

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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MEMORY OF JUDGE GASTON.

MEETING OF THE BAR OF THE SUPREME COURT.

At a Meeting of the Members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, held at the Court Room in the Capitol, on Wednesday the 25th January 1844.

On motion of Mr. Henry, the Hon. William A. Graham was called to the Chair, and Charles Manly, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced that the meeting was called in consequence of the sudden death, on the evening of yesterday of the Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, one of the Judges of the Court, and to take such action as this melancholy event rendered proper. And thereupon, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Strange, Mr. Badger, Mr. Henry, Mr. Manly, Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Mordecai were appointed a Committee to consider and report to the meeting, the action proper to be taken thereon. Mr. Badger subsequently reported from the Committee, the following Preamble and Resolutions, and recommended their adoption:—

This meeting of the Members of the Bar of the Supreme Court have learned with profound grief the melancholy and totally unexpected bereavement which the Court and the Country, have sustained in the death of the Hon. WILLIAM GASTON. Struck down suddenly by the hand of God in the midst of his judicial labors—dying, as he had lived in the enlightened and devoted service of his Country—engaged by learning and adorned by eloquence, with their choicest gifts—ennobled by that pure integrity and that firm and undeviating pursuit of right, which only an ardent and animating religious faith can bestow and adequately sustain; and endeared to the hearts of all that knew him, by those virtues which diffuse over the social circle all that is cheerful, refined and benevolent. He has left behind him a rare and happy memory, dear alike to his brethren, his friends and his Country.

While we are conscious of our inability adequately to express our feelings on this mournful occasion, it is yet in some degree consolatory to offer to the memory of our beloved and venerated friend the usual tribute of affection and respect. Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the death of the Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, late a Judge of the Supreme Court, the Bench, the Bar, and the whole people of North Carolina have sustained a loss which can neither be supplied nor forgotten.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting will wear, and that they recommend to their professional brethren throughout the State, to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the surviving Judges be respectfully requested to attend, and that the members of the Bar will attend, the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Chief Justice be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these Proceedings to the family of the deceased, and to express to them, the sincere condolence of the Members of the Meeting, in the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, that the Attorney General be requested to present these proceedings to the Supreme Court at their next Meeting, and request that they be entered upon the Minutes of the Court.

And the said Preamble and Resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted, and the Meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Ch'n.

CHARLES MANLY, Secretary.

THURSDAY, 12 o'clock.

On the opening of the Court, the Attorney General rose and said:

Sir: The request of my brethren in attendance at this term, makes it my duty to inform your Honors of their proceedings, on hearing, to them, the officiating intelligence of the death of the Hon. Wm. Gaston, your associate on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and to ask that the same may be placed on the minutes of the Court.

Judge Gaston, at the meeting of the Court had every appearance of health; giving to the community a confident expectation that his services would be prolonged, yet for many years: Our hopes are at an end! It hath pleased a merciful Providence to cut short his existence. On Tuesday, Judge Gaston came into Court—in health—at through a case requiring close and constant application. His notes demonstrate his attention. At the usual hour the Court adjourned. At 8 o'clock his death was announced; the members of the bar, and the officers of the Court, except a few, not having heard of his illness.

I cannot speak of Judge Gaston as he deserves to be spoken of. His eulogy is on the lips of the whole country. The force of his example will perpetuate his praise.

The ways of Heaven, how inexorable are they, to teach us our nothingness, as well as to warn us from life! Our most useful citizens our nearest relations and our dearest friends, are snatched away, compelling us to rely only on Him, who persuadeth and sustains all things.

