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### THE YOUNG BRIDE.

BY MISS M. H. RAND.

She is gone—she is gone—the sad bride is o'er,  
And the face of our loved one shall glad us no more.  
She has left the dear haunts 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 fondly—will he love her as well?  
Can he repay her for all she has left,  
The hearts she has sorrowed—the ties she has left?  
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 happy 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 fond fancy will roam,  
And her heart will be pining from home,  
Yet these visions will fade, and no longer alone,  
She will share the affections once wholly our own.  
With new faces, new kindred, new friends, she will find  
A love as endearing—a feeling as kind;  
And in her new home she will cease to regret  
The joys of the past; yet she may 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 Heaven  
Both now and hereafter be unto thee given;  
And mayst thou be happy; no fear 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 torn  
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 so, it would kill me."  
"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 no 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. Peters, with warmth, "is, that I don't pity her much."  
"Why, Mrs. Peters! How can you talk so?"  
"Well, I don't! Any woman who will live with a 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 brute, and have her life formented out of her. If my husband were to do so, I reckon him and me would part before twenty-four hours."

Now Mrs. Peters' husband was a most excellent man—and a sober man, withal. And his wife was tenderly attached to him. In regard to his ever becoming a drunkard she had as little fear as of 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 expression on her countenance. This was not really meant for him, but for the imaginary individual she had supposed as bearing the relation towards her as a drunken husband.

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

"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 a fool who will live with a drunken husband. For 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 disgusting 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 husband, is or is not to blame. For my part I am inclined to think that, in most cases, to live with the husband under these circumstances, is least of two evils."

This was said by Mrs. Pitts.

"I think you are right there," resumed Mr. Peters. "A woman feels towards her own husband, the father of her children, and the man 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 her, and how he still would love her but for the mad intoxication from which he feels it almost impossible to break away. The hope that he will reform never leaves her. When she looks at her children, even

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

"All nonsense," Mrs. Peters replied warmly. "A woman is a fool to feed herself up with such fancies. There is only one true remedy, and that is separation. That's what I'd do, and what every woman of sense ought to do. Don't tell me about hope of reforming. It's all nonsense. You would not catch me forsaking my heart after that fashion for any man. Not I!"

The more Mrs. Grimes and Mrs. Pitts, and others present urged their side of the question, the more pertinaciously did she maintain the position she had assumed, until Mr. Peters could not help feeling somewhat vexed and some little hurt. He being her husband, and the only one who could so truly hold the relation towards her of a drunkard's husband, he must be the man towards whom all her indignation was directed—under the imagined possibility of his becoming a tippler.

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 political meeting—politics at the time running high, and hard cider flowing as freely as water. He was in the habit of attending such meetings, and at times of partaking of his portion of cider, and at times of something stronger; but as he was a sober man, and a man, too, of strong good sense and firm principles, the thought of his ever partaking too freely, never crossed the mind 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 unusual, that his wife could not help feeling a degree of uneasiness. She went to the door and listened for him, after the clock had struck eleven, and stood there for some time, expecting every moment to hear the sound of his footsteps in the distance. But she waited in vain, and at last re-entered the house with a troubled feeling.

At last the clock struck twelve, and almost at the same time she heard her husband at the door, endeavoring 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. Peters 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 suddenly against her, and her husband came staggering in. As he passed her, he struck against the wall of the passage—rebounded—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 beat, her head reeled, and she then had to lean against the wall to keep from falling. Then all the tender emotions of her heart rushed freely into activity. It was her own husband who lay before her, overcome by the master-spirit of strong drink. With almost superhuman strength, she raised him up, although a large man, and supported him with the arm until she got him up stairs, laid upon the bed. By this time he seemed perfectly stupid; and only mumbled incoherent replies to the frequent and tender importunities of his wife.

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

"Oh, what it should do!" the poor wife moaned anxiously, while the tears that had at first gushed out still continued to flow freely. She also washed his face with cold water, and tried various means to arouse him from the lethargy of drunkenness. But all to no purpose.

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

Oh, how eagerly did she listen after her response to his call.

"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 roguish twinkle of the eyes, and a quivering of the lips, the muscles of which could with difficulty restrain from wreathing those expressive organs into a merry smile.

Mrs. Peters understood the whole scene in a moment, and boxed her husband's ears roundly on the spot, for very joy, while he laughed until his sides ached as had his ears.

In all after discussion upon the various unfortunate 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 unwittingly to do so, the remark of her husband, made with a peculiar inflection of the voice: "Oh, yes, if my husband were to do so!"—had the happiest effect imaginable, and instantly put an end to the unprofitable discussion.

### A CAPITAL STORY.

A good story is told of Judge Tappan, one of the Ohio Senators in Congress, who is cross-eyed.

"A number of years ago, he was judge of a new organized court, in the eastern part of the State. In those days of primitive simplicity, or perhaps poverty, the bar room of a tavern 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 reprimand two of the lawyers, who were wrangling. An odd looking old customer, who sat in one corner, listening apparently with great satisfaction to the reproof, and, presuming on old acquaintance and the judge's well known good humor, cried out, 'Give it to 'em, old gunklet eye!'—'Who was that?' inquired the Judge. 'It was this 'ere old boss,' answered the chap, raising himself up. 'Sheriff,' observed the Judge with great gravity, 'take that old boss and put him in the stable.'"

