—there—never mind about the water, I drank a heap of it yesterday," and then pinched off to the crowd as if intent on something.

The race like all things, had an end; and I had some idea in imitation of Sardanapalus, "all in one day to see the race, then go home, eat, drink and be merry, for all the rest was not worth a filip," when I met Dan. He knows a little, finds out a little, and guesses the rest, and, of course, is prime authority. I inquired if the hunt was up. "Oh, no, just hold on a while, and there will be as bust as a quarter race as ever was read of, and I will give it 'em so you can make expenses." I always make a hand when about, and thinking I might get a wrinkle by prying into the mystery of quarter racing, I accordingly rode to the thickest of the crowd. A rough brown fellow, who either was, or pretended to be drunk, was hammering to run his mare against any horse that had ploughed as much that season, his mare having, as he assured us, trampled twenty-five acres in corn. Another chap sided up to him, and offered to plough against him for as much liquor as the company could drink, or for who should have both nags—his horse had never run, as he did not follow it. Sorrel got mad, and offered to beat him in the cart, wagon, or plough, or he could beat him running one hundred miles, his weight on each, for \$6000. Bay still declaimed racing, but would run the quarter stretch, to amuse the company for \$100. Sorrel took him up, provided, Bay carried his present rider, and he would get somebody; Bay agreed, provided he would get a lighter rider. It was closed at that, and two of Senator Benton's abominations—\$100 United States Bank bills—were plunked up. Bay inquired if they could stand another \$50, agreed to by Sorrel, who observing Bay shell a \$100 note, said there was no use of making change, as his note was the same amount, and they might as well go the \$100. This was promptly agreed to and another \$100 offered and immediately covered—the being now \$300 a side. Now came a proposal to increase it \$300 more; Bay said—you over-size my pile, but if I can borrow the money, I'll accommodate you," and immediately slipped off to consult his banker. Dan now whispered, "spread on the bay." Thinking I should run in while I was hot, I observed aloud—I should admire to bet some gentleman \$10 on the Bay. A Mr. Wash, or as he was familiarly called, Big Wash, snatched me up like a duck does a June bug, by taking the bill out of my hand, and observing that either of us could hold the stakes, put it in his pocket. Finding this so easily done, I pushed off to consult my friend Crump, the most knowing man about short races I ever knew, and one who can see as far into a mill-stone as the man that pecks it. I met him with the man that made the race, the Bay, coming to get a peep at the Sorrel. As soon as he laid eyes on her he exclaimed—

"Why, Dave, you made a pretty pick up of it; I'm afraid our cake is all dough—that's old Grapevine, and I told you point blank to walk round her, but you're like a member of the Kentucky Legislature, who admitted that if he had a failing it was being a little too brave."

"How could I know Grapevine?" replied Dave, doggedly; "and you told me you could beat her any how."

"Yes," said Crump, "I think I can; but I didn't come a hundred and fifty miles to run them kind of races—Old Tompkins has brought her here, and I like him for a sucker!"

"Well," says Dave, "may be I can get off with the race if you think you'll be licked."

"No," said Crump, "when I go a catting, I go a catting; it's mighty mixed up, and there is no telling who's castable until the election is over; it will be like the old bitch and the rabbit, up and tack every jump, and sometimes the bitch a little ahead."

Old Tompkins, who had not appeared during the making of the race, now came round, and seeing the Bay, said—"Popcorn, by G—d." He now came forward, and addressed the other party: "Boys," said he, "it's no use to run the thing into the ground. If a man goes in for betting, I say let him go his load, but we have no ambition against you, so draw the bet to \$100, that is enough for a little tacky race like this, just for amusement." Carried by acclamation.

Now the judges were selected: a good judge, not mean exactly the same thing here as in

the bench, though some of the same kind may be found there—it means one who is obstinate in going for his own friends. It did not seem to be considered courteous to object to the selections on either side, perhaps from a mutual consciousness of invulnerability. But one of the nominees for the crum was a hickory over anybody's permission in the way of ugliness. He was said to be the undisputed possessor of the celebrated Jack knife; his likeness had been moulded on dog-irons to frighten the children from going too near the fire, and his face ached perpetually; but his eyes! his eyes!—He was said to have caught a turkey buzzard by the neck, the bird being deceived, and thinking he was looking another way; and several of the crowd said he was so cross eyed he could look at his own head! It was objected to him that he could not keep his eyes on the score; as he did not see straight, and it was leaving the race to the accident of which of his optics obtained the true bearing when the horses were coming out. The objections were finally overruled, the crooked party contending that Nature had designed him for a quarter judge, as he could station one eye to watch when the foremost horse's toe struck the score, and could note the track of the horse that followed, at the same moment, with his other eye.

The riders now attracted my attention. It is customary, I believe, to call such "a feather," but they seemed to me about the size of a big Christmas turkey gobbler, without feathers; and I was highly delighted with the precocity of the youths—they could swear with as much energy as men of six feet, and they used four-lettered words with a volubility that would border a congressional reporter.

There now arose a dispute as to whether they should run to or from the stand, it being a part of the mile track, and there being some supposed advantage to one of the horses, or the other, according as they might be arranged. It was determined by a toss up at last, to run to the stand. At that word, the horses were loosed off towards the head of the stretch. Now it was "Hurra my Popcorn—I believe in you—come it strong lumber—go it with a looseness—root little pig or die." And, "Oh! my Grapevine! I fear the mud rights off him!" you'd lay him out cold as a wagon tire—roll your bones—go it, you cripples!" &c. &c. &c.

Beginning to doubt, in all I heard, whether my friend Dave had been regularly appointed as stake-maker for this year, I begged a five, and staked it with a young man that was next me, riding a remarkable waltzy-dog horse, and some time after staked another \$5, with a person I had noticed assisting about the bar, and would be able to recognize again. I now flattered myself on my situation—I had all the pleasurable excitement of wagering, and nothing at risk.

Each side of the track was lined with eager faces, necks elongated, and chins projected, a posture very conducive to health in a belligerent climate, as it facilitates the operation of canines. I was decorated with loud cries of "beat the track!" "Stand back!" "Get off the fence!" "The riders are mounted!" "They are coming!" "Now they are off!"—but still they came net. Without intending it, I found myself, and indeed most of the crowd moving up towards the start, and after every failure, or false alarm, I would move a few yards. I overheard a fellow telling with great glee—"Well I guess I wanted the wax in the ears of that fellow with the narrow trimmed white hat; he had an elegant watch that he offered to bet against a good riding horse. You know my seventeen year old horse, that I always call the bay colt; I proposed to stake him against the watch, and the fellow agreed to it without ever looking in his mouth; it he had, he would have even teeth as long as ten penny nails. It is easy telling any of them New York collectors—they ain't cute: the watch is a bang up lever, and he says if he was going to travel he would not be without it for any consideration. He made me promise if I won it to let him have it back at \$100 in case he went into Georgia this Fall. It is staked in the hands of the Squire there;—Squire, show it to this here entire stranger."

The Squire produced a splendid specimen of the tin manufacture; I pronounced it valuable, but thought it most prudent not to mention for what purpose.

Alarms that the horses were coming continued, and I gradually reached the starting place: I then found that Crump, who was to turn Popcorn, had won the word—hat is, he was to ask, are you ready? and I answered yes! It was to be a race—Popcorn jumped about like a pen on a griddle, and trotted greatly—he was all over in a lather of sweat. He was managed very judiciously, and every attempt was made to soothe him and keep him cool, though he evidently was somewhat exhausted. All this time Grapevine was led about as a cucumber, an awkward looking striker of old Thompson's holding her by the check of the bridle with instructions, I presume, not to let loose in any case, as he managed adroitly to be turning round whenever Popcorn put the question.

Old Tompkins had been sitting, doubled up sideways, on his sleepy looking old horse—it now being near dark—rode slowly off a short distance, and hunched his horse; he deliberately took off his coat folded it carefully, and laid it on a stump; his neck cloth was with equal care deposited on it, and then his weather-beaten hat; he stroked down the few remaining hairs on his caput and came and took the mare from his striker. Crump was anxious for a start, as his horse was worried by the delay; and as soon as he saw Grapevine in motion to please her turner, Old Tompkins swung her off a head, shouting triumphantly, "Go! d—n you!" a way she went with an ungovernable. Crump wheeled his horse round before reaching the poles, and opened on Old Tompkins—"That's no way; if you mean to run, let us run, and quit fooling; you—should say, 'yes!' if you mean it to be a race, and then I would have turned loose, had my nag been taken forward: it was no use for me to go, as it would have been no race any how until you give the word."

Old Tompkins looked as if the boat had left him or like the fellow that was fighting and discovered

he had been biting his own thumb. He paused a moment, and without trying to raise a squabble (an unusual thing) he broke down the track to his mare, slackened her girths and led her back, soothing and trying to quiet her. She was somewhat blown by the run, as the little imp on her was not strong enough to take her up soon. They were now so good and so good, and he proposed they should lead up and take a fair start. "Oh!" said Crump, "I thought that would bring you to your mark, so lead up." By this time you could see a horse twenty yards off, but you could not be positive as to his color. It was proposed to call in candles. The horses were led up, and got off the first trial, "Ready?" "Yes!"—and a fair start was never made. Away they went in a hurry.

"Glimmering through the gloom."