You know (addressing himself to the Chief Justice) the manner of his death. Sorrow often produces its consolation. I was present when Judge Gaston died. That he lived constantly mindful of the grave, I have no doubt. The evening before he departed this life, in conversation with a friend, he mentioned that death had to him, no terrors—that the years he had numbered, were but so many steps in the completion of the journey assigned him by his Master, and that he rejoiced that his armour

would soon be put off. Up to the moment of his dissolution, his mind was cheerful—entertaining, and instructing his friends on moral subjects. His last sentence impressed upon them the absolute necessity, to enable us to be either useful here, or happy hereafter, of an abiding belief in a Being, present every where, knowing the intent, and understanding the imagination of the heart—who is Almighty, bringing man into judgment after death regarding him for his deeds. Before his voice had died upon the ear—"he was not!" "He had gone to his rest!"

Chief Justice Rufin, on behalf of the Court responded, with very great emotion:

The Court unites with the Bar, in lamenting the calamity which has fallen on us; and is ready to concur in whatever may honor the memory of our deceased Brother, or express a sympathy with his bereaved family.

The loss indeed, is that of the whole Country; and it will doubtless be deeply felt and deeply deplored, by the whole Country. But to us, who have been connected with him here, it is peculiarly severe.

Having been closely associated in private intercourse, and in the discharge of a common public duty, for the last ten years, we have had the best means of knowing and appreciating his personal virtues, his abilities, his attainments, and judicial services.

We know, that he was indeed, a good man and a great Judge.

His assistance in the discharge of our official duties, is cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged by us, who have survived him. In our opinion his worth, as a minister of justice, and expounder of the laws, was inestimable; and we feel that as a personal friend, his loss cannot be supplied.

The Court directs the proceedings of the Bar to be entered on the minutes, and will, in the other respects, comply with the requests expressed in them. The Court then adjourned.

PARTY EMBLEMS.

Some Democratic paper, discoursing lately about party emblems, gives to the Whigs the COON, and takes for the locofoco party in general, the Cock. This is not altogether right, and as we are in favor of "fair play," we insist on an equitable division of the emblems. The Coon is, most unquestionably Whig property, and though he does stroll off nights, occasionally—what of that? he loves the "stars," and affects the "stripes" upon his tail. A true Republican he is found, we believe, only on the North American Continent. He is a grinning fellow into the bargain; and whips a puppy at each paw easily! And honestly though his coat be, 'tis worth money in the market. Give us the Coon by all means! But the Lindenwald folks must let go the Cock—he's none of theirs—he's the exclusive property of their State Rights allies. The Cock is vain of his military clothes; flaps his wings like a gaudy dancing braggart; crows defiance to the world; and often runs at the pinch! Who shall say then that the Nullying Branch are not entitled to quarter him upon their coat? As for the Van Burenites, they must content themselves with the Weasel long ago presented to them by Mr. Calhoun. Let them take the Weasel—he's a stinking little fellow, fond of creeping through cracks, and none, therefore, may dispute their title to him. He's the very animal too, that they want at this particular juncture—he's so good at throttling Cocks, that we are certain they'll find him useful.—East Alabamian.

About the way they built the Pyramids.—Herodotus has recorded as a marvel, that they were constructed from the top downwards. The late discoveries of Dr. Lepsius prove this really to have been so. First, the workmen excavated the rock, which was to contain the sepulchral chamber, and then raised over it as it were, a series of steps the lines of which formed a Pyramid. This being done, the tomb was ready against the death of the monarch, and a casing was only required to complete it. If the king was long lived, they continued to increase it by laying layers above, using the steps for scaffolding and machinery, and to preserve the Pyramidal form in all stages of the work. Thus they grew to an enormous size, the building all ways progressing from the top downwards. For once Herodotus was right! It is remarkable that Cheops lived 63 years, and his Pyramid is the largest. The rule will hold good with all the Pyramids of Memphis, and this said Mr. Gliddon, "is one of the means by which the modern hierologists are long will be able to define the Chronological duration of the reigns of the Memphite Pharaohs!" The size of the tomb has been found a sure indication of the length of each Pharaoh's reign; those who reigned longest having the largest and best finished tombs—those whose rule was short, having left smaller and less finished mansions.