### TAKING THE VEIL.

The imposing ceremony of taking the white veil was yesterday performed at the Carmelite Convent, on Asquith street, in the chapel attached to the institution, which was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The candidate for the veil, Miss Courtney, of Charles county, Maryland, attended by Miss Ellen Louisa Jenkins, of this city, in the capacity of bridesmaid, entered the chapel 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. Gidda, and also administered to the applicant for holy orders. The Reverend Archbishop Eccleston now entered, arrayed in the pontificals of his station, when the curtains behind the grating of the cloisters 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. The candidate for the veil was then received by the reverend mother, a lighted taper wreathed with flowers placed in her hand, and conducted within the precincts of the nunnery, the sisters with their lighted tapers following, which was visible to the audience through the gratings. The Archbishop then read a passage of scripture, proclaiming 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 novice. She then approached the railings, and the Archbishop questioned her as follows:—"My child, what do you demand?" to which she answered, "The mercy of God, and the holy habit of religion." Q. "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 sweet yoke of our Lord Jesus Christ, solely for the love and fear of God?" A. "Relying on the mercy of God, I hope to be able so to do."

The novice then arose, and retired, conducted by the superiors and assistants, to put off her secular dress, 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 superiors, and received the veil of the Church, previously prostrating herself before the altar. She was then raised and saluted by the superiors, after which she saluted all the sisters present, when they retired in the precise order in which they had entered, chanting the same low and solemn hymn which had been heard throughout the greater part of the ceremony. The extreme beauty of the novice, the solemnity of the ceremony, and her firm and unflinching 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, ruffles, a scar on the neck, perhaps; large sleeves history does not mention, 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 conceal a deformed foot. Francis I. was obliged from a wound in his head, to wear short hair, and hence the fashion. Isabella of Bavaria, was proud of her beauty, and introduced the custom of leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered. Charles V., by severe edicts, banished tight breeches; and during the reign of Elizabeth enormous large breeches came in fashion. The beaux of that day stuffed their breeches with rags, feathers, wool, and other light stuff till they resembled huge bales 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 issued that no person should wear shoes more than six inches at the toes.

Wife! wife! our cow's dead—choked with a turn!  
I told you so. I always know'd she'd choke herself with turnips.

But, 'twas a pumpkin—a darned big one.

Wal, 'twas all the same. I know'd all along how 'twould be. Nobody but a nunny, like you would feed a cow on pumpkins that wa'n't 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 now.

Ugh! Ugh! 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—hence fit tailor. As how? He orders a piece of cloth of wooden draper. Cloth being ordered, he benefits wooden draper, on strength of which he orders new dresses for family—benefits dry goods store. Dry goods store, on new dresses being ordered, invites a large party to dinner. Butcher, upon meat being ordered treats a friend to a theatre—benefits theatre. Butcher comes out, asks a friend to drink—benefits friend. Friend gets drunk, kicks up a row 'is put in the watchhouse, fined for getting drunk, fine goes to the corporation. So, by ordering a suit of clothes, which I never intend to pay for, I benefit the whole community."

"Be rather the advocate of eternal improvement than political change. Neither flatter the mob nor the Government; what you think, speak; try to satisfy yourself, and not others; and if you are not popular, you will at least be respected. Popularity lasts but a day; but respect will descend to a heritage to your children."

### LIFE OF HENRY 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 odium 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-deserving. Pity his, 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 under our notice. Posterity will with difficulty believe 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 enemies.

For the succession to the Presidency, in 1825, as early as 1822 Messrs. 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 enthusiastic earnestness. By a party *finesse* in the Legislature of Louisiana, Mr. Clay's name was excluded from the number of those returned to the House—since no one was elected by the People.—The three candidates returned were Gen. Jackson, having 99 votes, Mr. Adams, with 84, 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 voted by the friends of each; and no measure was 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, General Jackson, changed their plan, and commenced a systematic attack upon him by a well concerted scheme to operate at once in every part of the country. As part of the plot, a letter was published in Philadelphia, purporting to be from a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania dated at Washington, 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 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 all at ease. He acknowledged to Mr. Crowningshield, a Member from Massachusetts, that John H. Eaton wrote the letter, and that he had no charge whatever to make against Mr. Clay. This last acknowledgment he repeated to several others, as they have certified. He even wrote a note of apology and explanation to Mr. Clay, which was submitted to him as the substance of a statement Mr. Kremer was willing to make to the House. Mr. Clay replied that the matter was in the control of the House, and he could not interfere. Mr. Ingham, from Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Jackson, got possession of this note—pocketed it, and earnestly cautioned Mr. Kremer to make no explanation of the kind. Mr. K. however, told Mr. Cooke of Illinois that he should offer to Mr. Clay an apology; upon which, Mr. Cooke moved an adjournment, and Mr. Kremer was disciplined and forced to perform 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. They soon made their report, to the effect that Mr. Kremer declined to give his testimony, as the case was one over which the House had no control! Thus was the matter dropped. The election went into the House and it so happened that Mr. Clay's vote with those he would influence, would decide the question. Mr. Crawford was, with him, out of the question, for he was so feeble 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 Seminole 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 Secretaryship of State, was offered to Mr. Clay, who was in fact the only man whose name had ever been mentioned in connection with it; and it was accepted. This gave occasion for the renewal of the cry of coalition, which was rendered still more effective and plausible by a statement made by Mr. Carter Beverly, of the substance of a private conversation to which he was privy, in which, in effect he said the bribe had been distinctly offered and accepted. Few of our readers need be reminded that within a year and a half past Mr. Carter Beverly has, over his own name, acknowledged his declaration to have been entirely destitute of truth and of any foundation whatever. General Jackson himself descended to say publicly, that the friends of Mr. Clay had made overtures to him for the consummation of a similar bargain. Mr. Clay demanded through whom they were made. General Jackson gave up the name of James Buchanan, one of his own friends; but this gentleman hesitated not to contradict at once, and decisively, the statement thus sought to be supported by an appeal

