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THE YOUNG BRIDE.

BY MISS M. H. RAND. She is gone-she is gone-the sad bridal is o'er, And the face of our loved one shall glad us no more She has left the dear hounts of her childhood forever, A new tie is formed, and all others must sever. She is gone to the home of a stranger to dwell, We have loved her too tondly-will he love her as well Can he repay her for all she has left, The hearts she has serrowed—the ties she has reft ! Their place in her heart can he ever supply. And the charms of the past, in her memory defy! New friends will surround her, and kindness will come To her sorrowing heart, like a vision of home ; But they never can love her so dearly as we-Like friends of her childhood they never can be. Yet she will be hapoy for one will be there Who will watch o'er her path with the tenderest care; She will not regret it, though sadly awhile She will mourn for her mother's sweet counsel & smile. Although for a time her found fancy will room, And her heart will be pining from home. Yet these visions will fade, and no longer alone, She will share the affections once whelly our own With new faces, new kindred, new friends, she will find A love as endearigg-a teeling as kind; And in her new home she will cease to regret

The joys of the past; yet she meny not forget! They will linger around her, and then 'twill be sweet To think on the time when again we shall meet. My sister-my loved one-I dare not repine; Yet thy heart's dearest joys bring but sorrow to mine. Farewell! oh farewell! may all blessings from Heaver Both now and hereafter be unto thee given; And mayst thou be happy; no tear of regret For the joys of remembrance will cling round thee yet. Be happy, dear sister, while we must still mourn That one link has been severed, one heart has been tor From the dear household circle so firmly united-That circle, I fear, by the stroke has been blighted No more in its precincts the footsteps will fall; We have lost thee, the dearest, the best of us all!

IF MY HUSBAND WERE TO DO SO.

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT. "Poor woman! What a thousand pities it is for her!" said Mrs. Grimes, with feeling; "I wonder how she stands it. If my husband were to act

I could never stand it in the world," added Mrs. Pitts. "It is a dreadful situation for a woman to be placed in. Mr. Larkin used to be one of the best of men, and took the best possible care of his family. For years there was not a happier woman in town than his wife, but now it makes one's heart ache to look at her. Oh! it must be one of the most heart breaking things in the world to have a drunken husband."

Well, all I've got to say," spoke up Mrs. P .. ters, with warmth, "is, that I don't pity her much "Why, Mrs. Peters! How can you talk se!" " Well, I don't! Any woman who will live with

drunken husband, don't deserve pity. Why don't

she leave him?"

That is easier said than done, Mrs. Peters." "I should think it a great deal easier than to live with a drunken briste, and have her life tor mented out of her. If my husband were to do so, I recken him and me would part before twenty-four

Now Mrs. Peters'husband was a most excellent and a sober man, withal. And his wife was tenderly attached to him. In regard to his ever his running off and leaving her. Still, when she made the last remark, she looked towards him, (for he was present,) with a stern and significant ex. pression on her countenance. This was not really meant for him, but for the imaginary individual moment, and boxed her husbands' cars sound she had supposed as bearing the relation towards ber as a drunken husband.

You would, would you!" Mr. Peters replied. to the warmly expressed resolution uttered by his

"Yes, that I would!" half laughingly and half seriously, retorted Mrs. Peters.

"You don't know what you are talking about,"

spoke Mrs. Grimes.

"Indeed, then, I do! I consider any woman fool who will live with a drunken husband. For ble, and instantly put an end to the unprefitable my part, I have not a spark of sympathy for the wives of drunkards—I mean those who live with the men who beggar and abuse them. Mere dis gusting brutes-the very sight of whom is enough to turn a woman's stomach."

"You were never placed in such a situation, and therefore are not competent to decide how far a woman, who continues to live with a drunken hos. band, is or is not to blame. For my part I am tuclined to think that, in most cases, to live with the husband under these circumstances, is least of two

This was said by Mrs. Pitts.
"I think you are right there," resurred Mr. Pers. "A woman feels towards her own husband, the father of her children, and the mae who in life's spring time won her best and purest affections, very differently to what she does towards another man. She knows all his good qualities, and remembers how tenderly he has loved ber, a d how he still would love her but for the mad intatuation away. The hope that he will reform never leaves gravity, "take that old hose and not him in her. When she looks at her children, even stable."

though showed and neglected, she cannot but hope that their father will ultimately renounce his evil habits. And this hope keeps her up."

"Att nouseese," Mrs. Peters replied warmly.

A y woman is a fool to feed herself up with such tauces. There is only one true remedy, and that is separation. That's what I'd do, and what every woman of sense ough to do. Don't tell me about hope of reforming. It's all nonsense. You would not catch me breaking my heart after that fashion for any man

The more Mrs. Grunes and Mrs. Pitts, and oth ers present urged their side of the question, the more pertinacious y did she maintain the position she had πssumed, until Mr. Peters could not help technig somewhat v. x.d and some little burt. He being her hisband, and the only one who could p sarbly hold the relation towards her of a drunk en husband, he must be the man towards whom all her indignation was directed-under the imagined possibility of his becoming a tipler.

After a while the subject was dropped, and at the close of the social evening, the friends separated and went to their own homes.

It was, perhaps, two months from the period at which this conversation occurred, that Mr. Peters left his home early in the evening, to attend a po. bucal meeting-politics at the time running high, and hard coder flowing as freely as water. in the habit of attending such meetings, and of partaking of his portion of cider, and at times of comething stronger; but as he was a sober man, and a man, too of strong good sense and firm prin ples, the thought of his ever partaking too freely, a ver crossed the mijel of his wife.

Regular in his habits, he was rarely out after ten o'clock on any occasion. But this time ten came, and even eleven; but he was still away. This was a circumstance so unusal, that his wife could not help feeting a degree of uneasiness. She went to the door and listened for him, after the elick had struck eleven, and stood there for some time, expect og every moment to hear the sound of his footsteps in the distance. But she waited in vare and a last re-entered the house with a trou-

At last the clock struck twelve, and almost at are time she heard her husband at the door, nde avoring to open it with the dead-latch key. In this he was not successful from some cause, and thinking that she might have turned the key, Mrs. P ters went quietly and opened the door for him-She found that she had not locked it.

As she lifted the latch, the door was thrown sud dealy against her, and her husband came stagger. As he passed her, he struck against the sall of the passage-tebounded-struck the other side, and then fell heavily upon the floor.

The dreadful truth instantly flashed upon her. He was drunk. For a moment her heart ceased to best, her head reeled, and she then had to lean a gainst the wall to keep from falling. Then all the ander emotions of her heart rushed troely into activity. It was her own busband who lay before her, overcome by the master-spirit of strong dank. With almost superhuman strength, she raised han up, slibough a large man, and supported him with the arm until she got him up stairs, faid upon the By this time he seemed perfectly stopid; and only mumbled incoherent replies to the fre quent and tender importunities of his wife.

After some time she got him undressed and in bed. But he grew more and more stup-d every moment.

'Oh, what if he should die!" the poor wife moaned auxiously, while the tears that had at first gosh ed out still continued to fl w freely. She also washed his face with cold water, and tried various mans to arouse him from the lethargy of drunkens But all to no purpose.

" At last, despatring of success, she laid down beside him, in tears, drew her arms around his neck, and land her face tenderly against his. She had lain thus for about five muntes, when her husband called her name in a whisper.

Oh, how eagerly did she listen after her response

" If my husband were to do so!"

As he said this, still in a whisper, but a very expressive one, he looked her steadily in the face with a reguish twinkle of the eyes, and a quiver org of the lips, the muscles of which could with difficulty restrain from wreathing those expressive organa into a merry smile.

Mrs. Peters understood the whole scene in a the spot, for very joy, while he isughed until his sides ached as had as his ears.

In all after discussion upon the various unfortu nate relations of man and wife, Mrs. Peters was very careful how she declared her course of action, were she placed in similar circumstances. If, in any case, she was led unthinkingly to do so, the remark of her husband, made with a peculiar in flection of the voice: "Oh, ves, if my husband were to do so"-had the happiest effect imagina

A CAPITAL STORY.

A good story is told of Judge Tappan, one of the Omo Segutors in Congress, who is cross eyed.

"A number of years ago, he was judge of a new ly organized court, in the eastern part of the State in those days of primitive simplicity, or perhaps poverty, the bar room of a tayern was used as a Court-room, and stable as a jail. One day during the session of the Court, the Judge had occasion to severely repremand two of the lawyers, who wer wranging. An odd looking old customer, who ent in one corner, listening apparently with great satisfaction to the reproof, and, presuming on o'd acquain tacce and the judge's well known good hamor, cried out, "Give it to 'em, old gualet eye, !"-Who was that ?" inquired the Judge. thes 'ere old hoss," answered the chap, raising him from which he feels it almost impossible to break self up. "Sheriff," observed the Judge with great

TAKING THE VEIL

The imposing ceremony of taking the white veil was yesterday performed at the Carmelite Nonnery, on Assquith street, in the chapel attached to the institution, which was witnessed by a large-concourse of pectators. The candidate for the veil, Miss Courtney, of Charles county, Maryland, attended by Miss Ellen Louisa Jenkins, of this ci ty, in the capacity of brides maid, entered the cha-pel about 9 o'clock, both dressed in pure white, with embroidered veils thrown loosely over their heads, taking their seats directly in front of the altar, among the audience. The sacrament of high mass was then performed by the Rev. Mr. Gildea, and also administered to the applicant for holy orders. The Reverend Archbishop Ecclesion now entered, arrayed in the positificals of his station, when the curtains behind the grating of the closs ters were drawn, and about 20 sisters, all dressed in white with heavy black veils thrown over their heads and shoulders each bearing in her hand a lighted taper, were perceived walking two and two towards the door leading in the chapel. dulate for the veil was then received by the reverend mother, a lighted taper wreathed with flowers placed in her hand, and conducted within the preconcts of the numery, the sisters with their lighted tapers following, which was visible to the audieace through the gratings The Archbishop then read a passage of scripture, p oclaiming the reward of those who forsake the world and all the ties of kindred to follow Christ as the authority of the Church for the dedication which was about to be performed, and delivered an eloquent address, directed principally to the young nevitiate. She then approached the railings, and the Archbishop questoned her as follows:-" My child, what do you demand?" to which she answered, " The merey of God, and the holy babit of religion." "Is it of your own free will that you demand the holy habit of religion?" A. "Yes, it is." Q "My child, have you a firm intention to persevere in religion to the end of your life, and do you hope to have sufficient strength to carry constantly the love and fear of God?" A "Relying on the mercv of God, I hope to be able so to do.'

The novice then arose, and retired, conducted by the superioress and assistants, to put off her secu lar dre-s, and returned in a few moments arrayed in the religious habit of the order. She then knelt down, and her secular veil being removed by the assistants, she was girded with a cincture by the superioress, and received the veil of the Church, previously prostrating herself before the altar .-She was then raised and saluted by the superioress. after which she saluted all the sisters present, when they retired in the precise order in which they had ate o d, chanting the same low and solemn hyank which had been heard throughout the greater part of the ceremony. The extreme beauty of the no vice, the solemnity of the ceremony, and her firm and unfaultering carriage and manner, rendered the scene one of unusual interest .- Balt. Sun.

Origin of Several Fashions .- Fashions have frequently originated in endeavors of the inventors to hide some deformity. Hoops, for instance to conceal an ill-shaped hip, roffles, a sear on the neck, perhaps; large sieeves history does not men tion, and conjecture might not be acceptable .-Patches were invented in the reign of Edward VI. by a lady who in this manner covered a wen on her neck. Charles VII. of France, introduced long coats to hide a pair of crooked legs. Peaked shoes, full two feet long were invented by the Duke of Anjou, to conceat a deformed foot .-Francis I. was obliged, from a wound in his head, to wear short hair, and hence the fashion. Isabela. of Bavaria, was proud of her beauty, and introdured the custom of leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered. Charles V, hy severe edicts, banished tight breeches; and during the reign of Elizabeth enormous large breeches came in fash-The beaux of that day stuffed their breeches with rags, feathers, woul, and other light stuff till they resembled huge tales of cotton. To come up with them, the ladies invented large petticoats. It was said that two lovers could not come within seven feet of each other! At one time, square toes ran to such a width that a proclamation was essued that no person should wear shoes more than six inches at the toes.

