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While

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Failure on the part of my customer to order a discontin-trance within the subscription year, will be considered in-dicative of his wish to continue the paper.

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> BLUE EYED MARY. Come tell me, blue eyed stranger, Say, whither dost thou roam? O'er this wide world a ranger, Hast thou no friends-no home? They call'd me blue eyed Mary When friends and fortune smil'd, Bayah! how fortunes vary. Thow am sorrow's child. Come here, I'll buy thy flowers, And ease thy hapless lot ; Still wet with morning showers, I'll buy-forget me not. Kind sir, then take these posies

They're fading like my youth, But never like these roses Shall wither Mary's truth.

Our memory furnishes a substantial correbora tion of the narrative which appears below. We heard the story many a time related, years ago, by an old tellow-hunter of Henry Harman and his sons, who for a time associated with them on their "hunting grounds" in the region now known as parts of the counties of Wilkes and Surry .-There is a beautiful stream-a branch of the Yadkin-the course of which lies mostly through the county of Wilkes, named Harman's creek, in remembrance of the elder of the heroes mentioned in the story, who once resided upon its banks. In those days there were giants in the land.

The "credit" was torn from the printed copy furnished to us; but we suppose it was originally published in a paper of Western Virginia,-the residence of George Harman, in 1837 .- Eps. Par.

# INDIAN REMINISCENCES: Or, the Narrative of George Harman.

It is good for us occasionally to take a retro-It is good for us occasionally to take a refus-spect of the past, that we may more fully appre-ciate the blessings conferred upon us by the pa-triotic bravery of our ancestors. To the present inhabitants of Western Virginia, lulled, as they arc, in the cradle of security, the sanguinary strug-gles with the red men of the forest, which chargles with the red men of the forest, which char-acterized the early settlements of this country, even when told in the simple garb of truth, ap-pear as the overwrought tales of fiction. The horrors of Indian warfare must be seen and horrors of Indian Warare must be seen and felt, to be properly understood; it is not, therefore, remarkable, that the sufferings, the privations and dangers encountered by the hardy pioncers of the West should be, in some degree, lost sight of, in our present peaceful condition.

It is to do justice, and snatch from oblivion the character of an humble individual-whose per-sonal courage, had it been exhibited on a different theatre, might have been blazoned forth on the escutcheon of his country's glory, as an example worthy of all imitation-that I have thought proper to trouble you with this sketch. GEOROF HARMAN, the hero of my story, lived

and acted at a time when courage and patriotism were every-day virtues ; and his sphere of action was among men who could brave danger without fear, and whose only ambition was to be found ready and willing, at all times, to protect their families from the prowling savages at the risk of their own lives. Henry Harman, the father of our hero, was of German descent, and was one of our hero, was of German descent; and was one of that sturdy class of yeomen, who, about the year 1788, enigrated from North Carolina, and settled in the then wild and almost unexplored valley of Walker's creek, in Montgomery (now Giles) coun-ty, Virginia. At the time of which we speak,

years, and one of their neighors, George Draper, set out on a hunting expedition to the Tug Fork of Sandy River, about 15 miles beyond the fromhad first fired.

Our hero, heedless of danger, in his blind zeal, tier settlements, this being thought an excellent place for killing bear. About two hours before sunset, our hunters arrived in fine spirits at the mouth of Laurel, a tributary of Sandy, and halted, in high anticipation of the sports of the chase.— The old man remained to fix their camp, and se-cure the horses with hopples. &c., while the other three set off to make a small circuit in quest of game. Two of the party soon discovered another camp, about two hundred yards distant from their own, on the same branch. They instantly gave the alarm, and the whole party were directly at the spot, reconnotering the signs, to determine if posible whether it was an Indian or white man's side whether it was an Indian or white man's rades. The foremest indian received the ball of the ball by a legging that was also found in the tamp, and which the elder Harman decided, by smelling, could belong to no other than an Indian. Vari-ous conjectures were raised as to the number of othe log, and took cover behind trees. While of the log, and took cover behind trees. While they were re-loading they perceived Wolf drag-ging the dead bodies of his two comrades into the the Indians, founded on the size of their camp, and other indications; they finally agreed, how vever. ging the dead bodies of his two comrades into the and after a fatiguing journey through the wilder-river, as they supposed, to prevent their scalps from being taken. The combattants were now separated from each other but a short distance, e each retaining his tree. The quick eye of our hero caught the profile of two Indians, nearly in a line with each other, in the act of loading their rifles, and immediately conceived the project of shorting them both, and was taking a deliberate shorting them sudd, that of his fore-fathers, and that too, withour in when suddenite the project of intervent of age and bears upon his person some of the exit shorting them both, and was taking a deliberate in when suddenite the project of intervent of age and bears upon his person some of the exit shorting them both, and was taking a deliberate in when suddenite the project of the land of his fore-fathers, and that too, withour intervent of the land of his fore-fathers, and that too, withour intervent of the project of the land of his fore-fathers, and that too, withour intervent of the project of the land of his fore-fathers, and that too, withour intervent of the project of the land of his fore-fathers, and that too, withour intervent of the project of the land of his fore-fathers, and that too, withour intervent of the project of the land of his fore-fathers, and that too, withour is when suddenite the project of the project of the land of his fore-fathers, and that too, withour is when suddenite the prosessed the power, but the recollecthat there could not be more than ten. A consultation was now held as to the course proper to be pursued in the present emergency. It was evi-dent from the signs already examined, that the Indians had greatly the advantage of them in point of numbers, and, consequently, a rencontre with them, would be fraught with fearful consequences to our hunters. It was equally certain, that this was a band of Indians making their way aim, when suddenly a bright gleam of light, strong as the rays of the sun when reflected from a mir-ror, flashed upon his left check ; turning quickly, that this was a band of Indians making their way to the then unprotected settlements, with the view of striking a fatal blow before they quitted the country. The season was now considerably ad-vanced, and the time for Indian incursions was romsidered over by the settlers, who, for the most part, had left the forts, and engaged in hunting: they were therefore all unprepared for an attack, which must result in the massere of many helm observed the glittering tomahawk of a gigan tick savage, waving in the air as if to give force to the deadly blow at his head. Quick as lightning he changed his position, and directing the muzzle of his rifle towards the assailant, the Indian in a moment bounded over the fallen tree awhich must result in the massacre of man-less women and children. Not far from th acre of many help gain, (which the reader must recollect lay in a line on the left of the combattants.) Our heroa-gain turned toward his first object, but before he he paths forked, the one leading to the neares settlement on Blue Stone, and the other by a more gain turned toward his first object, but before he could level his gun the big Indian, doubtless an-ticipating his design, made a second onset, which had nearly proved successful. When George, thus foiled in his attempt, and irritated by the dacircuitous route to Clinch. It was evident that if the Indians intended to make an attack that night, as was most probable, that they would take the nearest route to Blue Stone. Draper, there-fore, suggested that himself and comrades should take the Clinch track, as affording them the most methods. ring obstinacy of his antagonist, wheeled upon him, and discharged the contents of his rifle in his breast—the life-blood gushed from his boson, probable means of escape. This proposition was nobly rejected by the patriotic Harmans, who de-termined to risk their own lives for the safety and as he reeled and fell forward to the ground.-While in the act of re-loading, our hero received an arrow shot through the forearm, and elbow of the left arm. The arrow having a large barbed brass point, stuck fast, and he had to force it caprotection of their defenceless neighbors. It was believed by the elder Harman that the Indians were yet in the vicinity of their camp, and would probably return to it before they made a push for the settlement; and, that by a rapid movement by brass point, stuck rast, and he had to force it co-tirely through his arm before he could extricate himself from it; in doing which, he dropped his rammer, and before he could recover it, two In-dians left their covert, one on either side, and dishimself and comrades, they might antionate them a few hours, and thus prevent the fatal effects of a a rew nours, and thus prevent the natal effects of a surprise. True, they might by taking the direct route, come in contact with the Indians, in which event he urged the necessity of unanimity—and directed that upon the first appearance of the encharged their rifles at him, but without effect-an arrow was also discharged at him, but did no an arrow was also user anged at this, but also injury. Not having been able to re-load, and perceiving the enemy to be advancing, he clib-bed his gun, and stood upon the defensive. One of the Indans finding himself employed by the youth, George was left to contend single handed directed that upon the first appearance of the enful not to have all their guns empty at the same time-he exhorted them to be cool and intrepid, and to imitate his example-that in case of attack they should defend each other to the last and eithagainst the other—a stout, athletic savage, who, seeing the blood dropping down his side, from the wounded.arm, and observing hm limp, no doubt er conquer or perish in the attempt. During this short harangue, the old man was delighted to see considered him an easy prey,-dropping his un-loaded gun, therefore, he advanced with open loaded gun, therefore, he auvances struggling in arms, and they were in a moment struggling in each other's embrace. Several times they were cach other's embrace. They that every sentiment which he expressed found a ready response in the bosom of his sons; and when he alluded to the obligations which bound them by every thing that was sacred to protect the weak and defenceless females from savage ferocity, even at the expense of their own blood, the fire flashed on the ground, and again on their feet. They grappled each other with the determined resolu-tion of men, who knew what would be the fate of the vanquished. It was indeed a struggle for life or death. The strong muscular frame of the at the expense of their own own own on the first his from the eye of George as he drew nearer to his father, adjusting, at the same time, his huge hunt-ing knife in his belt, with one hand, and poising his rifle in the other, his teeth were clenched, and his whole frame seemed agitated and impatient. all savage was opposed to the apparently less vi-gorous limbs of his adversary, as they contended shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart, straining every since to its utmost tension-pressing each other so closely about the chest, as almost to sup-To catch, caparison and mount their horses, was the work of a few minutes only, and the next instant the little group were seen winding their way in single file, along the dim trace that led toward It was now that our hero felt himself becoming faint from the loss of blood from his arm-for a their devoted homes, and keeping a vigilant eye in all directions. The elder Harman took the in an directions. The enter framman took the lead, and Draper, who seemed to set uneasily on his horse, brought up the rear. They had pro-ceeded about a mile and a half from their camp, having twice forded the river, when, directly after moment his senses reeled, and his trembling limbs began to relax their hold-his eye met th ting glance of the savage as he contemplated the failing strength of his victim-another moment, and he must perish in the hands of his deadly the second crossing, as they ascended the bank, the

dian was instantly on his feet, and the three re-treated behind the fallen tree from which they margin of the river-he raised his rifle, which he veriment, and the dates of their terms of service. Heary Seawell, appointed April, 1813, resigned

air, and attempted to dislodge our hero, who had taken a tree somewhat in advance of his com-rades. The foremost Indian received the ball of is ride and received the ball of escaped unburt. The hunt was now over-the

having shared in his country's bounty. His name is not enrolled on the list of the government pensioners-and but for the aid of kind friends, he would sink under the weight of his afflictions, and go down to his grave "unhonored and unsun Is it not time, I would ask, that individuals thus distinguished for early and faithful services in their country's cause, should be brought into no-

dents recorded in the foregoing narrative are sub-stantially true. Nor has it been attempted to standing true, two miss it occur an empirication give to them the coloring of fancy. The facts stated, were collected from the lips of the aged here, not long since; and many of them have been established by other testimony. I have done; and may the disinterested patriotism and devotion of Harman find a response in the bo-

Giles Court-house, Aug. 9th, 1837

SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA. No. 1.