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

For many years this circumstance in the life of Mr. Clay served as the ground of a party clamor which, in the eyes of many, dimmed the fame of a Statesman whose whole life had been most unselfishly devoted to the public service. This prejudice has had its day; and we hazard little in saying 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 a moment, to so paltry a slander.

The administration of Mr. Adams, which commenced in March, 1825, though for 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. The 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 treaties with foreign powers were concluded—more, indeed, it is said, than all previously made since the adoption of the Constitution. In 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. The 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 own land. Thus a British vessel could bring to the United States only articles of British growth or manufacture, and *vice versa*; but these she 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 perfectly 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 concerning the West India trade, grew a mutual prohibition of all British and American vessels trading directly between the United States and the West India ports of Great Britain.

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 Minister to Greece, a house 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 between Spain and her South American Colonies, as well as in behalf of the struggling Greeks. So skillfully did he address the weaknesses of the Emperor, and with such irresistible force of argument and persuasion did he urge the cause of the suffering and oppressed, that, through the Emperor's interference, Spain acknowledged the independence of her rebellious Colonies, and a series of measures 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 Messrs. John Sergeant and Richard C. Anderson. The letter of instructions from Mr. Clay to these gentlemen, setting forth the principles which were to govern their policy and their intercourse with the other contracting parties, has repeatedly been cited as one of the ablest papers ever 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 toleration 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 imported to allow himself to be a candidate for public office.—He declined, however, a seat in the Kentucky Legislature, and in the House of Representatives at Washington, both of which were pressed upon his acceptance. He retired to private life, occasionally meeting his friends at complimentary festivals, where he always took occasion to thank them for the confidence they had reposed in him—to vindicate himself from the charge of any compromise with the confidence they had reposed in him—to vindicate himself from the charge of any compromise with



lingual enemies, and to unfold the principles by which his whole public career had been governed. In May, 1829, he thus attended a public dinner at Lexington, Kentucky; in March, 1830, another at Natchez, Mississippi; and in July, a third at Cincinnati, Ohio.

In 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 bitter opposition to the administration of Mr. Adams, and his general approval of the principles and policy which had elected President Jackson. The principle of protection, 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 industrial prosperity, began to excite the hostility of the Southern section. It was a favorite dogma with Southern statesmen, that the duties levied upon English manufactured cotton stuffs tended seriously to injure the production of that great staple in the South. They treated with contempt the proposed creation of a home market for their cotton and began to regard the American system, as it was most properly called, as a blow directed aimed at Southern prosperity. In the debate which ensued upon the revision of the Tariff, all these sectional jealousies 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 throwing open all our ports to the goods of foreign nations—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 clearness 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 foreign 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 dissensions which he feared would endanger, in all its branches, the glorious 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 luxuries, such as wines and silks. The Committee on Manufactures, through Hon. Mahlon 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 Tariff.

This bill, however, did little to allay the feverish discontent of the South. The sectional prejudices of that portion of the country, which are stronger and more unscrupulous than those of any other 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 inferred from the fact, that they had seduced from all his former 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 Tariff in 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 the established Tariff should be binding upon the South. The excitement on the subject was becoming fiercely intense. The ground was taken by a State Convention in South Carolina, held November 24, 1832, that the State had a right to nullify, at her discretion, any law of Congress; and the Legislature 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 forces of the Federal Government. Measures were taken to carry this into effect. President Jackson, though his administration was hostile to the principle of protection, issued his Proclamation enjoining obedience to the laws of the land, and denouncing armed opposition to them as treason to the Government; and this was answered by a counter Proclamation from Gov. Hayne, of South Carolina.

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 session. The nullification party in Congress, of course, as such, had little strength; and a bill was 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 war 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 threatened event of a bloody struggle, final peace could scarcely be hoped without yielding for ever the great principle of protection, on which, in his view, was to be based all the rational prosperity and happiness for which America could ever hope. He addressed himself to the averting of the overwhelming calamities which now hung over his beloved country. His noble heart thrilled with the highest love for every portion of the Union. Sectional partiality, and that narrow, selfish patriotism

which bounds its sympathies and exertions by the interests of a State, found no place within his breast. The American Union was his country, he respected the rights, honored the claims, and was as tender of the lives and interests of the people of South Carolina as of those of his own hallowed 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 *Compromise Bill*, settling the policy of the nation on the subject of the Tariff upon a conciliatory and mutually acceptable basis, until the 30th of June, 1842—when the whole subject would again become open for reconsideration, and when he firmly believed the increased intelligence and experience of the country would have removed all effectual opposition to the principles of protection to 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, when 20 percent, at a lower 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 abolition 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 mind to more considerate and better grounded opinions upon this vitally important subject.