All hands made for the winning post. Here I heard—"mare's race!"—"no!" she crossed over the horse's path!"—"the boy with the short rode foot!"—"the horse was ahead when he passed me." After much squabbling, it was admitted by both parties that the nag that came out on the left-hand side of the track was ahead; but they were about equally divided as to whether the horse or the mare came through as to the left-hand side. The judges of the start agreed to give it in as even. When they came down, it appeared that one of the out-come judges got angry, and had gone home an hour ago. My friend that looked so many ways for Sunday, after a very ominous silence, and waiting until frequently appealed to, gave the race to the horse by two inches. This brought a yell from the crowd and ovals, that beat any thing yet; a dozen of a crowd were produced, who were ready to swear that a quabber eye was a hooded yards off, drinking a still cock-tail at the booth, and that he was at the far side of it when the horses came out, and consequently must have judged the result through two pine planks, an inch thick; others swore he did not know when the race was run and was not at the post for five minutes after. Babel was a quiet retired place compared with the little assemblage at this time; some bets were given up, occasional symptoms of a fight appeared, a general examination was going on to be assured the knife was in the pocket, and those hard to open were opened and slipped up the sleeve;—the crowd clustered to gether like a bee swarm. This continued until about nine o'clock, when Crump, finding he could not get the stakes, compromised the matter, and announced that by agreement that it was a drawn race. This was received with a yell louder, if possible, than any former one; every one seemed glad of it, and there was a unanimous adjournment to the bar. Though tired and weary, I confess that I (for no earthly reason that I can give but the force of example) was inclined to join them, when I was accosted by a person with whom I had bet, and had staked in the hands of the young man riding the well eyed horse. "Well," said he, "shall out my five dollars that I put with that friend of yours—as I can't find him." I protested that I did not know the young man at all, and stated that he had my stake also. He replied that I need not try to feed him on soft corn that way, and called on some persons to prove that I selected the stakeholder, and we were seen together, and we must be acquitted, as we were both *furzeigners* from the out of our coats. He began to talk hostile, and was as they bring in the timber districts, twenty foot in the clear without limb, knot, or windfall, or stockpoker hole. To appease him, I agreed, if the stakeholder could not be found, to be responsible for his stake. He very industriously made proclamation for the young man with the well eyed horse and being informed that he had done gone three hours ago, he flamed me, and I had to shell out.

Feeling somewhat warsted by this transaction, I concluded I would look up my other bets. Mr. Wash I did not see, and concluded he had retired; I found the stakeholder that assisted about the bar, and claimed my five dollars on the draw race;—my surprise I learned he had given up the stakes. Having been previously irritated, I made some severe remarks, to all of which he replied in perfect good temper, and assured me he was the most punctilious person in the world about such matters and that it was his inevitable rule never to give up stakes except by the direction of some of the judges and called up proof of his having declined delivering the stakes until he and the claimant went to old screw eye; and he decided I had lost. This seemed to put the matter out of dispute, so far as he was concerned, but thinking I would make an appeal to my opponent, I inquired if he knew him. He satisfied me by assuring me he did not know him from a side of sole leather.

I left the course, and on returning next morning, I looked out for Mr. Wash; I discovered him drinking, and offering large bets; he saw me plainly, but affected a perfect forgetfulness, and did not recognize me. After waiting some time, and finding he would not address me, I approached him, and requested an opportunity of speaking to him apart. Mr. Wash instantly accompanied me, and began telling me he had got in a scrape, and had never in his life been in such a fix. Perceiving what he was at, I concluded to take the whip-hand of him, and observed—"Mr. Wash, if you design to intimate by your preliminary remarks that you cannot return to me my own money, staked in your hands, I must say I consider such conduct extremely ungentlemanly." Upon this he was whipped out a spring-barred dirk knife, nine inches in the blade, and whetted to cut a hair, stepped off picked up a piece of cedar, and commenced whittling. "Now, stranger," says he, "I would not advise any man to try to run over me, for I ask no man any odds for other than civility; I consider myself as honest a man as any in Harris County, Kentucky; but I'll tell you stranger, exactly how it happened; you see, when you offered to bet on the Sorrel, I was out of soap, but it was too good a chance to let slip, as I was dead sure Popcorn would win, and if he had won, you know, of course it made no difference to you whether I had a stake or not. Well, it was none of my business to hunt you up, so I went to town last night to the confectionary [a whiskey shop in a log pen fourteen feet square] and I thought

I'd make a rise on chuck-a-luck, but you perhaps never saw such a run of luck; every where I looked was pizen, and I came out of the little end of the horn; but I'll tell you what, I'm a man that always stands up to my fodder, rack or no rack; so, as you don't want the money, I'll negotiate just to suit you exactly: I'll give you my *dubisary*; I don't know that I can pay it this year, unless the *crap* of hemp turns out well; but if I can't this year I will next year probably; and I'll sell you exactly my principle—if a man wants with me like a gentleman, I'm sure to pay him when I'm ready; but if a man tries to hear down on me and make me pay whether or no, you see it is his own look out, and he'll see sights before he gets his money." My respect for Mr. Wash's dirk knife, together with my receiving there was nothing else to be had, induced me to express my entire satisfaction with Mr. Wash's *dubisary*, hoping at the same time that at least enough of hemp would grow that year.—He proposed that I should let him have five dollars more for a stake, but on my declining, he said—"Well, there is no harm in mentioning it." He went to the bar, borrowed pen and ink, and presently returned with a splendid specimen of calligraphy to the following effect:—

State of Kentucky. } Due Dempsey, the just and lawful son of Ten Dollars, for value received payable on the 25th Day of December, 1836 or 1837, or any time after that I am able to discharge the same. As witness my hand and seal, this 30th day of May, 1836.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIGGS [REAL] I wish you would try Wall street with this paper, as I wish to cash it; but I'd run a mile before I wait for a quarter-race again.

THE CONTENTED SHEPHERD.

By the side of a mountain overshadow'd with trees,
With thick clusters of vine intermingled and wove,
I beheld my thatched cottage, dear mansion of ease,
The seat of contentment, of Friendship and Love.

Each morn when I open the latch of my door,
My heart throbs with rapture to hear the birds sing,
And at night when the dance in the village is o'er,
On my pillow I strew the fresh roses of spring.

When I hide in the forest from noon's scorching ray,
While the torrent's deep murmur re-echoing sound,
When the herds quit their pasture to quaff the clear stream,

And the flocks in the vale lie extended around:
I muse, but my thoughts are contented and free,
I regret not the splendour of riches and pride;
The delights of retirement are dearer to me
Than the proudest appendage to greatness ally'd.

Long, and my song is the carol of joy,
My cheek glows with health, like the wild rose in bloom,
I dance, yet forget not though blithesome and gay,
That I measure the footsteps that lead to the tomb.

Contented to live yet not fearful to die,
With a conscience unspotted, I pass thro' life's scene;
On the wings of delight every moment shall fly,
And the end of my days be resigned and serene.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following passages are from the correspondence of a Liverpool merchant, who is now travelling in the United States, partly on business and partly for information.

"When at Boston, the other day, I visited the factory and engineering establishment at Lowell. This place, which has sprung up within the last twenty years, is now made into a city, with its wide streets laid out at right angles, excellent buildings, mostly of red brick, and as clean and neat as the best of the old cities. The young women in the factories are altogether a different race from our factory girls; they are well educated, lady like in their appearance, dress and manners; some of them are the daughters of respectable farmers from the country around Lowell; they earn two and a half to three dollars per week, and live at boarding houses. Each factory master has a number of boarding houses; some have 30 or 40, and he takes care to have no person placed in them but those of good moral character. The girls must board in the houses belonging to the master for whom they work, but are at liberty to choose out of these for themselves.

The keepers of these boarding houses earn their living by it, and as there are not girls sufficient to fill them all, those who treat the girls the best have the greatest number. They pay \$11 per week for board, washing and lodging. Provisions are cheap, and they live well for this money, thus leaving them from 6 to 6.64 per week net for clothes or other uses. The men employed at these factories generally earn \$1 per day.

The people of Boston are remarkably grave; scarcely a smile is to be seen on their countenances, and all their conversation is of the same character. The Americans learn all they can from the English, and try to go beyond us in every thing; they value the good opinion of Englishmen and feel acutely whatever we speak ill of them; but they do not care for the good or bad opinion of any other people on the earth.

I saw the States' navy yard, stores, and engine and machinery for spinning or twisting cables, which is far superior to any thing I have seen in England. The Americans are growing their own hemp on the Mississippi; and the foreman of the rope walks says, that it is much superior, and will stand a much higher test than the Russian hemp, and that the cables they make are very much better and stronger than the best they can get from England. He told me of two curious philosophical facts; the first on his own authority, the second we witnessed. He stated that if you heat tar, such as they use for their cables, 100 degrees above boiling heat, you may dip your hand in it with the greatest impunity, and without the least injury; and that they are in the constant habit of doing so; the other is that the leathern straps coming from the

engine, and working the machinery, are highly charged with electricity. By standing upon a non-conducting body, and holding the fingers over the straps pretty close, you become charged with the electric fluid, and can give out sparks as from the electrifying machine.

"The Americans are pushing their own manufactures in all directions, and are competing with each other, so that with their immense resources of iron and coal, they will be enabled in a comparatively short period, to manufacture as cheaply, and in much larger quantities than ourselves.—Wages are higher than with us, but they are trying to reduce them, and they would soon be equally low, but the workmen leave and travel into the West whenever it is attempted. Every person I have conversed with, connected with business, is crying out against the present tariff. It is doing the Americans an immense amount of mischief, in paralyzing trade, and lessening consumption, and although the act was passed to support and encourage native manufactures, those parties now complain that they have more competition, lower prices, and less profits than they ever had before. There will be little done in English goods till the tariff is modified, and it is generally expected this will be done next session of Congress.

"In travelling, the universal practice at the inns is a common table for all, and a common charge for all; you get meat, drink, lodging, and attendance for two dollars, or less, per day. The travelling here is immense; the whole country seems in motion, every body as busy as they can be, and the celerity with which they eat their meals is surprising; breakfast, dinner, or tea, is over in from a quarter to half an hour, with four or five courses, and as soon as they have done, they instantly rise from the table and go away; there is very little social conversation at meals, all seem too busily engaged in eating to have time to speak to each other, and the passengers on the roads appear as taciturn as our countrymen. It is seldom you can get the Americans to converse. The immense advantages of political and social freedom, and exemption from excessive taxation and military force.—Every public building, and almost every public institution is open for every person to go in and examine without charge, and without introduction.

"The working classes cannot be oppressed as they are in England; there is no crawling servility on the part of the poor, no haughty manner in the wealthy, and yet there is proper respect paid where it is due to all parties, except to the Atrian race, who are treated with great contempt by nearly all. Peace and good order reign every where, and yet there are neither policemen nor soldiers to be seen."

WHO ARE THE GREAT.

"It is not improbable that the noblest human beings are to be found in the least favorable conditions of society, among those whose names are never uttered beyond the narrow circle in which they toil and suffer, who have but 'two mites' to give away, who perhaps have not even that, but who 'desire to be fed with the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table;' for in this class may be found those who have withstood the severest temptation, who have practised the most arduous duties, who have confided in God under the heaviest trials who have been most wronged and have for given most, and those are the great."

From the National Intelligencer.

AN APPEAL TO NORTH CAROLINA.