Why there is no frost in a cloudy night?—The remark is frequently made that "there will be no frost to night for it is too cloudy." A correspondent thus explains the phenomenon so familiar to all, but the why and wherefore of which few have taken the trouble to ascertain:

All bodies emit heat in proportion as they contain it: two bodies of equal temperature placed beside each other will mutually give and receive equal quantities of heat, therefore one will not gain of the other. But a piece of ice placed in a warm room will receive much more heat from the surrounding objects than it imparts—it will therefore gain in temperature and melt. The Earth during the day receives much more heat from the Sun, than it imparts to the surrounding space in the same time.—But during a clear night, the surface of the Earth is constantly parting with its heat and receiving none; the consequence is, that it becomes so cold that the humidity contained in the surrounding air becomes condensed and attaches itself to the object in the form of dew, in the same manner that a tumbler or pitcher containing cold water, "sweats," as it is called, in a hot day—the surface is cooled by the water, and this surface condenses the humidity of the contiguous air. If the surface of the earth, after the formation of dew loses heat to bring it to

freezing point, the dew becomes frozen and we have frost. But if it be cloudy, then the heat, radiating from the earth, will be received by the clouds, and by them the greater portion of it be returned to the Earth, thus the surface of the Earth, very nearly retains its temperature, which not only prevents a frost, but almost always prevents even the formation of dew.—Buffalo Com.

THE REGULATION.

Husband's Book.

(Continued from last week.)

An Impartial Relation of the First Rise and Cause of the Present Difficulties in Public Affairs in the Province of North Carolina, &c.

No. VII.

"At a General Meeting of the Regulators, Associates and others, Inhabitants of the County of Orange, Held at George Sally's, on the 21st of May, 1768.

"It was unanimously agreed to continue our Petition agreed on last Meeting to the Governor, Council and Assembly, for Redressing very grievous, cruel, iniquitous and oppressive Practices of our Officers, which we generally conceive we have laboured under this Many Years, contrary to Law.

And in Pursuance of a verbal Message from the Governor, sent to us Express by his Secretary, delivered to us on the 3d of this Instant, we agree to Renew our said Petition. And as sundry Forms have been read here this Day, and signed by sundry Neighbourhoods, we appoint W— M—, W— C—, H— C—, J— L—, J— M—, J— H—, R— H—, and G— H—, to form one out of the whole, referring to the several Complaints for Information of Grievances.

"And being conscious of our Loyalty to King GEORGE the Third, on the present Throne, and our firm Attachment to the Present Establishment and Form of Government, which we sincerely believe all our Grievances are quite opposite and contrary to, by downright roguish Practices of Men who have crept into Posts of Office, and have practised upon our Ignorance and new settled Situation.

"We therefore order the above Committee to Implore the Governor's Pardon and Forgiveness, in the most Submissive Manner, for any Errors that we may have committed, that is or may be construed to derogate from the Honour of his Majesty's Crown and Dignity, or tending to obstruct the Peace and good Order of Government.

"And for the Governor's better Information, we order the Committee to prepare Copies of all our Proceedings which was agreed on by our Body even from the first Beginning;—to go with our said Petition,—and a suitable Number of the said Committee to wait on the Governor with them as soon as possible.

"And as we have received a Letter from Anson County, Informing us of an Association there on the same Account, and Requesting our Information of the Manner of our Proceeding, we Order a Copy of this to be sent to them immediately, to prevent Speedily their Running into any Error,—we believing their Scruples to be well grounded and their Intention Honest.

In June they waited on the Governor with the Copies of all the foregoing Papers, and other attested Complaints, and brought us back the following Answer, viz:

Gentlemen: I received by the hands of Messrs. Hunter and Howell a Petition, and other Papers, subscribed by several of the Inhabitants on the South Side of Haw-River, in the County of Orange, under the borrowed Title of Regulators, assuming to themselves Power and Authorities (unknown to the Constitution) of calling Public Officers to a Settlement, together with a Narrative of their Conduct, and Detail of the Grievances and Complaints against the Clerk of the County Register, and other Public Officers, whose Exactions and Oppressions they pretended had been the Cause of the late Insurrections which have Disturbed the peace of that Part of the County.