With these views, and actuated by his true and self-deceiving patriotism as ever moved the heart of any statesman of any age, Mr. Clay introduced his *Compromise Bill*, and upheld it by the ablest and most eloquent efforts. It was accepted 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 effulgence.

The joy which the adoption of this celebrated act spread over the land was general, and of thrilling 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 glory, for this act of his life, is not yet full, for the secret history of that act has not been written. When it shall be given to the world, by the hand of some man who mingled in its scenes, then will shine forth from the part sustained by Mr. Clay, a sacrifice of personal feeling, a zeal for the best good of the nation, 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 called forth the warmest eulogies of men of all parties, and from every section of the country. For years since it has been a standing theme for eloquent applause; and at the present time it will not be regarded, as in other circumstances 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, spoke of it in the following emphatic terms: "It rarely happens," said he, "to the most gifted, and talented, and patriotic, to record their names upon the page of history in characters indelible and enduring. But it to 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 himself that high renown." The feelings of gratitude entertained by the whole eastern portion of the Union, for his services, were fully proved by the demonstrations of popular respect and love which marked every step of a visit he paid, in the autumn of 1833, to the Eastern States. "The time to which, 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 must attend the revision of the Tariff, upon the expiration of the act, has been rendered fiercer by accidental circumstances than he hoped, the sense of gratitude for his exertions has not been cooled one jot by subsequent occurrences.

In 1832, towards the close of the session, Mr. Clay, being a candidate for the Presidency at the next election, surprised his enemies, but completely fulfilled the expectation of his friends, who knew his unselfish nature and his uncompromising love of justice and of right, by reporting a bill—referred to an inappropriate Committee of which he was Chairman—for the express purpose of setting 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 candidate for the Presidency should not, when so tempting an opportunity was offered, secure to himself the vote of the Western States by advocating the cession to them of the Public Domain within their borders, was an act of voluntary virtue, of which they certainly had never been guilty, and of which they could by no means conceive the possibility. But they were disappointed. The bill was reported by Mr. Clay, and supported in a speech of surpassing power. It passed the Senate, but was postponed in the House. At the next session, however, it had become so popular throughout the country, that it was taken up again and passed by an overwhelming majority. 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. The adjournment of Congress within the ten days, during which its detention was allowed, gave an opportunity for its destruction too favorable to be neglected. And thus it was lost. In his Message of December 4, 1832, President Jackson had recommended the measure; and there is every reason to believe that if any other man than Henry Clay, his rival for the Presidency, had secured the glory of its passage, it would have been signed without scruple or hesitation.

The question of Currency now began to excite the deepest interest. As early as 1829, General Jackson had made suggestions, vague and indefinite, concerning the improvement of the Currency;

and in the year 1832 he had vetoed the bill for a re-charter of the Bank of the United States. The doctrines of that veto had encountered the warmest condemnation of Mr. Clay, for he saw involved in them principles that must inevitably, if carried to their ultimate results, establish a power higher than that of the people, and convert our Republic into a monarchy of the most tyrannical character. In the prosecution of his scheme of destroying the Bank, in the session of 1833, the President suggested that the U. S. deposits 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 purposes, through Mr. Taney 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 institutions of the several States. Circulars were at the same time addressed to these Banks, 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 might desire.

The arbitrary power thus assumed and exercised by the President, created the most anxious alarm in Congress. It was a stride towards tyranny of the most dangerous portent, and on the 26th of December, 1833, Mr. Clay introduced resolutions censuring the President for his removal of Secretary Duane, because he would not do his unlawful bidding, and condemning Mr. Taney for his removal of the deposits. He supported them with an eloquence and a power seldom exhibited in the council chambers of any nation. The fundamental principles of our Government were lucidly discussed, and their palpable violation by General Jackson was most clearly shown. He pointed out the dangerous tendency of these encroachments 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 interest. 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 moneys, and that he is to be bound in his administration of the Government solely by his own understanding of the Constitution. After a long and most animated debate, in 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 President 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 majority by whom these resolutions were adopted, is recorded that of John Tyler.

[To be continued.]

#### TRIALS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligence, says in a late letter, that the Court of Appeals of the Seine is now engaged in trying a mercantile firm of Marcellus, London, and Havana, the brothers Morentie for fraudulent bankruptcy. Their debts are returned between eight and ten millions of francs, it is very difficult for the Court to keep one of the brothers in order. He manages his 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 equal 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 tribunal there by the earnestness of the crowd near the door in regard to what was passing within. A husband and wife—trades-people—neither above twenty-five years old—were arraigned for murder and robbery, 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 on the street; 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 bloody clothes of the victim, a respectable woman and her sick child; which clothes were spread on the clerk's table. Both prisoners were convicted; the man, was sentenced to death; the wife to perpetual imprisonment at hard labor."