On the 4th of October, 1777, the battle of Germantown was fought. General Francis Nash of North Carolina, commanded the reserve guard, which was brought into action and distinguished itself at the close of the battle in covering the American retreat and resisting the attack of General Grey. General Nash was mortally wounded, it is said, by the same shot which killed Major Witherspoon, of the New Jersey brigade. The point where this last and most severe struggle occurred is yet pointed out. General Nash was carried off the field and removed to the neighborhood of the American camp, where, in a few days, he died. General Washington, in his despatches, mentions his death with expressions of deep regret; and on the 4th of November, 1777, Congress passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That his Excellency Governor Caswell, of North Carolina, be requested to erect a monument of the value of five hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, in honor of the memory of Brigadier General Nash, who fell in the battle of Germantown bravely contending for the independence of his country."

On the 31 of August, 1843, sixty six years after this event, two gentlemen from Philadelphia, being in the neighborhood of the encampment held by the American army after the retreat from Germantown, and taking an active interest in such subjects, were induced to ascertain the place of interment of this gallant soldier of the Revolution. They had difficulty in doing so. In the burial ground attached to the Methodist meeting house, about half a mile above Kulpsville, in Towpenn township, Montgomery county, there are four graves, (three in good preservation,) with plain head and foot stones, placed there by the neighbors, by whom the tradition of the place is affectionately cherished. The largest and most north-westerly grave is that of General Nash, the others are those of Major White, of New Jersey, an aid of General Sullivan, Colonel Boyd, and the other is unknown. They were all officers of rank, who died of wounds received at Germantown. The are yet living more than one with whom we conversed who distinctly recollect General Nash's funeral, and are positive as to his grave.

The burial ground is entirely deserted, though quite accessible, at the distance of about twenty miles from Philadelphia, and a spot of as much picturesque beauty as can be found in that neighborhood.

The object of this communication is respectfully to call the attention of North Carolina to the almost forgotten burial place of her heroic son. The resolution of Congress, passed when gratitude was fresh and active, has never been acted on. And how could it more appropriately be carried into

effect than through the activity and liberality of North Carolinians, to build an appropriate monument on the spot where, almost within sound of the battle where his mortal wounds were received, the soldier of the Revolution lies!

It is not believed the neighbors will consent to part with these remains. The interest they, the plain German farmers of another generation, seem to take in them, was one of the most agreeable exhibitions which our inquirers observed.

The name of the writer of this communication, one of the gentlemen who made the examination, is left with the Editors of the *Intelligencer*. It is hoped this appeal will not be in vain. It is made to the surviving relatives of General Nash, and it to those it fails, then to his native State.

OLD MORTALITY.

NOTE, BY THE EDITORS.

In a private letter to his brother, General Washington, speaking of the action at Germantown, observes, "Our loss in killed and wounded was about one thousand men. General Nash, of North Carolina, was wounded, and died two or three days after. Many valuable officers of ours were also wounded, and some killed. In a word, it was a bloody day. Would to Heaven I could add it had been a more fortunate one."—5 Vol. *Spark's Washington*, 103.

General Sullivan, in his letter to the President of New Hampshire, (same vol. 466) says: "We lost some valuable officers, among whom was the brave General Nash, and my two aids-de-camp, Majors Sherburn and White, whose singular bravery must ever do honor to their memories."

A FAN FOR FANNING, AND A TOUCHSTONE TO TRYON.

As Impartial Account of the Rise and Progress of the much talked of Regulation in NORTH CAROLINA.

No. VIII.

The Reader may have observed, that the Governor, appeals to an Engagement of the People, *To abide by his Decision in Council*; It is probable the People had entered into such obligations with the Governor; and that at the time of engaging, they intended to do as they said. But two things appear to have determined them to do otherwise; (1.) When Hunter and Howell, presented the Petition, &c. of the Regulators, his Excellency called together a small number of the Council; and such a conduct, whether it really was so or not, gave the People, the colour of Suspicion, that he called only such as he knew would be on his side. (2.) It is somewhat probable that the Governor, in order to engage the People, had encouraged them to believe that he would lay their Petition, &c. before the whole General assembly; Therefore, when the People found by the Journals of the House, that the Governor desired the Whole matter should be vested in him, and seeing by his Letter, &c. how he was like to treat them—These things appear to be the reasons of the Regulators' conduct, in refusing to obey the Governor's last Direction, by the hands of Mr. Harris, who, in discharge of his duty, required the Tax, of the People; upon this they answered him, "We have agreed to lay the matter, before the Whole of the Council, and House of Assembly before we choose to Pay." Mr. Harris returned without the Money; and also without being insulted, and maltreated by the People; though they had "desired that no Officer should come among them to Collect," &c. Nor were the People very delicate in their manner of expression, respecting the Officers; Therefore it is that they are said, by the Governor, "To Menace, and Threaten the property of the King's Officers."

At this Meeting the Regulators agreed upon an Answer to the Gov's Letter, mention'd in No. VII, and appointed two men to wait on, and present it to, his Excellency. In which they hinted to him, that they should have been much more obliged to him had he, as they expected he would have done, called together the Legislature of the Province. Here it must be acknowledged that the Regulators were altogether as forward as necessary; though some apology may be admitted from their want of knowledge, and the pressing necessity of their Situation; Nor is to be refused, that their own importance seems to have had some influence on their conduct; They had gone so far forward they were unwilling to return back. But if the Regulators treated the Gov. with freedom, and uncourtly style, it must be confessed also, That the measure he ineited to them was as far from moderate and lenient as theirs was from delicate and submissive. For, when Harris returned from among the Regulators, The Gov's Officers were busy in raising the Militia. Their orders were "To rendezvous at an appointed place, on a set day, which day was night at hand—To bring with them three days Provision, and nine Charges of Ammunition." The Militia, upon receiving these orders, immediately sent messengers, to carry Tidings to the Regulators, "That the Gov. was forming an Armament, to cut them off," &c. It was also said, that the Gov. intended to send for, and bring down Indians, from the frontiers, to aid him in cutting off the Regulators.

These alarms threw the Inhabitants of Orange into the utmost perplexity; so that in fear they ran together, not to Arms, of which they might have availed themselves effectually, had they been disposed to fight; but whatever might be the voice of the inconsiderate Multitude, of whom it is always true, the more part, know not wherefore they are gathered together; the wiser and considerate part, interposed, and the People chose, of themselves, eight Men, whom they sent to the Governor, that they might inform him of what they were told, and know of him the Truth, respecting all these things; The eight Men returned, having waited on the Governor, with the following Declarations from the Governor and others, viz. "In the first place, the Gov. Declares, That he never had an intention to bring down Indians, nor of raising the Militia in order to break in upon any Settlement, as has been falsely represented; and that he again repeats his firm resolution to do Justice to the People in every thing wherein they have been injured, (he being Judge) as far as in his power."

"In the next place, Col. Fanning, agrees that the dispute between him and the people, shall be settled at the next Supreme Court; that if the Chief Judge, and his associates, give Judgement against him on the Trial of Mr. John Lowe, or any other deed, he is willing, and shall refund the full sum, over his Lawful fees, he has taken, to every Man who shall apply to him, bringing his deed along with him; and that they shall pay no Cost."

"In the next place, Mr. Nash, agrees to the same thing, with respect to his Clerk's fee, as he has already wrote to the Regulators."

"In the last place, the Accounts of the Sheriffs, with the Vestry, and the Court, for the Parish and County Tax, have been examined and approved; and when a Settlement is made for the Insolvents, the full State, in the same manner, shall be posted up in the Court-house."

"The Gov. will give no Directions for the Sheriff to proceed in his Collection till after the Supreme Court."

This is an Unaccountable piece of Conduct if we view it in this Light, That the Gov. did actually attempt raising the Militia, and that with Design to reduce the Regulators—and that this is true, is without a Doubt; and therefore, we can give no better reason for these apparently soft Words of the Gov. in the above Message to the Regulators, &c. than the Refusal of the Militia to serve against their Brethren; which refusal appears by the following Resolution formed by the Militia, viz.—"The critical affairs in public have caused us to meet to consult what is our duty. We have been warned to go against a set of People, called Regulators under the term of Enemies; but we look on them as Loyal Subjects, acting for the good of our Country. Until they are proved Enemies, we do not think it our duty to go against them. We are told that they who disobey the Gov's order, shall be fined, for not appearing against these our Brethren and Neighbours; which thing we design to oppose until it appears to be our duty; and until their Articles are proved to be contrary to Law."

By the above mentioned Eight Men, the Governor notified the Regulators to meet at a convenient Place, to them known, and appointed by his Excellency; at a time; at which Place and Time, the Sheriffs were to attend, in order to satisfy the People with respect to the Concern they had in the public accounts.

The People, met on the day appointed; No one of the former Sheriffs came; the Sheriff for the time being came, not with Accounts, but, a Letter from the Governor, viz

GENTLEMEN.

I had every reasonable hope, that my Letter to you from the Council-Chamber, the 21st of June, would have given you not only the most cordial Satisfaction, but have prompted you with the most ardent Zeal to have subscribed to every Direction contained therein, conformable to the declared Resolution in your address to me."

"It is with a sincere Regret, I at this time reflect on the Disobedient, and ungrateful return you have made me, both by your Disregard to every part of my Directions in the above-mentioned Letter, and your refusal to pay your public Levies, to Mr. Harris, late Sheriff, who demanded them of you, on the 2d of this Month, at a general Meeting, in Virtue of his Legal Power, and in compliance with the Letter I sent you, by him, urging the immediate Payment thereof."

"The Candor with which I treated the Rash and Precipitate Steps of your past Conduct, and the just means, and effectual measures I pointed out for removing the Causes of Complaint, would have given ample satisfaction to every Man who Petitioned me with an Intention to be satisfied with Justice."

"By your letter delivered me the 5th instant, by Mrs. Low and Hunter, I have the Mortification to find every lenient Measure of mine has been perverted, and the friendly Aid I offered to correct the abuses in public Officers, which it was my Duty to tender, considered by you as insufficient."

"The force of the Proclamation was to caution public Officers against, and prevent as much as possible, Extortion. It is the province of the Court of Law, to Judge and Punish the Extortioner.—The Dissatisfaction also you express, that your Address, and Papers, were not laid before the whole Council, is equally groundless with your Declarations of the insufficiency of the Proclamation."