These Papers, I have agreeable to your Desire, communicated to the Members of his Majesty's Council, who having taken the same into their deliberate Consideration, Unanimously concur with in Opinion, That the Grievances complained of me by no Means warrant the Extraordinary Steps you have taken, in Assembling yourselves together in Arms, to the Obstruction of the Course of Justice, to the Infringement of Public Officers, and to the Injury of Private Property; Measures, as they manifestly tend to the Subversion of the Constitution of this Government, would inevitably, if carried but a little farther, have been denominated, and must have been treated, as High Treason; and consequently have involved the Abettors, most of whom I am satisfied were actuated by Honest Motives, though incautiously drawn in to concur in Acts that might have terminated in the Ruin and Destruction of their Families, while by illegal Means they are intent on exempting themselves from Evils, within the Remedy of the Laws of their Country.

These Calumnies, I trust, are now removed by the timely Proclamation I sent up to you by my Secretary, and your own prudent Determination to Petition me in Council for the Redress of the Grievances complained of.—The Discreet and Steady Behaviour of Colonel Fanning, and the Officers and Men under his Command, met not only with the Entire Approbation of myself and his Majesty's Council, but will ever be acknowledged with Gratitude by every Wellwisher to this Province.

I take this Opportunity to acquaint all those whose Understandings have been run away with, and whose Passions have been led in Captivity by some evil designing Men, who, actuated by Cowardice and a Sense of that Public Justice which is due to their Crimes, have obscured themselves from Public View. That in Consideration of a Determination to abide by my Decision in Council, it is my Direction, by the unanimous Advice of that Board, that you do, from henceforward, Desist from any further Meetings, either by Verbal Appointment or Advertisement. That all Titles of

Regulators or Associates Cease among you. That the Sheriff and other Officers of the Government are Permitted, without Molestation, to Execute the Duties of their respective Offices. And that all Breaches of the Peace against his Majesty's Government may be Determined and Examined in a due Course of Law.

It is by your strict and punctual Adherence to these Directions, that any further Clemency, on My Part, may be looked for.

This was the Extent of what I authorized Mr Edwards to declare on my Behalf. And now, that I have signified to you the Sense his Majesty's Council Entertain of the Nature of your Proceedings, and the Requisition I Point out, by their Advice, for your future Conduct.

I am to assure you, willing as I am to Listen to the Voice of Distress, the just Complaints of his Majesty's Subjects, and the Hardships they may groan under, that I shall give his Majesty's Attorney General Orders to prosecute every Officer who has been guilty of Extortion or illegal Practices in his Office, upon any Application or Information lodged with him by the Parties injured, or any others who shall be authorised to Prosecute on their Behalf. As also set up a Proclamation on my Arrival at Hillsborough, forbidding all such dishonourable and illegal Proceedings.

You may further depend upon it, I shall, at all times, endeavour to redress every other Grievance in my Power, that his Majesty's Subjects may labour under.

As you want to be satisfied what is the Amount of the Tax for the Publick Service for 1767, I am to inform you, it is Seven Shillings a Taxable, besides the County and Parish Taxes, the Particulars of which I will give to Mr. Hunter.

I have only to add, I shall be up at Hillsborough the Beginning of next Month. In the mean Time I rest in full Confidence I shall again be made happy by seeing Industry prevailing over Factions, and Peace and Harmony triumphing over Jealousies and Murmuring, in a Soil and Climate the most fertile in the World, and among a People, who, by a well directed Industry, may draw down Blessings, and Prosperity to their Families, and greatly contribute to the Honour of his Majesty's Government, and the Happiness of my Administration.

WILLIAM TRYON.

At the Council-Chamber, Brunswick, the 21st of June, 1768.