**From the East India.**—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 Boston, was hoarded in the river Hoogly, on the downward passage from Calcutta, on or about the 25th day of May last by a swarm of natives, who in a few minutes had possession of her decks. The officers and crew, after an effort to expel the invaders, hastily retreated below. In a short time, however, they rallied, and, being aided by a pilot of the Hon. East India Company's service, succeeded in retaking the vessel. It is stated that natives were lost in this affair, but that several were wounded, among whom was Capt. Collins. The cook, by a plentiful distribution of hot water, aided materially in the capture of the vessel.

The Captain of the Moslem understood at Calcutta 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. McIlheney, of Fairfield, Green county, Ohio, has published a small pamphlet, in which he maintains this alarming disease is occasioned by a shrub called *rhox toxicodendron* (or poison oak), which being eaten by cows, poisons the milk. He asserts it as a fact, that the milk sickness never prevails where there is no rhox, and that it universally exists where there is an abundance of the smaller shrub. Cultivation destroys this shrub. Animals kept in a well cultivated enclosure, are exempt from the disease.

The consumption of coffee in the U. S. in 1841 was 109,200,247 lbs. for a population of 17,000,000; in 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 head in England and six pounds per head in the United States.

#### From the Nantucket Inquirer.

**AUDACIOUS.**—A paper printed in North Carolina called the *Greenboro Patriot*, has the audacity to speak of the denizens of this lovely, fruitful and harmonious "gem of the sea," whereon we reside, as "Peckers." We have no disposition to quarrel with our brethren of the press, about little matters, but when they so far lose sight of their high calling as to use such an outrageous and out to be found in any dictionary, word, we are half inclined to administer a stern rebuke. As if to make amends for the appellation, the Patriot pays a well deserved tribute to the sons of Nantucket, which saves it from the flagellation that we had serious thoughts of administering. The Patriot truly remarks that but "few scamps" have been produced here. 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 roughness, laziness, and the other electrics which go to make the real "Scamp," receives no countenance, and they make tracks to the place from whence they came, very suddenly. Those who come from other places, and permanently locate here, are, generally speaking, industrious and moral people. [Give not, sagacious reader, when we tell you, that we are not of Nantucket origin.] Nantucket, however, is not a perfect paradise, but it approaches nearer to that description of place, than any other spot on the globe. The people are intelligent, industrious, energetic. In proof of which we have only to say that a large and increasing majority of the People are Whigs, staunch and unflinching supporters of American industry, and great sticklers for "Law and Order;" consequently they detect traitors "guerrilla democrats," and all such kind of unclean fish, including Tyler and his pettifogging money seeking supporters. If this is not proof that the people of Nantucket are on the highest notch in public estimation, then we cannot prove it. Mr. Patriot, we want 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 indignantly 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," upon you. Preferring peace to war, we have stayed the arm of vengeance. Should you a second time be guilty, you will catch it. Aside from the head, you have written a very sensible article, and we shall comply with your request to "Please Ex."

We cannot gainsay any thing our new friend has said—it would indeed be rather a dangerous experiment, in the teeth of his bloody threats;—but we feel called upon to say, merely in addition to his remarks, that we have heard some curious stories about *shearing time* in the goodly Island.—During that horrid season, if we are not egregiously misinformed, the people insist upon the glorious privilege of drinking as much as they please of what they please! An old original "Peckery"—beg pardon, Nantucketer—recently more than insinuated 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 casting up his accounts during the season of *sheep shearing*. The thing was slurred over by mutual and general consent—the innocent port of the Islanders not knowing at what hour they, too, might need the charitable forgetfulness of their fellow citizens!—END PATRIOT.

**Method of catching Monkeys in the Neighborhood of Algiers.**—Campbell, in his letters from the South, gives the following account of the method of taking Monkeys to Northern Africa:—The Kabyle peasant attaches a gourd, well fixed to a tree; he 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, the monkey puts in his open paw and grabs his booty, but is unable to draw it back, because it is cleaved, and he is not wise enough to think of unclenching it. Hence he remains, as the law phrases it, with *this person attached*, and is found next morning, looking, you may suppose, very foolish and penitent. The old custom was to put him instantly to death; but as he will now fetch 20 francs at Algiers, he is sentenced only to transportation, so that the monkeys are at least one part of the population who have been benefited by the arrival of the French.

**Morshell South.**—This officer was one of Napoleon'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 years. A letter published in a Paris paper says that he is now suffering greatly from ill health, and is impressed with the idea that he will not survive the year, and he is almost always occupied in putting his affairs in order, and in superintending the execution of the manuscript which is to be placed over his tomb.—*Bos Jour.*

#### REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS.

The Directors of the Greenview and Roundabout Petersburg Rail Road Companies, have reduced the freight upon Cotton Dry Goods, Groceries and Merchandise generally, to the same rate as Tobacco, to wit: 25 cents per 100 lbs. from Petersburg to Gaston, to take effect on Monday next, the 16th.

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

To or from Henderson, 45 cents per do.

H. D. BIRD, Pres't.

Petersburg, Oct. 8.