"By his Majesty's Commission and Instruction, three Counsellors make a Board; and with five Members business may be transacted of the highest Dignity; whereas six Gentlemen of the Council were present when your Address, and papers were laid before that Board."

"The Resolution you have taken to Petition the Legislative Body, are exceeding agreeable to me; my services on that occasion shall not be wanting, to redress all real Grievances."

"It is necessary I should now inform you, in Humanity to your misguided Passions, and in Justice to the Integrity of my Intentions, that you are pursuing measures highly Criminal and illegal; and it is a circumstance of real affliction to me, since I consider you as acting upon principles, no less void of faith and Honour than inconsistent with every Moral, and Religious Duty."

"You have given occasion to every Man of property, and probity, by the open, unreserved Menace you have thrown out against the Lives and Properties of many of the Inhabitants of this County, to look on your designs as bent rather upon destroying the Peace of this Government, and the security of its Inhabitants, than a wish or intention to wait for any Legal process against those you imagine have abused their public Trust."

"Upon these alarming prospects, I esteemed it my Duty to provide for the Safety of the Government, and to take care that the Publick receive no damage; To prevent therefore as much as possible the heavy Expence that must accrue to the Province by providing against the Insults that we intended to be offered to his Majesty's Superior Court of Justice, I am peremptorily to require on your Part, that at least twelve of your Principals, and those of the first property wait upon me at Salisbury on Thursday the 25th of this month, and there in my Presence, to execute a Bond in the sum of One Thousand Pounds, as a Security that no rescue shall be made of W. Butler, and Herman Husbands, at the Superior Court at Hillsborough, they being under Recognizance, then to appear and take their Trials."

(To be continued.)

Marriage Extraordinary—Married in Tyrrell county, (N. C.) a short time since, Mr. Frederick Davenport, aged 24 or 25, to Mrs. Amelia Spruill, aged 55 or 60. The bridegroom is a perfect cripple, and has been so from a small child. He has to be carried about like an infant, by another person. The bride is worth something like 30 or 35 thousand dollars, and Mr. Davenport is a poor man. Mrs. S. was born in Tyrrell county, and Mr. D. in Washington county.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

From Mr. Weed's Letter from abroad.
London, July 19.

We availed ourselves this morning of the permission obtained by Mr. Wiggins to visit the Bank of England. An official, (manager or usher,) with laced dresscoat and three cornered hat, escorted us to another officer of the Bank, who took us leisurely through an institution that is so potent in controlling and regulating the money pulsations of Europe. It is situated on Threadneedle street, but fronts upon half a dozen others, and occupies an irregular area of eight acres. There are no windows through the exterior of the building, light being supplied by sky-light open courts within. There is a clock, by which bank time is kept, with dials indicating the time in sixteen different offices. The bank, with its various offices, are open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. The bank has its printing office, book-binding, engraving office, &c. &c. Checks, blank books, &c. &c. are all printed within the bank, as are the bank notes. In the room where the circulating notes are printed there are eight presses, all constantly employed, and which throw off about eight thousand impressions daily. We saw two presses rolling off five pound notes, and the others upon the various denominations up to £1,000, which is the largest note the bank issues. The dates and numbers of the notes are supplied by smaller presses in another room. The paper is delivered to the press counted, (an hundred sheets at a time,) and when worked and returned another hundred sheets are given. Pressmen work five hours and earn from two to three guineas a week. In the office where redeemed notes are examined, cancelled, &c. one hundred clerks are constantly employed. When we entered this room our attendant was sharply reprimanded for bringing strangers there; but, upon being informed that it was "the Governor's order," we were allowed to pass. Forty thousand different notes are frequently sent to this office, to be cancelled, in a day. The bank, you know, never re-issues a note. When returned to its counter for payment, the note is cancelled, filed away, to be burnt at the expiration of 10 years. The armory of the bank contains an hundred stand of muskets with pikes, cutlasses, hand grenades, &c. &c. and has a night guard thirty eight strong. In the office where the bank notes are counted into parcels tied with twine and placed in pigeon-holes, we found five staid, methodical, matter of fact looking clerks, whom you would trust for their faces. One of these old chaps, with the precision of "Old Owen" and the good nature of "Tom Lakenwater," took his keys and unlocked the depositories of paper wealth. The "bags" of each denomination were in separate parcels. When we came to the "higher number" he placed four packages in my hand, and remarked, "you now hold £1,000,000 sterling in your hand, sir." Yes, I actually was in possession of twenty millions of dollars, a sum much larger than the whole estate of John Jacob Astor! But it all returned to its pigeon hole, and left me a far happier man than those who are encumbered with such overgrown fortunes. Another of the old clerks opened the golden dormitories, where repose an endless number of bags, each containing eight hundred sovereigns. We were next and finally conducted to a subterranean region enriched by gold and silver bullion. Here bars of the precious metals were as plentifully heaped as those of iron and steel are in the stores of our friends Benedict, Townsend, and Corning. The silver we did not meddle with, but we handled bars of gold, each weighing eight thousand pounds sterling, that were piled in barrow loads of seventy thousand pounds sterling each. Much of this bullion was recently received from China, as an instalment upon the sum John Bull makes the Celestials pay for their obstinate refusal to "take opium." The Bank of England has now, in paper and specie, nearly thirty-eight millions of pounds sterling. There are eight hundred persons, in its various departments, constantly employed within its walls.—*Alb. Jour.*

From the Baltimore American. DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

The unity and concord now existing among the "democracy" are exactly proportionate to the degree of identity which marks their principles. We have made repeated attempts to discover what were the principles of the "democracy" but have been able to find nothing except the Sub-Treasury, in which all sections of the party agree. "This appears to be the only positive thing recognized among them. There is indeed a community of feeling in respect to many tendencies; a propensity to destroy, to change, to experiment, without any fixed purpose or ultimate object, is common enough. Thus the party is bent on overwhelming the Tariff—but the mass of them have no understanding as to the system which should be substituted in the place of it; they do not know how far their destructive intent is to go; they have no definite ideas on the subject."

The truth is that the party, taken in the aggregate, is utterly incompetent to govern the country. Its incompetency has been proved. Its leaders, many of them, are men of good sense; but having set out to court popularity, having accustomed themselves to the notion that implicit acquiescence to the popular humor, or to what is deemed such, is indispensable to the preservation of their influence, they are not in a condition to exercise their own judgment freely. No one need doubt that if Gen. Jackson, who was a leader *per se* had adopted a course so as to give to the "democracy" a system of measures directly opposite to the course he took, that the party now would be "in consternation as cordily." But the party has not a Gen. Jackson now; and until it gets one it must, as a matter of necessity, keep on as it best can in the direction which the dictator gave it. It knows not how to alter its course itself, and there is no leader who can venture to take the responsibility of ordering a new turn. Hence the progress is somewhat to multitudes and confused. The various sections here and there, push on, each believing that it is following the true democratic tendency—but there is no common understanding—no organ of general, undisputed authority—no system—no comprehensive principle.

With respect to the station which that portion of our population engaged in mechanical pursuits ought to occupy in the United States, I think that all citizens, native and naturalized, without any regard to their respective vocations, should enjoy such consideration in society as is due to their virtue and intelligence, their industry, sobriety and general deportment.

HENRY CLAY.

PARENTAL CRUELTY—MISFORTUNE AND CRIME.

A woman named Christina Cochran or Gilmour has lately been delivered up to the British authorities, charged with having murdered her husband, in Scotland. She was placed on board the packet ship Liverpool, on the 17th, at New York, by the United States Marshal, and there surrendered into the custody of Mr. McKay, the Scotch police officer who came over to demand her.

A New York paper in alluding to the case, has the following interesting sketch as to the cause which led to her present dreadful situation.

"The history of this unfortunate young woman should operate as a warning to parents, and teach them to beware of unrelenting opposition to an honorable attachment formed by a daughter, or even a son merely because the object favored by such is not of equal wealth or rank in life with themselves. It were better—far better—to raise one than to prostrate and destroy the other. Mr. Cochran the father of this young woman, is a wealthy farmer in the shire of Renfrew, near Paisley, in Scotland. She received a passably good education, and we have seen a letter written by her to her parents since her arrival here, couched in sweet and affecting language, and written in a practised pretty hand. About five years ago, it appears, she being still in her teens, she became acquainted with a young man in the neighborhood by the name of Anderson, and a mutual attachment sprang up between them. Although of excellent character; and of good moral conduct, he was in humble life, being a gardener in the employment of a gentleman in his native parish. This young man was at first attached to her, but it was bitterly opposed by her parents; particularly as her father and the father of her future husband had already decided that she and the unfortunate John Gilmour were to be united. The great object of her parents from the time of discovering her attachment to Anderson was to keep them apart, and with this view she was at times confined in the attic of her father's dwelling, and a most rigid system of coercion applied to her with a view to compel an abandonment on her part of her object of affection. But without effect, as though stripes, and at times severe beatings, were resorted to.—"Oh, I tell thee," she exclaimed one day "I cannot marry John Gilmour; I have nothing to say against him, but I do not love him; permit me to marry John Anderson, who I know is attached to me as I love him; and I will go down on my knees and bless you. He and I can take the farm which is in a short time to be vacant, and my little sister can live with me, and we all shall be happy in each other's society. John Gilmour can find another girl who will love him and make him a good wife; but oh, father, I cannot—cannot—marry him." The appeal was unheeded, and served but to make her situation worse, and she determined on escape, to wander she knew not whither. Watching an opportunity she fled, but was soon pursued by her father and all the servants of his household. She took shelter in a thicket, where she remained for some time undiscovered, although her pursuers of ten passed the spot where she lay, till her little favorite dog found out his mistress and came fondling upon her. This led to her detection, and she was taken back to the house and severely beaten. Finally, goaded almost to madness, or to what has been claimed in regard to her, "insanity," she gave a consent so far as the law required to a union with Gilmour; and after being bedecked in bridal robes, was brought as an ox to the slaughter, or a lamb to the sacrificial place of confinement, and her destiny interwoven for life or death with that of John Gilmour. The parents had given them £100, or about \$500 each, making \$1,000 in all, and they were settled on the farm at Inchinnan, which became their property. In about five weeks from the marriage the unhappy husband, after a short illness, in which he experienced a severe torture, perished. Circumstances seemed to light which added but too much ground for suspicion he had been murdered, and that his unfortunate, but now, it is feared, guilty wife had caused his death. The subsequent events are known; she fled to this country in protection of a young man, and passing as his wife, but occupying distinct berths, and both assuming a fictitious name. Anderson is still living at Renfrewshire, and is said to be of good character. Christina declares that she did not murder her husband. If so, the prayer of all will be that God will permit her to pass in safety through the terrible ordeal which she will be called on soon to encounter."