To the Editor of the Standard:

To the Editor of the Standard: There seems to be a spirit of inquiry as regards the history of our State, recently awakened, which must lead to much good. The recent establish-ment of the Historical Society at the University, under the auspices of its able Faculty : the pub-lication of the Proceedings of the Safety Con-mittee for the town of Wilnington, in your City, by Mr. Loring : and the publication of the laby Mr. Loring ; and the publication of the In-dexes of Colonial Documents, preserved in the "State Paper Office" and the "Office of the Board "State Paper Office" and the "Office of the Board of Trade" in London, by the authority of the last Legislature ; as well as the republication. In the Greensborough paper, of Herman Husband's ac-count of the Regulation in Orange County ; all prove that the history of the past, so elevating to our character as a State, will not be permitted any longer to remain covered by the dust of time, or by honged and the mass of formation documents buried amid the mass of forgotten documents. To this might be added your own efforts, cently publishing the interesting series of letters addressed to Governor Tryon, relative to the Regulation, written at that interesting period ; which ell-aimed but unfortunate aflair, was terminated by the Royal Governor on the banks of the Allemance, in May, 1771. The most careless re-search into the history of North Carelina, will press the power of breathing-their nostrils ex-tended, and their cyc-balls glaring with livid fire. prove that her early settlers have exhibited traits of the most unsulfied patriotism, and the most uncalculating devotion to liberty. If the same limbs scenes had occurred elsewhere, that were of dai-exul- ly action in North Carolina, before and during our revolutionary struggles, they would have been heralded forth to the world, and blazoned upon every page of history. The actors in the momentous scenes of the Regulation would have

wounded Indian toward a thicket of harrel, on the margin of the river—he raised his rife, which he had again loaded, but the cunning Wolf sprang upon his feet, and by bounding first on one side the thicket, and made his escape. The shades of night were now fast gathering in, and the battle was ended. Four Indians were lying dead on the ground, the other three were badly wounded. One of them, as was af-terwards ascertained by prisoners, died that night. had first fired.<br/>Our hero, heedless of danger, in his blind zeal,<br/>pursued them. His situation would now have<br/>been desperate, exposed as he was to the whole<br/>fore of the enemy: but his father and brother<br/>calling out for them to take trees. This advice<br/>was just in time to prevent his closing in with the<br/>Indians, and was executed without delay. At<br/>this moment the savage yell of battle was raised<br/>the works atted like<br/>enraged tigers, brandishing their weapons in the<br/>enraged tigers, brandishing their wea escaped unhurt. The hunt was now over-the victims of the chase, or at least a portion of them, had explated their cruchies to the settlers with their own blood. The little band of warrior hunriously achieved, and laxurated on the thought at they find been instrumental, in the hands of Providence, in saving the lives of many of their fellow beings from the merciless tortures of their fellow beings from the merciless tortures of their fellow beings from the merciless tortures of their avage invaders. The young new now caught their horses, hid their father carefully on one. Sclicet non ceram illum, neque figuram tantam via na see habere ; sod, memorin rerum gesta-ness during the night, occasionally stopping to rest the old man, they reached the settlement in refer shout nine cicked the settlement in the state of the settlement in

marble that possessed the power, but the recollec-tion of their great actions kindled a generous flaue in their breasts, unquenchable, until they also by their virtue acquired equal fame and gh TACTIUS.

Governors under the Royal Govern George Burrington, governor, (took oath of office.) February 25th. Fled to South Carolina, April. 17:31 1734 Nathaniel Rice, president of the council, A-

pril 17th. 17:34 Gabriel Johnston, governor, (took oaths of office.) November 2d, Died

Died Nathaniel Rice, president of the council, Died the 28th of January, Matthew Rowan, president of the council, February 1st, Arthur Dobbs, governor, (took oaths of of-fice) November 1st, Resigned, October 27th,

William Tryon, governor, (took eaths of office.) October 27th, Appointed governor of New York, June James Haael, president of the council, Ju-1771

Josiah Martin, governor, (took oath of office.) August. Abdicated and took refuge on heard the 1771

Cruizer sloop-of-war in Cape Fear, Aug. 1775 Governors under the Constitution.

Richard Caswell, elected December, 1776 : huer Nash, Dec. 1779; Thomas Barke, Dec. 1781 ; Alexander Martin, December, 1782 ; Richard Caswell, Dec. 1784 ; Samuel Johnston, Dec. 1789 ; Alexander Martin, Dec. 1792 ; Sam-Richard Casweit, Dec. 1997, Hold and Pointer Jones 1992.
Benjamin Williams, Dec. 1709; Jaines Turner, Jer. 1802; Nath'i Alexander, Dec. 1792; Sam, and Williams, Dec. 1807; David Stone, Dec. 1807; Milliam Hawkins, Dec. 1817; Jesse Franklin, Dec. 1817; Jesse Franklin, Dec. 1820; Gabriel Holmes, Dec. 1821; Hutchine G. 1820; David L. Swain, Dec. 1823; Richard D. Spaight, Dec. 1835; Edward B. Dudley, elected mder the amended constitution, hg:he people in the summer of 1835, but did not qualify and enter upon the duties of his office util January 1, 1837; John M. Morchend, Jan. 1, 1811.
Judgrey of the Superior Courts since the adoption

Judges of the Superior Courts since the adoption of the Constitution. [In the list which follows, the term "elected" denotes that the office was conferred by the Gen-

eral Assembly; and the term "appointed" signi-ties that the office was originally conferred by the Governor and Council, in which case the commission expired at the close of the ensuing session of the Legislature, and it will be found so mentioned

ruce Macay, elected 1700, died 1808.

David Stone, elected 1795, resigned 1798.

an Haywood, elected 1794, resigned May 31,

NUMBER 8.

Henry Seawell, appointed April, 1813, resigned February, 1819.

Duncan Cameron, appointed February 25th, 1811, resigned November, 1816. Thomas Ruffin, elected 1816, resigned Decem-

court was examined, in 1859, when the vertex circuit was created.) Salary in 1818, \$1,890. Judges in 1818—Henry Scawell, Joseph J. Dan-iel, John Paxton, Frederick Nush, John D. Toomer, Archibald D. Murphey. 1897.

John Paxton, elected 1818, died November, 1823. John D. Toomer, elected 1818, resigned 1819. Frederick Nash, " " July, 1829, Archibald D. Morphey, elected 1818, resigned ite ale.

William Norwood, appointed August 17th, 1820, resigned 1836. George E. Badger, elected 1920, resigned May,

1525. Thomas Ruffin, appointed July 15th, 1825, resign-

Managuma appearance of the second seco

Congress, 1836. James Martin, elected 1826, resigned 1835. Willie P. Mangum, elected 1828, elected senator

to Congress 1830.

David L. Swain, elected 1830, elected Governor, 1-32.

Henry Seawell, elected 1832, died October, 1835.

Thomas Settle, elected 1832, Rometus M. Saunders, elect. 1835, resigned 1840. 1731 John M. Dick, elected 1835.

1752 John L. Bailey, elected 1836,1752 Frederic Nash, elected 1836.

Richmond M, Pearson, elected 1836, John D, Toomer, elected 1836, resigned 1840.

1753 Edward Hall, appointed Feb. 1810, commission expired Jan. 1841.

Mathias E. Manly, elected Dec. 1840. William H. Battle, appointed August 1840, elect-1754

1764 ed Dec. 1840.

ed Dec. 1840. idges in 1844.—Thomas Settle John M. Dick., John L. Bailey, Frederic Nash, Richmond M. Penrson, Mathias E. Manly, and William H. Judges in Battle.

Salary of Superior Court Judges in 1844, \$1950. Judges of the Supreme Court. John Louis Taylor, elected 1818, died January,

1529. Leonard Henderson, " "1818diedAugust, 1833.

Leenard Henderson, "Pitsmeutaugus, 1889, John D. Toomer, appointed June, 1829, resigned December 1829. Thomas Ruffin, elected 1829.

Joseph J. Daniel, ~ 1832. William Gaston, ~ 1833.

Waightstill Avery, elected 1777, resigned 1779. James Iredeli, appointed November 20, 1779, re-

signed. Alfred Moore, resigned 1790. John Haywood, clotted 1791, appointed judge, 1794.

Blake Baker. " 1794, resigned 1803.

som of his countrymen. A MOUNTAINEER. From the North Carolina Standard. ly 1st.

tire, and reap the reward of a grateful people ? In conclusion, I will only say, that the inci-

er evincing the least disposition to evade either the danger or hardships which the nature of the service required. His two sons early acquired sacres which had been perpetrated on their bor-the zeal and undaunted courage of their father; ders. He had been eagerly sought after and and, under such a leader, soon earned for themedves the name of brave men. George, the elder brother, was about lifteen years of age when der brother, was about liteen years of age when his father first settled in Virginia. He was about the middle stature, well proportioned, and posses-sing great muscular strength. Although he had heen crippled in his hip, when a boy, by white swelling, yet he was distinguished for agility of instion, great capability of endurance, and a na-tural shrewdness of character, which peculiarly been divergent that confidence of success which being for active a construction of the path for agility of the bloody strike with that confidence of success which been divergent the peculiarly inted him for acting a conspicuous part in those times of peril. Nor was it long till his abilities vere called in requisition. In consequence of a nary prudence and cumning. The sagacious Har-investment invasion by the Indians, Captain Hays

tv, Virginia. At the time of which we speak, there were but few settlers in the country, and is farty and defence of the inhabitant, that they should establish *Forts*, as they were pleased to the masked with they famplens and Sidneys of the runk of a large fallen tree. Three of the is no render it absolutely necessary for the mut-al safety and defence of the inhabitant, that they should establish *Forts*, as they were pleased to the masked with they famplens and firet upon them setures analy united them setures analy united them setures analy united to the frammens that below to the masked with they famplens and sink actives in the court of trees, the Indians rose and firet upon them sing the masked with they famplens and firet upon them setures analy united to the frammens that defence of the inhabitant tary discipline, suifed to the frammens the land in the seture were famplent tary discipline, suifed to the frammens with a bought, where several the masked with they famplens and state, at Charlos, etcel 1510, resigned Nov-resigned Nov-ters, the Indians rose and firet upon tary discipline, suifed to the frammens where several his follows to contained game is but that felled the Indian to the earth, and by is but that felled the Indian to the earth, and by is play and adpated to the charma function to advirts. Henry Sewards were several to file severing the several set of the file the masked with hey famplent tary discipline, suifed to the charma with his bunning knife, which, hav-ing thabout, and putting whip to his horse, ingle to the there is approaching the several to the charma were the saded by the charma with his right hand the ingle applet him. Harman hab become distinguished for the restrict of there is approaching the several target of the first here is approaching to the charma with his right hand the ingle applet him. Harman, with his right hand the is personal bravery, and was for a called to per-torm the most hazandous enterprizes, without er-torm the most hazandous enterprizes, without er

son torrents, and almost covered the belligerents with gore. But, as if linked with the demon of wrath, the Indian sunk to the ground with ing exploits had rendered his name terrible among the whites as a successful leader in various maswith gore. But, as if linked with the demon of wrath, the Indian sunk to the ground without quitting his hold z so, that his clenched **arms** critical and more skillul hands to compare to unwelf, in this sacres which had been perpetrated on their circled the feet of our hero, who was . His sit-release himself from the deathly grasp. His sit-generally grant truly critical-for while thus sions heretofore, but never, until now, had he been able to encounter him in open fight. The uation now became truly critical—for while this held fast by the feet, another Indian perceiving his embarrassment, was rushing upon him with a war club, and his fate must have been sealed, had not his father, who, though wounded in ma-had not his father, who, though wounded in many places, and faint with the loss of blood, con-trived to support himself long enough to shoot the advancing Indian dead. He now succeeded in the Constitution 17th December 1776 to the Session bloody strife with that confidence of success which rendered his party less cautions in their attack, than might have been expected from their ordi-mary prudence and cumning. The sagacious Har-main knew well the character of the enemy a-main knew here the tot of the enemy a-main knew here to the tot of the enemy a-main knew here to the tot of the enemy a-main knew here to the tot of the enemy a-main knew here to the tot of the enemy a-main knew here to the tot of the enemy a-main to the tot of the enemy a-tot of the tot of to where takes in requisition. In consequence of a sum producted and contend, that nothing end to correct, the there is a hard till in the representation end to correct, that nothing end to correct, the the harded to a million of square miles, via inproving the the notice of the state, he had fear a say in the inproving the opportunity, is passed his sing to represent the harded to reacted their times from the inter mile from the inter from the

mable to bine them together. I propose to myself, in this His sit-number to make a general outline of the State hile thus generally, stating the different Officers (Executive and Judicial.) compiled from authent

Third period from 1866, when the fifth and

In(h).