**Saddle & Harness Shop.**—The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a large assortment of coach, carriage, sulky, buggy and cart harness. Also a fine assortment of gentlemen's and ladies' saddles, bridle, quilted and plain. A variety of wagon and riding bridles, martingales, valises, horsemen's caps, &c. All of which will be disposed of on as good if not better terms than can be done elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

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

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

Shop on North Street, three doors from Landay's corner.

F. M. WALKER

April 1st, 1843.

100 KEGS NAILS, assorted sizes, from the Nesho S. C. Nail & Co. for sale by

August 6, 1843.

J. & R. SLOAN.

#### A CARD.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to this community for the patronage that has been extended towards him since his commencement of business in Greensborough and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends doing all in his power to merit a continuance 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 BATTERY, with which he will be able to Gold any article of silver or brass, such as watches, spectacles, pencil cases, &c., in such a manner that no person can hardly detect from fine gold, and he will ensure it to stand for two years at least.

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.

J. R. GARLAND.

Oct. 1843. 394f

Sign of the large Watch.



**FURNISH YOUR HOUSES.**—The subscriber keeps at work, at the shop opposite Townsend's, where any and every article to furnish a dwelling may be had at prices to suit the hard times. He keeps on hand or makes to order—

Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables;

Splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus, with Marble or Mahogany Tops;

Secretaries and Book Cases, of all kinds;

An assortment of Bureaus, of every price and quality;

Splendid Mahogany Chairs, fine cushioned seats;

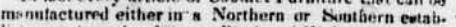
do. do. Rocking Chairs, " "

Plain and splendid sofas, settees, &c.

Wardrobes, Tables, &c. &c. &c.

In fact every article of Cabinet Furniture that can be manufactured either in a Northern or Southern establishment, from the cheapest Birch and Walnut to the best Mahogany and Marble finish. Every article of Furniture warranted in every respect. Some fine specimens of work on hand—call and see it.

June, 1843. PETER THURSTON.



#### GREENSBOROUGH HOTEL.

The subscriber has taken the Hotel in Greensboro', on Main street, a few doors west of the courthouse, recently occupied by Col. Townsend, where he will be happy to wait on the travelling public, and all who may favor him with their patronage. This establishment has recently undergone thorough repairs, and is now tastefully fitted up for the reception of visitors. 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 provender, and attended by well regulated and faithful ostlers. And the subscriber hopes, by long experience in the business, together with strict attention to his duties, to merit as well as receive a liberal share of public custom.

He also begs leave to return his thanks to the friends and customers of the Salem Hotel, who so liberally patronized him during his connection with that establishment, and to solicit a continuance of their favors.

WM. GOTT.

Greensboro' N. C., September, 1843. 394f

JUST received a barrel of crumbled Tobacco for smoking, of the best quality, for sale by D. PAWEIR.

MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS IN WANT OF SITUATIONS.

THE subscriber is acquainted with several Male and Female Teachers who are in want of situations; amongst them are the following—

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, per annum.

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 Piano 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 only, with salaries of from \$200 to 350 and board.

Applicants ought always to remember two things, one is, that the best salaries command the best Teachers, and the other is to pay postage when they write upon these subjects.

E. P. NASH.

Petersburg, Va.

Who has on hand, an extensive assortment of the very best and cheapest Piano Fortes, Books, Stationery and fancy articles.

STILLS! STILLS! STILLS!!!

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

FOR variety and style not surpassed in the State, just received and for sale on the most accommodating terms at the well known and extensive establishment of

J. & R. SLOAN.

GREENSBORO PLATT BONNETS. Plain straw do.

Tartan silk Bonnets. Twill willow do.

Cypress Bonnets. Artificial Springs, Ringlets and Wreaths. For sale by

J. & R. SLOAN.

TO MILL OWNERS.

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

W. R. D. LINDSAY

January 10, 1842.

1 FLASK QUICKSILVER. 1 keg Red Lead.

1 keg Gum Copal. 1 " Indigo.

1 " Gum Shellac. 1 " Madder.

1 " Gums. 1 " Ann.

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

WANTED, at the Harlan Mine, Guilford county, N. C. Amblers and Laborers. Liberal wages will be given. Oct. 6th, 1843. 356

SOLE LEATHER.—A quantity of the very best

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

June 1-43. 194f

T. R. TATE.

PLANT SEED wanted by the subscribers in exchange

for Goods. J. & R. SLOAN.

August 6, 1843.

LUMBER.—On hand and for sale by

Geo. Albright & Son, DAVIDSON PLANK of a

variety of kinds, which they will sell on reasonable

terms for cash or produce. August 12,



# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, November 4, 1843.

## 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 ticket. The Convention will of course be circum-spect 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 Delaware, John McLean, of Ohio. In our own State, the name of either John M. Morehead 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 northern citizen.

## Senators from Tennessee.

EPHRAIM H. FOSTER and SPENCER JARNAGIN have been chosen Senators of the United States by the Legislature of Tennessee. They are both stern, unflinching, talented whigs. Foster is chosen for the unexpired term of the late Felix Grundy, to serve till the 4th of March, 1845; Jarnagin for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1841.