STEARINE.

The manufacture of Lord Oil has opened a new source of wealth to the West, and one which, as yet, is only on the threshold of profitable operation. Not only does it furnish a vent for the immense quantity of lard which the West produces and which its capacity to produce is unbounded, but it furnishes a material for candles, called Stearine, which is destined to supersede tallow and spermaceti as lard oil has sperm and olive oils. This substance is the residue of lard after the only parts have been abstracted by immense hydraulic pressure. It is of various qualities, according to the perfection of the manufacture. We saw a parcel a day or two since perfectly white, as hard as marble, and resembling in all its qualities the purest wax—indeed, with the admixture of one tenth part of wax the compound cannot be distinguished from wax excepting, by the most experienced judges. It can also be so made as closely to resemble spermaceti. The quality of Stearine of which we saw a sample, is worth 20 cents per pound, and the candles made from it 22 cents per pound. Compared with sperm they are equally handsome—do not run, are much harder, and will burn from a quarter to a third longer. The price of sperm is now 30 cents per pound. This fine description of Stearine has but recently been produced.

A sample in neat blocks has been sent to England to try the market, and a large export demand is confidently anticipated at some future day. Of the candles only about 200 boxes have yet been made. Several poorer qualities of Stearine are produced, selling as low as 6 to 7 cents per pound. The candles made from these are worth about 14 cents per pound, and are much superior to those made of tallow, which are worth 12½ cents. The croakers who have predicted eventual destruction of all the whales and a consequent unhampered world, will see by the above facts that in the boundless Valley of the Mississippi we have the means of light, both in the shape of oil and candles, from a source which cannot ever fail us. We can breed whales although we cannot whale; and with candles made of this hog's wax—for it is wax to all intents

and purposes—we can very well do without the yield of the sperm whale.

In these articles of Oil and Stearine we see another avenue worked by American skill and industry by which wealth is to be poured into the lap of our Western farmers. We can produce enough to supply the world, and with our advantages, can undersell any other nation on the globe.—*N. Y. Tri. bune.*

The Richmond Enquirer and Mr. Calhoun.—In a controversy with the U. S. Telegraph in 1833 Mr. Ritchie, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, thus speaks of Mr. Calhoun:

"We retort upon the Telegraph the falsehood which it has charged upon us. Its editor knows, as well as we do, that John C. Calhoun was an advocate of the Tariff system in 1816—that he went out of the war an ultra stickler for the powers of the Federal Government—that he supported the Bank—a general system of internal improvement—and the Protective System as the permanent policy of the Government. The loyal Telegraph knows, and his political master knows, that spite of his late equivocating speech, he was the advocate of the bill of 1816—that there is not one word about raising revenue in the speech of 1816; and that he insisted that manufactures should be established beyond the reach of contingency; and that he strenuously supported the odious and oppressive system of minimums."

"We know further, and we have no doubt this miserable scoundrel of Mr. Calhoun knows the same, that as far down as 1824, he was in favor of building up manufactures by the scaffolding of the Federal Government. Finding, however, that his ultra doctrines were becoming odious to the South, and that his ambition never could be gratified by this course, he was compelled to yield to the force of Southern Sentiments—cooled towards his Federal doctrine—gradually came over to the cause of State Rights; but, like all new proselytes, hurried to excess, and plunged into the other extreme of Nullification! And now his powerful mind is devoted to the task of denying his old opinions, and of supporting his new ones—never right, but always in extremes. A politician from 1815 to 1833, UTTERLY UNSAFE AND NEVER TO BE TRUSTED!"

What do the Democracy of Georgia think of it? What do Mr. Calhoun's friends think of it? For our own part, we have been somewhat surprised at Mr. Ritchie's course—we have been somewhat surprised at his preferring, particularly at this time, Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Calhoun. But we are no longer surprised—the whole matter is plain enough now. In the above Mr. Ritchie asserts that Mr. Calhoun is "UTTERLY UNSAFE AND NEVER TO BE TRUSTED."—*Georgia Journal.*

The Charleston Mercury closes an article on the subject of Dr. Hagan's death, with the following remarks:

"Dr. Hagan's system was essentially wrong, and the journalist who takes upon himself to be administrator of the criminal law, will find that his office is one of nearly unmitigated mischief. Writing in the haste and confusion of each day's pressing business under the impulse of party feeling, prejudice and one-sided statements, he is of all men least qualified for a criminal judge—and yet of all tribunals, his is the most terrible, and of all sentences his is the most blasting. Published without warning, on secret information, in a single day it is scattered over a State—and the victim hears it echoed like the thunder among the circling mountains, and the whole earth with one voice repeating his disgrace. It is a thing to make a man act madly."

"And if such liberty be allowed at all, is it not certain that malice and revenge will use it far oftener for calumny, than virtue for honest denunciation? The proper material for the Journalists is what concerns the public—and these things he ought to treat as far as possible in their general character. Personalities not only debase the press, but they necessarily involve a narrow mindedness, a contraction of scope, an egotism of the editors, which leaves them no claim upon the public, other than what might be asserted by the brutes and bullies who fight in the streets—it is the claim of a public nuisance."

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by this Tribunal, since our last notice:

By Ruffin, C. J. in *Redman v. Green* from Ireland dismissing the bill. Also, in *Hudgins v. White*, in Equity from Chowan, declaring the plaintiff entitled to redeem. Also, in *State v. Tilley*, from Guilford, declaring that there is no error in the record. Also, in *McLure v. Bencont*, in Equity from Rowan, declaring that so much of the decree as continued the order of sequestration is erroneous. Also, in *Franklin v. Roberts*, in Equity from Surry, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in *Attorney General v. Cape Fear Navigation Company*, in Equity from Walker.

By Daniel, J. in *Smith v. Benty*, from Lincoln, declaring the order erroneous. Also, in *Rhodes v. Fulerwider*, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Moore v. Reid*, in Equity from Rockingham, directing the bill to be dismissed.

By Gaston, J. in *Lindsay v. Coble*, in Equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill. Also, in *Waddo v. Johnson*, from Warren, reversing the judgment below. Also, in *Slade v. Washbourn*, from Rutherford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Henderson v. Hyde* son in Equity from Caswell, directing an inquiry. Also, in *Tomlinson v. Blackburn*, in Equity from Iredell, directing the injunction to be dissolved. Also, in *Hauser v. Lehman*, in Equity from Stokes, directing a decree for plaintiff.

Attention.

THE field staff and commissioned officers of the regiment of cavalry attached to the 8th brigade and 9th division of N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to parade in Greensborough on Monday the 25th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs for general review and inspection. The Captains will have their respective troops ready to parade at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN McLEAN, C. C. C.
By DAVID McLEAN, Adj.

August 23, 1843.

For Rent or Lease.

THE store house at the well known stand, Trouble-some Old Iron Works, will be for rent the first day of January next. Or if any one desires to lease the whole establishment, (including Mill, Wool Carding Machine, &c.) an opportunity will be offered on moderate terms. Apply to J. D. PATRICK.

August 22, 1843.

Washington from the Tomb.

To govern men and lead them to happiness we must know them, we must have carried the light into the human heart, we must have talents and knowledge of virtue. Your happiness has been the object of long labor; I have traced to you the steps which lead to it; it is for you to follow, in order to come to the end; correct the errors of vice which keeps you from it.

When the destinies of a nation are in the hands of ignorance and corruption, the people are a prey to every evil; there is then no other resource but to call to their help the wisdom of the philosopher, the intelligence of the legislator, the prudence and the virtue of the administrator.

Political maladies are not the works of nature, nor of the people; they are the work of the legislator and the administrator. Their cure demands some prompt remedy; palliatives will not avail, but to increase the evil: happy the people, the governors of whom have the prudence, the wisdom and the courage to employ them.

The people love truth as much as the administrators fear it; to conceal it is a treason—to fear to tell it is a cowardice. The revolutions which bring so many evils after them are only the consequences of an odious and unjust administration. When the people are governed with justice they are peaceable and happy, they love their government, they love their laws, they respect their magistrates and obey them, and the magistrates themselves yield obedience to those laws.

If the magistrates flatter the people, it is because they wish to corrupt and enslave them. A nation deceived can overturn all from the altar of liberty; they pass from error to despotism. All these sad truths can be found with terrifying evidences in the history of all nations. Let the magistrate reflect, and make it serious meditation; the happiness or the misfortunes of the people are in their hands; they will have to answer to the present generation, to posterity, and to God for all the evil which they could have avoided.

Nature has given to man needs, sentiments of justice and injustice, desire of happiness. These first elements of society put in execution by intelligence and wisdom will make the glory of the magistrate and the happiness of the people, which is the end of all good policy. A PATRIOT

PROPOSALS TO REVIVE THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

At Asheville, Randolph County, N. C.
BY BENJ. SWAIN, FORMER EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
PROVIDED a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained by the 1st of October next, I propose to resume the publication of this paper on the same plan and on the same terms as heretofore, viz:—to publish it weekly on a super-royal sheet of good paper well printed; its columns devoted to News, Politics, (on the good old Whig principles), Religion, (without sectarianism), Morality, Agriculture, Economy, Industry, Temperance, Justice, Law, Forum of process and instruments of Writing, Legislative proceedings, Anecdotes, &c., &c., so as to make it emphatically a good family Newspaper. The subscription price is \$2.00 per annum in advance, or within three months from the date of the first number received—or \$3.00 after the expiration of that time. Will brother Editors be so good as to copy or notice?
B. SWAIN.

Asheboro', N. C., August, 1843.

REGIMENTAL MUSTER.

THE commissioned officers and musicians of the Volunteer and the 57th and 58th regiments of Guilford militia are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Greensboro' on Saturday the 23d of September, at the hour of 11 a. m., armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill parade and inspection. And on Monday the 25th you will appear with your respective companies at the same place, at the hour of 10, armed and equipped as the law directs, for general review and inspection.
GRAVENER MARSH, Col. Vol. Reg.
F. L. SIMPSON, Col. 1st Reg.
JO. HOUSTON, Col. 2d Reg.