I told you so. I always know'd she'd choke herself with them turnips.

But, 'twas a pumpkin-a darned big one. Wal 'tis all the same. I know'd all along how twould be. Nobody but a nunny, like you would feed a cow on pumpkins that was'nt chopt.

The pumpkins was chopt. And 'twan't the pumpkins nuther, what choked her. 'Twas the tray - the end on't is sticking out of her mouth

Ugh! Uph! There goes my bread tray. No longer ago than yesterday, I told you the cow would swallow the tray.

'Dodging.'-The following is a description of 'dodging,' as given in a new farce now being enacted at the Walnut Street Theatre, entitled the Artful Dodger :

"Now, sir, I'll prove how useful, philosophical and beneficial my speculations are: I order a suit of clothes of a tailor, which I never pay for-bene fit tailor. As how? He orders a piece of cloth of woolen draper. Cloth being ordered, he benefits woolen draper, on strength of which he orders new dresses for family-benefits dry goods store. Dry goods store, on new dresses being ordered, invites hotel. Friend gets drunk, kicks up a row 'is put goes to the corporation. So, by ordering a suit of one of his own friends; but this gentleman heartain where he always took occasion to thank them for others, which I never intend to pay for, I benefit of not to contradict at once, and decisively, the the confidence they had reposed in him to contradict at once, and decisively, the

"Be rather the advocate of eternal improvement than political change. Neither flatter the mobilion the Government; what you think, speak; try in satisfy yourself, and not others; and if you are not popular, you will at least be respected. Popular ty lasts but a day; but respect will descend a-beritage to your children."

LIFE OF HEVRY CLAY.

[CONTINUED.]

We come now to a portion of Mr. Clay's life which, though of quite inferior moment in itself has acquired great importance to him personally and to his friends, from the misrepresentation to which it has been subjected, and the consequent odown it for a long time brought upon his name -It has been said that the good deeds of a public servant soon pass into forgetfulness, while the slightest error of judgment, or the least caprice of untoward fortune, is cherished to his prejudice, and made to outweigh years of usefulness and well de serving. Pity 'tis, there is too much reason for the assertion of this general truth; and no portion of any man's history furnishes proof more directly in point than that of Mr. Clay, which now comes onder our notice. Posterity will with difficulty heheve that an enlightened nation, who know how to estimate the merit of their public servants, should for so long a time have punished by their displeasure what was made a fault only by the wilful and wicked slanders of bitter personal and political en-For the succession to the Presidency, in 1825, as

early as 1822 Messra, John Q. Adams, Henry Clay,

Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford, and John C. Calhoun, had been named, and in the interim the canvass had been conducted with great and enthustastic earnestness. By a party finesse in the Le gislature of Louisiana, Mr. Ciay's name was exduded from the number of those returned to House-since no one was elected by the People .-The three candulates returned were Gen. Jackson having 99 votes, Mr Adams, with S4, and Mr. Crawford, having 41 Mr. Clay, being a member of the House, was, of course called upon to declare by his vote his preference among the three. He was beset by the friends of each : and no measurwas left untried to influence his decision. He made no public declaration of his preference though his intimate personal friends were well informed of it at an early day. But his reserve seemed suspicious to suspicious minds; and finding that they could not flatter him into their support, the friends of one of the candidates, Genera Jackson, changed their plan, and commenced a systematic strack upon him by a well concerted scheme to operate at once in every part of the As part of the piot, a letter was publish. ed in Philadelphia, purporting to be from a Meinher of Congress from Pennsylvania dated at Wash ington, and declaring that Mr. Clay had agreed to support Mr. Adams, on condition that he should receive the post of Secretary of State. He instantly published a card denying it, and calling upon the author of the letter to avow himself. Mr. George uther of the letter to avow himself. Kremer, of Pennsylvania, answered the card, and promised to make good his allegations. In the House, Mr. Clay asked a Committee of Investigation. But at this point Mr. Kremer's conscience was ill at ease. He acknowledged to Mr. Crown-ning-hield, a Member from Massachusetts, that Jonn H Eaton wrote the letter, and that he had no charge whatever to make against Mr Clay. This last acknowledgement be reseated to several others, as they have certified. He even wrote a oce of apology and explanation to Mr. Clay, which was submitted to him as the substance of a state ment Mr. Kremer was willing to make to the House. Mr Clay replied that the matter was in the control of the flouse, and he could not inter-fere. Mr. Ingham, from Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Jackson, got posses sion of this note-pocketed it, and earnestly cau tioned Mr. Kiemer to make no explanation of the kind. Mr. K. however, told Mr. Cooke of Illi nots that he should offer to Mr Clay an apology; upon which, Mr. Cooke moved an adjournment, and Mr. Kremer was disciplined and forced to per form his part in the mockery that was played.— The next day a Committee of seven Members, each one a political opponent of Mr Clay, was appointed, and took the matter into their hands. The soon made their report, to the effect that Mr. Kr. mer declined to give his testimony, as the case was one over which the House had no control! Thus Wife! wife! our cow's dead-choked with a was the matter dropped. The election went into appened that Mr. Clay's vote louse and it so with those he would offuence, would decide the question. Mr. Crawford was, with him, out of the question, for he was so enfeehled by disease that he could by no possibility discharge the duties of duties of the office. For Gen. Jackson he could not vote, after his animadversions on his conduct in the Semino e war, and with the estimate which he put upon his abilities as a civilian. General Jackson never expected his vote, and that one of his most prominent friends had said that if Mr. Clay should vote for the General, it would be an act of duplicity. His vote was given for Mr. Adams, who was thus elected. The Secretary ship of State, was off-red to Mr. Clay, who was in fact the only man whose name had ever been mentioned in connection with it; and it was ac-This gave occasion for the renewal of the ery of coalition, which was rendered still more effective and plausible by a statement made by Mr. Carter Beverly, of the substance of a private con versation to which be was privy, in which, in effect he said the bribe had been distinctly offered and accepted. Few of our readers need to be remind ed that within a year and a half last past Mr. Carter Beverley has, over his own name, acknowledged his declaration to have been entirely destitute of demanded through whom they were made. Gen statement thus sought to be supported by an appeal leads bruss? I from the clarges of suscentialous se-

to him. Mr. Clay made an appeal, in an elequent pamphlet, to his fellow citizens upon this point, and nowed, most conclusively, that the charge against in was founded solely in the base and shameless unlignity of his political foes.

For many years this circumstance in the life of Mr. Clay served as the ground of a party clamor waich, in the eyes of many, dimmed the fame of a Statesman whose whole life had been most unself. sh'y devoted to the public service. This preju. ice has had its day; and we hazard little in say. ing that there is not now a man of candor and honor in the land who will publicly acknowledge that he feels no shame for ever having given credit, for moment, to so paltry a slander.

The administration of Mr. Adams, which comnenced in March, 1825, though tor years the subject of vituperation and vague abuse, begins to appear, as it will in the view of posterity, the purest, ablest, and most patriotic, since the earliest days of the Republic. Economy in the expenditures of Government, toleration of political opinion, and the maintenance of integrity and official purity, characterized it from its beginning to its close duties of the Department of State were discharged by Mr. Clay with an ability and energy which commanded the respect and admiration of the world. His intercourse with Foreign Ministers, always dignified, frank, and liberal, impressed them with the highest esteem for him personally, as well as with the profoundest respect for the Government he so ably represented. During his continuance in office a great number of ireaties with foreign powers were concluded-more, indeed, it is said, than all previously made since the adoption of the lo all of them may be traced the effects of his devotion to the cause of American industry, which, throughout his whole public career, he regarded as the only sure basis for high prosperity and permanent national welfare. interests of American commerce were also with him the object of special care. He sought especially to establish perfect reciprocity in all the commercial regulations between the United States and foreign nations, and though foiled in the endeavor, so far as Great Britain was concerned, he still manfully vindicated the principle, and secured all its benefits from other nations. By the London treaty of 1815, it was agreed that merchant vessels of the two nations should be received into each other's ports on the ground of entire equality; but they were allowed to import the productions only of their cwn land. Thus a British versel could bring to the United States only articles of British growth or manufacture, and vice versa : but these he could bring on the same terms as an American vessel Mr. Clay sought to extend this principle so as to allow the vessels of our nation to import into the other goods or produce, without regard to its place of growth or manufacture, on terms perfeetly reciprocal; and this was the basis of all the treaties concluded by Mr. Clay between the United States and the South American Republics. Great Britain, however, refused to accede to it; and out of this refusal, connected with negotiations con-cerning the West India trade, grew a mutual prohibition of all British and American vessels tradng directly between the United States and the West India ports of Great Britian.

In his official station: Mr. Clay found a new field for the exercise of that ardent spirit of liberty, which, while on the floor of Congress, had incited him to such splendid efforts in behalf of Grecian and South American Independence. Chiefly through his unremitted exertions, our Government had resolved to send a Manaster to Greece, . hose independence she was the first to acknowledge.— This point gained. Mr. Clay addressed a letter to Mr. Middleton, our Minister at Russia, dated May 10, 1825, urging the Emperor Alexander to use his influence towards putting a stop to the war behis influence towards putting a stop to the tween Spain and her South American Colonies, as tween Spain and her South American Greeks. So well as in behalf of the struggling Greeks. So skilfully did be address the weaknesses of the Emperor, and with such irresistible force of argument and persuasion did he urge the cause of the suffer-ing and oppre-sed, that, through the Emperor's interference, Spain acknowledged the independence of her rebellious Colonies, and a series of meas. ures was adopted by which, after the death of Alexander, the power of Turkey was shivered to atoms. In 1825, at the invitation of the Southern Republics, it was determined to send a deputation to a general Congress of American Nations, for the adoption of more definite rules with regard to their mutual relations. The agents sent by this Government were Messra. John Sergeant and Riched C. Anderson. The letter of it Mr. Clay to these gentlemen, setting forth the principles which were to govern their policy and their intercourse with the other confracting parties, has repeatedly been cited as one of the ablest paver penned by any statesman of any age.-He forbade the idea that the Convention was to possess any legislative power, distinctly stating that nothing upon which they might agree should have any binding force upon the United States until it should have been ratified by Congress. He instructed them carefully to abstain from all discussions concerning the war between Spain and the Southern Republics; to seek to abolish war against private property and non combatants upon the ocean, thus rendering the private possessions of an enemy at sea subject to the same humane regulations as those upon land; and to press upon the Southern Republics the propriety of establishing the most perfect and free to eration of religious opinion. Mr. Clay thus continued to discharge the laborious duties of his high office during the administration of Mr. Adams. At its close, in 1829, he returned to his home, where he was received with marks of the most ardent esteem and admiration, and was immediately importanted to allow himself to be a candidate for public office a large party to dinner. Butcher, upon meat heing Jackson tunself descended to say publicly, that He declined, however, a seat in the Kentucky Lea large party to dinner. Buttener, upon meat being ordered treats a friend to a theatre-benefits theather comes out, asks a friend to drink—bene fisher. Butcher comes out, asks a friend to drink—bene fisher. the watchhouse, fined for getting drunk, fire eral Jackson gave up the name of James Buchanan, ally incetting his friends at complimentary festivals, one of his own friends; but this gentleman hesitat- where he always took occasion to thank them for

litical enemies, and to unford the principles by which his whole public career had to en governed La May, 1829, he thus attended a public dinner it exington, Kentucky; in March, 1830, another at Natchez, Mississippi; and in July, a third at Cin cinnati, Ohio.