Now to give some clear Ideas in what Light we received this Answer, and in what condition we felt ourselves to be in, it is necessary to inform you the Bottom of our Jealousies, and the Method we intended to Prosecute for Redress.

Our Jealousies were not only against the Officers of our own County, which our Papers are confined to, but in our Converse and Enquiry, by the best Calculations we could make, and by several Hints and Reports, we had Reason to believe we had already paid Twenty or Thirty Thousand Pounds over what would sink the Emission of our Paper Currency. And by Accounts we had still about Sixty Thousand Pounds; so that either our Assembly had been deficient in Burning it, or the Treasurers in Accounting; or else our Sheriffs in Paying the Treasurers: Otherwise some Counties must be vastly in Arrears.

As for our own County, we knew it had Paid to the full. We were of Opinion there was not one Hundred Insolvents a Year in our County out of from three to four Thousand. But to Question the Assembly or Treasurers, our Officers took care to elude us for, and hinted, that it would be even criminal to Suppose such a Thing, for they were men of such Credit, and such a Body, as, were they Guilty, more than one must be Combined; and such a Thing could not be supposed. Well, we could not help thinking: So we intended, that if our own Representatives would help us, and we could get a Settlement of our own Officers, and if the Deficiency did not lay there, to proceed and lay the same before the Assembly, and have the Treasurers Accounts Examined. And if our Assembly men refused to join with us, then to Petition for new Elections, &c.

Now, by the Time we got this Answer, we found by the Journals, of the House, that the Publick accounts were really unsettled, by a motion from the Governor to them on that Head; and now we were yet more alarmed, for as we Understood the Motion, he hinted, though in a delicate soft Manner, to have that Authority vested in the Governor.

Well, the more that we discovered Things out of order, we were sensible the stronger we should be opposed; and we not only found by this Answer that the Governor inclined to the other Side, multiplying all our Faults to the highest Pitch he was capable of, and with as great an Extremity Painting the other Side;—and without meeting together, which he strictly forbid, and confining together, we could make no Hand either in Carrying Elections, or Representing our Grievances. Our Hands were fast tied from any Relief but the Law, and in that Way had also excused himself from Protecting or Helping us, any farther than to Order the Attorney to set up a Proclamation.

Well, under this Difficulty we stood still, and soon saw the Proclamation had no Effect at all, for the Register, or his Clerk, raised in their Fees Four pence or Eight pence; upon which all Hopes of the Law vanished, and every Channel and Passage of Redress was stopped and shut up. However, after some time, as we thought, the Governor would expect some Return to this Letter, and this we could not Effect without breaking his Orders, so we appointed a Meeting to agree upon an Answer; and at the Meeting, received the following Letter from the Governor, viz:

Gentlemen: In strict Conformity to the Promise I made you in my Letter, dated from the Council-Chamber, at Brunswick, I issued a Proclamation on my Arrival at Hillsborough, a Copy of which I have transmitted to you.

I also gave Mr. Attorney General Orders to Prosecute at Law all Publick Officers in your County for Abuses in their Offices, on Application made to him by or in behalf of the Parties injured.

It is now therefore my Advice and Consent,

that Mr. Tryon Harris wait on you to Proceed in the Collection of the Publick County and Parochial Taxes of Orange County for the Year 1767.

"I have the fullest Confidence that you will, agreeable to the Direction of the above mentioned Letter to you, and in Justice to the Principles of your Engagement to abide my Decision in Council, make it a Matter of Honour and Conscience among yourselves, that Mr. Harris and his Deputies shall not meet with any Interruption in so essential and an immediately necessary a Discharge of his Duty, in obedience to the Laws of this Country.

WILLIAM TRYON.

Hillsborough, August 1st, 1768.

Harris asked for his Levy, and we told him, we had agreed to lay the Case before the Assembly and the Whole of the Council before we chose to Pay; and Nobody offered him the least Insult.