LARGE SALE

Of Building Lots in the Town of Greensboro'.
ON Thursday the 19th day of October, will be offered for sale on the premises from 80 to 100 valuable BUILDING LOTS. At the time of the location of the Female College in the town of Greensboro', under the patronage of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in order to meet the expressed wishes of many of the members and friends of the Church desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of the institution for the education of their daughters, the Board of Trustees secured a large body of land in connection both with the institution and the village. After a sufficient reserve for the purposes of the College, the remainder has been set off in suitable building lots. Many of the situations are very desirable, preventing facilities for every arrangement necessary for convenience or comfort.

The Board of Trustees at its last annual meeting directed the Commissioners to offer these lots at public sale on the day above mentioned on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond and security with interest from date. The Commissioners are also authorized to sell privately at any time previous to day of public sale.

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

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

N. B. The math college building, 132 feet by 52, is now going up, the walls will probably be completed by the day of sale.

The Raleigh Star, Salisbury Watchman, and Richmond Advocate will publish the above six weeks.

DIVISION ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Madison, Aug. 2, 1843.

THE Colonels who have under their command the following Regiments are hereby commanded to have them paraded on their usual parade grounds, fully equipped for review and inspection, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.—to wit:

57th and 58th Regiments, Regiment of Cavalry, and Regiment of Volunteers, at Greensboro' on Monday, September 25, 1843.

67th Regiment, at Reid's September 28th.
91st do at Madison, " 27th.
65th do at Hampton's " 25th.
Stokes Vol. Reg't, at Germantown, " 29th.
66th Regiment, at Old Town " 30th.

By order of SAMUEL A. DALTON, Maj. Gen.
C. H. NELSON, Aid-de-camp

TO MILL OWNERS.

JUST received an additional supply of BOLTING CLOTHS, (warranted the genuine Anchor cloth), from No. 5 to 10, which are offered at unusually low prices.
W. R. D. LINDSAY
January 10, 1842

PROSPECT HILL PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

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

J. G. WRIGHT.

Rockingham County, N. C. July 3, 1843. 22-8
N. B. It is probable Board can be had in respectable families convenient to the School at a cheaper rate.
J. G. W.

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

E. P. NASH,
Book and Piano Forte Seller,
Petersburg, Va.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO':

Saturday Morning, September 9, 1843.

OUR COUNTRY.

A writer in the National Intelligencer has furnished some valuable statistics, with explanatory comments, in relation to the Valley of the Mississippi and the progress of the country generally. Verily, "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

He gives the population of what he calls "the Atlantic Strip" in 1810, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, (free States) 5,136,333; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, District of Columbia, Florida, (slave States), 3,491,657;—total of the Atlantic Strip, 8,627,990.

Also the following of "the Mississippi Valley," viz: Alabama, Western Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, (slave States), 3,841,977; Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, West Ohio, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin Territory, Iowa Territory, (free States), 4,592,766;—total of the Mississippi Valley, 8,434,756.

He shows that while the population of the Atlantic Strip, from 1830 to 1840, increased on an average of sixteen per cent., that of the "Valley" increased at the rate of eighty per cent!

In 1800 the population of the Atlantic States was 4,230,274; in 1840, 8,627,990; being an increase in forty years of 75 per cent. In 1801 the population of England was 8,331,434; in 1841, 14,935,518; being an increase in forty years of 80 per cent. The Atlantic Strip, therefore, has not increased as fast as England.

It is but yesterday, says he, when the Valley was a wilderness; to-day it contains more than half the population of the Union; and to-morrow will hardly have passed before the Atlantic strip will be no more thought of as a part of the United States than the planter thinks of the fence corners around his field of cotton.

From 1830 to 1840 the Valley increased 80 per cent.; and this writer forms the opinion that it will continue at that rate until 1850; and from that time to the year 1900 he very reasonably assumes that the increase will be 20 per cent. every 5 years. From 1830 to 1840 the Atlantic Strip increased 16 per cent; its increase to 1850 he estimates at 15 per cent., and from that time to 1900 at 5 per cent. every 5 years. At these rates of increase, which appear altogether reasonable, the population of the Mississippi Valley in 1900 will exceed ninety four millions; that of the Atlantic Strip will fall short of seventeen millions.

Be these estimates as they may, "one thing is certain—the 'seat of empire' has passed to the Mississippi Valley, and the sceptre is grasped by the hand of its people, there to remain until the destinies of this Union shall be fulfilled."

A "HAIL" STORM.

The Editor of the Edenton Sentinel has been doing his best, for three or four weeks, to enlighten the Editor of the Raleigh Independent concerning the size, shape, &c. of certain hail stones that fell some time ago down the country. The Sentinel man says they were as large as his informant's fist. The Independent man has no doubt of that fact, but desires to know the size of the man's fist. The Sentinel man very readily informs him that his friend's fist is about as large as a piece of pork. The Independent man is perfectly satisfied with this information, being aware that a piece of pork is a little larger than a piece of chalk; but he wants to know the shape of the hail stones. The Sentinel man says the hail was very much in the shape of an article that the Raleigh Editor puts in his hat, and nearly as hard. The Independent man at once infers that the hail, in its shape, was the "perfection of beauty." Here the matter rests for the present. The button should be awarded to the Independent man; his head is too "hard" for the Sentinel feller in the present stage of the business.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The Congressional election which took place in Rhode Island on Tuesday last has resulted in the complete success of the Law and Order ticket, as will be seen by the following announcement from the Providence Journal of Wednesday:—"We have again to record a triumph of the laws—to announce a victory of the Rhode Island party over the last desperate effort of Dorism. Henry Y. Cranston and Elisha R. Potter are elected by majorities even greater than the triumphant vote which swept the State last April. We have gained every where. With less of party machinery than we ever knew in a contested election, we have gained a victory which would have been glorious after any amount of effort—This election confirms still stronger the lasting triumph of law and order in Rhode Island."

DESULTORY INTELLIGENCE.

Congressional Elections are yet to be held in the following States: Maine Sept. 1, Georgia, to fill two vacancies, Oct. 2, Maryland Oct. 4, Ohio and Pennsylvania Oct. 10, New Jersey Oct. 10 and 11, Michigan Nov. 6, Mississippi Nov. 6 and 7, Massachusetts Nov. 13.

Pittsburg Market, Aug. 23. Flour \$4.00 a 4.12 1-2 with a downward tendency. Wheat 75 a 80. Oats 16 a 18. Coffee, Rio, 8 a 9 1-2. Iron, pig, \$25 per ton. Lead, Pig, 3 1-2. Molasses 26 a 27.

Cincinnati Market, Aug. 23. Flour, sales of 400 barrels at \$3.70 a 3.74. Whiskey, in good demand at 17 1-2. Wheat 70. Linseed Oil 65 a 68. Flaxseed 75.

St. Louis Market, Aug. 16. Flour, market dull, at \$3.50 a 4.00. Wheat, prime, 60 a 65. Corn and Oats, none in market. Bacon, hams 3 1-2 a 4, sides 3 1-2 a 3 3-4, shoulders 2. Lead \$2.70. Tobacco \$3 a 4.70.

Richmond Market, Aug. 24. Tobacco, little opening or arriving, sales dull of all descriptions. Flour \$4.75, dull. Wheat, brisk at 95 cts a \$1. Corn 55 a 60.

The Oil Trade. The number of American vessels engaged in the oil trade and whale fishery is 645; 217 of which, or one-third of the whole, belong to New Bedford.

Too hot to burn. The foreman of the rope walk at Charlestown, Mass says that if you heat tar, such as they use for cables, 100 degrees above boiling heat, you may dip your hand in it with the greatest impunity, and they are in the constant habit of doing so.

Thunder Bombs. One of Mr. Hubbell's thunder bombs was fired from a 32 pound gun at a target the thickness of a ship's side, 1000 yards distant, and tore it into a thousand pieces.

Awful Calculation. An enlightened mathematician asserts that one thousand tons of tobacco juice are annually squirted over God's creation, and that twenty tons of ivory are worn out in chewing the weed every seven years.

Hon. John M. Niles, it is stated, has lost his reason and is confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y.

The revenue accruing to the United States at the port of New York, during the month of July, is stated at one million of dollars.

A queer Division. An assignee's notice in the Washington, N. C. Whig, announces for sale, among other articles, "an interest in a negro man, named Peter, it being one third of one eighth of said negro."

SUPREMACY OF THE LAW.

The time is not inappropriate for presenting our readers with the following just and powerfully expressed sentiments of the Rev J. C. Abbott—especially, as the mind of the people in our town and vicinity are more than usually alive to the subject, having been agitated by the late manifestation, in a small way, of the spirit deprecated by the Rev. author.

We are not of those who profess an abhorrence of the principle of mob law, and yet applaud the instances of its perpetration. In no instance is it excusable. The wise man saith "the beginning of strife is as the letting out of water." This is emphatically true of mob violence: raise the flood gates in one instance—although the impulse to do so may spring from generous feelings—and a hundred fold vigilance is required among the "law and order" men to prevent the maddening torrent from rushing through the gap and engulfing all that is beautiful and good in the social fabric.

If public opinion in our community is opposed to lynch law we desire to see that opinion strengthened; if in favor of it, it is our duty to try to correct it;—and in either case we have the most powerful aid from the fervid pen of Mr. Abbott:

"Earth has never seen a despot who rode upon a more fiery steed, or swayed a more bloody sceptre, or who trampled upon human rights with a more callous heart, than anarchy. It is in vain that death on the pale horse may find an appropriate antitype. Law is the essence of the Deity, the genius of the Bible, the guardian angel of human life."

"No matter what the public excitement—no matter how intense the irritation, that hand is indeed suicidal that would unleash the bloodhounds of anarchy for retribution. When those furies sweep the streets, like the midnight's howling storm, they are all undistinguished in the object of their desolation. Now the refined dwelling of piety is sacked and burned. The grog shop blazes to day—the temperance hall to-morrow. Now is demolished the theatre—Satan's temple; and now the Church—God's sanctuary. The Catholic priest is hunted by the mob this week, the Protestant clergyman the next. To-day it is this editor who has perpetrated the atrocious crime of expressing an unpopular opinion—and to-morrow it is his neighbor who receives paternal chastisement from these blind furies who have usurped the guardianship of the press, and whom that very press may have warmed and nursed into life and venom."

