









ation for the privilege is *prima facie* evidence of his want of it. The proof of the required character is to be made by "at least two witnesses of known respectability." But are not the members of the court to be judges of the "character" after all? Two witnesses enjoying the above qualifications may state, honestly, that the applicant for license is a man of "good moral character"—but the court are surely not bound to take their say-so. The term is a comparative one; it is matter of opinion with the witnesses; and must necessarily be matter of opinion with the court.

What is a "good moral character"? Is it nothing less than living in accordance with the precepts of the Christian scriptures? Is it to walk according to the moral standard fixed by the judgment and habits of the community twenty years ago? Is it to be judged of in this country by the criterion established in Buconia? or in Pasquotank? That which is considered good moral character in some parts of the State, may be looked upon as far otherwise in other parts. And, so far as dealing in spirituous liquors affects the moral character, there has evidently been a very general alteration in the views of the people since the period when the retail law was enacted, some nineteen or twenty years ago. Character is the *moral currency* of the man, and an intelligent court can readily perceive the value stamped by public opinion. A "good moral character" in the estimation of the statute, then, is to be ascertained and judged of according to the views and habits of the people of the county where the application is made. This construction we think most consonant with the progressive spirit of our institutions. In this view of the case, the practical action of some courts is the same, whether a general refusal is made, or whether every individual is refused as his case comes up.

If the law is mandatory in one respect, we apprehend it must be so in all respects. If so, a court is not at liberty to exercise any discretion as to the *location* of a retail shop. Suppose a man of "good moral character" demand a license to retail liquor on his own lot next door to a church, where the orderly and pious pass two or three evenings a week, for the purpose of worshipping God—is not the court compelled to grant it? A "good moral character" appears to be all the requirement expressed in the statute, except that the applicant shall retail at but one place in the county. If the statute be mandatory, is not this the only condition to be considered? and is not all discretion as to number and locality absolutely denied?

There are certain locations, where liquor shops, although kept by retailers of the very best "moral character," exert the most baleful influence upon society, and upon its prospects for the future, by pauperizing the appetites of heedless and unwary youth. The guardians of the public peace and morals ought to have the power, in their discretion, at least to prescribe a limit around the place where the youth of the country are receiving their training for future usefulness, within which one of those "sinks of sin" shall not be permitted to hold its fiery temptations forth; and to say to the man of "good moral character" who asks permission to "deal damnation round the land" by the half pint, you shall not trespass within the sacred limits where our brightest hopes, our holiest duties, our warmest affections are centered!

While on this subject, we would say that we have never entertained that strong faith in the efficacy of any laws restricting the use of ardent spirits, which some have professed. Yet we do not by any means think that public opinion should be depended upon as the only corrective, any more than in gambling, or any other vice liable to become a public nuisance. Strong sumptuary laws defeat themselves, as has been frequently shown by the ingenious evasions of the celebrated "gallon laws" of other States. We are persuaded no law on the subject can be more salutary than that which prohibits retailing by less than a quart—if properly enforced.

We have made our desultory remarks too long—but have not time to condense them. The interest manifested in the subject must be our apology for boring distant readers with these paragraphs.

**THE PARTY FLAW.**

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in harmony! The Washington "Spectator," which is the *capital* organ of the Calhoun Democracy, in noticing the defeat of the Tariff bill in the House, says:

It is now clear that we were right, and that the party, on this point, was unsound. Whigs and Democrats have joined hands, to support the system of plunder established by the protective policy. We do not think that in the north there is any hope for the south from either party. If the south intends to redress herself, and shield her people from the unconstitutional exactions of the existing tariff—far more oppressive and illegal than those which drove their fathers into rebellion against Great Britain—she must look to herself, and to herself only. President-making has again failed her, as in 1820. Party organization and associations have proved vain. Protection is in her own strength and energy:

Trust not her freedom to the Frank— They have a king who buys and sells— In native words and native ranks, The only hope of courage dwells.

MESSRS. SWAIN & SHERWOOD:

I have learned that the nomination of Mr. Lindsay for Senator to the next Assembly is declined. I think the vacancy should be filled as soon as practicable, and I know no better way than to suggest a meeting of the citizens of the county on an early day to select another. I would propose Saturday the 8th of June. If no better mode is suggested, let us come together with Whig feelings, and when a candidate is fairly announced by a majority of the meeting, let us rally around him as one man.