We agreed upon an answer to the Governor's first Letter, and ordered two Men to deliver it to him, which they did the 8th of August; but we have lost the Copy. However, the Purport of it may be seen by the Governor's Answer.

But, on Harris's Return, the Governor's Officers were out raising the Militia round the Town, and the Militia kept sending Messengers to us, one after another by Night and by Day, what Orders they had received, which was to meet such a Day, which was in a few Days, and to bring three Days Provision and nine Charges of Ammunition. These Alarms run Night and Day, and caused Multitudes of the People to gather together, who chose out eight Men, and sent them to the Governor.—The men returned with the following Answer, viz:

"In the first Place, the Governor Declares, that he never had an Intention to bring down Indians, nor of Raising the Militia, in Order to break in upon any Settlement, as has been falsely Represented; and that he again repeats his firm Resolution to do justice to the People in every Thing wherein they have been injured, as far as is in his Power.

"In the next Place, Colonel Fanning agrees that the Dispute between him and the People shall be Settled at the next Supreme Court; that if the Chief Justice and his Associates give Judgment against him on the Trial of Mr. John Lowes; or any other Deed, he is willing and shall refund the full Sum, over his lawful Fees, which he has taken, to every Man who shall apply to him, bringing his Deed along with him; and that they shall pay no cost.

"In the next Place, Mr. Nash agrees to the same Thing, with Respect to his Clerk's Fees, as he has already wrote to the Regulators.

"In the last Place, the Accounts of the Sheriffs, with the Vestry and the Court, for the Parish and County Tax, have been Examined, and approved; and when a Settlement is made for the insolvents, the full State, in the same Manner, shall be Pasted up in the Court House.

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

At the same Time he appointed the Regulators to meet on the 17th Day of August, at George Sally's, when the Sheriffs were to attend with their Settlement, and give Satisfaction to the Publick on the said 17th of August.

We met, but none of the past Sheriffs came.—John Lea, the new Sheriff came, and brought a Letter from the Governor, viz:

August 18th, 1768.

Gentlemen: "I had every reasonable Hope that my Letter to you from the Council-Chamber, the 21st of June, would have given you not only the most Cordial Satisfaction; but have Prompted you with the most ardent Zeal to have immediately subscribed to every Direction contained therein, conformable to the declared Resolution in your Address to me.

"It is with a sincere Regret I at this Time reflect on the Disobedient and Ungrateful Return you have made me, both by your Disregard to every Part of Direction in the above mentioned Letter, and your refusal to pay your Publick Levies to Mr. Harris, late Sheriff, who demanded them of you on the 2nd of this Month, at a General Meeting, in Virtue of his legal Powers, and in Compliance with the Letter I sent you by him, urging the immediate Payment thereof.

"The Candor with which I treated the rash and precipitate Steps of your past Conduct, and the just Means and effectual Measures I pointed out for Removing the Causes of complaint, would have given ample Satisfaction to every Man who Pledged me with an Intention to be satisfied with justice.

"By your Letter delivered me the 5th Instant, by Messrs. Low and Hunter, I have the Mortification to find every Lenient Measure of mine has been Perverted, and the friendly Aid I offered to correct the Abuses in Publick officers, which it was my Duty to Tender, considered by you as insufficient.

"The Force of the Proclamation was to Caution Publick Officers against, and prevent as much as possible Extortion. It is the Province of the Courts of Law to judge and Punish the Extortioner. The Dissatisfaction also you express, that your Address and papers were not laid before the whole Council is equally groundless, with your Declarations of the Insufficiency of the Proclamation.

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

"The Resolutions you have taken to Petition the Legislative Body is extremely agreeable to me; my Services on that Occasion shall not be wanting to redress any real Grievance."