le the autumn of the year 1831. Mr. Clay was elected, by the Legislature of Kentucky, Senator of the United States from that State, his opponent being Col R. M. Johnson, who had distinguished himself somewhat by his bifter opposition to the administration of Mr. Adams, and his general ap proval of the principles and policy which had elec-ted President Juckson. The principle of protect tion, which Mr. Clay had done so much to establish, and under the operation of which the whole country was now at the height of its glory and in dustrial prosperity, began to excite the hostility of the Southern section. It was a favorite dogma with Southern statesmen, that the duties levied up on English manufactured cotton stuffs tended sen ously to miure the production of that great staple at the South. They treated with contempt the proposed creation of a home market for their cut ton and began to regard the American system, as it was most properly called, as a blow direct aimed at Southern prosperity. In the debate which ensued upon the revision of the Tariff, all these secjealousies were sedulously inflamed, and a strong feeling was aroused throughout the country in favor of a policy known only, on the face of the earth, as an abstraction under the name of Free Trade. A strong party was formed, headed by Southern men, whose favorite project was the throwing open all our ports to the goods of foreign -imposing only such duties as might provide sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of Government, and regulating these without the slightest discrimination among the articles on which they were to be imposed. Mr. Clay, in one of his most celebrated speeches, exposed, with the clear-ness of sunlight, the absurdity of their schemes.— He proved beyond the possibility of dispute that the freedom they upheld would bring us at once to the basest and most abject dependence upon for eign nations. Our duties once thrown off, and their products admitted free, we should be instantly at their mercy, and might be impoverished or starved at their discretion. Their policy, he made it perfectly evident, would lead directly to a British Colonial bondage; our country would speedily be drained of her gold and silver; her industry, in every department, would droop, and her high and increasing prosperity would at once be crushed to the earth. Anxious, however, to heal the dissen sions which he feared would endanger, in all its branches, the glerious cause he had so long espoused. Mr. Clay directed his efforts to a reconciliation of the opposing factions; and while he maintained in all its integrity, his leading principle of protection and encouragement to American industry. he brought forward a proposition for the reduction of duties upon those articles which did not come into competition with those of American production, except those upon juxuries, such as wines and silks. The Committee on Manufactures, through Hon. Mablon Dickerson, their Chairman, accordingly, on the 13th of March, reported a bill moulded by these suggestions, repealing the duties on certain specified articles, but maintaining inviolate the protective features of the existing l'arifi.

This bill, however, did little to allay the feverish discontent of the South. The sectional prejudices of that portion of the country, which are far stronger and more unscrupulous than those of any othor part of the Union, were thoroughly aroused and nothing that a desire for peace and reconciliation could accomplish effected any thing towards their removal. Their strength may be interred from the fact, that they had seduced from all his farmer principles and professions one of the greatest and most powerful men in the Union: and John C. Calhoun, who had been among the earliest and most ardent friends of a Protective Twiff n 1816, was now found foremost among those rash spirits who declared that the laws of the Union, and the Union itself, should be destroyed before lished Tariff should be binding upon the South .-The excitement on the subject was becaming The ground was taken by a Stat Convention in South Carolina, held November 24 1832, that the State had a right to nullify, at he discretion, any law of Congress; and the Legisla ture immediately after ratified the proceedings of the Convention, echoed the destructive sentiment and declared that the whole military power of the State should sustain and enforce it against the for ces of the Federal Government. Measures were taken to carry this into affect. President Jack son, though his administration was hostile to the of protection, issued his Proclamation enjoining obedience to the laws of the land, and denouncing armed opposition to them as treason to next the Government; and this was answered by a counter Proclamation from Gov. Hayne, of South Car. knew his unselfish nature and his uncompromising

Thus the matter stood at the beginning of the session of 1833. The preservation of the principle of protection, in opposition alike to the insidious but determined hostility of the President and his friends, and to the alarming attitude of South Carolina, became at once the great business of the date for the Presidency should not, when so temp session. The nullification party in Congress, of ting an opportunity was offered, secure to himself course, as such, had little strength; and a bill was the votes of the Western States by advocating the reported by the Judiciary Committee to enforce the collection of the revenue. The aspect of affairs was now, in the highest degree, serious and alarming. Civil was with all its horrors seemed impending and about to burst. South Carolina, though not formidable by her own power, was so closely linked with the other Southern States, that war with her would, beyond doubt, soon become a war between the North and the South; the beautiful fields of our happy country must be drenched with the best blood of her sons; distress and agony, beyond estimate, must brood over us for years; and if the Federal Union should finally be preserved, which was an issue scarcely to be expected, a dark blot, never to be effaced, must have rested upon our history forever. All these considerations presented themselves with terrible force to the mind of Mr. Clay. He saw, too, that in the threa-tened event of a bloody struggle, final peace could searcely be hoped without yielding for ever the great principle of protection, on which, in his view, was to be based all the national pro-perity and addressed himself to the averting of the overwhelming calamities which now hong over his be. The question of Curreccy now began to excite loved country. His noble heart throubled with the the deepest interest. As early as 1829, General trong partially, and that names, illde of patrio

the limits of a State, found no place within his re-charter of the Bank of the United States. breast. The American Union was his country, he doctrines of that veto had encountered the warmest respected the rights, honored the chivairy, and was respected the tights, honored the chysirs, and was a sender of the isses and interests of the people them principles that must inevitably, if carried to harmonious "gem o' the sea," whereon we resolve the sea, whereon the sea, where sea, of South Carolina as of those of his own hoble Kentucky. He gave to the crisis his most attentive thought. He consulted with his friends, and invited the counsel of those best acquainted with all the several interests of the nation. After the most deliberate study, and as the result of the most careful consideration, he brought forward, as best adapted to the existing state of the country, his celebrated Compramise Bill, settling the policy of the nation on the subject of the Tauff upon a con ciliatory and mutually acceptable basis, until the 30th of Jone, 1842-when the whole subject would. again become open for reconsideration, and when be firmly believed the overeased intelligence and xperience of the country would have removed all ffect se opposition to the proceples of protection American industry and complete independence of all foreign powers. By the provisions of the act, the rate of duties was to undergo a gradual reduction up to the time of its limitation, where 20 per cent, at a home valuation was to be its lowest point; and then it was to be left to such legislation as the condition of the country, the state of her finances, and the necessities of her industry might demand, and the increased intelligence of the people might justify. At the time, the act was devised, measures had been commenced by the administration party to ensure a total abulition of all protective duties, and a resort to the policy of what was called Free Trade The Compromise Act, in Mr. Clay's opinion, would avert this danger from his cherished system, and would lead the public and to more considerate and better grounded o pinions upon this vitally important subject.

With these views, and actuated by as true and self-decoving patrictism as ever moved the heart of Compromise Bill, and upheld it by the ablest and most elequent efforts. It was recepted by the Southern members in Congress, became a law, and swept at once from the political sky of our country that black cloud of lowering war which had hidden the brightness of its morning star. The storm of more than Apocalyptic horror which was about to burst upon the land, rolled away in silence, and a gain the sun of peace, with its gleamings of glory and hope, shed upon the nation its brightest efful-

The jey which the adoption of this celebrated act spread over the land was general, and of threlling intensity. From one extremity to the other, the name of Henry Clay was uttered, in connection with it with the highest honor national gratitude could bestow. The measure of his giory, for this act of his life, is not yet full, for the secret history of that act has not been written. shall be given to the world, by the hand of some man who imaged in its scenes, then will shine, jointy by whom these resolutions were adopted, is forth from the part sustained by Mr. Clay, a sacri tecorded that of John Tyler. fice of personal feeling, a zeal for the best good of the ontion, a love of country, and a high devotion to her cause, which, for sublimity of worth, will match the proudest achievements of ancient or of modern times. It caded forth the warmest enlogies of men of all parties, and from every section of the country. For years since it has been a standard theme for eloquent applause; and at the present time it will not be rigarded, as in other circum stances it might, as a fact of no significance, that so lately as in 1839, John Tyler, then a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, sp ke of it in the following emphatic terms: "It rarely happens," said he, "to the most gifted, and talented, and patrictic, to record their names upon the page of his tory in characters indelible and enduring. But if have rescued his country from civil war-if to have preserved the Constitution and the Union from hazard and total wreck, constitute any ground for an immortal and undying name among men, then do I believe that Henry Clay has won for himif that high renowe." The feelings of gratitude stertamed b. the whole eastern portion of the U on for his services, were fully proved by the de-constrations of popular respect and love which caked every step of a visit he paid, in the aubich, by its own provisions, the operation of this celebrated act was limited, has now expired; and though the struggle which, even on its first proposal, he saw most attend the revision of the Tariff, upon the expiration of the act, has been rendend fiercer by accidental circumstances than he hoped, the sense of gratitude for his exertions has not been cooled one jot by subsequent occurren-

In 1832, towards the close of the session, Mr. Clay, being a candidate for the Presidency at the election, surprised his enemies, but completely tulfilled the expectation of his friends, who love of justice and of right, by reporting a bill-referred to an mappropriate Committee of which ting a trap to "catch his conscience," providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands to the several States of the Union. That a candicession to them of the Public Domain within their borders, was an act of voluntary virtue, of which they certainly had never been guitty, and of which they could by no means concerve the possibility. But they were disappointed. The bill was repor ted by Mr. Clay, and supported in a speech of sur-passing power. It passed the Senate, but was postponed in the House. At the next session, howev er, it had become so popular throughout the coun try, that it was taken up again and passed by an o verwhelming insjority. It was sent to the President for his approval. He dared not veto it, for then it would have gone back, and, beyond all question, have become a law by a two-thirds vote. dendron (or poison oak,) which being eaten by The adjournment of Congress within the ten days, during which its detention was allowed, gave an opportunity for its destruction too favorable to be or glected. And thus it was lost In his Message of December 4, 1832, President Jackson had recommended the measure; and there is every rea-Clay, his rival for the Presidency, had secured the happiness for which America could ever hope .- glory of its passage, it would have been signed without scruple or hesitation.

ighest eve for every portion of the Union. Sec. Jackson had made suggestions, vague and indefinhead in England and six pounds per head in the fute, concerning the improvement of the Currency; United States.

ism which bounds its sympathies and exertions by, and in the year 1832 he had vetoed the bill for a condemnation of Mr. Ciay, for he saw involved in that of the people, and convert our Republic into a monarchy of the most tyrannical character. In matters, but when they so far love sight of their the prosecution of his scheme of destroying the Bank, in the session of 1833, the President sug gested that the U S. deposites in the Bank were unsafe. The House of Representatives examined the subject, and resolved that they were safe --Thus thwarted, the President resolved to remove them on his own responsibility; and after ejecting from office two Secretaries of the Treasury, before he could find a tool sufficiently pliable for his pur poses, through Mr. Tancy he finally succeeded, and ordered the public moneys to be removed from the United States Bank, the depository selected by Congress, and to be distributed among the banking mentioning of the several States. Cuculars were at the same time address d to these Bicks, directing them to use the money, thus deposited with them, for the stimulating of business, and to loan it out to the people as they night desire.