A VOTER.

May 25, 1844.

Some persons, we perceive, are under a misapprehension about the postage bill before Congress. It has only passed the Senate, and is to be debated in the House.

#### NAVIGATION OF THE YADKIN.

Being at Rockford, in Surry county, during the last county court, we heard a good deal said about a Boat which had been brought up the river from Salisbury to Williams' line-kin, within three miles of Rockford. We believe it is the first vessel ever carried up the river entirely for trading purposes. It is a common keel boat about 60 feet long. It was a matter of surprise to the people among those hills how it had surmounted the difficulties presented by sundry shoals which break the surface of the river; but there was the boat—evidence that it had passed all obstacles; and it took in 7000 lbs of lime and proceeded homewards. As we passed Conrad's ferry—below Bean shoals, which, we believe, is considered the most dangerous obstacle to navigation above the Narrows—we saw the boat safely gliding down the noble stream with her freight.—This shows what can be done; and we have no hesitation in believing that an appropriation of public money could not be better laid out than in completing the improvements commenced some years ago on the Yadkin. A safe and sufficient boat channel can be made through most of the shoals to a point above Rockford, and these presenting most difficulty might be canalized. The facilities of water carriage thus procured between the Narrows and the mountains, it does seem to us, would much more than reimburse the expenditure made to effect it.

Our western papers seem to be in a flourishing way. We have received the Salisbury Watchman this week entirely in a new dress. It looks well, and has a pretty head, too; don't you think so, Mr. Patriot? That is the sort of head that becomes a newspaper.

The Asheville Messenger is also enlarged and printed on pretty northern made paper.—*North Carolinian.*

We agree with you, Mr. Carolinian; the Watchman has a pretty head. We admire the heading letter very much; but would criticize the general style of the head, including motto, &c. It perhaps lacks simplicity—uniqueness—of appearance. We are death against mottoes in general; they savour too much of schoolboy polyantry. For a new paper seeking a first introduction to the public they may be tolerated, as furnishing an indication of its character and principles—not otherwise.

The Watchman has upon us a claim to admiration stronger than the appearance of its really pretty head, in its sterling independence and steady fidelity to principle.

**ROCKFORD**—the county-town of Surry—is "a city set upon a hill;" or at least, one end of it is, and the other end is down in the bottom. Its situation on the banks of the Yadkin renders it more pleasant than it would otherwise be. The people who come there to court ride finer horses than we see in the lower counties. As Greensboro' has its "Fair Ground," so has Rockford its "Devil's Half Acre," a level space behind the courthouse, where the liquor wagons back up for custom; and where, we observed, they found no lack of customers. Prominent in the midst of the campus sat landlord Jenkins, with a jug and a cup propped up before him on two sticks, ready to wait upon the thirsty public.

**RICE!**—Every body, we reckon, has heard of the extraordinary productions of the west, "where the lands are rich and the soil are fertile," to wit, the molasses ponds and fritter trees; planting tennny nails and finding them grown into crowsnaw morning; sowing pig's tails and raising therefrom crops of whole hogs, &c. To cap the climax, a late Texas adventurer asserts that the corn-stalks in that country bear seven or eight large ears, and a gourd on top with several quarts of shelled corn in it.

**NOTICE.**—The Whigs of Surry, before they saw the proceedings of the late Whig meeting in Rockingham, suggested the 19th of June, being Wednesday of Stokes Special Court, as the time for the Electoral District Convention to meet at Germantown, and recommended that time to the Whigs of Davie and Davidson. We are therefore requested to suggest to the Rockingham delegates the propriety of meeting the arrangement made by the Whigs of Surry.

**HAYTI.**—From an arrival at New York with news from Hayti to the 27th ultimo, it is learned that the blacks have succeeded in the complete overthrow of the mulatto government. The revolutionists have established an independent government in the Spanish part of the island.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier says, under date of May 12, that "the President is determined upon another convocation of Congress, if it adjourns without favorable action upon the treaty, with the hope to pass it by a joint resolution of the two Houses."