Hugh McGmeen, elected 11th December, 1840, resigned 1842. Spier Whitaker, elected Dec. 5th, 1842.

Secretaries of State of North Carolina. James Glasgow, of Dobbs county, in 1776. William White, of Lensir county, in Dec. 1778. William Hill, of Rockingham co., in Nov. 1511. Alfred Moore, elected 1798, appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, Dec. 10th, 1790, John Louis Taylor, elected 1798, appointed judge of the supreme court of North Carolina,

Treasurers of State. signed Nov. 18th, 1803.
 John Hall, elected 1800, appointed judge of the supreme court of North Carolina, 1818.
 Francis Locke, elected 1803, resigned Feb. 7th.
 William Palvool, of Walke, 1827. Richard Caswell, for the northern part, and

William Robards, of Granville, 1827. Robert H. Barton, of Lincoln, 1830. William S. Mhoen, of Bertie, Dec. 1830. ixth circents were established, to 1818, when the upreme court was established.) Judges salary preme fourt was established.) Judges salary Daniel W. Courts, of Surry, Jan. 1835, Daniel W. Courts, of Surry, Jan. 1837, Charles I. Upress.

curring them, on public account, to the extent of the collinary dominal for public service, recommen-lead by strong considerations of national policy is an exception to the general rule? Ought our country to remain, in such cases, dependent on foreign supply, precarious, liable to be interrupt elf. If the necessary article should, in this case, cest more in time of peace, will not the security and independence thence arising form an ample compensation. *Hashington's heat annual, liddress*. Satisfied I am, however, likewise, that the interest of every part of our Union, even those benefitted by manufactures, require that this sub-ject should be touched with the greatst caution, and a critical knowledge of the effects to be pro-duced by the slightest changes."—*Monroe's silecth Annual Message*. "The great interest of an agricultural, commer-cial, and manufacturing nation, are so linked in union together, that no permanent cause of pros-

threes notified to our circumstances—these tellows cutzens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide curscless in all our proceedings."— $J_{eff}$ on a 24. Annol Message. "The situation into which we have been forced

"The situation into which we have been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to national manufactures and improve-ments. The extent of conversion is daily increas-log and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the anspices of cheaper magnifield and subsistence, the freedom of chapter indernate and substatemer, the freedom of labor from transition with us, and of pratecting du-ties and prohibitions, become permanent,"—*Lif-ferione's 5th Annual Messager*, wWe have experienced what we did not then

gWe have experienced what we did not then believe, that there exists both profigacy and pow-er enough to exclude us from the field of inter-changes with other nations'; that to be indepen-dent for the conforts of hic, we must fabricate them surselves. We must now place our manufactur-ers by the side of the agricultoralist. The former question is now suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The grand inquiry nowies, shall we make our own conficts, or covirbart themat the make our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation. He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to a dependence upon that na-tion, or be elothed in skins, and livelike beasts in ton, or be estimat in sking, and the like beasts in deas and coverns. I are provid to say that I are not one of these. Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our inde-pendence as to our comfort."—Different's Letter to Benj. Austin, esq., Boston, 1816. "The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the accounter of which has been

adapt them to the arrangement which has taker place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage iaken the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy at the same time of their just and provident care, to make such further alterations in the laws as will more especially protect and faster the several tranches of manufacture which have been recentinstituted or extended by the laudable exertion our citizens."-Madison's Special Message, Mon 23, 1809.

"I recommend as a more effectual -aformard and as an encouragement to our growing manufactures that the additional duties on imports which are to Spire at the end of one year after a pence with Great Britan, be prolonged to the end of two years after that event."—Madison's Special Message, May 31, 1514. "But there is no subject which can enter with

greater force and ment into the deliberations of Congress, than a consideration of the means to pre-serve and promote manufactures which have serve and promote nanufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained unparal-leled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars. This is more of national independence and wealth I any-tously recommend to the promptand constant guar-dianship of Congress."—Madisci's Special Mes-age, February 26, 1815.

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the object tion. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, that, with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only rate against occasional competition from a-broad, but a source of domestic wealth and external commerce. In selecting the branches more, a net gain of twenty millions 'in specie, but we especially entitled to public patronage a preference contracted no debts abroad. On the contrary, specially entitled to public patronage a preference abviously claimed by such as will release the United States from a dependence on foreign sup-place, ever subject to casual failures, for anicles cessary for the public defence, or connected ith the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manu-factures, where the materials for them are extensively, drawn from our agriculture and consequentty impart and insure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded."-Madison's renth . Inewal Message. Our manufactures will likewise require the tematic and fostering care of the Government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the finit of our own soil and in fustry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus depen-dant, the sudden event of war, unsought and un-ten, 85 7p a75 expected cannot fail to plunge us into the most se- English " difficulties. It is unportant, too, that the Swede rouge difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be donastitude, as is influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it must do in foreign hands would be felt advantageoutly on articulture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is to provide at home a market for our raw materials; is by extending the competition, it will enchances to provide at home a market for our raw materials; is by extending the competition, it will enchances to provide at home a market for our raw materials; is by extending the competition, it will enchances to provide at home a market for our raw materials; is by extending the competition, it will enchances to provide at the foreign markets." - Moreores's induction of the foreign markets are at the set of the s In a grown Address

The metratement of activity of the products of the first states on the Super of the Tasis.
The metratement of activity of strong to you the expediency of giving effect of an enter of source of skill and connected to a construct of the introductor of the the intervent of activity of an activity of the intervent of activity of an activity of the intervent of activity of an activity of the intervent of activity of activity of a strong density of the intervent of activity of the intervent of activity of activity of a strong density of a strong density of the intervent of activity of the intervent of activity of activity of a strong density of the intervent of activity of the acti

Cost more in time of peace, will not the security and independence thence arising form an ample call, and manufacturing nation, are so linked in compensation? *Washington's hart annual*. Address. "To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and pavigation, in all their lawful enterprizes; to fost to our fisheries, as nurveries of navigation and for the nurture of man, and to protect the manufacturing of the duties of the representative bodies are to the duties of hearing to compensation." The great interest of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing nation, are so linked in union together, that no permanent cause of prospective bodies are alike to our fisheries, as nurveries of navigation and for the nurture of man, and to protect the manufacturing of the duties of the representative bodies are to the duties of hearing together."

submit to the exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce ; that the shippers must dismanthe their ships, the trade of the north staemate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their Some, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry to be clad in foreign garbs; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry destroyed by the statutes of any realm?  $-\mathcal{F}$  duan's 4th An-

nual Message. "The power to impose duffes upon imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust these duties, with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is socomagement of domestic branches of industry is socom-pletely identical with that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole au-thority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to the inspection laws. The authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; purpose of protection does not exist in them ; and, consequently if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly, of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and 4-1 fine brown Waltham industry, and to conneract the most selfish destructive policy which might be adopted by eign nations. This surely cannot be the this indispersable power, thus surrendered b States, must be within the scope of authorit the subject expressly delegated to Congress, this conclusion I am confirmed, as well by it improve of Previous Webstern Leff. pinions of Presidents Washington, Jeff Madison and Monroe, who have each reper recommended this right under the Const by the aniform practice of Congress the cont acquiescence of the States, and the general ustanding of the people."-Jackson's second. A

### FACTS ON THE TARIFF.

Message.

The merchants and business men of mond, Virginia, who do not believe that the sent Tariff is either beggaring or taxing the try, have made out a statement of the who prices in that market of all the staple artic maport and consumption under the low Ta 1841 and the high Tariff of 1848 respect

interest comparatively high in 1841, while in 1843, cash was abundant in the commercial cities of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufac-tures will necessarily present iself for considera-tion. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the consideration which the theory itself implies of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience tenches that so many cir-tic general rule. three-fourths as much, but we were borrowing money abroad heavily, so that this amounted to nothing ; while in 1843 we have not only made we have been buying up our stocks owned in Europe, and have thus *reduced* the aggregate in-debtedness of the country. This is the way the 'Tariff is impoverishing the country ; now let us see how the people are taxed by it :

12]a16] 15 a20 16 5 a 51

15 5

merty imported.
STATEMENT Showing the relative prices of lead-ing styles of Dry Goods, Jan. 1, 1841, and Jan. 1, 1843.
Domestic Goods. Jon. 1, 1841. Jan. 1, 1843.

 
 Domestic Goods.
 Jan.
 I, IS11.
 Jan.
 I, IS13.

 Cotton oznabergs per yd.
 S a 10 etz.
 61 a 71
 3-4 Brown shirtings.
 61 a 81.
 41 a 61

 4-1
 "
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 S a 11 "
 61 a 81.
 61 a 61

 6-4
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 61 a 81.
 61 a 81.

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 61 a 81.
 61 a 81.
 8 a 10 The prices of Bleached Goods had changed in the same ratio. Domestic Prints (staple styles) 121 to 18 e - 54 to 121 do. Choths and Gassi-meres and Satinets, reduced *not less* than 33. The effect of the Tariff on Calicoes or Prints is

probably as great as on any other article. Du-ring the year 1840, large quantities of British Prints were imported, that cost from 22c, to 25c, per yard, and in 1813 Prints of as good quality were produced in this country as low as 15c, per yard, which entirely excluded British Prints from our markets. The Tariff has not only had the tendency to

The Tanit has not only had the tendency to reduce Domestic Goods, but it may and has re-duced Foreign Goods. For example: *Irish Lin-*ens were imported in 1811 daty free—in 1813 they paid a duty of 25 per cent, and with the du-ty added are at least 20 per cent lower than in [51]

The prices of Silks have varied less during that The prices of Silks have varied less during that time than upon other Goods, yet there was a con-siderable difference. In 1841 Sewing Silk, &c. paida duty of 32 per cent., and in 1843 they pay a duty of 82 00 per pound or about 45 per cent. and yet the article can be bought considerably less. English and French Cloths and Cassimers in Silk with a during at they cent and in 243 in 1841 paid a duiy of 33 per cent, and in '43 paid 40 per cent, and these Goods are not less than 20 per cent. lower in '43 than in '41.

Almost every style of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods has been affected in the same ratio as

bry Goods has been and cell in the same ratio as these enumerated, and we are not mistaken in their quotations, for they are copied from our ori-ginal invoices and inventories under the respec-tive duties of 1541 and 1543. Prices in 1841. In 1843.

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Kentucky Jeans declined, from 1841 to 1943, from 25 to 331 per cent. Satinets declined fully as much, generally. Flannels do. do. do.