"Let then the sentiment be as immovable as the eternal granite of the Rocky Mountains, that law must be and shall be sustained. Let it be understood that Government has limitless resources which it can and will bring into requisition, if needful, for the protection of its citizens. Let every true patriot hold himself a volunteer—a minuteman to defend Law; and for her defence let him hold pledged life, fortune and sacred honor."

"When we contemplate the gathering millions filing our land, the mental darkness and sensual pass on of such vast multitudes, the diversity in fortune which industry, talent, and that success which is above all human control, will necessarily produce, the variety of opinions and interests which must prevail, we cannot magnify the importance of sustaining inviolable law."

The redoubtable Governor Dorr has written a letter to his disciples in Rhode Island, denouncing and repudiating their alliance with Tylicism, and declaring his determination to have nothing whatever to do with it. If Tylicism ever manages to get lower than this, we should really like to know where it proposes to dig the hole. A party that isn't good enough for Tom Dorr is about as much below the bottom as any thing that we ever heard of. It is quite impossible for the Tylicites ever to receive another sight in this world. When any other being under heaven kicks them, let them be comforted—they are rising in the world again.
N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

FROM TEXAS.

By a late arrival at New Orleans from Texas, the Bee has been put in possession of files of Texas papers to a late date. The following is the only item of interest:

The Houston Telegraph states that Col. S. Williams and Geo. W. Hockley have been appointed Commissioners by the President to act in concert with Commissioners to be appointed by Gen. Wool and arrange the terms of an armistice between Texas and Mexico. The Commissioners are to meet at Laredo in September next. They are not authorized to conclude any final treaty; but the stipulations they may agree to are to be at the stipulations submitted to the Mexican Government, and if they meet the approval of Santa Anna, another set of Commissioners is to be selected to conclude a treaty subject to the mediation of Great Britain, France and the U. States.

A Hopeful Youth.—The Liberty (Mo.) Banner says—"The son of Secretary Spencer is now in this part of the State, purchasing an outfit, as he says, for the purpose of again joining Col. Snively's marauding expedition, and thence proceed to New Mexico to take possession of the country."

Died.

In this vicinity on Monday last Mrs. ELLIOTT, wife of Wm. Elliott.

Camp Meeting Notice.—A camp meeting will be held for the Guilford circuit, at Republic church 6 miles south of Greensboro', commencing on Friday the 29th of September.
J. D. LUMSDEN.

7000 LBS. LEAD, in convenient form for retailing, for sale low at the Factory.
Sept. 6th, 1843. 31-11 T. R. TATE.

Preparatory School.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has opened a School in the town of Wadesboro', North Carolina. He is prepared to teach the following branches, viz:

Ancient Languages	\$12 50
Modern do	8 00
Mathematics	10 00
Natural Philosophy	8 00
Chemistry, Materia Medica	20 00
Moral Philosophy	8 00
French	15 00

The subscriber has opened his School, not so much to prepare young men for the University, as to give his Pupils a thorough Education; though he flatters himself that he is fully competent to prepare them, as well as any one else. He has just left the University, and has received the most flattering testimonials from that place, and many other literary characters of the State whose names are inserted below. The Subscriber also takes great pleasure in informing the public, that he has succeeded in securing the services of GEORGE W. THOMSON, as an Assistant—a man of extensive knowledge and talent of the first order, who is so well known to the literary community that he needs no recommendation. Wadesboro' is a pleasant village in Anson County, in a healthy country, and in the midst of a moral and enlightened community. Board of the first quality can be obtained at cheap prices in the Family of Mr. Thomson, and other very respectable families in Wadesboro'.
SAML. MCADLY.
September 2. 31-3

REFERENCES:

Hon. D. L. Swain, Chapl. Hill; P. Kase Ronsville, Lexington; Alexander B. Justice, Lincolnton; W. J. Alexander, Charlotte.

To Country Merchants.

Fresh and Genuine Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.

WE beg leave to call your attention to our large and choice assortment of every thing in our line, just selected by one of our firm in the best Northern markets, with especial reference both to price and quality. We respectfully solicit a call from you before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual credit. All our goods are warranted to be of the best quality, and from our familiar acquaintance with the Northern markets, we are sure that after giving us a trial you will find it for your interest to buy of us in preference to going further North. Below we enumerate a few only of our leading articles:

INDIGO	Scotch and Macdou-
MADDER	ls (in bottles of various
Logwood in stick & ground	kinds)
Resinwood	Scotch Snuff in bladder
Prussian Blue	Copel Varnish, in bottles
Blue Stone	and by the gallon
Coppers	Shoe Blacking
Alum, Borax	Assafoetida
Epsom Salts	Salt Petro
CASTOR OIL in bottles & bbls	WINDOW GLASS (all sizes)
Spirits Turpentine	Brushes
Sweet Oil in bottles and by	(Tooth, hair, paint, shoe and
the gallon	cloth)
Olive Oil in baskets, &c	Sedlitz Powders
superior	Soda
Starch, SALERATUS	Peters' & Beckwith's Pills
Pearlash, Cloves	Patent medicines of all kinds
Nutmegs, Ginger, white &	CHEWING TOBACCO
rice	Cigars, Smoking Tobacco
Soaps, (fancy of all kinds)	PERFUMERY
Blue and red ink	Colognes, Florida water, &c.
Black	Combs, combs and fine
Indelible	FANCY ARTICLES, a complete
luk Powder	assortment

A complete assortment of Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c.

TYLER, JONES & HILL,

August 31. 31-3 Wholesale Druggists.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1843.

Fresh Fall Dry Goods.

EDWIN JAMES & CO.

Petersburg, Virginia.

ARE now receiving, by the late arrivals, their Fall supply of RICH, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, being much larger than they have received for several seasons past, bought at the lowest prices, and mostly before the recent advance. They are prepared to offer great inducements, by the piece or package, on their usual terms. We invite all desiring to purchase to examine our stock.

A full supply of the most superior Anchor brand Biting Cloth, from No. 1 to 10 inclusive, at all times on hand.
31-2

NOTICE.—Taken up and committed to the jail of Surry county, N. C. on the 11th day of February, 1843, a negro man who calls his name JIM; supposed to be about 25 years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, tolerably black, and says he belongs to John Hairston of Henry county, Va. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
EMANUEL CRANOR, Jailor.
Rockford, Feb. 20, 1843. 4-11

THE "GUARDS" will parade on Monday the 25th September (the day of the general muster) instead of Saturday 23d as heretofore ordered.
W. P. MORING, O. S.

I WILL give the market price for 3000 lbs of good Bacon, Hams would be preferred.
W. J. McCONNEL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford county.

In Equity to Fall Term, 1843.
Walter A. Winborne and others vs. Ralph Gorrell, J. & R. Sloan and others. Bill of complaint.

In this case it appearing that the defendants Polly Lanner, John Armfield and Moses Swain and Boty his wife are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for them for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, to appear before the Judge of our Court of Equity at the next term thereof, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court-house in Greensboro', on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1843, then and there to plead answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or a decree pro confesso will be taken, and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Mebane, clerk and master of our said court, at office on this the 4th day of September, A. D. 1843.
JOHN A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

31-6 Pr. fee \$5.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford county.

In Equity to Fall Term, 1843.

James W. Doak, admr. and Robert Donnell against Leven Aidlott, William Covey & Lowey Covey his wife, John Wooters & Sally Wooters his wife. Bill of complaint.

In this case it being made appear that the defendants Leven Aidlott, William Covey and John Wooters are not inhabitants of this State,—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for the said absent defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Court of Equity for Guilford county on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1843, at the court-house in Greensboro', then and there to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the cause set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Mebane, clerk of our said Court of Equity for Guilford county, at office on this the 5th day of September, 1843.
31-6 Pr. fee \$5. JOHN A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES F. JOLLEE & WILLIAM C. ADAMS beg leave to inform the public of Greensboro' and its vicinity, that they have taken a shop just below the Mansion Hotel, formerly occupied by Mr. Albright as a confectionary, where they intend to carry on the above business. From their experience in the business—they having been employed in the best establishments in the north—they feel assured that they can give satisfaction to all those who may favor them with a call. By their unremitting attention to business they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Cutting jobs attended to with care, and warranted to fit or no pay.

CALL AND TRY US. Prices to suit the times.

Greensboro', August 20, 1843. 30-5

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

JAMES P. SMITH,

Importer, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

HAS now open a full supply of CHINA—of various kinds and qualities, GLASS—cut, pressed and plain, EARTHENWARE—of every description. He will supply himself with goods by importation—Purchasers who may favor him with a call may depend upon having goods of the best quality, packed with great care, and on reasonable terms.
August 26. 30-6

Notice.

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

JNO. H. BULLARD.

Leaksville, July 20th, 1843. 26-4

LINSEED OIL.—A quantity on hand and for sale by

June 30. G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

GUNS.—A small lot of RIFLE GUNS for sale by

Dec. 10. RANKIN & McLEAN

LUMBER, LUMBER.—On hand and for sale by

Geo. Albright & Son, DAVIDSON PLANK of a variety of kinds, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

August 18.

WANTED.—500 bushels of Flax-seed, and 2,000 lb.

Beeswax, for which we will pay the customary price in Goods. Aug. 18. G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

SOLE LEATHER.—A quantity of the very best

on hand and for sale cheap, at the Cotton Factory.

SOMETHING CHEAP.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth,
Nor yet one half so dear;
It's worth more than distinguished birth,
Or thousands gained a year;
It lends the day a new delight;
'Tis virtue's firmest shield;
And adds more beauty to the night
Than all the stars may yield.
It maketh poverty content—
To-morrow whispers peace;
It is a gift from Heaven sent.
For mortals to increase,
It meets you with a smile at morn,
It tells you to repose—
A flower for peer and peasant born,
An ever-blooming rose.
A charm to banish grief away,
To snatch the frown from care;
Turn tears to smiles, make dulceness gay,
Spend gladness every where;
And yet 'tis cheap as Summer dew,
That gems the lily's breast;
A talisman for love, as true
As ever man possessed.
As smiles the rainbow through the cloud
When threatening storm begins—
As music mid the tempest loud,
That still its sweet way wins—
As springs an arch across the tide,
Where waves conflicting foam—
So comes this scrap to our side,
This angel of our home.
What may this wonderful spirit be,
With power unheard before—
This charm the bright divinity?
Good Temper—nothing more!
Good temper—'tis the choicest gift
That woman homeward brings—
And can the poorest peasant lit
To bliss unknown to kings.