The arbitrary power thus assumed and exercised by the President, created the most actions alarm in Congress. It was a stride towards tyrainy of most dangerous portent, and on the 26th of De cember, 1833. Mr. Clay introduced resolutions censuring the President for his removal of Secre tary Duane, because he would not do his unlawful bidding, and cordemning Mr. Taney for his removal of the deposites. He supported them with an eloquence and a power seldom exhibited in the council chambers of any nation. The tordamen tal principles of our Government were locidly dis cussed, and their palpable violation by General Jackson was most clearly shown. He pointed out the dangerous tendency of these encroschments on the public liberty, and called, with a commanding voice, upon the Representatives of a free people to crush this attempt to defraud them of their rights, and to set at defiance their will on subjects of the highest national inferest. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 26 to 20. President Jackson immediately sent in a Protest, declaring that he was responsible for the acts of all his Secretaries, that Congress has no right to take from him the control of the public moveys, and that he is to be bound in his administration of the Government solely by his own understanding of the Constitu-After a long and most animated debate, in tion. which Mr. Clay made another most powerful speech in refutation and utter reprobation of the novel and alarming doctrines put forth by the President, resolutions were adopted, declaring that the Presi dent had no right to protest against the doings of either House of Congress, and excluding his protest from the journals of the Senate. It is worthy of remark, that among the names of the large ma-

[To be continued]

TRIALS IN FRANCE.

The Paris cor espondent of the National Inteliigencer, says in a late letter, that the Court of Asizes of the Seine is now engaged to trying a mercaptile firm of Marsettles, London, and Havana, brothers Merentie for fraudulent bankruptey. Chair debts are returned between eight and ten millions of france, it is very difficult for the Court to keep one of the brothers in order. He manages he own case with frequent bursts of passion that provoke threats of commitment from the judges; but he answers invariably, "Do what you please; I am not master of my feelings." Three or four columns are provided daily for the newspapers, nearly in dramatic interest to Sue's "Mysteries of Paris."

The same writer adds:

"I passed the day before yesterday at Versailles, and was attracted into the criminal tribonal there by the, earnestness of the crowd near the door in regard to whatewas passing within. A husband and wife-trades-people-neither above twenty-five years old-were arraigned for murder and robbe ry, and each charged the other with exclusive guilt looking and speaking like demons. Their horrible altercations were indulged as if they were in a dram shop or the streetl; and this to enable the bench and jury to become better acquainted with the facts. The husband seemed the younger of the two; he betrayed the most emotion whenever his eyes fell on the bloods clothes of the victims, a respectable woman and her sick child; which clothes were spread on the clerk's tables. Both prisoners were convicted; the man, was sentenced to death; the wife to perpetual imprisonment at hard labor.

From the East Indies .- We are indebted to Capt. French of the ship Moslem, from Calcutta, June 4, for the following items of intelligence:

The American ship Argo, of Bosion, was boarded from Calcutta, on or about the 25th day of May last tily retreated below. In a short time, however, they railied, and, being aided by a pilot of the Hon. East India Company's service, succeeded in retaking the vessel. It is stated that no lives were lost in this affair, but that several were wounded, among whom was Capt Coilins. The cook, by plentiful distribution of hot water, aided materially in the capture of the vessel.

The Captain of the Moslem understood at Caicutta that an English barque was some time previously attacked in the same way as the Argo. N. Y. Courier & Enquirer

Milk Sickness - Dr. J. J. Mclihenny, of Fair field, Green county, Ohio, has published a smel pamphlet, in which he maintains this alarming dis ease is occasioned by a shrub called thus toxico cows, poisons the milk He asserts it as a fact, that the milk sickness never prevails where there is no rhus, and that it universally exists where there is an abundance of the smaller thus. Cultivation destroys this shrub. Animals kept in a well cultivated inclosure, are exempt from the discase.

The consemption of coffee to the U. States or 1841 was 109,200,247 his for a population of 17, 000,000; to the United Kingdom the consumption was 28,421.466 lbs. for a population of 20,000,000 being an average consumption of one pound per

From the Nantucket Inquirer

Audacious - A paper printed in North Carolina called the Greensboro' Patriot, has the auducity to speak of the dentzens of this lovely, feuit ful and high calling as to use such an outregeous and not to be found in any dictionary, word, we see half inclined to administer a stern rebuke | As it is make amends for the appellation, the Patrest pays a well deserved tribute to the sons of Nantucker which saves it from the flagellation that we had se rious thoughts of administering. The Patriot tru ly remarks that but "few scamps a ve been produc They are an article which had to be imported, for among the pure stock there are none. They do not find this Isle a good abiding place, for here rougishness, laziness, and the other etecteras which go to make the real "Scamp," receives no countenance, and they make tracks to the place from whence they came, very suddenly. who come from other places, and permanently local- here, are, generally speaking, industrious and moral people. [Grin not, sagacious reader, reader, when we tell you, that we are not of Nutracket origin.] Nantucket, however, is not a per fect paradise, but it approaches nester to that -cuption of place, than any other spot on the glob-The people are intelligent, industrious, energetic In proof of which we have only to say that and increasing majority of the P ople are Whogstauch and unfluching supporter of American lo dustry, and great sticklers for "Law and O d consequently they detest triators "spurious demo-erats," and all such kind of unclean fish, including Tyler and his pettilogging money seeking soop r ters. If this is not proof that the people of Nar-fucket are on the highest notch to public estimation, then we cannot prove it. Mr. Patriot, we was you distinctly to understand, that in speaking of natives of this place, whether they favor you so much as to reside in your vicinity, or still remain on their own native Isle, you must not apply any slang cognomen to them. We shall indiginantly resent it, you may depend. Our blood boils at the very thought of the indignity, and we are inclined even now, to "let loose the dogs of war," open you. Preferring peace to war, we have stayed the arm of ver gennee Should you a second time be gut! ty, you will catch it. Ande from the head, you have written a very sensible article, and we shall comply with your request to "Please Ex."

We cannot gasnessy any thing our new friend has said-it would indeed be rather a dangerous ex periment, in the teeth of his bloody threats ;--but we feel called apon to say, merely in addition to his remarks, that we have heard some curious stoties about shearing time in the goodly Island -During that hitarious, season, if we are not egre grously misseform de the people tosist upon the glorious privilege of drinking as much as they please of what they please! An old or ginal Toc. ky-beg pardon, Nantucketer-recently more than insignated to us, in a conversation we had with him sub rosa, that it would not be safe to meddle with either the person or reputation of the best citizen of the island who might be found behind a board fence easting up his accounts during the season of sheep sheeria'. The thing was slurred over by mornal and general consent—the innocent port on of the Islanders not knowing at what hour they, teo, might need the charitable lorgetfulness of their follow cut zens !- Ens Paretor.

Method of catching Monkeys in the Neighbor hand of Algiers. - Campbell, to his letters from the South, gives the following account of the method of taking Monkeys in Northern Africa: The Kabyle peasant attaches a goard, well fixed to a tree; be puts some rice in it, and strews some grain- at the aperture to show that there may be more within, making a hole just large enough to admit the paw of the monkey. Unfortunately, pag puts in his open paw and grahs his bonty, buffer unable to draw it back, because it is eleached, and he is not wise enough to think of uncleaching it. Hence he remains, as the law phrases it, with this person aftacked," and is found next morning, looking, von may suppose, very foolish and pentient. The ofden custom was to put him restantly to death; but us he will now fetch 20 france at Airrers, he is sen tenced only to transportation, so that the monkey are at least one part of the population who habeen benefited by the arrival of the Freech.

Marshall Soult - Thes officer was one of Neco. leon's ablest generals, and enjoyed his full confidence for many years. He is also distinguished as a statesman-but is far advanced into the vale of in the river Hooglery, on the downward passage years. A letter published in a Paus pager sucthat he is now suffering greatly from the health, and is impressed with the idea that he will not only the year, and he is almost always occupied in the ting his affairs in order, and in superintention in execution of the mansoleum which is to be place of over his tomb .- Bos Jour.

REDICTION OF PRESERTS.

THE Directors of the Greensville and Roanoke and Petersburg Rail Road Companies, have reduced the freight upon Cotton Dry Goods, Groceries and Merchan-dize generally, to the same rate as Tobacco, to will to 25 cents per 100 hs, from Petersburg to Gaston, to take effect on Monday next, the 16th.

per 100 lbs. To or from Henderson, 45 cents per do. H. D. BIRD, Pres't.

Petersburg, Oct. 8. 334-5

Saddle & Harness Shop. The subscriber re Spectfully informs the public that he has on hand a large assortment of coach, barouche, sulky, buggy and carryall HARNESS. Also a time assortment of Gondermen's and Ladies' SADLES, both quilted and planu. A variety of wagon and riding BRIDLES, Wartingules, Valices, horsemen's Caps, cc. All of which will be disposed of on as good if not better terms than can be done elsewhere. Call and see for yearselves.

All kinds of REPAIRING, on both Saddles and Harness, shall be well done, on better terms than common

ness, shall be well done, on better terms than common Country produce taken in exchange for work. Shep on North Street, three doors from Lindsay's cor-ner. F. M. WALKER

100 KEGS NAILS, assorted sizes, from the Neshi S. C. Nail M Co. for sale by at 6, 1943 J. & R. SLOAN. August 6, 1843

April 1st, 1843

A CARD.



The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to this community for the patronage that has been extended towards him since his commence. towards him since his commence-ment of business in Greensborough and the public, that he intends doing all in his power to merit a con-

tinuance of their favors. He has fitted up, in connection with the CLOCK & WATCH REPAIRING department, all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing

Gold and Silver Ware,

and will make any article to order at the shortest notice. He intends keeping all the various articles on hand of his own make, and will warrant the same to be as represented—no deception.

He has also recently procured a GALVANIC BAT-TERY, with which he will be able to Gild any article of silver or brass, such as watches, speciacles, speciacles, seed &c., in such a manner that no person can hardly detect from fine gold, and he will ensure it to stand for two

He is likewise prepared to furnish Miniature Lockets of any quality and at all prices, from 2.50 to 15 dollars, so there will be no necessity for any one who wants the article to send on to the north for it. Give us a call.

Oct. 1842 2006 S. J. R. GARLAND.

Oct 1543 39tf Sign of the large Watch の影響を ENERGH ST. Ser.

RAISH YOUR HOUSES.-The * keeps at work, at the shop opposite Townsend's, where any and every article to turnish a dwelling may he had at prices to suit the hard times. He keeps on

Murble Top Centre and Pier Tables ; Splended Ladies' Dressing Bureaus, with Mar-

ble or Mahogany Tops; Secretaries and Book Cases, of all kinds; An assortment of Burcaus, of every price and quality :

Splendid Mahogany Chairs, fine cushioned seats; do. do. Rocking Chairs, Plain and splendid sofus, setters, &c. Rocking Chairs,

Wardrobes, Tables, et getera,—
In fact every article of Cabinet Furniture thet can be assulactured either in a Northern or Southern estab-sament, from the cheapest Birch and Walnut to the best Mahogany and Marble finish. Every article of Furniture tour and in every respect. Some fine specimens June, 1843. PE PETER THURSTON.

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GREENSBOROUGH HOTEL. "PIHE subscriber has taken the Hotel in Greensbero', on Main street, a few doors west of the courthou recently occupied by Col. Townsend,—where he will be happy to wait on the travelling public, and all who

may favor him with their patronng This e-tablishment has recently undergone thorough repairs, and is now tastefully fitted up for the reception of visiters. The ample rooms are furnished with clean sweet bedding, and every other convenience and comfort a traveller or boarder could desire. The table shall be spread with all the luxuries the country affords. The stables supplied with all kinds of provider and stontables supplied with all kinds of provender, and stien led by well regulated and faithful ostlers." And the scriber hopes, by long experience in the business, together with strict attention to his duties, to merit as

vell as receive a liberal share of public custom. He also begs leave to return his thanks to the friends and contourers of the Salem Hotel, who so liberally pursonized him during his connection with that establishment, and to solicit a continuance of their favors, WM. GOTT.

Greenshoro' N. C., September, 1943. UST received a barrel of crumbled Tobacco for smo-king, of the best quality, for sale by D P WEIR.

MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS IN WANT OF SITUATIONS THE subscriber is acquainted with several Male and

Pemale Teachers who are in want of situations; a-A young man of fine character, pious, intelligent and well raised, who wishes a plain English School, with a salary of from three to five hundred dollars and board,

Several others wanting Schools, where man and wife

can be employed in the same place.
Some 5 or 6 very desirable Female Teachers, of the usual English Branches, French, and Music on the Piato Forte, who wish situations in private families or public schools, with salaries of \$300, 350 and 400 and board, per annum.

And other Female Teachers of the English branches Applicants ought always to remember two things, one is, that the best salaries command the best Teachers, d the other is to pay postages when they write upon ese subjects.

E. P. NASII, these subjects.

Petersburg, Va. Who has on hand, an extensive assortment of the and lancy articles.

STILLS! STILLS!! STILLS!!! IN WARE-For sale at the Greensboro' Tin & Copper Shop. REPAIRS done at the shortest notice Apply to Jed. H. Lindsay, Greensboro.

A FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

POR variety and style not surpassed in the State, just receiving and for sale on the most accommodating terms at the well known and extensive establishment of J. & R. SLOAN. PLOKEN E PLATT BONNETS. Plan straw do.

Tarteton silk Bonnets. Twill'd willow do. Cyprus Bonnets. Artificial Sprigs, Ringlets and Wreaths. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

TO MILL OWNERS.

5 cents per 100 lbs, trees Petersburg to Gaston, to take 18ce to Monday next, the 16th.

The Freight to or from Raleigh, will new be 60 cents or 100 lbs.

UST 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 prices. January 10, 1842.

1 FLASK QUICKSILVER. 1 keg Red Lead. 1 keg Gom Copel. 1
1 ''. Gom Shellac. 1
1 ''. Gom Shellac. 1
1 ''. Gor. For sale by 1 " Indigo. 1 " Madder. 1 " Alum. J. & R. SLOAN.

WASTED, at the Harlan Mine, Gulford county, NC Amers and Laborers, Liberal wages will u. Oct. 6th, 1843. 35.6

SOLE LEAFHER -A quantity of the very best on hand and for sale cheap, at the Cotton Factory, June, 1843. 194f T. R. TATE.

INLAX SEED wanted by the subscribers in exchange J & R SLOAN August 6, 1843.

UMBER, LUMBER —On hand and for sale by Geo. Albright & Son, DAVIDSON PLANK of a variety of kinds, which they will sell op reasonable terms for cash or produce.

August 12

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, November 4, 1813.

Next Vice President.

There has yet been very little speculation in the newspapers concerning the candidate for the Vice Presidency to be run on the Clay tickit. The Convention will of course be circumspect in this matter, after the lesson Tyler has taught the whig party; but we have a host of able, true, tried men to select from. The names which most readily occur to us, as associated' with a probability of nomination, are, John Davis, of Massachusetts, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, of New York, John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, John M. Clayton, of Pelaware, John McLean, of Ohio. In our own State, the name of either John M. Morchead or George E Badger would impart strength even to the Clay ticket. For ourselves we do not know a citizen in the United States whom we would more cheerfully support for that distinguished office than John M. Berrien, of Georgia. But wisdom suggests the nomination of some north-

Senators from Tennessec.

LEHRAIM H. FOSTER and SPENCER JARNAors have been chosen Senators of the United States by the Legislature of Tennessee, They are both stern, unfluching, talented whigs, Foster is chosen for the unexpired term of the has become poor by misfortune or honest mislate Felix Grundy, to serve till the 4th of March, calculation, it seems too severe a punishment the 4th of March, 1841.

Foster or himself to decline because they both fore he shall be disgraced. lived in the same part of the State, and that the station should be conferred on Col. Foster for punish those who won't pay, have they not having been driven from the Senate by the unmercifully, not to say unjustly, involved proscriptive spirit of modern democracy.

The whigs of Tennessee have "taken away her reproach" among her sisters, and restored her to her dignity and her rights in the Senate of the nation.

A Murder at Yale College.

A Tutor named Dwight, in Yale College, while endeavoring to suppress a disturbance which recently occurred during the night among the students, was stabbed by a youth named Fassitt, and died of the wounds thus inflicted. The perpetrator escaped, but has since, it is said, surrendered bimself to the authorities. The faculty as well as the students deeply deplore the death of Mr. Dwight, and have strongly expressed their abhorrence of the practice of carrying deadly weapons.

But these strong "expressions" will never call back to life and the scenes of their former usefulness such men as Dwight, and Dr. Davis, of the Virginia University, nor punish them murderers, nor satisfy the outraged laws of the land. It is surely high time some examples were made, for the purpose of showing the rich and respectable youth of the country that that they are not ever thus to sport with the persons and lives of their fellow creatures.

Mr. Dwight was an estimable young man, 21 years of age, and had lately been appointed Tutor; he was a grandson of the celebrated President Dwight. Fassitt'is 16 years of age, the sen of a gentleman of Philadelphia. In his particulars is called for at the hands of Conendeavor to suppress the row, Mr. Dwight had gress. Let newspaper postage be fixed accorcaught Fassitt and was drawing him towards a light, when he received several stabs from a

The Doctrine of Instruction.

The absurdity of this doctrine, the Georgia suffer a picayune, Journal thinks, wust now stare even our opponents in the face. Suppose Judge Berrien had permitted himself to be instructed out of the stitution to impart to that body. . .

Georgia now do? He is a believer in Demo- "actual"-a rare article among printers?] his trial. What he said had a tendency to cracy, instructions and all. How is begoing "There is not, perhaps," continues the Recor- convince the bystanders that the verdict of the to get along in the Senate, with the will of the der man, "a village newspaper in all the coun- jury that found him guilty of murder was corpeople against him, and with a paramount duty try which could maintain itself without the as- rect. to "obey or resign" resting upon ham? What sistance of its advertising custon." Further, TALLORS IN NEW YORK .- The journeymen will be do with his own doctrine?

Hon. Bearona Bass a advertises his possessions, in the county of Caswell, for sale, in the Milton Chronicle. He proposes to enagrate to the West,

make no apology-it is good for sore eyes the borders of christendom.]

The Disgrace of Debl.

"How slowly," remarks a correspondent, do government and laws advance towards perfection !-it that perfection consists in the effectual protection of the weak against the strong, and the consequent attainment of the greatest amount of comfort, convenience and happiness to society. Is it not a humiliating thought, that, in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, it should be a problem not solved in the minds of profound statesmen, whether the aggregate of happiness is greater in the civilized or savage state? And never do these ideas more painfully present themselves, than when we see an honest, hard-handed citizenescorted by the sheriff into the court-house. and condemned to humble humself before his fellow worms by swearing that he is not worth forty shillings."

The notions of our correspondent are in advance of the age; but we venture to say they are correct, and his feelings are surely honorable to human nature.

While property is considered the greatest good-made the very foundation of government and law-the cement that binds society together-held up as the prime object of pursuit to every individual,-it seems a heartless and exuel proceeding to expose the want of it in any member of society.

With this estimate of property, and the evidenge which the possession of it affords of standing and respectability,-where a citizen 1845; Jarnagin for the term of six years from of his-crime, shall we say?-to compel him to swear to his poverty before the world .-John Bell was desired to run, by a large num- Providence, or the human infirmity of shortber of members of the Legislature; but refused sighted judgment, has caused him to be unon the ground that it would be proper for either fortunate; the law of his country says, there-

> In the laudable efforts of our lawmakers to those who can't pay?

POST OFFICE LAWS.

We think there is a reform needed in the Post Office Laws. We will give a case in which the ground of this opinion will be illustrated. A few weeks ago we printed for some of our friends in Nashville, Nash county, in this State, some ball tickets and one hundred copie this State, some bail tickets and one hundred copies of By-laws for the Missonic Lodge there. It seemed that these were claimed as muit matter, and the Contractors reduced to put them on the Way Bill, very proceedy hy-dred, as it would be a violation of law. The cost of these tickets, is \$4, and the postage required was set.— In the case of the pamphiers the cost of the pastage would be something over half the cost of printing.— Packages of goods, to a certain extent, may be carried by the Stages—bee, pork, salt, iron, or any thong class But when you come to a printed article of any sort, Un-cle Sam is norror struck. It this absurd law—this ara tous, useless and wanton despotism were practiced a the papers, and son livra or "desputie regulations of the papers, and son livra or "desputie regulations of the papers, and son livra or "desputie regulations of the mail contracts in Turkey," &c. We hape the law will be repealed. It has no other effect than to injure the printer and incommode the citizens; for it such matter an go only by the mail, it would not, of course, be sent 1 ali .- Roleigh Independent.

If the excellent hints of the Independent hould ever be attended to by those in authority, there is a kindred matter which we wish to see coupled with if-that of newspaper postage. To be equitable, the postage on the price of blood is blood-not money,-and newspapers should be adjusted with reference to size and distance. Where is the justice of charging as much here upon a common sized Virginia or South Carolina paper, as upon the huge combrous Brother Jonathans, New Worlds, Boston Notions, &c., with which the mails are weekly stuffed? Reform in these ding to the number of superficial inches, and the distance they are sent; and letter postage be reduced and counted in federal money,-and, the word of wiser men than we are for it, the revenues of the General Postoffice will not

Advertisements.

The Editor of the Hillsboro' Recorder has Senate by the last legislature of his State, what "heard that some of his subscribers, and some would now have to be done? Why, the indi- who are not subscribers, complain that he has vidual selected to fill his place would now have too many advertisements in his paper—that to resign, and Judge Berrien or some other patent medicines occupy too much of his whig resume the station! It must be apparent space." [Just the same objection we have that this wretched doctrine goes directly to heard to the Patriot.] But says the Recorder, destroy that stability of the Senate which it wall the papers, in the State and out of it, adwas the main object of the framers of the con-vertise patent medicines; and why should they ted and without point-dwelling principally be refused?" [Sure enough-why should upon his various quarrels with Martin, and What will Mr. Colquit, Senator elect from they-when the advertisers plank down the alleged falsehoods of some of the witnesses in it from subscriptions." [Father Heartt preach- without extras, for shops and the southern It has become experient to use some massa country where politics, humbuggery and doc- clocks \$2 50; single breasted coats \$4 50; for ally large type for our paper this week; but we tor-stuff are unknown-and that with be beyond wages 59 per week; \$1 75 per day, and 184

The Public Execution.

The sentence of the law was vesterday executed upon the person of Hampton B. Tilly for the murder of William Martin

Reader, perhaps you never had the pleasure of witnessing the public infliction of death by imals." hanging? Lend us your attention for two minutes, then, until we present you the details.

We use the word pleasure in this connexion: If it is not pleasure, what is it, that draws crowds to repeated exhibitions of this kind? uch is the best name we have for this strange emotion; and the philosophy of it, according to the correct notion of Joseph Addison, is just his :- the spectator looks upon the horrible situation of the doomed one, and rejoices that it is not his own !

The morning rose gloriously-shedding the tempered sunlight and balmy air of Indian Summer over the glowing bosom of the earth. Soon, with eager faces and hastening steps, people were seen pouring in through every street toward the great centre of attractionthe Jail. By 12 o'clock a great throng had gathered at the spot-in vehicles of various escriptions, on horseback, but far most on foot. All conditions, and ages, and colors were there. Conspicuous on many a bony old carryall and shaggy mule, or tiptoeing in the crowd, were the negroes, manifesting that unsophisticated and unrestrained interest which such a scene naturally inspires in such minds. Women-"delicate and tender women!" were ere: but what business or what enjoyment they had, is probably best known to that potent being who visited Eden in his wrath and instilled his spirit into the bosom of mother Eve, and who must also have put it into the tender hearts of these her daughters to come and see a fellow creature hung! But most painful was it to see the little boys-and some little girls too-led up by their tiny hands to learn a lesson"-to learn a lesson!-and, merciful heaven! to learn at the gallows! to be taught by the laster!