Flannels do. do. do. Blankets do. 25 per cent, American and British prints from 25 to 50 per

Summer Pantaloons Stuffs and Vestings do. do. Broadcloths and Cassimers from 20 to 25 per

It will be seen by reference to the very first ar-ticle was duty of 25 per cent. In '41, this arti-cle was duty free. It will be seen by reference to the very first ar-ticle named in the list (salt) which has caused the Loco Feco soap-pots to boil over at such a tre-mendous rate at the 100 per cent. duty put upon the name of the same has been sold throughout the year

"Well, my friend, what situation do you wish?" 5 a 6 "Why-y-y I'm not very particular ; but some 10 a 14 14

ter. I don't mean of the gospel, but one of them ministers to foreign parts." "I'm very sorry, very sorry indeed ; there is no vacancy just now. "Would not something che suit 3 a 8 2 50 a6 50 31a 4 vou !

"Why-y-y," answered the apple-headed man, "I wouldn't much care if I took asituation in one of the departments. I wouldn't much mind being a full 331 p. c. less. full 20 p. c. less. 33] less comptroller, or an auditor or some such thing.

"My dear sir, I'm sorry, very sorry, very sorry indeed, but it happens unfortunately that all these situation : are at present filled. Would not you take something else !" 20 less 5 less 12] less

My friend stroked his chin and seemed struggling

My friendstroked his chin and seemed struggling to bring down the soarings of high ambition to the present crisis. At last he answered, "Why-y-y, ye-ses: I don't care if I get a good collectorship, or inspectorship, or surveyorship, or navy-agency, or any thing of that sort." "Really, my good Mr. Phippeny," said I, "I regret exceedingly that not only all these places, but every other place of consequence in the govern-ment, is at present occupied. Pray think of some-thing else." thing else.

He then, after some hesitation, asked for a clerkhip, and finally the place of messenger to one of the public offices. Finding no vacancy here, he seemed in vast perplexity, and looked all round the room, fixing his eye at length on me, and mea-suring my height from head to foot. At last, put ting on one of the drollest looks that ever ador

the face of man, he said, "Mister, you and I seem to be both pretty much alike, havn't you some old clothes you can spare!"

### CHINA.

Howava THE HONG MERCHANT.—Howava the great Hong merchant, who only died a few months since, has had his biography already published in England, together with an engraving from a portrait in a Chinese collection. America has also a portrait of him. It belongs to a Boston merchant who resided long in Canton, and shows an intiwho return the second s well known. The first cause of this is said to been the information concerning foreign ports, which the Americans were always willing to give him; but the English never.

In China it is customary to write an elegy on of the verses are very amusing. For in-Some stance :

"Also, Howqua gave S00,000 dollars to assist the ranson of his beloved Canton from the fangs of the late war-to the excessive delight of the

fighting minded barbarians. "Also, he had lands for rice, and pasture and to play at ball, and villas and ponds of fish, and fif-teen field bridges of carved wood, gilt, and seven domestic bridges inlaid with ivory birds and drag-But you must not imagine the elegy to be en-

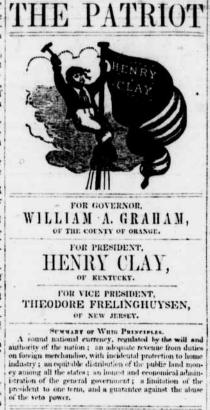
our fathers, side by side, and thought tenderly the the loving dead. "Weep them for Howqui, even as I weep. He was the friend of my youth. Together we grew old, walking towards our father's tombs. We might have died together; but it is well that one old friend should be left a little while to weep." a 7 a 6 a 5

old friend should be left a little while to weep." These verses are literally translated from the Chinese, and there is no doubt of their authentici. ty. The fortune that Howqun has left has been estimated at \$25,000,000. All this save a small portion is the result of his industry. By the war, he said himself that his loss amounted to \$2,000, 000 and he prayed the Emperor to allow him to retire from his position as Hong merchant ; which petition was refused his services being needed in the intercourse between the government and for-eign nations. Howqua was an honest man ; he discountenanced all evasion of duties never allow. The solution of the United States: To the Scate of the United States: The nanswer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed "whether, a 6 a 61 11 12 ed his own interest to affect him, when that of hi brethren or the good of his nation was called in even question. uestion. "Charitable, benevolent and just says he Times, his death may be looked upon by the

Chinese as a national calamity." Sarannah Georgian.

\$20 REWARD.

6 RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th instant, a NEGRO BOY by the name of Frank, 21 years old, about five feet high and weighing 130 or 140 pounds, black complexion, has a scar on his left arm occasioned by a burn. He is a black-emith by trade. Amongst his clothing he had a brown jeans frock coat, a cut velvet waistcoat; panta-loons not recollected; and a small velvet cap. Thave no doubt but that he will make his way to Salishur: for he has been living there for the hast d



# GREENSBOROUGH,

Saturday Morning, May 25, 1814.

### CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress have been altoether without interest for some weeks past .--The Senate continues to hold long Executive sessions with closed doors, engaged no doubt in the consideration of the Treaty with Texas. The In China it is customary to write an elegy on the good qualities of the deceased, with an outline of the principal events that have occurred to him, in his life. Such a one has been written by the Hong merchant Finqua, on his friend Howgua. has engaged their principal attention. A resolu-tion to adjourn the 17th of June has passed the House, but yet wants the concurrence of the Senate.

## ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

The injunction of secrecy having been remov ed by the Senate from the documents communicated by the President concerning the concentration of troops on the Texian frontier, the official account of these extraordinary movements are account of these extraordinary movements are tirely in this style; some verses are beautiful and "At that time, I smiled on Howqua., We both grew old together. We often went to the tombs of our fathers, side by side, and thought tenderly of be being and the utility of the beautiful and the second to be been ordered from Jefferson barracks to Fort Jessup, and the military commander or-dered to put himself in communication with the dered to put himself in communication with the President of Texas ; and eight vessels of the Home Squadron have been ordered into the Gulf of Mexico, with instructions to the Commodore, among other duties, to communicate frequently with Galveston, and occasionally to show him-

To the Schule of the United States: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed "whether, ' since the commencement of the negotiations which resulted in the treaty now before the Se-nate for the annexation of Texas to the United nate for the annexation of Texas to the United
States, any military preparation has been made
or ordered by the President, for or in anticipation of war; and, if so, for what cause, and with
whom was such war apprehended, and what are
the preparations that have been made or ordered ? Has any movement or assemblage or disposition of any of the military or naval forces of
the United States been made or ordered with a
view to such hostilities ? And to communicate
to the Senate copies of all olders or directions
given for any such preparation, or for any such
movement or disposition, or for the future conduct of such military or naval forces: "I have
to inform the Senate that, in consequence of the
declaration of Mexico communicated to this Government, and by me laid before Congress at the opening of its present session, amouncing the de-

of war against her by the United States the defi-nitive ratification of any treaty with Texas annex-ing the territory of that Republic to the United States, and the hope and belief entertained by the Executive that the treaty with Texas for that pur-pose would be speedily approved and ratified by the Senate, it was frequarded by the Executive to have become emphatically its duty to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and its vicinity, as a pre-cautionary measure, as large a portion of the home squadron under the command of Captuin Comer as could well be drawn together; and, at the as could well be drawn together; and, at the same time, to assemble at Fort Jesup, on the borders of Texas, as large a military force as the deauthorize to be detached. For the number of ure, yet doubt their right to withhold license from ships already in the Gulf and the waters contigu-ous thereto, and such as are placed under orders for that destination, and of troops new assembled upon the frontier. I refer you to the accompany-ing reports from the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments. It will also be perceived by the Senate, by referring to the orders of the Navy the Senate, by referring to the orders of the Navy Department, which are herewith transmitted, that the naval officer in command of the fleet is direc-Extensive Assortment of Pianos, reonably the Largest in any one establishing to perform all the duties of the discretionary power of the court paramount in flect of observation, and to apprize the Execu-to the law ? It has long been a mosted question tive of any indication of a hostile design upon Tex- among those unlearned in the law and unachas on the part of any nation, pending the deliberation, and the same should prompily be submitted to in the same should prompily be submitted to in the same should prompily be submitted to in these matters. time, it is due to myself that I should declare it as my opinion, that the United States having by rable discretionary powers over the subject ; and the treaty of annexation acquired a title to Texas, which requires only the action of the Senate to perfect it, no other Power could be permitted to ever they chose. When not disposed to grant invade, and by force of arms to possess itself of. any portion of the territory of Texas, pending your ting-off place at the failure of applicants to satisfy deliberations upon the treaty, without placing it self in a hostle attitude to the United States, and

same time, it is no opinion that Mexico or any other Power will find in your approval of the trea-ty no just cause of war against the United States; nor do I believe that there is any serious hazard of war to be found in the fact of such approval. Nevertheless, every proper measure will be re-sorted to by the Executive to preserve upon an honorable and just basis the public peace, by re-conciling Mexico, through a liberal course of pol-icy, to the treaty. JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, May 15, 1544.

# GEN. CASS ON ANNEXATION.

Gen. Cass has addressed a letter to the Hon. E. A. Hannegan, under date of May 10, in which he advocates the immediate annexation of Texas. The sagacious General very coolly remarks that as "a majority of the American people are in favor of annexation"-"the sooner it is effected the better." On the perusal of this letter we cannot avoid suspecting more of the demagogue in the General's character, than we had hitherto given him credit for. He founds his views of the propriety of annexation, in a great measure, upon an article which appeared in a tory periodical in England, in which the writer developed a plan by which England might make an inroad upon our Southern States. The General has "often been surprised that it has not attracted more attention in our country." We dare say it attracted no attention in its own country. It is not the first silly, Quixotic scheme, by a long chalk, that has been set forth in the columns of a periodical, on either side of the water. The gallant General wants Texas annexed, we should say, for the purpose of enabling the United States to repel the bloody invasion of this nefarious correspondent of an English periodical ! Any plan to secure a little popular feeling-a little political capital, in these day of Baltimore conventions !

### DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

The Whig Tariff of 1842 was an abomination in the eyes of the Democracy. They "swore terribly" about it, and a quiet man would have thought they would tear it all to shreds and tatters the moment they laid their hands on it in the halls of Congress. Mr. Van Buren was displeased with it : Mr. Calhoun was outraged at it ; no liege man of the party could endure it. Well-the whole world looked out for a Democratic Tariff in its place. A Democratic Tariff bill was introduced, reported; chatted over, amended, reviewed, for some two or three months, until it was wrought up to about the notch of perfection, and what was the result ? Why, the Democrats knocked down and laid out their own proposition ! They found that it would not even do to talk about.

MR. FRELINGHUSSEN AND ABOLITION .- A portion of the opponents of Mr. Frelinghuysen have greedily seized upon a charge that he is an abolitionist. The charge is copied, bandied, reitera-ted, with great unction by the Democratic press of the South. Another portion of the opponents of Mr. Frelinghuysen and all other good Whigs, to wit, the abolitionists themselves, charge him with the sin of slavery. The Emancipator treats its readers to an anathema against Mr. F. for helding the ownership of one old negro woman in New Jersey.

### RETAILING.

At February term last of Guilford County and consummate impudence with which nature Court a resolution was adopted that no license to has blessed him. granted. The question came up on a petition from a large number of the citizens of Greensboro', praying that no license be granted to retail within the limits of the town corporation. The motion, on the petition, was extended to include the whole county, and was finally carried by a vote of 22 in favor to 9 against it. The question was ably argued before the court, and in presence of a crowd of deeply interested spectators, by counsel retained on each side of the question.