John Bell was desired to run, by a large number of members of the Legislature; but refused on the ground that it would be proper for either Foster or himself to decline because they both lived in the same part of the State, and that the station should be conferred on Col. Foster for having been driven from the Senate by the 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 himself 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 their 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 the price of blood is blood—not money,—and 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 son of a gentleman of Philadelphia. In his endeavor to suppress the row, Mr. Dwight had caught Fassitt and was drawing him towards a light, when he received several stabs from a bowie knife.

## The Doctrine of Instruction.

The absurdity of this doctrine, the Georgia Journal thinks, must now stare even our opponents in the face. Suppose Judge Berrien had permitted himself to be instructed out of the Senate by the last legislature of his State, what would now have to be done? Why, the individual selected to fill his place would now have to resign, and Judge Berrien or some other whig resume the station! It must be apparent that this wretched doctrine goes directly to destroy that stability of the Senate which it was the main object of the framers of the constitution to impart to that body.

What will Mr. Colquitt, Senator elect from Georgia now do? He is a believer in Democracy, instructions and all. How is he going to get along in the Senate, with the will of the people against him, and with a paramount duty to "obey or resign" resting upon him? What will he do with his own doctrine?

Hon. BARNABAS BAXS advertises his possessions, in the county of Caswell, for sale, in the Milton Chronicle. He proposes to emigrate to the West.

It has become expedient to use some unusually large type for our paper this week; but we make no apology—it is good for sore eyes.

## The Disgrace of Debt.

"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 citizen escorted by the sheriff into the court-house, and condemned to humble himself 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 cruel proceeding to expose the want of it in any member of society.

With this estimate of property, and the evidence which the possession of it affords of standing and respectability,—where a citizen has become poor by misfortune or honest miscalculation, it seems too severe a punishment of his crime, shall we say—to compel him to swear to his poverty before the world.—Providence, or the human infirmity of short-sighted judgment, has caused him to be unfortunate; the law of his country says, therefore he shall be disgraced.

In the laudable efforts of our lawmakers to punish those who won't pay, have they not unmercifully, not to say unjustly, involved 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 half tickets and one hundred copies of By-laws for the Masonic Lodge there. It seemed that these were claimed as mail matter, and the Contractors refused to put them on the Way Bill, very properly indeed, as it would be a violation of law. The cost of these tickets, is \$4, and the postage required was \$1.—In the case of the pamphlets the cost of the postage would be something over half the cost of printing.—Packages of goods, to a certain extent, may be carried by the Stages—bree, pork, salt, iron, or any thing else. But when you come to a printed article of any sort, Uncle Sam is horror struck. If this absurd law—this arbitrary, useless and wasteful despotism were practiced in a foreign land, we should have it going the rounds of the papers, and soon hear of "despotic regulations of the mail contracts in Turkey," &c. We hope the law will be repealed. It has no other effect than to injure the printer and inconvenience the citizen; for if such matter can go only by the mail, it would not, of course, be sent at all.—Raleigh Independent.

If the excellent hints of the Independent should ever be attended to by those in authority, there is a kindred matter which we wish to see coupled with it—that of newspaper postage. To be equitable, the postage on 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 cumbersome Brother Jonathans, New Worlds, Boston Notions, &c., with which the mails are weekly stuffed? Reform in these particulars is called for at the hands of Congress. Let newspaper postage be fixed according 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 suffer a penny.

## Advertisements.

The Editor of the Hillsboro' Recorder has heard that some of his subscribers, and some who are not subscribers, complain that he has too many advertisements in his paper—that patent medicines occupy too much of his space. [Just the same objection we have heard to the Patriot.] But says the Recorder, "all the papers, in the State and out of it, advertise patent medicines; and why should they be refused?" [Sure enough—why should they—when the advertisers plunk down the "actual"—a rare article among printers?] "There is not, perhaps," continues the Recorder man, "a village newspaper in all the country which could maintain itself without the assistance of its advertising custom." Further, says he, "our advertisements furnish us with ready money when we might look in vain for it from subscriptions." [Father Heart! preach our experience to a title. If any body wishes to procure a real newspaper, without advertisements in it, he will have to send to some country where politics, humbuggery and doctor-stuff are unknown—and that will be beyond the borders of christendom.]

## The Public Execution.

The sentence of the law was yesterday 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 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? Such 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 this:—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 attraction—the Jail. By 12 o'clock a great throng had gathered at the spot—in vehicles of various descriptions, 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 there: 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 traitor!

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 his 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 lonely spot where the gallows is erected, 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 last accents, expecting words of fearful import at that honest hour of the murderer's life.

The rope is tied to the gallows-tree, the cap drawn 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 throng shivers for a moment, as though one vast heart sent a chill through every artery—and again does stillness dwell for a time over 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 unbleaching cheek and a steady eye. He was apparently callous—void of the finer and weaker feelings that actuate most men. His spirit was unsubdued by the terror and solemnity of his situation. 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, unflinching voice; but in a manner disconnected and without point—dwelling principally upon his various quarrels with Martin, and alleged falsehoods of some of the witnesses in his trial. What he said had a tendency to convince the bystanders that the verdict of the jury that found him guilty of murder was correct.

Tailors in New York.—The journeymen Tailors in New York have recently adopted the following prices: for dress and frock coats, without extras, for shops and the southern market \$4; overcoats \$4.50; plain sack coats \$3; thin sack coats \$4.50; great coats \$4; thin coats or coatees \$2.75; round jackets \$2; cloaks \$2.50; single breasted coats \$4.50; for wages \$9 per week; \$1.75 per day, and 184 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 animals."