"It is necessary I should now inform you, in Humanity to your misguided Passion, and in Jus-

"This far relates to our Letter, which Copy we have lost; but the Purport, as I hinted before, may be gathered from the Answer, and what I will now observe; That is, we did not complain that there was not a sufficient Number to do Business, but that our thanks would have been more, had he called the whole Council; and we not only thought so, but likewise both thought and expected he would have called the Assembly on the Occasion. Which we now recommended, in order to strengthen him to help us.

* Judge Rufin was at the bedside of the deceased when he died.

tice to the Integrity of my Intentions, that you are Pursuing Measures highly Criminal and Illegal;—and it is a Circumstance of real Affliction to me, since I consider you as acting upon Principles no less Void of Faith and Honour than inconsistent with every Moral and Religious Duty.

"You have given Occasion to every Man of Property and Probity, by the open unreserved Menaces you have thrown out against the Lives and Properties of many of the Inhabitants of this County, to look on your Designs as bent rather upon destroying the Peace of this Government, and the Security of its Inhabitants, than a Wish or Intention to wait for any Legal Process against those you imagine have Abused their Public Trusts.

"Upon these alarming Prospects, I esteem it my Duty to provide for the Safety of the Government, and to take Care that the Publick Receive no Damage; to prevent therefore as much as possible the heavy Expenses that must accrue to the Province by Providing against the Insults that are intended to be offered to his Majesty's Superior Court of Justice, I am Premptorily to require on your Part, that at least twelve of your Principals, and those of the first Property, wait upon me at Salisbury, on Thursday the 25th of this Month, and there in my Presence Execute a Bond in the Sum of One Thousand Pounds, as a Security that no Rescue shall be made of William Butler and Herman Husband at the Superior Court at Hillsborough, they being under Recognizance then to appear and take their Trials.

WILLIAM TRYON."

We Sent him the following Answer, viz.

August 19th, 1768.

May it Please your Excellency,

We received your letter by the Hand of Mr Lea, at the only Time that ever our Officers shewed any real Intentions of informing us to what Use our Money is applied, and at a Time when we had Hopes and were persuaded Matters were likely to be settled to the Peace and Satisfaction of the Public.

But finding by your Letter, that your Excellency is displeased, and Charges us with Breach of Honour, and that we have Given Occasion to be looked on as rather bent upon Destroying the Peace of this Government than to Wait for Justice.

At all which we are truly Affected with Sorrow, and Concern at the Thoughts of any Difference arising between your Excellency and us, and that (as through false Reports and Alarms, the Commonalty, under Oppression, have been incensed, and Occasion given) we determine to use our utmost Endeavours to guard against such Offences for the future.

Amidst our Sorrow, we are rejoiced in this, to find that your Excellency is agreeable to our Resolutions to Petition the Legislative Body, which is Generally agreed on.

As to the Demand for Security, not to Rescue the Prisoners, we beg that it may be considered, that the Alarms or Raising Men and Indians to Cut off the Inhabitants of this County as Rebels, when they knew in their Hearts and Consciences they were guilty of no other Crime but Endeavouring to obtain Justice and Detect Fraudulent Practices in the Officers, which has been so common in this Province, that it is mentioned in Many acts of Assembly made to Remedy the same; which constantly prove unsuccessful, and we conceive Ever will be so,—until the Publick is Encouraged to assist and help by Complaining and Producing Matters of Fact against the Particulars. Now these Alarms were thought by the most Considerate to be without good Grounds,—and such interposed, moderated and Pacified the Whole;—and those, it is likely, may be looked on as the Principals or Leading men. And such as these will ever use the same Care, and will, no Doubt, be always able to govern the Multitude by Reason;—And yet not one of them would be willing to enter into Bonds, for the Noise of such a Step would be likely to hinder their Influence.

Moreover there never was any intent to Rescue the Prisoners, but to beg the Governor to Dissolve the Assembly; And so far as we know the Minds of the People in general, this one Step alone would at once Stop every Mouth and every Complaint but what would go through, and by way of such Representatives as should then be Chosen.