Well-notwithstanding this resolution, shown upon the journals of last term, application was made to the court in session the passing week, for license to retail in this town. There was a good deal of genuine impudence in this application. Any hope of success must have been based upon a presumed lack of firmness and stability of opinion in the court. But as it has turned public peace and morals. Many justices of the peace, although satisfied an applicant who shows a " good moral character" according to the common sense meaning of the yet a county court permitted to say these privileges shall not be exercised within its jurisdiction? quainted with the rules of construing statutes : it ) The County courts undoubtedly have considejustifying the employment of any military means at curdisposal to drive back the invasion. At the

## A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Of the wholesale price of goods in the various branches of trade in the city of Richmond, care-fully made up from actual sales in the year 1511, when the Tariff, under the Compromise Act, ranged at the very lowest rates of duty i and in 1543, the first year after the oppressive Tariff, as demagogues call it, passed by a while Concress, went into full operation, viz :

Congress, went into full operation, viz : Low Duty. Tariff. Prices in 1841. In 1843. 10 a75 70 90 . 77 90 51 1111 115 115 11 11 10 PER IN

such a tremendous noise and cry about; let the people look into these things coolly and decide for themselves. Of course, Cotton Goods will be higher in '44

than they were in '43, space raw Cotton has risen fully fifty per cent. and probably Woolens will be higher also, as there has been an advance of fifty per cent, on Wool. To complain of this adin goods as an evidence of extortion by the Manufacturers, keeping out of sight the advance in Wool and Cotton, as the Plebeian and other papers halatually do, is just as honest and sensi-ble as to-hang the bakers for not giving as have ble as to hang the bakers for not giving as large a loaf for sixpence when Flour is ten dollars a barrel as they did when it was five. But makdue allowance for cost of materials, we coniend that American people *never* obtained manufactures cheaper than they do under the present Tariff.—N. Y. Tribuar.

Extract from Paulding's tale of the Politician -I was called out of my bed, early one cold winter morning, by a person coming on business of the unost consequence, and dressed myself in great haste, supposing it might be a summons to a cabinet council. When I came into my private cabinet council. When I came into my private office, I found a queer long-sided man, at least six feet high, with a little apple head, a long queue, and a face, critically round, as rosy as a ripe cherry. He handed me a letter, recommending him particularly to my patronage. I was a little inclined to be rude, but checked myself, rea 12 membering that I was the servant of such men as ay visiter, and that I might get the reputation of aristocrat, if I made any dominetion between man 3 a 3' and man

THE CONDITIONS upon which God has given health to man, is a constant care to keep his sto-mach and bowels free from all morbid or unhealthy accumulations. The means to effect this must be those remedics which cleanse the bowels and purify the blood. Dr. B. Brandreth's VEGETABLE UNI-VERSAL PILLS tend to cure all disease, because they are the natural medicine of man; and therefore, only remove the corrupt or vitiated humans—the cause they are the natural predicine of man; and therefore, only remove the corrupt or vitiated humors—the cause of pain and sickness, leaving the blood in a good and healthy state, to give life and strength to the body.— Many have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is they are now recommended by thousands that they have cured of Colds, influenza, Indigestion, Dyspensin, Head Acte Scarlet Fever, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, and Ba lious Fevers of all kinds.

Scarcet rever, Januarce, rever and Agne, and ist lious Fevers of all kinds. These Pills are for sale in every county of this State, at 25 cents per box; and by the following per-sons in this county: J. & R. Sloan, Greensbord, Col. Win, H. Brittain, Bruce's × Roads, E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Shelly & Field, Jamestown. 7:1y.

MENT NOTRIL OR SOUTH.

MEXT NOTHIN OR SOUTH. IN purchasing so costly an article as a Diano Forte, would it not be well to order it from one who has been engaged in the business some S or 9 years, has sold, upon trial, to different persons in Virginia and North Carolina near four hundred instruments, with-out selling a bad one, and who offers to take all the responsibility of selecting for yon, and to grant you the privilege of returning in case you are not pleased Would it not be well to order direct from the seller himself in place of depending upon an agent, paticu-larly if that agent is to select, for you therefy lessen-the measurements without excuse. Prices vary from \$250 to 600.

Prices vary from \$250 to 600. E P NASIL

Bookseller and dealer in Piano Fortes, Petgrsburg, Va.

eation for the privilege is prima facia evidence of his want of it. The proof of the required charticense is a man of " good moral character "-but the court are surely not bound to take their saya). The term is a comparative one ; it is matter ple among those hills how it had surmounted the of opinion with the witnesses ; and must necessabe matter of opinion with the court.

What is a "good moral character?" Is it noaccording to the moral standar1 fixed by the indement and habits of the community prenty years ago ? Is it to be judged of in this county by the criterion established in Buneombe ! or in estimation of the statute, then, is to be ascer- diture made to effect it. tained and judged of according to the views and habits of the people of the county where the application is made. This construction we think 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 Watchman has a pretty head. We admire the court is not at liberty to exercise any discretion heading letter very much ; but would criticise the 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 absolately denied !

There are certain locations, where liquor shops, which one of those "sinks of sin" shall not be who asks permission to "deal damnatiou 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 centred !

While on this subject, we would say that we have never entertained that strong faith in the efficacy of uny laws restricting the use of ardent penny nails and finding them grown into crowbars 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

cuart-if properly enforced. We have made our desultory remarks too Engthy-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 brothren to dwell together in harmony! The

NAVIGATION OF THE YADKIN. Being at Rockford, in Surry county, during the ever is to be made by "at least two witnesses of last county court, we heard a good deal said about having respectability." But are not the members a Dout which had been brought up the river from lature, as follows: For the Senate, John Julius all ' Two witnesses enjoying the above qualition miles of Rockford. We believe it is the first ves- son, William Mitchell, and Jacob Shultz-(that cations may state, honestly, that the applicant for sel ever carried up the river entirely for trading beef!) parposes. It is a common keel beat about 60 feet long. It was a matter of surprise to the peodifficulties presented by sundry shoals which

break the surface of the river ; but there was the boat-evidence that it had passed all obstacles ; thing less than living in accordance with the pre- and it took in 7000 lbs of lime and proceeded cepts of the christain scriptures ? Is it to walk homewards. As we passed Conrad's ferrybelow Bean shoals, which, we believe, is considcred the most dangerous obstacle to navigation above the Narrows-we saw the boat safely gliding down the noble stream with her freight .--Pasquotank ! That which is considered good This shows what can be done ; and we have no moral character in some parts of the State, may besitation in believing that an appropriation of be looked upon as far otherwise in other parts. public money could not be better haid out than in And, so far as dealing inspirituous liquors affects completing the improvements commenced some the moral character, there has evidently been a years ago on the Yadkin. A safe and sufficient very ceneral alteration in the views of the people boat channel can be made through most of the since the period when the retail law was enacted, shouls to a point above Bockford, and those presome nineteen or twenty years ago. Character senting most difficulty might be canalled. The is the moral currency of the man, and an intelli- facilities of water carriage thus procured between gent court can readily perceive the value stamped the Narrows and the mountains, it does seem to by public opinion. A "good moral character" in us, would much more than reimburse the expen-

Our western papers seem to be in a flourishing way. We have received the Salisbury Watch-man this week entirely in a new dress. It looks most consonant with the progressive spirit of our well, and has a pretty head, too; dont you think 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 Carolinia

We agree with you, Mr. Carolinian ; the general style of the head, including motto, &c. It perhaps lacks simplicity-uniqueness-of appear-We are death against mottoes in general: ance. they sayour too much of schoolboy pedantry. 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 although kept by retailers of the very best "mor- city set upon a hill;" or at least, one end of it is, al character," exert the most baleful influence and the other end is down in the bottom. Its situpon society, and upon its prospects for the fa- uation on the banks of the Yadkin renders it ture, by pandering to the appetites of heedless more pleasant than it would otherwise be. The and unwary youth. The guardians of the public people who come there to coart ride finer horses peace and morals ought to have the power, in than we see in the lower counties. As Greensheir discretion, at least to prescribe a limit around boro' has its "Fair Ground," so has Rockford its the place where the youth of the country are re- "Devil's Half Acre," a level space behind the ceiving their training for future usefulness, within courthouse, where the liquor wagons back up for costom; and where, we observed, they found no permitted to hold its fiery temptations forth ; and lack of customers. Prominent in the midst of the to say to the man of "good moral character" campus sat landlord Jenkins, with a jug and a cup propped up before him on two sticks, ready to wait upon the thirsty public.

> RICH !- Every body, we reckon, has heard of the extraordinary productions of the west, "where the lands is rich and the soil are fertile," to wit, the melasses ponds and fritter trees ; planting tennext morning; sowing pig's tails and raising therefrom crops of whole hogs, &c. To cap the climax, a late Texas adventurer asserts that the cornstalks 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 aw 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 Germanton, and recommended that time to the Whigs of Davie and Davidson. We are therefore requested to suggest to the Rockingham del- special term of Stokes Superior Court in June next, egates the propriety of meeting the arrangement made by the Whigs of Surry.

news from Hayti to the 27th ultimo, it is learned triot.

NOMINATIONS IN STORES .- A meeting of Democrats in Stokes county, held in Germanton last last county court, we heard a good deal said about Saturday week, nominated a ticket for the Legisof the court to be judges of the "character" after Salisbury to Williams's line-kiln, within three Martin ; for the Commons, Dr. George F. Wil-

For the Patriot.

WHIG MEETING IN GUILFORD. GREENSBOROTON, May 21, 1814. A large meeting of the Whigs of Guilford

ounty 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 apointed 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 Brannock,
E. W. Ogburn,	Eli Smith,
Ralph Gorrell,	Jesse Wheeler.
Ludwick Sammers,	Thomas C. Worth.
Wm. H. Brittain,	Finley Shaw,
In motion of J. A. Gil	mer, it was

Resolved. That the Guilford delegation be instructed to vote in the district convention for Jours KERR, Esq., of Caswell, as a suitable candidate or 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 ap-

pointed, to wit:

Abrar	Abram Clapp,			John C.	McLean	.,
S. G. Coffin,				Archiba	dd Wilson	n
James	Stuart.			Fred. 1	Fentress,	
Jesse	Wheeler			Isnae R	ussum.	
Wm.	J. Oghu	rn.	-	Andrew	Lindsay	
Willia	m Prite	hett.				2
		1.12	12		100 Marca	

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; 

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, 1841.

A large meeting of the whigs of Surry was ormanized, 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, occeeded to explain the object of the meeting. On motion of Mr. Cloud, a Committee consis ng 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. Boyden 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 concilhim in political opinions.

The Committee returned and reported Messrs. JAMES R. DODGE, ALFRED W. MARTIN, and Jo-SEPH 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 followconvention, at Germanton on Wednesday of the didate for Elector in this district.

HAVTL-From an arrival at New York with meeting be published in the Greensborough Pa-

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 es-,

eem with the sincerest gratitude, might be regarded as vain words and as an empty sound: still 1 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 omination. 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 DON'T, FOR MY SAKE, READ THIS. that by supineness the Whigs in 1814, 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, 1811. JESSE H. LINDSAY.

MR. GRAHAM.

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the Whig condidate for Governor, addressed a large assemblage of the people of this county, in this city, on Mon-day last. He was listened to with great attention and satisfaction by even his political opponents ; and every Whig who heard him felt firmer 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 we doubt not he hearidy repents his rash undertaking. We shall endeavor to give our readers a sketch of the discussion next week.— an carly application is made, J. R. G. Ruleigh Star.

### IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Our readers are aware that several insurrec-tions among the slaves of Cuba, particularly in the neighborhood of Matanzas, have within the last few months been discovered, and after serious outpreaks, have been checked by the most vigor-ous measures. We have had an opportunity of perusing some late letters from the island, received by the last arrival. They describe the con-dition of affairs as marked by great anxiety, dan-ger and alarm. The policy and conduct of Gov. O'Donnell are warmly censured. It is affirmed that pretended conspiracies are concocted by in-famous parties, and that the intelligence of such portance. austake. Greensborough, May 17th, 1814. feigned conspiracies is communicated to the au-thorities, with results of the most deplorable kind. Hundreds of blacks are punished with the greatstyle, and in a spirit of true patriotism and concil-iation towards his fellow citizens who differed from declaring that they know nothing of any conspideclaring that they know nothing of any conspi-racy, they are ordered 300 lashes. Being again asked, they declare that they know nothing: A-gain the torniring, is ordered, and at length they are induced to say any thing that may be desired. The best negroes are selected by the public har-pies who visit the estates, and on dit that several proprietors have paid 300 and 400 doubloons to around their classifiers from a cell and consist at the factory. May 1845. exempt their plantations from a call and examin-ation by the officials. Generally, the negro who On motion, The meeting appointed the follow-ing delegates, to wit, Tyre Glenn, Elisha Banner, and John M. Cloud, to meet delegates from the other counties composing this Electoral district, in other counties composing this Electoral district, in convention, at Germanton on Wednesday of the ovening their stock of ted-among them several proprietors. A num-ber of English and Americans, principally engi-(the 19th.) for the purpose of nominating a can- neers on railroads, sugar estates, &c. have suffer ed and are suffering in the most miserable dun-On motion, resolved, that the proceedings of this geons, and all redress is refused to their Consuls. There is not the slightest doubt of their entire innocence of any participation in insurrectionary streets are in They have prepared, for the convenience of the believe a highlight of their store. April 19. Copal Varnish, Lamp Oil, dry White Lead, W alking fear of the reckloss soldiery. Such a state of af-fairs, writes one correspondent, must lead to fright-ful results very soon. The proprietors of estates are worn down by the system, and it is currently reported that the negroes recently introduced in to the island, have been paid for, in the shape of admission fees.—Phil. Inq. ers. Feb. 1844. [ron\_tills\_partner.] We have learned to-day that Mr. Jesse II. 4000 Ibs. SHOT from the Wythenille Shot indsay has declined the nomination for a sent in a half ets. per [0, by J. & R. SLOAN. Lindsny has declined the nomination for a seat in the Senate in the next General Assembly, made April 22nd, 1844. at a Convention held on last Tuesday in this place. We have no intention to dictate, but we would respectfully suggest the propriety of solici-tor sale here. W. J. McCONNEL. would respectfully suggest the propriety of solici-Resolved, That secession from the present Unit- ting George C. Mendenhall, Esq., who has deed States government is the duty of every aboli-tionist, since no one can take office or deposite a contradiction of the nomination for the Senate. It is altogether unnecessary to speak of his qualifications or disposition to serve his constituents faithfully : Resolved, That fourteen years of warfare against it is only necessary to revert to his conduct gen-the slave power have convinced us that every net erally in the last General Assembly. MANY VOTUDE May 23, 41.

The members of the Washington Temperance Society are specially invited to attend at the court house next Monday night, to elect officers for the results American Ame

There will be a meeting of the Sunday School So-There will be a increase of the subary science are citely held in the Methodist church next Tuesday eve-ning, the 2-th of May. It is expected that the Rev. S. S. Bryant will address the meeting.



TAKEN UP in this cousty, by William S. Beard 12 miles southwest of Greensboro', near Deep River meeting house, and entered on my Stray Book the 15th inst, a more Mule, bright bay, mane cut, buch of the tail off, shod all round, mildling harge, judged to be 18 or 20 years old, and valued at \$12.50, GREEN MORGAN, Ranger, Gailford Co., May 18, 1844. 8-2 Gailford Co., May 15, 1844.

# Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st inst. a bound mulatto boy named Gabriel Burns. All persons are forwareed against harboring him, un-der penalty of the law. And the above reward will be given, in trade, for his apprelement and delivery to me. SAMUEL TATE. Guiltord, May 23, 1844.

LINDSAY & HOGG HAVE just received from New York and Philadel-phia theorepring supply of goods, which are new es-pened and afford at prices to which none will find healt. Introduct to adopt what may be regarded as the each system, they have priced their goods accor-dingly; and new 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.

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

ave for the near signted, 0.7" A smart intelligent wouth, 14 or 15 years of age.



, are requested to meet at the Lodg on Saturday a let day of June, at 3 o'clock, on business of im-A full meeting will be expected and no

7.16 .Mt. Meeta Steam .Mills, Greensboro', N. C.

WOOL CARDING.

TilE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is completely prepared to card any quantity of wood the coming sensor. His machines were put up and are conducted under the supernitendence of Mr. Elswick S Field, whose fidelity and long experience in the business will insure good work for such custo-iners as may favor him with a call. Bring clean wood and you shall have good work. WOOL ROLLS kept constantly on hand for sale at the factory. May 1945. 7ati

7:11

NEW SPRING GOODS. ANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving and

# SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

They are grateful for the liberalspatronage they have

heretofore received from a generous community, and solicit a continuance of the same. They are willing to sell low for eash, or on time to punctual dealers.-Good country produce generally taken in exchange April 2, 1744. T HAVE just received for sale Spirits Turpentine

the only Agent in this State.) for the sale of William Kirkpatrick's Portable Horse Power and Thrushing Machines, for thrushing Wheat, Ryc, Oats, and small seed, and hulling Clover Seed.

Decision of strail seed, and hulling Cierce Seed. The improvement which makes these Machines superior in a Southern and ever. Northern country, is an open cylinder with wronght iron epikes/securely serewed in, thereby obviating the danger of the spikes flying out, as sometimes happens with close cylin-ders, which greatly endangers the lives of the opara-tives. An instrument called a "shaker" separates the wheat from the straw. The horse power is a decaded improvement, as there are but twacage wheels, and a band working horizontally, which greatly re-dures the friction, and consequently the labor of the horses. They are constructed for two or four horses. Of these Machines no toas need be catternined as to their performance, for the reason of their having

Of these Machines no team need be entermined as to their performance, for the reason of their having been tride successfully by the Agent. They can be transported on one wagon from one Furm to another, and after arriving at the place where the works is to be done, can be put up and set in ope-ration in 15 or 20 minutes. With 4 good heraes and 4 hands these machines will thrash of good wheat four hundred disakes per day. I now propose to sell the Power and Machine, with 05 feet of band and all other necessary apparatus, de-livered at Fayetterille, for \$150,000, or at my resi-dence for \$170,00. There is one Machine at my farm at this time for rate, and ready for inspection, should any ene wish to

sale, and ready for inspection, should any one wish to

examine. Jam authorised to sell these Machines on a credit of 12 months -- no performance no pay, ordinary care

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., MCELROY, Oakes Ferry, Davie County, N. C. April 25th, 1844 \*, Watchman, Salisbory, publish 2 months, and forward account to this office.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA. In Equity-

to expedite work and serve them than heretofore. Having been liberally patronized, since his com-mencement of business in Greensborough, and for which he teels truly thankful, he is determined on using every exertion for the future to deserve a con-tinuance of the same. J. R. GARLAND, Sign of the Large Watch. Greensborough, May, 1844. 6-3. With the with the stieles received, is a good aport-

J. & R. SLOAN Have received their Spring Pu

BOOKS, STATIONERY &C. which they will sell at prices that will compare favo-rably with any establishment in the old North State. Anthon's Classical Diction Bullion's Greek Grammar ary " Latin do

ery .	Latin Go
Webster's large do	" English do
Leverett's Lexicon	Andrews' Reader
Donnegan's do	
	" Lessons
Ainsworth's Dictionary	Andrews' and Stoddard's
Worcester's do	Grammar
Fisk's Classical Literature	Gumery's Surveying
Cooper's Virgil	Perkins' Arithmetic
Grove's Greek and Eng-	Generalize de
lish Dictionary	
	Davie's do
Graca Majora-prose	Mitchell's Geography and
Greek Testament	Atias
Felsom's Livy	Mitchell's Geographical
Anthon's Horace	Render
Historia Sacra	Johnston's & Moffatt's Phi-
Pierce's Algebra	losophy
" Geometry	Infant School Manual
" Curves, & c.	Elements of Mythology
Virgil, with English Notes	
A large assortment of	Post and Cap PAPER.
Quills, Wafers, &c. &c.	May 1, 1844.
the course of mentals serve of the	ALLY ALLETTA

GUILFORD ENTERPRISE. W<sup>E</sup> have forsale SILK POCKET HANDKER-CHIEFS manufactured by Jesse Shielly, Esgo of Jamestown. Call and examine the article; yeu will find them greatly superior to the imported goods. April 24, 1844. J. &. R. SLOAN.

STILLS! STILLS !! STILLS !!! TIN WARE-For sale at the Greensboro' Tin and Copper Shop. REPAIRS done at the short-est notice. Apply to Jed. H. Lindsay, Greensboro. SUPER brown, black and blue-black Alpacia black and blue-black striped Extra striped Chusans Extra figured do. Grace Darling Plaids For sale by J. & R. SLOAN. JOHN M. ROSE, Fayetteville, N. C. WILL give strict attention to the forwarding of all goods consigned to his care.

1:11

Washington "Spectator," which is the capital organ of the Calhoun Democracy, in noticing the overthrow of the mulatto government. The reydefeat 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 sys-Conservats have joined names, to support the system of plunder established by the protective poli-tom of plunder established by the protective poli-Courier says, under date of May 12, that ethe any hope for the south from either pariy. If the south intends to redress herself, and shield her people from the unconstitutional exactions of "th existing tariff-far more oppressive and illegal than these which drove their fathers into rebellion against Great Britain-she must look to herself, and to herself only. President-making has again thiled her, as in 1829. Party organization and associations have proved vain. Protection is in her own strength and energy :

" Trust not her fredom to the Franks-They have a king who leave and sell---native swords and native ranks. The only hope of courage dwells." In

MISSES, SWAIN & SHERWOOD:

I have learned that the nomination | of Mr. Lindsay for Senator to the next Assembly a declined. I think the vacancy should be filled The rest field of the state of around him as one man. May 25, 1814.

that the blacks have succeeded in the complete olutionists have established an independent government in the Spanish part of the island.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston tion upon the treaty, with the hope to pass it by patriotic resolutions : a joint resolution of the two Houses."

The Milton Chronicle makes the following sore hit upon 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 z = p! Nuff ced."

nonneed by a majority of the meeting, let us rally who lived near the line divising Norm and could be business but their own—a mete remnant of half Carolina, at the time when it was rim and marked by the State commissioners. She unexpect- witted men and women, who stuck to the anti-sla\* elly found herself on the North Carolina side, and "very organization when the intelligent portion left Some persons, we persons, we persons, we persons, we persons, we persons about the pessage full before Congress. It is solve that the pessage full before Congress. South Carolina was given up to be the mestacket is the solve against whole is the solve against whole is the solve the pessage full before Congress. South Carolina was given up to be the mestacket is the solve against whole is the solve the pessage full before Congress. expressed  $\ker$  high gratification thereat, because  $\parallel$  it on seeing its tendency. The whole is the scheme ly Server y

The meeting then adjourned.

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

ANTI-SLAVERY PROCEEDINGS. been in session in New York for several days, ad-

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

Therefore

vote under its convitution unithot violating his anu-slavery principles, and rendering himself an a-bettor of the slave holder in his sin.

II hy Texas should be annexed !—A memorial was presented to the U. S. Senate recently, done, in support of the American Union, rivers the slave power have convinced us that every act the slave power have convinced us that every act the slave power have convinced us that every act the slave power have convinced us that every act the slave power have convinced us that every act the slave power have convinced us that every act always the Baltimere American, by Mr. Mangun, from a Mr. Sweetwater, who states that he settled slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be

by to collect a little money for them every year.