The Milton Chronicle makes the following note on the patriotism of the Standard:

"The Raleigh Standard says it is for immediate annexation, not caring if the whole civilized world be whelmed in war—but adds if there is any danger of distracting the 'Democratic' party by agitating the question, he is willing to hush it up!—Nuff said."

**Why Texas should be annexed!**—A memorial was presented to the U. S. Senate recently, says the Baltimore American, by Mr. Mangum, from A. Sweetwater, who states that he settled not long since, as he supposed, in Arkansas, but very unwittingly and unwillingly he found himself in Texas. He desires to get back with himself, family and slaves, and therefore urges the annexation of Texas to the U. States.

This reminds us of the old story of the lady who lived near the line dividing North and South Carolina, at the time when it was run and marked by the State commissioners. She unexpectedly found herself on the North Carolina side, and expressed her high gratification thereat, because South Carolina was given up to be the next sickly State.

**NOMINATIONS IN STOKES.**—A meeting of Democrats in Stokes county, held in Germantown last Saturday week, nominated a ticket for the Legislature, as follows: For the Senate, John Julius Martin; for the Commons, Dr. George F. Wilson, William Mitchell, and Jacob Shultz.—(that's all!)

**WHIG MEETING IN GUILFORD.**  
GREENSBORO, May 21, 1844.

A large meeting of the Whigs of Guilford county was this day held in the courthouse—Joseph Gibson, Esq., in the chair, and Andrew Lindsay acting as Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the convention to be held in Hillsboro' for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Elector in the 7th Electoral District, to wit:

Joseph Gibson, James Drammock,  
E. W. Osburn, Eli Smith,  
Ralph Gorrell, Jesse Wheeler,  
Ludwick Sammers, Thomas C. Worth,  
Wm. H. Britain, Finley Shaw.

On motion of J. A. Gilmer, it was Resolved, That the Guilford delegation be instructed to vote in the district convention for JOHN KERN, Esq., of Caswell, as a suitable candidate for Elector.

The meeting then proceeded to take into consideration the subject of selecting candidates to represent the county of Guilford in the next General Assembly.

On the suggestion of Col. Gilbreath, it was agreed that thirteen gentlemen from different sections of the county be chosen by the meeting, to make nominations and report immediately.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, to wit:

James Sloan, J. M. Cunningham,  
Abram Clapp, John C. McLean,  
S. G. Coffin, Archibald Wilson,  
James Stuart, Fred. Fontress,  
Jesse Wheeler, Isaac Russum,  
Wm. J. Osburn, Andrew Lindsay,  
William Prichett.

The committee retired, and after deliberating for a considerable time, returned and reported the following nominations, which were confirmed with great unanimity by the meeting:

For the Senate, JESSE H. LINDSAY;  
For the Commons, NATHAN HUNT,  
EDWIN W. OSBURN,  
JOEL MCLEAN.

The meeting then adjourned, sine die.

JOS. GIBSON, Ch'm'n.

A. LINDSAY, Sec'y.

For the Patriot.

**WHIG MEETING IN SURRY COUNTY.**  
ROCKFORD, May 15th, 1844.

A large meeting of the whigs of Surry was organized, in the court house, for the purpose of selecting suitable persons as candidates to represent the county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.—Col. Thomas B. Wright being called to the chair, and H. C. Hampton appointed secretary.

Mr. John M. Cloud, on the call of the chair, proceeded to explain the object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Cloud, a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Ephraim Hough, Tyre Glenn, George W. Brown, Elisha Banner, Samuel Spear, Josiah Cowles, and Thomas S. Martin, were appointed to report the names of suitable persons for candidates.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. Boyd addressed the assemblage on the political topics of the day in his usual fluent and eloquent style, and in a spirit of true patriotism and conciliation towards his fellow citizens who differed from him in political opinions.

The Committee returned and reported Messrs. JAMES R. DODGE, ALFRED W. MARTIN, and JOSEPH HAYNES, as gentlemen proper to be run for the House of Commons at the ensuing August election, and their report was unanimously confirmed by the meeting.

On motion, the meeting appointed the following delegates, to wit, Tyre Glenn, Elisha Banner, and John M. Cloud, to meet delegates from the other counties composing this Electoral district, in convention, at Germantown on Wednesday of the special term of Stokes Superior Court in June next, (the 19th), for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Elector in this district.