Now the tap of the drum is heard, and the · Guards," with their arms and uniform glittering in the sunshine, file slowly through the swaying crowd, and form a hollow square at the door of the prison. The door opens, and between two officers appears the condemned man, in a long white shroud-like robe, the cap upon his head, his arms pinioned, and a rope with the hangman's rugged knot about is neck. The silence and the stillness are profound,-every pulse bounds quicker, and every heart swells with strange emotion, as he steps into the cart and takes his seat upon the black coffin. With measured tread the Guards march away to the knell-like tap of the muffled drum, and the crowd breaks and rushes along like a swollen stream, to the louely spot where the gallows is creeted, far from the sight and the busy haunts of men. There the tide is stayed, and the throng cluster around the criminal to catch his tast accents, expecting words of fearful import at that honest hour of e murderer's life.

The rope is tied to the gallows-tree, the cap rawn over his eyes, the cart driven away, and he swings heavily into the air-a thousand up-turned faces pale at the sight—the whole throug shivers for a moment, as though one vast heart sent a chill through every artey-and again does stillness dwell for a time ver the multitude.

Now what is there in the scene that any man could expect to profit by?-that any woman should gloat over it with a relish so indelicate and so foreign to the nature we ascribe to her sex ?-that any one should desire the unnatural excitement?

In the case of Tilly, it is not improper to remark that he met his death with an unblenching loop pieces bleached shirtmark that he met his death with an unblenching cheek and a steady eye. He was apparently cheek and a steady eye. He was apparently 20 " 61-4 brown sheetings 12 boxes and half boxes of that actuate most men. His spirit was unsubdued by the terror and solemnity of his situa- 100 dez. speed cotton tion. And it was matter of regret that he was unable to forget the threats and injuries which he alleged he had received from Martin. We understand he spoke about three quarters of an hour at the gallows, with a clear, strong, unfaltering voice; but in a manner disconnec-

says he, "our advertisements furnish us with Tailors in New York have recently adopted ready money when we might look in vain for the following prices: for dress and trock coats, exour experience to a tittle. If any body wish- market \$4; overcoats \$4 50; plain sack coats es to procure a real newspaper, without adver- \$3; thin sack coats \$1 50; great coats \$4; tisements in it, he will have to send to some thin coats or coatees \$2 75; round jackets \$2; cents per hour. This bill and the bill for cus-

tom worked passed by acclamation, none dissenting. One of the journeymen said that employers who refused to give the prices named in the bill, would expose themselves to indictment by the Grand Jury for "cruelty to an-

Old Wheat.

A few grains of wheat, found while unrollng some Egyptian mummies, were planted in England, and have germinated and grown to perfection-so say the English papers. Mummification, remarks one of the papers, dates from times anterior to the pyramids down to the days of St. Augustine, in the 5th century after Christ. Therefore the age of this wheat may be over 3000, or only 1200 years! Perhaps this seed was cotemporary with the corn that Joseph garnered up in Egypt, in the "seven plenteous years."

The Independent contains a prospectus for The North Carolina University Magazine" to be devoted entirely to literature, consisting of original contributions from the Faculty and Students of the University, subject to the immediate supervision of an Editorial corps seected from the Senior Class. To be issued monthly, at \$3, and commence the 1st of February next if 500 subscribers be obtained.

Mr. RAYNER has addressed a communication to the Editor of the Raleigh Register, informing the Whigs of the State that he does not wish his name taken into the account, in the selection of a candidate for Governor.

Some Editor down East, where all the hig tories come from, describes an egg 5 inches long and 9 in circumference. The Saundersville Telescope thinks he must have found a mare's nest

Married.

In Randolph, the 24th att. Mr SAMUEL COLLETT, f Davidson, to Miss JANE FRAZER, daughter of Mr Jonathan Frazer

In Randolph, the 25th, ZEBULON ENGLISH to ADALIZA CARTER.

Died.

At his residence in the eastern part of David. on, the 27th ale WILLIAM KENNEDY, jr.

In Salisbury, recently, Susan D. PENDLETON. rife of Mr Mace C. Pendleton, one of the Editors the Salisbury Wetchman.

In Lexington, recently, Mrs. HUNT wife of Mr. Andrew Hunt.

In Newbern, the 25 h alt., Hon. CHARLES SHE PARD, to the 35th year of his age.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NOW FOR BIRGIIVE.

A The Cheap Cash Store 3 doors West of the court.

A house and nearly opposite the postoffice are NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS of the latest style, which are off-red at the lowest cash prices. All who wish to purchase cheap goods would do well to examine our stock, among which will be found a great variety of rich and choice goods for ladies' and gentlemen's wear Bine, black and mvisible 50 doz cot. h'k's assorted

cloths 20 pieces silk " "
Waved beaver&pilot cloths Stocks and collars, new pat-

Casimeres and satinets
20 pieces Kentucky jeans
A fine assortment winter
vestings
Plaids, lunseys and kerseys

The statement of the statement Plaids, linseys and kerseys mere hats 20 pieces flannels, assorted Cotton and ginghams um-

brellas Colors
Large stock whips & canes
laid worsted and Moreno 600 pair boots and shoes, shawls some low as 50 cents
Worsted Moreno Hose and Besides a great variety of

half hose fancy goods 12 pieces China ginghams, 7000 ibs best brown sugar new patterns 10000bs loat from 13a162-3 Plain Italian and fig. silks 6000 lbs coffee = 10a12 1 2 100 pieces calico assorted 100 lbs best indigo, \$1 50

prices pr entirely new Shell, Leghorn, velvet bonnets 2 boxes chrome gre-2 toxes enrome green 2 " yellow 2 " yellow ochre 40 " glass assorted 50 kegs nails " hoxes artificials

A good assortment negro
and saddle blankets

12 boxes and half bo
raisins
2 chests wooden tubs

Together with a great variety of other goods which cannot be enumerated, which I am determined to sell at such prices as cannot be surpassed in this market, for eash, we now return our sincere thanks for past patron-age and ask a continuance of the same Nov. 1843. "W. J. McCONNELL,

5 CENTS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber on the 8th of October, a negro boy named Gabriel Burns, bound to me as an apprentice by the County Court of Guilford. The above reward will be given for his de-livery. All persons are forwarded from harboring him. livery All persons are forwarded from harboring his under penalty of the law. UMSTEAD TATE. October, 1843.

McCorkle & McDaniel's No 1, CHEWING TO-BACCO, warranted of the best quality, for sale at the Drug Store.

CIGARS, of an approved kind, for sale at the Drug Store, by the box or dozen. D. P. WEIR. 7000 LBS LEAD, in convenient form for retailing, for sale low, at the Factory.

T. R. FATE.

Sept. 6th, 1843.

WANTED-500 bushels of Flax-seed, and 2,000b Beeswax, for which we will pay the customary price in Goods. Aug. 18. G ALBRIGHT & SON.

1 Bid. SPANISH Brown. 50 lbs. Verdegris in oil 1 bbl. Eng. Ven Red 100 " Black Lead.

1 " French Octive 100 " Saleratus.
For sale by J & R. SLOAN.

GREENSBORO', NOV. 1843. FASHIONABLE HEAD QUARTERS.

BALSLEY & MORING, having just received their FASHIONS for Pall 43 take pleasure in amount. ing to their Friends and the Public they continue to curing To their Friends and the Public they continue to carry on their TAHLORING ESTABLISHMENT, at the same Stand, 4 doors North-east of the Court House, where they will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want their service. Though they are not inclined to disparage the interests of others, they wash to be considered respectful in promising the execution of work in a style not to be excelled by any shop in the State, either for durability, neatness or fashion. They are engaged in no other business to call their attention away; are present at the beginning and ending of every job; have no apprentices in their employ, but experienced journeymen, and receive regularly the PHIDADEL-PHIA FASHIONS, together with the most approved DRAFTS for Garment Cutting. All of which gives them, if not an advantage over, an equality with the facilities of any other establishment; while the number and respectability of their patrons, of whom they are proud, inspire them with an unusual confidence in their capability of giving satisfaction to all classes of society, whether they be grave or gay, Gentlemen or Ladies!

Of past favors they are not forgetful, and from the general satisfaction which has been manifested with their efforts to please, they are induced to believe that their satronage will not be diminished but increased.

general satisfaction which has been mannessed what their efforts to please, they are induced to believe that their patronage will not be diminished, but increased.

Nov. 1, 1843. 35:ti B & M. State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

Superior Court of Law. Fall Term. 1843.

Noch Smitherman vs. E. d. H. Spencer.

Original strachment, levied on the following property belonging to Elijah Spencer, to wit: Chesly, Isaac, Sawney, Riley, Mary, Lydia, Peggy, Milly, Dovey, Chaney, Eliz, and Loody, negro slaves, and one wagon and four horses.

I' appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served on them: It

dinary process of law can not be served on them: It ordered by the Court that publication be made in the is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah and Harbert Spencer to be and appear belope the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county aforesaid, on the last Monday in February next, at the courthouse in Lawrenceville, then and there to replevy the slaves and property levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered up against them and the slaves and property levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, C. W. Wooley, clork of our said Court, at of fice the last Monday in August and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

Pradv \$5 39:6 C. W. WOOLEY, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery County

State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843,
Geo. C. Mondenhall va. E. & H. Spencer.
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recovery.
Witness, C. W. Wooley, Clerk of our said court at office, the last Monday in August, and in the 68th year of Aberican Independence, A. D. 1843.
Pradv \$5 39.6 C. W. WOOLEY, C. S. C.

FALL PURCHASE.

RANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving and open-Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Their stock is now tolerable good, and they solicit a call from all persons wishing to purchase, either with cash or good country produce, or on the usual time to punctual dealers.

Their stock of Groceries will also be to hand in a few

Oct. 27, 1843.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned.
Commissioners, until the lat day of December next, for the erection of a NEW JAIL for Guilford County.
Separate contracts will be taken—lat, for the building of the walls and putting in the sleepers, joists, &c.; 2d, for the Carpenter's work.

First. The building to be 40 by 27 feet; two stories, or 23 feet high; a passage 8 feet wide in each story.

First. The building it be 40 by 27 feet; two stories, or 23 feet high; a passage 8 feet wide in each story; with an additional partition wall in the lower story, and two in the upper story—making 4 rooms above, each 14 by 12 feet, and 3 rooms below, two of which to be 14 by 12 and the other 14 by 25 feet.

The outside walls, and the sleepers and joists for the floors, to be of sound white oak, post oak, or bleck oak timbers, one foot square. The passage and partition walls to be of the same material, 8 by 12 inches. All to be notched or dovetailed at the corners and intersections, and let down close together.

he notched or doverance at the same state of the The steepers and the second story, (of logs a many gum ceiling over the second story, (of logs a many start as a foresaid,) to be fitted close together, — with the exception of the second floor of the passage, which may be ception of the second floor of The wall of the basement to be of well burnt brick; 2

feet thick: to commence on a sufficient foundation under ground, and be 2 feet at the lowest point above the sur-face.

Second. The whole to be lathed with 1 by 3 inch lathes, weatherboarded, and covered, in the usual style of carpenter's work.

The inner sides of the rooms, and the floors, to be lin-

ed throughout with oak plank one and a half inch thick, spiked on ;—the floors then to be laid with the usual flooring material, and the sides and guiz ceiling to be of three-marker nine plank.

ing material, and the sides and guit ceiling to be of three-quarter pine plank.

Numeteen windows—5 in front, 6 in the rear, and 4 in each end—front windows to be 15 lights, 8 by 10, and those in the rear and ends 12 lights 8 by 10. One outside heavy paunel door 3 1-2 by 7 feet; and 3 inside doors 2 by 4 12 feet, all to be taced and hard with 2 inch oak plank. And a flight of stairs run in the lower passage, plain and neat, and 3 feet wide.