So We are authorised to announce JAMES

 GUISS - A small be of RIFLE GENS for sale by Pee 10
 Guilfoil County, Nay, 1844.
 6.3.
 Root's Penmanship

 UNNS, - A small be of RIFLE GENS for sale by Pee 10
 HAVE 10 h rols of goal TAR which I will sell with MotONNEL
 FOR SALE stills Drag Stars, by D P Whife

GREENSBOROUGH DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE. TAILE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, would respectfully inform his friends of the Medical profession and the extrans generally, that he has on hand an extensive stock of fresh and genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE STUPFS, which will be conneed of at such prices as cannot fail to please. He W. J. McCONNEL an information and prices as cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from Physicians between sending North, as he is confident he can furnish them articles at such meres as will make it their interest to purchase from him.
 Orders promptly attended to, carefully pecked, and sent to any part of the State.

W. Doak as a candidate for re-election to the of-fice of Sheriff of Guilford.

Died,
In this county, the 15th inst. Dreve Cons. aged about 90 years. She had been for a long time a respectable ment ber of the Baptist church.

Died,
Cultor of the Baptist church.

Died,
Cultor of the Baptist church.

Died,
Cultor of the Baptist church.

August 6, 1-43.

Cultor of the Baptist church.

Died,
Cultor of County, Nay, 1-54.

Cult

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SUPPLY OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. April 22nd, 1811.

April again to the I HAVE made arrangement with a manufacture: to be emplied at all times with the best article of LINSPED OIL, which will be sold at \$5 cents per-gallon. W. J. McCONNEL. 1611

IANSIED Ord, when W. J. McCONNEL, gallon. W. J. McCONNEL, I HAVE on hand for sale Waldron's 50 unch CRA-DLING SCYTHES, MOWING do., BRIER do., German SCYTHES of different strategy and a new article of American Scythe SNIED. Cheaper than usual. W. J. McCONNEL.

Almanaes, for 1844. The Methodiat Almanac, for 1844. The Production do Forsalo by D. P. WITH

WILLIAN BOWITT'S TALE OF "LAVE OF THE MILL

in the neighborhood; are warned by the keeper of the value hostel to depart : but they set out in search of the Reflect-Knight, whom they find with his gristly followag wild boars in the forest : they go with hun instle to sup and drink wine : they two assault him roughold : the bloody result of that as sault. Time

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

soon at their heels, and perceiving some one moving better han, for he had not stud for a light, he stabled the person in the back with hisd agger, and then rush-ing cut for a torch, discovered on his return that it

was his own son. Shocked as even his millstone heart was at this sight.

was his even son. Shocked as even his millstone heart was at this sight, it only converted hum into a more desperate monster. It only converted hum into a more desperate monster. It only converted hum into a more desperate monster. It only converted hum into a more desperate monster. It only converted hum into a more desperate monster. It only converted hum into a more desperate monster. It only converted hum into a more desperate monster. It only converted hum into a more desperate monster. It only converted hum into a more desperate monster, and insued forth into the country hier a random of his malignant passions. Ho went unwashed, untrimited, He lay in his armour on the floor, with a log of wood for a pillow. He caroused with his followers enor-mously; and it became a favorite habit of his, instead of attacking travellers on the road, to flavn upon them, and made them drink, till he could fall on them, plan-der them, and commit them to his dungeons. The became so detected that repeated bodies of peo-ple came against him from the surrounding country, but with little success. His castle stood on the edge of an increasible precipice. On two sides, by the approximable. On the other two, it was strongly for-tified by diches and high walls, in which there was no doorway larger than would admit his horse; and which, on the approach of any hostile force, he had a which on the approach of any hostile force, he had hay ready for the purpose. The door of his castle was ha bolit up, and it was only accessible by a ladder which was drawn up into the inside. Fire was more hay neady for the fire to lay hold of. Moreover, in than once applied to hom him out; but the walls were so thick, and the window- annas being of stone, there was nothing for the fire to lay hold of. Moreover, in the higher stories of the tower, he kept upsuch asharp and well-directed discharge of bolts from powerful the cose-bows, that it was not possible long for any enemy to maine his ground. The secoudded ha

A journeyman printer lately set out on foot for the interior of Ohio a distance of five hundred miles the humble, as they may one day become your

-which we find in an Exchange paper-is told of an incorrigible wag who had stationed himself for a special purpers, amidst a group of females L. W. GILBERT, Propr

Hans Von Stein. THE ROMBER-KNIGHT OF RAVARIA. WILLIAN HOWITT'S TALL OF "LAYER OF THE STATE OF daughter-in-law of her own son-in-law, the moth-er-law of her own mother, who is herself the daughter-in-law of her own daughter, while the husband of the latter is the father-in-law of his own mother-in-law, and father-in-law of his own

> A Good One .- A very good widow lady, who was looked up to by the congregation to which she belonged as an example of piety, contrived to bring her conscience to terms for one little indulgence. She loved porter, and one day just as she was re-ceiving a half dozen bottles from the man who u-sually brought her the comforting beverage, she sually brought her the contorting bever delets of perceived (O horror!) two of the grave delets of the church approach her door. She ran the man out the back way, and put the bottles under the bed. The weather was hot, and while conversing

with her sage friends, pop went out one of the corks : "Dear me," exclaimed the good old lady, "they

goes that bed chord ; it snapped yesterday just the same way ; I must have a new rope provided." In a few moments pop went another, followed by the peculiar hiss of the escaping liquor. The rope would nt do again, but the good lady was not

"Dear me, says she, "that black cat of mine

Another here, says such that be the cart's Another bottle popped off, and the porter came stealing out from under the bed curtains, "O, dear me," said she, "I had forgot, it's the yeast ! Here, Prudence ! come take away these

bottles of yeast !

A Fable .- A humming-bird once met a but-

A Fable.—"A humming-bird once met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person, and the glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual irrendship.
"I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you once spurned me, and called me a drawling dot."
I laways entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you."
"Perhaps you do now." said the other : "but when you insulted me I was a caterpillar. So let me give you this piece of advice : never insult

superiors."

# TO THE PUBLIC.

Allebasi's Medicines, CONSISTING OF THE BLACK (or ALLE-fissi's) SALVE, ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS, ALLEBASI'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS, AND ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S

DROPS, AND ALLEBAST'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. THE citizens of Greensborough and vicinity are requested to read this advertisement carofully, and then prove ALLEBAST'S MEDECINES, and set if they will not effect the same great good here, as in other sections of the country where they have been introduced. Without troubling you with a long advertisement, a few certificates of cures only will be submitted, with a request that you will call on the A-gents for a Pamphiet, which will make you acquaint-ed with the nature and virtue of these medicines, to-gether with the vast number of complaints which these medicines are adapted to cure. THE SALVE cures, invariably, all Fever Sores, however malignant; Felons; Ulcers; Tumors; Cuts; Burns; Seadids inflamatory Rheumatism; Biles; Quin-ey; Chilblains; Ague in the face; Sore Threat; Swell-ings of every description; Dyspeps; Drops; Ague in the Breast; Pain in the Joints and Muscles, &c.-The Palls are sometimes used in these cases in con-tent the New process of the cures.

in the Breast; Pain in the Joints and abacter in con-The Pills are sometimes used in these cases in con-nection with the Salve-see Pamphlet for directions. THE PILLS are the best Cathertic and Attera-tions, The Pills are the best Cathertic and Attera-THE PILLS are the best Cathertic and Altera-tive Medicine known to the medical protession. They are certain to cure all complaints arising from disor-dered storaech, impure blood, &c., such as fevers of every type; Dyspepsy; Castiveness; general Debility; Acd Stomach, Sick Hendscher, Heartburn; Dizzincess in the head, Jaundice; Sudden Colde, &c. They thoroughly cleanse the storach and bowels, purify the blood, &c. They leave the blowels and ingestive or-gans in a healthy, active state. The Sulve and the Plaster are sometimes used with the Pills in these cases—see Pamphlet for particular directions, &c. THE TOOTH ACHE DROPS. These drops, used according to the directionaslways cure any case

THE TOOTH ACHE DROPS, These drops, used according to the directions always cure any case of ordinary tooth ache—they are portectly harmless; put into the car or tooth. See Pamphlet. THE POOR MAN'S PLASTER, is admitted to be far superior to any other in use, and it is rapidly taking precedence over all others, for Pain or Weak-ness in the Back, Süc, Chest, Bowels, Loins, Mus-cles, Feet, Chronie Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Coughe, Colds, Astima, Lung and Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, &c., &c.; and also for weakness of females, such as falling of the womb, &c., &c., Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1943. Sir: I hereby certify that Allebasi's Tooth Ache Drops cured my wife of a severe case of tooth ache, in the space of fire minutes, by putting it into the ear on the side of the face afflicted. WM. W. MORGAN.

03-The public are invited to examine the Pamph-

# Magical Pain Extractor.

Magical Pain Extractor. REDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRICES-OR An atticle that every family must consider indi-ponzible, when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all chastes, has now been reduced Fourfold in price, with a view that rich and poor, bugi and low, and in fact every human being may enjoy its consorts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, Burns and Scalds, ciercy external Sore, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes-sorum life, limb, or scar. No burn can be fatal if the start of the start of "Comel's Magical Pain Ex-tractor Salve," at Constock & Co., 21, Cortland Scents, and ten times as much for SI. Microson commission, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine for great. This is strong language, but you may depend to mankind that has been discovered in medicine for great. This is strong language, but you may depend to mankind that has been discovered in medicine for street. This is strong language, but you may depend to mankind that has been discovered in medicine for street, whore it can be found genuine in New York. """. """.""

CAUTION.—Be sure you'get CONNEL's, as our Plate with Dalley's name on it has been stolen, and counterfeit and worthless stuff may appear under that name. See that it is direct from Constock & Co.

This many the second se

Are the only Agents. A DEAD SHOT FOR WORMS IN THE HUMAN BODY Or, Drs. Peery & Hamlin's Vermifuge. Its proprietors have taken much pains to test the comparative merits of the principal Vermifuge pre-parations of the day, which, numerous as the fless of Egypt, have overspread the land, each claiming for itself the high name of specific ; and while we frankly acknowledge, that many of them are often successful, and do great good, were we not assured that this combines advantages possessed by no other Vermi-fuge, its introduction at this day would not have been attempted.

combines advantagree possessed by no other Vermis-fuge, its introduction at this day would not have been attempted. The exceedingly small quantity of melicine re-quired to test the existence of worms, or to remeve every one from the system; its operating in a few mours, unsided by any other purge, and generally without repeating the dose, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most bril-liant discoveries of the age. Ind we space here, scores of certificates might be adduced, to show its progressive and rapidly increas-ing reputation for the last three or four years in the South and West; but to promulgate its fame and es-tablish its character, we only ask for a trial. *Certificates.*—This is to certify that I have used Drs. Peery & Hamlin's Vermifuge in my family with the greatest success, one of my children having been more medicine, discharged a large number of the a-he more medicine, discharged a large number of the a-he more medicine, discharged a large number of the a-he more worm and many pieces of tape worm. Its ope-ration was in a few hours, when the child was en-tirely relieved. I therefore take pleasure in recom-mending it to the people. KAMP THOMAS. Wy the county, Dec. 0, 1843. I hereby certify about four months since I made of my children about the age of four years. The child was very low, so much so, that I thought her almost at the point of death. In a few hourse he passed one hundred and ninety worms, and in the course of the next day, was entirely restored to her former health. I have given it to others of the family with the same beneficial effects. The above vermiting is made use of altogether in this part of the country with the greatest success. ALEX, ST, CLAIR. For sale at the Drug Store, by D, P. WEIR. Greensborough, Jan. 5, 1843.