On motion, resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensborough Patriot.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS B. WRIGHT, Chm.  
H. C. HAMPTON, Sec'y.

For the Patriot.

**ANTI-SLAVERY PROCEEDINGS.**

The American Anti-Slavery Society, which has been in session in New York for several days, adjourned on Friday, after passing the following very patriotic resolutions:

Resolved, that political union in any form between a slave holding and a free community, must necessarily involve the latter in the gulph of slavery.

Resolved, That secession from the present United States government is the duty of every abolitionist, since no one can take office or deposit a vote under its constitution without violating his anti-slavery principles, and rendering himself an abettor of the slave holder in his sin.

Resolved, That fourteen years of warfare against the slave power have convinced us that every act done, in support of the American Union, rivets the chain of the slave—that the only Exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the ruins of the present American church and the grave of the present Union.

Resolved, That the abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of their agitation to dissolve the American Union.

The people who passed the resolutions, says the N. Y. Sun, are famous for minding every body's business but their own—a mere remnant of half witted men and women, who stuck to the anti-slavery organization when the intelligent portion left it on seeing its tendency. The whole is the scheme of a few agents, who use Garrison and Abby Kell to collect a little money for them every year.

For the Patriot.

**TO THE PEOPLE OF GUILFORD:**

To say to you that I remember with strong feelings your partiality heretofore manifested in our elections—that I fondly cherish your unvarying kindness in all our public and private intercourse, and that I receive the late evidence of your esteem with the sincerest gratitude, might be regarded as vain words and as an empty sound; still I must, in all truth, repeat to you the assurance of their reality. To the many friends with whom I have talked this Spring, I have invariably declared my purpose not to be a candidate, and expressed the desire not to be considered of the number from which a selection was to be made. I by no means anticipated a nomination in either branch of the Legislature,—much less had I any right, or claim, or merit, to justify an expectation of having the honorable position of Senator assigned to me. That such was the result of the public meeting on Tuesday—most respectable in character, numerous in number, and open and fair in all its proceedings—cannot do otherwise than fill me with the liveliest sensibility. But in accordance with the declaration made at all times and to all persons, I have most respectfully to decline the nomination. I regret exceedingly that I was not present at the return of the committee to respond immediately and in person, but an unexpected call from a gentleman of Orange took me out, and before I was aware of it, the meeting had adjourned and the Court in session. Yet, although withdrawing from public action, I trust I will never be found slothful in my sphere, when Whig principles and Whig men, can be advanced by my exertions. No lack of zeal, nor any abatement in attachment to the Whig cause, has prompted my course. With him who is foremost, I shall ever be found in battling for its success. Disunion and distraction already proclaim the overthrow of the opposite party. Over-confidence and a failure to vote is all we have to fear. May it never be said that by supine the Whigs in 1844, let pass the most signal triumph known in our political elections. It is now, as it were in our grasp, let us see to it that it is not missed.

May 21, 1844. JESSE H. LINDSAY.

**MR. GRAHAM.**

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the Whig candidate for Governor, addressed a large assemblage of the people of this county, in this city, on Monday last. He was listened to with great attention and satisfaction by even his political opponents; and every Whig who heard him felt richer and stronger in the good cause in which he is engaged, and justly proud of a leader so worthy of that great cause. Mr. James B. Shepard attempted a reply to this masterly address, but he was so completely overwhelmed by the facts and arguments of Mr. Graham, that he could not but be heartily repented his rash undertaking. We shall endeavor to give our readers a sketch of the discussion next week.

For the Patriot.

**IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.**

Our readers are aware that several insurrections among the slaves of Cuba, particularly in the neighborhood of Matanzas, have within the last few months been discovered, and after serious outbreaks, have been checked by the most vigorous measures. We have had an opportunity of perusing some late letters from the island, received by the late arrival. They describe the condition of affairs as marked by great anxiety, danger and alarm. The policy and conduct of Gov. O'Donnell are warmly censured. It is affirmed that pretended conspiracies are concocted by infamous parties, and that the intelligence of such feigned conspiracies is communicated to the authorities, with results of the most deplorable kind. Hundreds of blacks are punished with the greatest severity. They are first examined, and on declaring that they know nothing of any conspiracy, they are ordered 300 lashes. Being again asked, they declare that they know nothing. Again the torturing is ordered, and at length they are induced to say any thing that may be desired. The best negroes are selected by the public harpies who visit the estates, and on dit that several proprietors have paid 300 and 400 doubloons to exempt their plantations from a call and examination by the officials. Generally, the negro who is whipped is made to implicate some other slave, who is served in the same manner—that is, made to say anything. Under this kind of evidence, obtained by the infamous means of the torture, many whites have been arrested and cruelly treated—among them several proprietors. A number of English and Americans, principally engineers on railroads, sugar estates, &c. have suffered and are suffering in the most miserable dungeons, and all redress is refused to their Consuls. There is not the slightest doubt of their entire innocence of any participation in insurrectionary movements. Persons walking the streets are in fear of the reckless soldiery. Such a state of affairs, writes one correspondent, must lead to frightful results very soon. The proprietors of estates are worn down by the system, and it is currently reported that the negroes recently introduced into the island, have been paid for, in the shape of admission fees.—*Phil. Inq.*

For the Patriot.

**FOR THE PATRIOT.**

We have learned today that Mr. Jesse H. Lindsay has declined the nomination for a seat in the Senate in the next General Assembly, made at a Convention held on last Tuesday in this place. We have no intention to dictate, but we would respectfully suggest the propriety of soliciting George C. Mendenhall, Esq., who has declined running for a seat in the Commons, to accept of the nomination for the Senate. It is altogether unnecessary to speak of his qualifications or disposition to serve his constituents faithfully; it is only necessary to revert to his conduct generally in the last General Assembly.

May 23, 44. MANY VOTERS.

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

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

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

**Died.**

In this county, the 15th inst. Derry Cook, aged about 90 years, died here for a long time a respectable member of the Baptist church.

**GUNS.**—A small lot of RIFLE GUNS for sale by Dec. 19.

RANKIN & McLEAN.

The members of the Washington Temperance Society are specially invited to attend at the court-house next Monday night, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

There will be a meeting of the Sunday School Society held in the Methodist church next Tuesday evening, the 25th of May. It is expected that the Rev. S. S. Bryant will address the meeting.

**Guards!**

Parade at the court house on Saturday the first of June, at 10 o'clock, in summer uniform, with pompons and six rounds of blank cartridges. By order of the Captain.

J. B. BALSLEY, O. S.

**TAKEN UP** in this county, by William S. Board 12 miles southwest of Greensboro', near Deep River meeting house, and entered on my Stray Book the 15th inst., a mare Mule, bright bay, mane cut, bush of the tail off, shod all round, middling large, judged to be 15 or 20 years old, and valued at \$12.50.

GREEN MORGAN, Ranger.

Guilford Co., May 18, 1844.

**Five Cents Reward.**

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, on the 21st inst., a bound mulatto boy named Gabriel Burns. All persons are forwarded against harboring him, under penalty of the law. And the above reward will be given, in trade, for his apprehension and delivery to me.

SAMUEL TATE.

Guilford, May 23, 1844.

**LINDSAY & HOGG**

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

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

Greensboro', May 8, 1844.

**DON'T, FOR MY SAKE, READ THIS.**

The subscriber having recently received from the North, a fine stock of Watch Materials, and sundry other articles in his line of business, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is now much better prepared to expedite work and serve them than heretofore.

Having been liberally patronized, since his commencement of business in Greensboro', and for which he feels truly thankful, he is determined on using every exertion for the future to deserve a continuance of the same.

J. R. GARLAND,

Sign of the Large Watch.

Greensborough, May 1844.

N. B. With the articles received, is a good assortment of Spectacle Glasses suitable for all ages, also, Colored do. for weak or sore eyes, and a few pairs Concave for the near sighted.

**MASSONIC.**

THE MEMBERS of Greensborough Lodge No. 76, are requested to meet at the Lodge on Saturday the 1st day of June, at 3 o'clock, on business of importance. A full meeting will be expected and no mistake.

Greensborough, May 17th, 1844.

**WOOL CARDING.**

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

WOOL ROLLS kept constantly on hand for sale at the factory.

THOS. R. TATE.