(The iron work will be prepared and put in as the other work progresses.)

other work progresses.)

The tambers for the walls, sleepers, &c., all to be prepared by the 1st day of March next. The lumber for the carpenter's work to be well seasoned. And the whole job to be completed by Monday of November Court, 1844.

J. A MEBANE, JED. H. LINDSAY, Commissioners J M. LOGAN, JAMES SLOAN,

PETER ADAMS. 38-11 Oct. 1843:

200 LBS. WHITE LEAD-Extra. 300 its, Putty. 10 boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10.
10 do do do 10 by 12.
10 the chrome Green, 10 do chrome Yellow, 50 " Litharge, For sale by J. & R. St OAN,

Almanacs for 1844.

Almanacs for 1844.

PARMERS' & PLANTERS' Almanac, by Blom & Son. Also, German Almanacs, for sale by 1 & R SLOAN.

A TRUE PRIEND. Is he my friend who tells me so, Perhaps some private end to gain . Whose heart, just like a gem of snow, But sparkles in its frosty reign?

'Tis he who makes no loud pretence, But, like the silent dews of heaven, Con blessings all ansaked dispense, In noiseless acts of kindness given,

'Tis he who, through life's chequered ways, When sun bright scenes or clouds appear, With warm affection still displays A heart unchanged, a soul sincere.

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

Prints, a large assertment, all qualities Printed Lawns, Ginghaus, Cambrics MUSLINS-plain, plaid, striped, figured, Swiss, mult

and Jaconet.
Blue, black and fancy colored Silks Lawn and silks for bonnets Shallys and shiks for bonnets Shallys and mouselin de lains, plain and satin stripe Silk and shallys dress Udkis and Ties Silk linen and cotton Pecket Hdkfs. Silk cravats, satin and bombozine Stocks plain and

fancy.
Marsailles, Valentia and silk Vestings Collars

Georgia nankreas, Rowan casimeres and cotton Pon-

Grass Lineas, brown lineas, plain and drift Merino Cloths & Casimeres, black & tancy colors Blue, black and invisible green cloths Bleached and brown Sheeting and Drilling Russia Sheeting, colored Drilling Fur and paimleaf Hats, Caps, Boanets A good assertment of Shoes Creckery, Cutlery, Medicines and Dyestoffs Saddle Trees, Harness Mounting Hogskins, Ining and moroeco skins Wood and iron Hames Wood and fron Hames
30 kegs Nails and Brads from 4 to 20
20 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glors
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Axes, wood buckets, &c,
5 dez. English & Dutch mowing Scythes 2 do. " grain "
20 doz. pair trace and halter chains, several qualities

also Log Chains 3000 lbs. Laguira and Rio Coffee Several qualities of Teas
20 kegs No. 1 White Lead, 200 lbs. Putty
1 tierce Rice, I sack each Ginger, Spice, Pepper
Paper, books, ink, &c.
Powder, Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

We believe our Stock of goods is hardly interior to any found in the place. We are anxious to sell, on reasonable terms, for eash 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 halfprice. Good country produce generally taken in exchange for goods.

Call and see; we hope you will not be disappointed.

May 12, 1843.

SPRING SUPPLY The largest and cheapest as-

Drugs, Medicines and Dyestuffs ever effered 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 subscr 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

Medicines put up especially for Family use. 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 officinal 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 Powel's best No. 6, (tion Powders, and vegetable Anti-Dyspeptic Wine Bit-

VARNISHES, OILS, &c .- Best Copal Varnish, Ja pan ditto, Boot Varnish, Castor Oil, Olive do, Lampdo, Putty.
Gillott's best Steel Pens

Gilott's best Steer Fear.
Ever-pointed Pencils—silver cases
Hair Brushes of sup'r quality; Tooth ditto
Lemon Syrup; Part Wine, in bottles
50 bottles Sulp. Quinine, at \$2.50 per bettle
30 lb. best English Calomel—warranted Carpenter's Ex. Buchn " Pinkroot

Comp. Syrup Sarsaparilla Jayne's Expediorant, do Vermituge

"Carminative Balsam
Indian Hair Dye, for coloring gray, light or red hair a beautiful brown or jet black, without staining the skin.
Swaim's Panacea, Thompson's Eye-Water, &c &c. D. P. WEIR.

May 3d, 1943. TOTICE.-It is now about 18 months since I con MOTICE.—It is now about 18 months since I commenced business, and having never in the time made any thing like a call upon my friends and customers for the payment of their accounts, &c. I would now respectfully remind them that money is needed to make a Spring purchase of Goods, and hope they will without fail call and cash their accounts, or close them by note where this cannot be done. Cash of course could be preferred.

W. R. D. LINDSAY.

March 8, 1943. State of North Carolina, Guilford County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term 1843.

A. H. Lindsay
Vs.
Lindsay Rayl
Levied on land.

Levied on land.

Levied on land. Lindsay Ray! Y

To appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Lindsay Rayl, is not an inhabitant of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensburggh Patriot for six weekfor eaid defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in the town of Greensboro' on the 3d Monday of November next, then and there to answer or replevy, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the plantiff's demand.

Test, JOHN M. LOGAN.c. c. c. c.

Prady 85 Predy 85

NOTICE.—Taken up and committed to the juil 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 saves he belongs to John Hair-ton of Henry county, Va. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, crove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

EMANUEL CRANOR, Jailor.

Box Sord. Feb. 20, 1843.

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSI-O. These Properties are long and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the houan frame is liable.

They are nationally recommended to all these men

which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of a chronic orlingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and livee, and to the tormation of healthy chyle & thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trail of these Pills, never afterward feel willing to do without them, and call again and again for more; which is sufficient proof of again and again for more; which is sufficient proof of

their good qualities.
HEADACHE—SICK OR NERVOUS.—Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this dis-tressing complaint, will find Spencer's Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. single dose of the Pills taken soon as the headacht is felt coming on, will cure it in one half boar entirely.

As a remedy in summer and boxel complaints, they display their worderful powers to admiration, and are far

display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far super or to any thing in use for these complaints. In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years. In Habitual Costineness, they are decadedly superior to any Vegetable Fill ever brought before the public; and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invibable in nervous and hypecondriacal affections, loss of apoetite, and all complaints to which

timation of every individual.

They are involuable in nervous and hypecondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose—They may be taken by persons of any age; and the feeble the infirm, the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of had himors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable Pills have been sold within the last twelve months in three States alone and more than three

nes the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-billious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates. Price 25 cents per box

COUGH LOZENGES

P. HULL - L. L. ES are now ra id-superceding all other preparations for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tighteess of the Chest, Broachius, and similar Pulmo-

Hundreds of persons could now be pointed out, whe Hundreds of persons could now be pointed out, who have been troubled with an old lingering Cough from five to twenty years, and who have been entirely cared by using two or three boxes of these Lozenges. In fact the proprietors have never known an instance where they

d not give perfect stisfaction.
Sudden Colds and Coughs are cured by them in a few

Several thousand boxes have been sold within the las Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last few months, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of Pulmonary affection, and those laboring under the most distressing Colds and Coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but render it easy promote expectoration, relieve congestion, allay the tacking or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause.—They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or Cough Medicines, and are undoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those complaints.—Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who, it is justly thought, have been saved from an untimely grave, and restored to perfect health, by using them.

thought, have been saved from the control of the co and its thousands, whom this valuable interference mag-have saved u it had only been taken in time. How im-portant it is, then, that every individual should attend to the curing of a Cough, which has such a powerful ten-dency to undermine the constitution before the least dan-ger is -uspected. A delay of a few days often proves fatal. No medecine will be found more efficacious than these Lozenges; they are as pleasant to the taste as su-gar candy. Price, 25 cent- per box, with directions.

- Also-Dr. Hnit's

WORM LOZENGES

ever discovered. It is estimated that in the Unitthe effect of Worms alone. This vast mertality can be almost entirely prevented by the use of Hull's celebrat This vast mortality can b

almost entirely prevented by the use of truin's celebrated Lozenges.

Grown persons are very often afflicted with Worms, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit when one or two doses of the Lozenges would speedily cure them. They are an intallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as treasily as they would a common peppermint Lozenge.

Thousands and tens of thousands pine away and die of Worms, without suspecting the real disease. The following are a few of the symptoms: headache, pale lips, flushed cheeks, disturbed dreams, feverishness, thirst, bad teste in the mouth, offensive breath, itching of the had teste in the mouth offensive breath, itching of the nostrits, pain of the stomach, nan-en, unnatural appetite, swelled stomach or limbs, sense of something rising in

To parents, we say, do not be without these Lozenges time-attend to these suggestions, as you value the lives of your children, Price, 25 cents per box, with full directions.

TOOTHACHE! TOOTHACHE!!-Who would be troubled with this termenting pain, when it can cured without Extracting the Tecth?

Dr. Lacount's Vegetable Toothache Elixir.

A certain and immediate cure.—Dr. Lacount having appointed several Agent's for the sale of his valuable DROPS, for the cure of the Toothache, can with confidence recommend it as an infallible cure in all cases, however severe, giving relief in a very few minutes, and that too without any injury to the Teeth or Gums. It possesses the property of culivening the Gums, when in a morbid state, and of restoring a healthy and vigorous action. This Medicine acts in such a manner as to deaden the nerve of the Tooth, which is the only way it can be effectually cured without extracting. The proprietor has known this remedy tried in more than twenty successive cases, and did not fail to cure in either case. One phial of the Drops, which costs but 50 cents, is sufficient to cure from 15 to 20 cases of Tosthache. Hundreds of persons have declared that they would not be without a dence recommend it as an infallable cure in all cases, persons have declared that they would not be without a phial of these Drops for twenty dollars.

Price, 50 cents per phial.

The above invaluable medicines are for sale by J & R Rockford, Feb. 20, 1843.

80,000 b, IRON, asserted sizes, from the King's Son, Greensbore', D Heartt, Hillsbore'; Geo W Swipson, Yanceyville; Edward Belo, Salem; Williams and Hayward and Dr. Sith, Releigh; I G Lish, Bethania; J A Briting, Huntsville; T F Prattier, Rockford; Mills Besold low at the sign of the Guiden Mortar, D P WEIR.

108 B Sold low at the sign of the Guiden Mortar, D P WEIR.

DR LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA ings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by riction with this Belmi—so in coughs, swelled or some throat, lightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds o

old sores are rapidly cured by it.

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 reheve. 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 persunded her to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. When she commenced this medicine it did not seem to agree old sores are rapidly cured by it. raylor's Belsam of Liverwort, from 373 howery. 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 instanter and we not the pleasure of witnessing her rapid recovery to health.
REV. WM SMYTHE.

REV. WM SMYTHE.

TAYLOR'S BALSAM 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 threat and lungs which are a source of so much suffering and se often terminate in that most destructive of all diseases. Consumption

So exten ely as this remedy been used and sootten So exten ely as this remedy been used and soutten proved successful that the proprietor feels no hestlancy in introducing it where it has not before been used, and in recommending it to all who unfortunately may have occasion to resort to some means of recovery. 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 Medicane as well as a skillul practitioner. Physicians familiar with its effects not unfrequently preserving it in their pactice, and with the medical faculty generally it has met a larger share of approximon than is common with such exclusive preparations.

IN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BUTTERS; on the princi-LINS TEMPERANE BRITERS; on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has retorned so many drankards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD PHLES, 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.