CONFECTIONARY.

CONFECTIONARY. THE subscribber keeps on hand, one door west of the courthouse, between Garretts' and McCon-nell's stores, a variety of well selected articles in his line. Among others the following : Candies, of every description Pound Cakes, Sponge Cakes and Tea Cakes Nuts, of various kinds Apples and Chesnuts, French Pickles Shaving or Toilet Sonp Cologne Water, Fine Macassar Oil Cigars—best quality, always on hand. Pease's hoarhound Candy, celebrated for curing colds.

Color. Toys of every description. The subscriber is furnished, by a regular arrange-ent, from a House in Petersburg with every thing is may require for the public accommodation. Jan. 1844. H. HENDERSON.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving directly from New York, Phil-adelphia and Balimore, my stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of every article usually kept in rotail stores in this country. If you want goods cheap call and see before you buy. Also, the Life of Henry Clay, and the Clay Min-strel, which every whig should have-only 25 cents, call and get one. W.J. McCONNEL.

W. J. McCONNEL. call and get one. April 12th, 1844.

# NOTIOE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the travelling Public that he is now prepared to entertain tra-vellers. His TABLE and STABLES shall be sup-plied with the best the country affords, at the well known stand, by the name of Rich Fork, on the road, eight miles from Lexington, 27 from Greensboro', and 16 from Salem. His house will undergo a repair in eight miles from Lexington will undergo a repair in 16 from Salem. His house will undergo a repair in the course of the Summer, when he will be prepared to receive boarders for any length of time. EL1 HARRIS.

### PARLOR STOVES.

Do you wish to pirchase a Stove for your Parlor or Dining Room-call on the Subscribers and ham, of Va. Every Stove warranted. Also, COFFEE ROASTERS by using which, a sa-ving of 20 per cent, in the article of Coffee is claimed for them. January 25th, 1844. January 25th, 1844.



PUBLIC BLESSING .- These Pitts have long A PUBLIC BLESSING.—These Public have one been known and appreciated, for their extraordi-nary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kindof dis-case to which the human frame is liable.

Smith's

to persons suffering under nearly every kinded das-case to which the human fröme is liable. They are particularly recommended to all those per-sons who are afflicted with any kind of a *chronic or lingering complaint*, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy effect upon the system in correcting the stommen and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle and thereby purifying the blood. They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thou-sands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills, never afterward feel willing to do without them, and call again and again for more; which is sufficient proof of their good qualities. IIEADACHE-SICK OR NERVOUS.-Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with

The ADACHT STOK OK ARKVOUS, There where the suffering with this dis tressing complaint, will find Spencer's Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills taken soon as the headache is felt coming on, will cure it in one half hour output.

as the headened is ten coming on, will cure it in one half hour entirely. As a remedy in summer and bowel complaints they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for these complaints. In Dyspessia and Liver Complaint, they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

1157 TELLIS GLIGT OF STEW TOLETS, At No. 270 Frank Street 2nd door above Fulton Street. "Tille undersigned having recently commenced the Crockery Jobbing business, has now opened a complete stock of CHINA. GLASS, and EARTI-

after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years. In Habitual Costiveness, they are decidedly supe-rior to any Vegetable Till ever brought before the public; and one 25 cent box will establish their sur-prising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of donbt in the estimation of every individual. They are involuable in nervous and hypocendriacal affections, less of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose.—They may be taken by persons of any age; and the feeble the infirm, the nervous suf delicate are arrengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health? Upwards of three hundred and sheenly thousand baces of these inestimable Pills have been sold within the last twelve months in three States alone and more than three times the same quantity in other States. As an anti-billious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more esti-factory than a thousand certificates. Price 25 cents per box with full directions.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a large assortment of coach, barouche, sulky, bugy and carrall HARNESS. Also a fine assortment of fentlemen and Ladies' SADLES, both quilted and plain. A variety of wagon and widing BRIDLES, Maritingales, Valices, horsemen's Cape, dr. All of which will be disposed of on as good if not better terms than can be done elsewhete. Call and ase for voorselves. box with full directions. per

# COUGH LOZENGES

All kinds of REPAIRING, on both Saddles and Ilarness, shall be well done, on better terms than DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are no

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are now ra-relief of Coghs, Colda, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tihtness of the Chest, Bronchitis, and sim-ilar Pulmonary affections. Hundreds of persons could now be pointed ont, who have been troubled with an old lingering Cough from five to twenty years, and who have been entirely cur-ed by using two or three boxes of these Lozenges.-In fact the proprietors have never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Sudden Colds and Coughs are cured by them in a few hours.

where they did not give perfect antifaction. Sudden Colds and Coughs are cured by them in a few houre. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last few months, rectoring to health persons in almost every stage of Pulmonary affection, and those laboring under the most distressing Colds and Coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but render it es-sy promote expectoration, relieve congestion, allay the tickling or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combina-tion of the most valuable expectorant, or Cough Me-dicines, and are undoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who, it is justly thought, have been saved ifrom an untimely grave, and restored to per-fect health, by using them. Tenth itself has already deprived of life its hun-dreds and its thousands, whom this valuable medicine might have saved if it had only been taken in time. How important it is, then, that every individual should attend to the curing of a Cough, which has such a powerful tendency to undermine the constitution be-tore the least danger is suspected. A delay of a few days often proves fatal. No medecine will be found more effications than those Lozenges; they are as pleasant to the taste as sugar candy. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. ALSO-DER. HULLYS

With Marble or Mahogany Tops; SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES OF ALL KINDS an assortment of BOILTEA. OS, of every price and quality; Splendid Mahogany Chairs, fine spring seats, and Rocking Chairs of the same material; er box, with direction ALSO-DR. HULL'S

# WORM LOZENGES

Are the surest and safest Worm Destroying Medicine ever discovered. It is estimated that in the United States, 100,000 CHILDREN DIE ANNUALLY from the effect of Worms alone. This yest wall ly from the effect of Worms alone. This vast mortality can be almost entirely prevented by the use of Hull's cel-ebrated Lozenges.

ebrated Lozenges. Grown persons are very often afflicted with Worms, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit when one or two doses of the Lozengee would speedily cure them. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take

# BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

large assortment of School Book Stationary, &c. entific Class Book

Eng. Grammar Scientific Class Book Latin do Worcester's Geography Greek do Malte Brun's do & Atlas s Sallust Mitchell's Geor. Render Mitchell's Geor. Render Worcester's Dictionary D'Aubigues Reformation Chalmers on the Romans Macauley's Miscellanies American Almanac, 1844 Annuals for 1844 Winter Green Opal, by N P Willis Gifl(extra.) Rose of Sharon n Friendship's Offoring, &c. Foolseng & post paper do Latin Reader Cæsar Virgil with Eng. notes Anthon's Herace Gould's Ovid Folson's Livi Folton's Homer Casch Testamont Greek Testament Ainsworth's Dictionary Grove's Greek Lexico Donnegan's " do Leveritt's Latin do Foolscap & post p Gilt edged & Note Steel pens, assorted In kstands, Waters, Davies' Arithmetic Greenleaf's do Crayons, Sealing wax Motto seals, &c. &c. &c. Pearce's Algebra Also, an assortment of books handsomely bound, suitable for Christmas or New Year's presents. D P WEIR. metry

Trigonometry Geometry Curves, & c. . Gummere's Surveying

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

EVERY person using weights or measures or steel-kceper and have them tried, and if a trader or dealer by profession, or a miller, must have them re-examin-

by profession, or a miller, must have them re-examin-ed every two years. Every person using (that is buying or selling by) weights or measures or steelyards and neglecting to have them examined as required by law, forletts \$50. Every person for buying, celling or bartering by weights or measures or steelyards not tried and realed according to law, and for selling and delivering any kind of grain, salt or other articles, in measures or weights not the standard established, forteits \$40-to the use of the person suing, to be recovered before any jurisdiction having conizance. R. M. SLOAN, January, 1844. Standard Keeper.

NEW CROCKERY STORE.

complete stock of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTH-ENWARE, newly imported, and comprising the newest shapes and patterns, which will be sold cheap for Cash or approved Credit. Merchants visiting the city are respectfully invited to call and examine the environments will be offered

assortment, when such inducements will be effered as will make it their interest to become purchasers. HENRY STEVENSON, 3-3m 270 Basel St.

Saddile & Blarness Shop

Country produce taken in exchange for work. Shop on North Street, three doors from Lindsay orner. F. M. WALKER.

DERRE

----CABINET FURNITURE.

f every description and price, from the cheapes Welnut and Birch to the finest Mahogany and Marble finish, kept constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite Gott's Hotel on West-street.

Among other articles of furniture may be had

MARBLE TOP CENTRE AND PIER TABLES; Ladies' Splendid Dressing Bureaus, & Work Tables,

SOFAS, WARDROBES, TABLES, STANDS, &c. All offered st reduced prices, for each or country

aduce. All work made and sold by the subscriber warrant in every respect. PETER THURSTON.

1-tf.

in every respect. PE Greensboro', April, 1844.

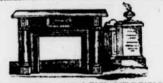
8-tf

April 1st, 1843

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1-tf. ELI HAR Rich Fork, Davidson, co., March 23, 1844.



### MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

TillE subscriber will furnish to order Monuments, Tombs, or Head Stones, executed in American or Italian Marble at the shortest notice, in superior

them as readily as they would a common peppermint

Lozenge. Thousands and tens of thousands pine away and die Thousands and tens of thousands pine away and die Thousands and tens of the student of the average and the of Worms, without suspecting the real discuss. The following are a few of the symptoms : headache, pale lips, flushed checks, disturbed dreams, feverishness, thirst, bud taste in the mouth, offensive breath, itch-ing of the nostrils, pain of the stomach, nausca, un-natural appetite, swelled stomach or limbs, sense of another stores in the stomach for

natural hypetite, swelled stomach or limbs, sense of something rising in the stomach, &c. To parents, we say, do not be without these Lo-zenges at any time-attend to these suggestions, as you value the lives of your children. Price, 25 cents per box, with full directions. TOOOTHACHE! TOOTHACHE !!--Who would be trunbled with this tormenting pain, when it can be cured without Extracting the Teeth! Dr. Lacount's Verelable Toothache Elixir, A certain and immediate cure.-Dr. Lacount hav-

BONNETS. BONNETS. WE have received a supply of fashionable spring My styles on Bonriets, Ribbons, Flowers and other Millinery articles, which we offer to dealers at the lowest northern prices for cash or Town acceptances. Those giving us a call will find a good assortment to select from throughout the senson, as we shall keep our assortment complete by weekly additions. Our Bonnets are mostly of our manufacture, and will bear a comparison with any other manufacture, in the Uni-ted States for style, in shape or finish, and will be of-fered to dealers by the case or dozen at prices which cannot fail to suit. Our stock comprises every variety of Florence, Pancy, Straw Braid and Willow Bonnets. Band Boxes, dreas Whalebone, Bonnet Wire, Edg-ings, &c., always on hend. The retail traile will find a well selected arsort-ment of fashionable Goods in our Millinery Room. CARPENTER, ANDERSON & Co., 1-9 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.

DR. DELAMATER'S NERVE AND BONE RHEUMATIC Linament and Indian Specific, A warranted CURE for RHEUMATISM or no pay, Also, Dr. Libby's Vegetable BITTERS AND PILLS, For the Cure of Yellow and Billious Fovers, Fever and Ague, Dispensia, Croup, Liver Com-plaint, Sick Head-Ache, &c. &c.