May 1845.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

**RANKIN & McLEAN** are now receiving and opening their stock of

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS**

from New York and Philadelphia. Their stock will be much fuller and heavier than usual, embracing almost every article kept in this section of country.—They are grateful for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received from a generous community, and solicit a continuance of the same. They are willing to sell low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.—Good country produce generally taken in exchange for goods.

They have prepared, for the convenience of the public, a hitching lot with suitable racks, adjoining their Store.

April 19.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**—Just received a fresh stock of Garden and Flower Seeds of the stock of 1843 warranted. Also Hyacinth bulbs, pink, blue and white (double). Tuberoses, Dahias & Tiger Flowers.

Feb. 1844. D. P. WEIR.

**4000 lbs.** SHOT from the Wytheville Shot Manufacturing Co. for sale at 10¢ per lb.

J. & R. SLOAN.

April 22nd, 1844.

**ALMANACS.**

**TURNER & HUGHES' ALMANACS** for 1844 for sale here.

W. J. McCONNEL.

**GREENSBORO' DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.**

THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, would respectfully inform his friends of the Medical profession and the citizens generally, that he has on hand an extensive stock of fresh and genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES and OILS, STUPEFIES, which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from Physicians before sending North, as he is confident he can furnish them articles at such rates as will make it their interest to purchase from him.

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

**Botanic Medicines.**

A full assortment of Botanic Medicines. Those practicing the Thompsonian system will please call at the Drug Store.

D. P. WEIR.

**TAKEN UP.**

By Joseph Swain, 17 miles southeast of Greensboro', on the 25th of March last, a stray mare of a bright sorrel color, three or four years old, and appraised at \$15. Entered according to law, on the 24th of April, at

WM. MILLS, Ranger.

Guilford County, May, 1844.

**Died.**

In this county, the 15th inst. Derry Cook, aged about 90 years, died here for a long time a respectable member of the Baptist church.

**GUNS.**—A small lot of RIFLE GUNS for sale by Dec. 19.

RANKIN & McLEAN.

#### IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINES

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent, (and the only Agent in this State,) for the sale of William Kirkpatrick's Portable Horse Power and *Thrashing Machines*, for thrashing Wheat, Rye, Oats, and small seed, and hilling Clover Seed. The improvement which makes these Machines superior in a Southern and over Northern country, is an open cylinder with wrought iron spikes securely screwed in, thereby obviating the danger of the spikes flying out, as sometimes happens with close cylinders. An instrument called a "shaker" separates the wheat from the straw. The horse power is a second improvement, as there are but two cog-wheels, and a band working horizontally, which greatly reduces the friction, and consequently the labor of the horses. They are constructed for two or four horses. Of these Machines no tests need be entertained as to their performance, for the reason of their having been tried successfully by the Agent.

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

I now propose to sell the Power and Machine, with 45 feet of band and all other necessary apparatus, delivered at Fayetteville, for \$1500.00, or at my residence for \$1700.00.

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

I am authorized to sell these Machines on a credit of 12 months—no performance no pay, ordinary care being taken.

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

WILLIAM J. McLEROY.

Oakes Ferry, Davie County, N. C.

April 25th, 1844.

\* Watchmen, Salisbury, publish 2 months, and forward account to this office.

**STATE OF N. CAROLINA.** } In Equity—

Guilford County, Spring Term, 1844.

Jesse H. Lindsay against Allen Cook and wife Lettie, James Leiser and wife Elizabeth, Margaret Woodburn, Jesse Woodburn, Elias Albright and wife Polly, Isaac Cook and wife Hannah, Solomon Clapp and wife Ann, Thos. Woodburn, Franklin Woodburn, and Jesse A. Albright, adms. of Jesse McConister.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Isaac Cook and wife Hannah, Elias Albright and wife Polly, Jesse Woodburn, Franklin Woodburn are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot for the said defendants to appear at the next term of Guilford Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held in the court house in Greensborough on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in October 1844, to plead answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the case set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. McLean, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity for Guilford county, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1844.

Pr adv 85 56 J. A. McLEAN, C.M.E.

**J. & R. SLOAN**

Have received their Spring Purchase of

**BOOKS, STATIONERY & C.**

which they will sell at prices that will compare favorably with any establishment in the old North State. Author's Classical Dictionary Bullion's Greek Grammar

any Webster's large do Leverett's Lexicon

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