Beautifully Pathetic.—A country editor thus gives voice to his sorrows, in "breathing numbers":
Oh, ever thus from childhood's hour,
I've seen our fondest hopes decay;
We never raised a calf or cow, or
Heard that laid an egg a day,
But it was "marked" and took away!
We never fed a sucking pig,
Togled us with its sunny eye,
But ven't was grown up fat and big,
And fit to roast, or boil or fry—
We couldn't find it in the sty.

For the Patriot.

EXAMINATION AT THE UNION INSTITUTE.
Thursday, August 31st, 1813.
The conduct, government, &c., of the Teacher examined by the Managing Committee. The conduct of each Student reported by the Teacher, and carefully investigated by the same Committee.

Friday, September 1st.

The exercises commenced at nine o'clock, and closed at four—during which time the students were examined on Mathematics.

Saturday, Sept. 2nd.

The exercises commenced at half past 9 o'clock. 1st.—Classes in Natural Philosophy. 2nd.—English and Latin Grammar. 3rd.—Latin reading. 4th.—a Dialogue on Family Government. 5th.—Modern Languages—an oration, by ALEX. Mc DANIEL. 6th.—Female Influence—an oration, by S. C. SAPP. The above exercises were attended by his excellency Gov. Morehead;—and after a recess of about an hour and a half, the exercises were resumed.

First.—Botany. 2nd.—Latin Reader. 3rd.—Oral Arithmetic. 4th.—Astronomy. 5th.—a Dialogue on the Assemblage of Characters. 6th.—an oration, by R. H. GRAY. 7th.—a Dialogue—Wisdom Displayed. 8th.—Erroneous Judgment—an oration, by F. J. BROWN. 9th.—a Dialogue—President and Son. 10th.—Memory—an oration, by ALEX. Mc DANIEL. 11th.—a Dialogue—Circumstantial Relations.

After the above exercises were gone through with the examination closed—when Mr. J. M. Leach made a few very appropriate remarks to the students, and also about the Institution and the teacher or under whose superintendence they had been during the past session.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Saturday, Sept. 2nd 1843.

We, the undersigned Committee, have attentively attended to the examination of the students in the Union Institute; of which the Rev. BRAXTON CRAVEN is preceptor; and are much gratified to find that the students have been so attentive to their studies in the course of the past session, as to qualify themselves to stand a respectable examination.

It is equally pleasing to the Committee to discover that most of the students are tolerably perfect in all branches of literature as far as they have gone; and that they have not been prepared merely for a superficial examination. In the opinion of the Committee, this school has higher claims on public patronage than any other in the State. It was put in operation by the farmers of the neighborhood, who were anxious to have their children well educated; but could not afford to pay extravagant charges for board, tuition, and extras at distant Seminaries. They united in building a house—employed a competent teacher—and bound themselves to board students in their families at four dollars per month; and that tuition in the highest branches should not exceed five dollars per session, (five and a half months.) The school is located in a healthy, moral and religious neighborhood;—the preceptor is competent, attentive to his duty, and careful to make his pupils perfect in every branch they study;—and what is of some importance in these hard times, you can have your sons educated at this school at half the price you have to pay elsewhere.

The students were examined on Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Latin, English Grammar, Philosophy, Botany, &c. &c.; and with a few exceptions, answered correctly.

J. M. LEACH, Examining Committee.
J. W. THOMAS, do.
ALEX. GRAY, do.

Address "Rev. B. Craven, Hunt's Store, Guilford County, N. C."

WORMS! WORMS! STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly to worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, said to relate, a supposed fever, such as scarlatina, cold or some other ailment carries off the flower of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of KOLM-STOCK'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

A family in New Jersey moved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of eight years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before the Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were discharged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she became again worse, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A physician of standing, had doctor'd a family of children some weeks without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for KOLM-STOCK'S VERMIFUGE, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

In numerous cases other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, and so forth, but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away almost an innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cents will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

Caution.—Never buy this article unless it have "Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge" handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

TO THE BALD-HEADED AND OTHERS. Does any know a neighbor or a friend who has been bald, and whose head is now covered with fine hair? One whose coat collar was covered with dandruff, though brushed every hour—while his own vanished entirely! Or one whose hair at early age were turning gray, who now has not a gray hair? Children whose heads are covered with scurf—whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the tallest crops of hair! Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be told, these things have been done by the use of the BALM OF COLUMBIA. Of twenty years growth is this article, its demand increasing annually some hundred per cent.—though when discovered not opposed by any thing for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair if used to any extent. Can more than these facts be wanted—refer to the recommendations by a list of names of respectability unequalled by any other article. Look at these things—buy this article. Stay and preserve your hair by its use, or if bald restore it. Ladies attend to this—hundreds in fashionable life are using it, the only article really fit for the toilet. Long has its very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm of Columbia in time to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by neglect of your persons.

It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you—use the Balm, for it will do it.

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

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. [See Dr. Lin's signature.]

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

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

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

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

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—Mrs. Martin, a worthy member of my Congregation, was taken ill some time since with a cold, pain in the breast, and difficulty of breathing, and in a few days she had a violent cough and pain in the side, which no medicine would relieve. She continued in this way for a long time under the medical care of Dr. Rea, but, finally became consumptive, and was evidently near the end of her earthly sufferings, when her brother persuaded her to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. When she commenced this medicine it did not seem to agree with her for a few days, but by lessening the dose, she found it answered admirably. It relieved her cough and her difficulty of breathing instantly and we had the pleasure of witnessing her rapid recovery to health.

REV. WM. SMYTHIE.

DR LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.—A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm—so in coughs, swollen or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

For sale in Greensboro' by J. & R. Sloan in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro' by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Lexington by John P. Mabry, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

BULLIONS' SERIES OF GRAMMARS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GIDEON HAWLEY,

T. ROMEY BECK,

JOHN A. DIX.

March 1, 1843.

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

RANKIN & McLEAN have received their entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Prints, a large assortment, all qualities
Printed Linens, Ginghams, Cambrics
MUSLINS—plain, plaid, striped, figured, Swiss, mull and Jaconet.
Blue, black and fancy colored Silks
Lawn and silks for bonnets
Shawls and mouslin de lains, plain and satin stripe
Silk and shawls dress Hdk's Ties
Silk linings and cotton Pocket Hdk's.
Silk cravats, satin and bombazine Stocks plain and fancy.

Marsailles, Valencia and silk Vestings
Bosoms and Collars
Georgina muslins, Rowan casimere and cotton Pongees

Grass Linens, brown linens, plain and drill
Merino Cloths & Casimere, black & fancy colors
Blue, black and invisible green cloths
Bleached and brown Sheetings and Drilling
Russia Sheetings, colored Drilling
Fur and palmleaf Hats, Caps, Bonnets

A good assortment of Shoes
Crochery, Cutlery, Medicines and Dyestuffs
Saddle Trees, Harness Mounting
Hogskins, lining and morocco skins
Wood and iron Hames

30 keys Nails and Brads from 4 to 20
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Axes, wood buckets, &c.
5 doz. English & Dutch mowing Scythes
2 doz. " " " grain " "

20 doz. pair trace and halter chains, several qualities
also Log Chains
3000 lbs. Lagura and Rio Coffee
Several qualities of Teas

20 keys No. 1 White Lead, 200 lbs. Putty
1 tierce Rice, 1 sack each Ginger, Spice, Pepper
Paper, books, ink, &c.

Powder, Shot, Lead, &c., &c., &c.
We believe our Stock of goods is hardly inferior to any found in the place. We are anxious to sell, on reasonable terms, for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers—though we do not pretend to buy or sell lower than our neighbors, or to sell articles at half price. Good country produce generally taken in exchange for goods. Call and see; we hope you will not be disappointed.

May 12, 1843.

R. & M. L.

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

March 8, 1843.

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

SPRING SUPPLY.

The largest and cheapest assortment of

Drugs, Medicines and Dyestuffs ever offered in Greensboro', at the sign of the Golden Mortar, one door south of J. & R. Sloan's Store.

Physicians will find it to their advantage to make their purchases of the subscriber, as he will warrant every article he sells as being of the best quality, and at rates that cannot fail to please. Their orders shall be promptly and accurately complied with, and forwarded to any part of the State they may desire.

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

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

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

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

" " Pinkroot
" " Comp. Syrup Sarsaparilla
Jayne's Expectant, do Vermifuge
" " Carmine Balsam

Indian Hair Dye, for coloring gray, light or red hair a beautiful brown or jet black, without staining the skin.
Swain's Panacea, Thompson's Eye-Water, &c. &c.
For sale by D. P. WIER.

May 3d, 1843.



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

HOPKINS & ROSE continue to carry on all the various branches of the carriage making business in such style as cannot fail to please, and on such terms as are adapted to the present times. We have on hand and are constantly making of well selected materials the various articles in our line of business, known or called for in our southern market; and in order to secure the best style of finish in competition with the faithful execution of the work, we have in our employ workmen from the north, familiar with the most fashionable and extensive manufacturing of the United States. We are anxious to maintain a character for good work only, and in order to secure to the purchaser in every case qualities of elegance and strength, we give our personal attention to the work, whether in executing special orders, or for general sale; seeing the work done, we make no statements at random, and are prepared to give such recommendations as can be relied upon with safety. We do not hesitate to invite comparison of the carriages we make with those of any other establishment north or south.

Orders from any distance will be promptly attended to and care taken to meet the peculiar wishes of our customers, so that they may have the worth of the money expended, without discount for disappointment or dissatisfaction.

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

FRESH SUPPLY.

In addition to our former Stock, we have just received 30 pieces Nankin, plain and figured, 600 yards domestic Ginghams, A few pieces Wallum sheetings 1-2 yards wide, 25 pieces low price Calicoes from 4 to 6 cts., 2 pieces imitation check Cording, 1000 lb. Loaf Sugar from 12 to 15 cents, 100 pair bright Traces 60 cts. pair, 10 doz. Hdk's, assorted, 500 yds. Seville Blazes, assorted, from 70 cts. to \$1.40, 25 boxes Wind-up Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, 150 lb. best Imp. Tea, 90 cts. lb., 100 lb. best Indigo 10 cts. oz., 40 doz. Writing Ink assorted colors, from 6 to 14 bottle to 25 cts. per quart.

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

April 1st, 1843.

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