THENOMENON 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 bair over might, the first might 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 a periect black is with a positive assurance that the powder, it applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. DHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY,-East India

CONSUMPTION-The following remarks were to Constrain the last number of the Me "The surprising effect produced by the genome 19; Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made 375 Bowery, in consumptive cases, cannot fail exerting a deep and thril-ling interest throughout the world. We have so long buf interest thoughout the consumption of the consumption of the difficult to credit oursenses when we see persons, evidently consumptive restored to health. Yet it is a fact

TO THE BALD-HEADED AND OTHERS. Doe any know a neighbor or a triend who has been bald, and whose head is now effected with fine hair! One whose coat collar, was covered with fine hair! One whose coat collar, was covered with daudroff, though brushed every hour—while that now vanished entirely! Or one whose hairs 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 vered with scutt—whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest crops othair? 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 nurses. Boy accorded by allowed the same nurses. any thing for the same purpose, now asserted by almost numberiess 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 live facts be wanted—refer to the recommendations by a list of names of respectability unequaled by any other article. Look at these things—buy this article. Stay and preserve your harr by its use, or if bald restore it. Ladies attend to this—hundreds in fushionable life are using itas, the only article really fit for the toilet. Loog ha is it very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm et Celumbia. in time to save yourselves the disgrace of baidness by er ect of your persons.

negicet 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.

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 this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurts but always goed as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dire take the responsibility to do without it! Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

A bandy in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of eight years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before the Vermitage was given. The next day three large worms were discharged, and

exceedingly emaciated before the Vermitage was given. The next day three large worms were discharged, and she left off the Vermitage, when she became again worse, and had resort to the Vermitage that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly. A physician of standing, had doctored a family ochildren some weeks without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send borKOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

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 Verminged 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 desputch. Instances of persons recovered with great despites. Instances 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 Vermitage.

Never have this article pulses it have "Dr.

Caution - Never buy this article unless it have Kolmstock's Vermituge" handsomely engraved on the notside label, and the fac-similie of Comstock & Co.

For sale in Greensboro' by J. & R. Sloan, in Rale gl For sale in Greensboro' by J. & R. Sloan, in Raloigh by Dr. N. I. Stith, in Hillisboro' by D. Hoertt, in Oxford by Geo F. Taylor, in Lexington by John P. Mabry, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstack & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

State of North Carolina, Guilford County ourt of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1-43

Wm Hodgin | Original attachment

With Hodgin vs. Coriginal attachment vs. John Frazer Levied on Land.

I't appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Green-boro' Patriot, 'or said defend at personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the country of Guillord, at the courthouse in the town of Green-boro' on the 3d Monday of November next, then Green-boro' on the 3d Monday of November next, ther and there to answer or repleyy, otherwise jugdment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on so d to satisfy the plaintiff's demand

JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. o. Pr adv 85

State of N. Carolina, Rockingham County. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1843.

John W. Williams & wife | Petition for Parti-

Adolphus D Jones & others ion of Land.

'appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the detendant Adolphus D. Jones, is not an inhibitant of State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, the Green-bore in the Green-bore. publication be made for six weeks in the Greeen-Patriot, for the said Adolphus D. Jones to appear at the next term of the Court to be held for the Courty of Rockingham, at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in November next, then and there to plead. answer of demor to the petition; otherwise judgment pro contesso will be taken and the cause set for bearing

arte as to him.

Attness, Thomas B. Wheeler, Clerk of our said Yourt, at Office, the 4th Monday in August, 1843.
33.6 Pr adv 85 THOS, B. WHEELER, Clk

State of N. Carolina, Rockingham County. Court of Hens & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1843.
Rhoda Settle Caveat of Will.

V.St. Reuben Reid & others N this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that two of the defendants, Andrew Dilworth Thomas Diiworth are not inhabitants of tins State. and Thomas Diworth are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensberg Patriot, for the said Andrew Dilworth and Thomas Dilworth to appear at the next term of the Court to be held for the Gounty or Rockingham, at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the Ith Monday in November next, then and there to see proceedings,—otherwise judgment by default will be taken and the cause tried ex parte as to them.

Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, Clerk of our sacourt, at Office, the 4th Monday in August, 1813, 23.6 Prade 85 THOS B WHEELER, c. c. c.



CCA DEAD & OTO FOR WORMS IN THE HUMAN BODY Or Des. Perry & Hamila's Vermifuge.

proprietors of this invaluable medicine have unted the subscribers their agents for its general sale Such have been its wonderful success in destroying and removing worms, as to obtain for it the name of a Dead Shot. The very small quantity of it necessary to test the existence of worths, or to remove them from the system, its spendy operation, unrivalled by any other pur-gative, and generally without repeating the dose together with its unerring success, justly constitute it one of the most important discoveries of the day. Where no worms exist, it greatly improves the health of children by renowing those masses of crudities which produce an effect very similar to the irritation caused by worms. The exceedingly small quaintity required to suit any case renders it the chappest medicine now in use. Scores of certificates might be adduced, to show its progressive and rapidly increasing reputation for the last three years; one and establish its character. we only ask for a trial. For sale by

IJ A C PLUM, Salen.

B P WEIR, tirecenshore



At the old and well known stand for Coaches, Barouches, Buggles, Sulkers &c. &c. in Greensborough.

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.

WORMS WORMS! STARTLING FACTS.—
WHundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, sad to relate, a supposed-lever, such as scarlating, cold or some other ading carries off the flower of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been enadicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of KOLM-STOCK'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar! I execution to the work, whether in executing special | For one years it has been used, and it

> 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 meney expended, without discount for disappointment or

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

T. HECLA COTTON MILLS—Green-borough.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is completely prevared for carding any quantity of wool

the coming season. His machines were put up, and are conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Elswick S. Field, whose fidelity and long experience in the business will insure good work for such customers as may favor him with a call. Bring clean wood, and you shall have good work, done at as low prices as any man will

rd for in this country.

WOOL ROLLS kept constantly on hand for sale. the Factory, at 331-3 cents where as much as 50 pounds are taken—smaller quantities at 37 ½ cts. Coarse rolls at 30 cents where 50 pounds or unwards are taken.

THOMAS R. TAFE.

April, 1813. 11-11

UMBER, LUMBER—On hand and for sale by 4 Geo, Albright & Son, DAVIDSON PLANK leavanety of kinds, which they will sell on reasonof terms for each of produce. August 18 able

Paris Crape de Lane, Fancy Ombre de Lane, Paris 1-2 Montang de Lane, Paris figured Mourang de Lane, Paris figured Mourang de Lane, black and blue 'llack Shelly,

For sale by JERSLOAN. Oct. 9, 1812 Co. 1. Chairman

DR. LIN'S GALBANUM MACHINE SPREAD STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. These Plasters, greatly improved, and having the preference of all there, are warmly recommended by all doctors as invaluable for all invalids having pains in the Breast, Back, or Side WEAKNESS and LAMENESS are relieved at once by their use and the content of the or Side WEAKNESS and LAMENESS are relieved at once by their use, and the parts restored to strength and a natural warmth and health. Any person wearing one of these Plasters will be astonished and delighted at the courtoit it affords. Those threatened with LUNG COMPIAINTS should never trust themselves a day without wearing a Plaster. It removes the irritation of incipient Consumption from the lungs to the surface of the body, and draws off the internal affection. So in LIVER COMPLAINTS, and COUGHS, and COLDS, Children with Whooping Cough should always have one, to prevent the cough settling on the lungs. Their excellence will be understood by all on a trial.

SAVE YOU A COUGH !- Do not neglect it !-

Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a Cough!—Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Exectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing o poisonous drugs, and used in an exter naive practice for no poisenous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the years, the lovely and the gay! .tave you a Cough!—Be persuaded to purchase a bot-

Expectorant Syrup to day !- To-morrow may

be too late.

Have you a Cough!—Bartholomew's Expectorant
Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in the thousand cases
where it has been used, it has not failed to relieve.

Lining & C., are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liningent, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits a fan outward application. It acts like a character is to be it.

FEAD ACHE. Dr. Spilla's Headache Reinedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great loy.

DR. BARTHOLEMEW'S EXPECTORANT will Prevent or core all incipient consumption, Coughs and Colds, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy.—
Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

I ORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, and so forth, are cured by ROOF'S SPECIFIC and Foundered horses entirely cured by Root's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

EASTINDIA HAIR DYE colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not colour the skin.

BALDNESS - Balm of Columbia, for the Hair, which will stop it it talling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who

have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it appeare. Find the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on it, or never try it. Re-

SARSAPARILLA. Comstock's Compound Extract.
There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that
can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's you will find it superior to all others. It does not require putling.

TO ALL THE WORLD who use Leather in any form. OIL OF TANNIA or Leather Restorer. A new chemical discovery. Most people know that skyns and hides are converted into leather by the use of Pannin extracted from certain barks, and so forth. When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn

When the force and strength of the Lannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, and so forth. This all know. To restore then life, soltness, moistness, strength, smoothness, and remove all crust, fly, or blister—restore the trappin. This substance the leather never can receive the second time; but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the Oil of Tannin—which penetrates the stiffer of the backet, tenter, if it has been twenty years in est and hardest leather, if it has been twenty years in use a and if it toors easily with the fingers, it imparts at becomes at once like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful reftness and polish, and makes all ar-, ht completely and perfectly impervious to water—anevapl completely and perfectly impervious to water—anevapla ticularly Boots, shoes, carriage tops, hose, trunkseg a ness and in fact all things made of leather, givinana splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, herd at least doubling its wear and durability, in whatparomainer the leather is used. These are tests.

To convence of their truth, any man trying the article and not finding it so, shall have his money again. Re-

and not finding it so, shall have his money again.

member this is serious and true
Those who will may wear old shees, groan with corns, Those who will may wear old shees, groan with corns, ride with old carriage tops, have old harness, and throw then away half used, look fifthy themselves and all about them, expend double what is necessary for acticles of leather to their heart's content, for what we care, if of leather to their heart's content, for what we care, a their prejudices are so strong they will not try a new discovery. We have no favors to ask of them, they are the greatest sufferers, and we beg to nobody's custom or patrosage. Now, gentlemen, please yourselves.

(1) None genuine unless with the fac-similie of Comstock & Co. For sale in Green-boro' by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro' by D. Hearit, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Lexington by John P. Mabry, in Salem and Salesbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

RAISING OF BLOOD AND PAIN IN THE BREAST.—These premonitory symptoms of consumption are especially dangerous, and every special means should be used to invigorate the longs and restoring them to health. To effect this there is nothing that can equal Dr. Taylor's Baisam of Liverwort. This medicine has been so successful in curing these diseases that all our medical men are using it in their practices. For one veers it has been used, and in all that time is orders, or for general sales; seeing the work dene, we has proved itself an infallible remedy. 1600 certificates of cares can be seen signed by our eminent men. Causich recommendations as can be relied upon with sales to make the original and genuine only at the do not hesitate to invite comparison of the care.

tion—Be sure you any the originating of the carriages we make with those of any other establishment north or south.

Orders from any distance will be promptly attended. pain in the stomach, futuress of the close, about in ordering, 'cough loss of appetite, vomiting, and soreness of the breast. I have been constantly under the care of physicians, but could get no relief until I commenced with Dr Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. This medicine has restored me to health.

B. H. RAKEMAN, 71 2d Avenue.

R HEUMATISM, and LAMENESS positively cured R and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liminent—but never without the name

of Comstock & Co. on it. For sale in Greensborough by J. & R. Sloan, in Releigh by Dr. N. L. Stath, in Heilsborough by D. Heartt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Lexington by J. P. Mabry, in Salem and Salisbury by Constock & Co's Agents,

the above are the only Agents.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Pall Dividend from common scinools.—The Fall Dividend from the County and State is now due and ready, but cannot be divided out until the whole number of Chil-dren in the County for 1842 is ascertained. The Law says that the Countrieses must report to the Chairman the number and names of the Children in their respect-ive Districts within one month from their election. The last election was on the 20th of May, yet no return has been received from Nos. 14, 16, 17, 24, 25, 27, 32, 41 and 42.