## Old Wheat.

A few grains of wheat, found while unrolling 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 selected 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 big stories 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 ult. Mr SAMUEL COLLETT, of 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 Davidson, the 27th ult. WILLIAM KENNEDY, Jr.

In Salisbury, recently, SUSAN D. PENDLETON, wife of Mr Mace C. Pendleton, one of the Editors of the Salisbury Watchman.

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

In Newbern, the 25th ult., Hon. CHARLES SHEPARD, in the 35th year of his age.

## NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

At the Cheap Cash Store 3 doors West of the court-house and nearly opposite the postoffice are NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS of the latest style, which are offered 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. Blue, black and ivory 50 doz. cot. h'ts assorted cloths 20 pieces silk " " Waved beaver and cloths 20 pieces silk " " Casimires and satinet 16 doz. caps from 20 cts to 50 cts 5 " fine beaver and cashmere hats 20 pieces Kentucky jeans 16 doz. cot. h'ts assorted cloths 20 pieces silk " " A fine assortment winter vestings 5 " fine beaver and cashmere hats 20 pieces flannels, assorted colors 600 pair boots and shoes, some low as 50 cents Besides a great variety of fancy goods 7000 lbs best brown sugar 10000 lbs best white sugar 5000 lbs coffee - 10a12 1 2 100 pieces calico assorted prices 100 lbs best indigo, \$1.50 per lb or 10 cts per oz 15 doz. worsted silk mitts 3 barrels logwood 100 lbs No. 1 white lead 400 lbs dry white " 100 lbs spanish brown 200 lbs venetian red 12 boxes chrome green 2 " " yellow 2 " " yellow ochre 40 " glass assorted 50 kegs nails 60 boxes cheese 12 doz. wooden buckets 4 " corn brooms 12 boxes and half boxes of 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 cash; we now return our sincere thanks for past patronage and ask a continuance of the same.

Nov 1843. W. J. McCONNELL.

5 CENTS REWARD.—Ran away 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 delivery. All persons are forwarded from harboring him, under penalty of the law. UMSTEAD TATE, October, 1843. 37.3

McCorkle & McDaniel's No 1, CHEWING TOBACCO, warranted of the best quality, for sale at the Drug Store. D. P. WEIR.

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. TATE. Sept. 6th, 1843. 31.0

WANTED—500 bushels of Flax seed, and 20000b Beeswax, for which we will pay the customary price in Goods. Aug 18. G ALBRIGHT & SON.

1 Bbl. SPANISH Brown, 50 lbs. Verdegris in oil. 1 bbl. Eng. Ven. Red 100 " Black Lead. 1 " French Ochre 100 " Saleratus. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

LINSEED OIL.—A quantity on hand and for sale by June 30. G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

## GREENSBORO', NOV. 1843.

### FASHIONABLE HEAD QUARTERS.

BALISLEY & MORING, having just received their FASHIONS for Fall '43 take pleasure in announcing to their Friends and the Public they continue to carry on their TAILORING 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 wish 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 PHILADELPHIA 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 patronage will not be diminished, but increased.

Nov. 1, 1843. 39.4 B & M.

### State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843. Nash Smitherman vs. E. & H. Spencer.

Original attachment, levied on the following property belonging to Elijah Spencer, to wit: Cheely, Isaac, Sawney, Riley, Mary, Lydia, Peggy, Milly, Dorey, Chaney, Eliza and Landy, negro slaves, and one wagon and four horses.

It 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 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 before 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 reply to 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 upon, condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, C. W. Wooley, clerk of our said Court, at office 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.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

Geo. C. Mendenhall vs. E. & H. Spencer.

Original attachment, levied on the following property belonging to Elijah Spencer, to wit: Cheely, Isaac, Sawney, Riley, Mary, Lydia, Peggy, Milly, Dorey, Chaney, Eliza and Landy, negro slaves, and one wagon and four horses.

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Pradv \$5 39.6 C. W. WOOLEY, C. S. C.

## FALL PURCHASE.

RANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving and opening their stock of

### 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 days. Oct. 27, 1843.

## NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, until the 1st day of December next, for the erection of a NEW JAIL, for Guilford County. Separate contracts will be taken—1st, 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; 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 black 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.

The sleepers and joists for the two floors, and for the gum ceiling over the second story, (of logs 1 foot square as aforesaid,) to be fitted close together,—with the exception of the second floor of the passage, which may be laid in the ordinary manner.

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 surface.

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 lined 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 gum ceiling to be of three-quarter pine plank.

Nineteen 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 panel door 8 1-2 by 7 feet; and 3 inside doors 2 by 4 1-2 feet, all to be laced and banded 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.)

The timbers 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,  
J. M. LOGAN,  
JAMES SLOAN,  
PETER ADAMS.

Oct. 1843. 38.4f

1200 LBS WHITE LEAD.—Extra. 300 lbs. Putty. 10 boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10. 10 do do do 10 by 12. 10 do chrome Green, 10 do chrome Yellow. 50 " Litharge. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

## Almanacs for 1844.

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