As the Governor may observe by the Detail of all our Proceedings, that it was the Representatives Refusing us a Conference, and threatening us for Requesting one, and frightening and Detering us from Petitioning for Redress, that first gave Occasion for Disorder;—therefore, as the Stopping the free Passage of this Channel for Redress has Occasioned the Obstruction of good Order, so the Opening of which Passage will as assuredly Restore it again.

Signed in Behalf of the Regulators, by
JAMES HUNTER,
PETER JULIAN,
THOMAS WELBURN.

If it was false before, that the Governor did not Attempt to Raise the Militia, it was true now; for finding he could not trust the Militia of our County, he try'd all over the Province; and with what pains, and false Representations of us is best known to the Inhabitants every where among whom he applied. It was said, he Represented us a Faction of Quakers and Baptists, who aimed to overset the Church of England, &c.

This Caused us to View ourselves, when we found our Body to consist Promiscuously of all Sects and the Men who we put most trust in were of the Church of England Communion. In short, every honest man who was not deterred by Fear and Cowardice was on our Side. The formality of Subscribing Articles or Swearing had never been in Use since the Governor's Secretary met us; and to prevent Mobs and Riots was our Chief Study, as they were the only Thing we feared our Enemies could get an Advantage against us in, and what we believed they endeavoured to drive the Populace to.

All this Preparation of the Governor's part was to it for a while to Rule the Inconsiderate, they looking on it, as the Governor Chose the Sword, that they were at Liberty to Defend themselves; and the Prisoners, they were afraid to trust to a Trial, lest they might Hang them by an Arbitrary Power;—So it was at length agreed the Prisoners should not appear, and every man to go to the Court as well armed or not as he Pleased; but not to use them nor offer the Least Insult, unless an attempt was made to Murther us; and that if they could not offer such Terms as the Governor and Country could come to an Agreement in Peace, to return home, and leave the Governor to fight the War.

We had very little good Opinion of the Governor

now; for when the Secretary agreed we should Petition the Governor, and we had Advertised it, and for them who had material Grievances to get them Attested before a Magistrate, yet the Officers, when they found their Mistake, as I mentioned before, soon scared all the Magistrates but one, that they would give no Person his Qualification. And though, when Hunter mentioned this in the Council, at Brunswick, the Reply was, that it was a weak Thing in them to act so; yet this one who had served us was now talked to by the Governor himself, that he refused also.

The Governor soon found he could not trust the Militia, they were so generally Attached to our Side. So he Swore every Man with an odd Kind of an Oath;—and in many Places the Inhabitants, being so alarmed, took our Method, and Assembled themselves together to Consult one another what to do; and some put their Resolutions in Writing viz

Orange County, August the 19th, 1768.

"The critical Affairs in Publick has caused us to meet to consult what is our Duty. We have been warned to go against a Set of People called Regulators, under the Term of being Enemies,—we look on them as loyal Subjects, Acting for the Good of our Country. Until they are Proved Enemies, we don't think it our Duty to go against them. We hear a Rumour of being fined for not appearing against these our Brethren and Neighbours, which we desire to Appear until it Can be made appear it is our Duty,—and their Articles are proved contrary to Law. And we design to Apply to his Excellency, our Governor, to hear our Grievances in Case we are fined."

By the Date and Purport of this Paper, it looks as though there had been Truth in these Alarms mentioned in our last Letter, Dated this same Day, which we have therein allowed to have been false. I never observed this before I was Preparing it for the Press.

Morris Moore, one of our Associate Judges, having Encouraged the Regulators to stand firm to the Cause in a Manner I suppose every honest Man in the Province would have desired to have done if they were not frightened out of it, as was attempted on Moore, as may be seen by his Letter to Colonel Fanning.

Springfield, August, the 12th, 1768.

To Colonel EDMUND FANNING.

Dear Sir: "As much as I hate Writing, I am determined to Scratch this Side down, with a bad Pen and worse Ink, on the Subject of the Insurrection in your County, which I am Sorry to hear has grown formidable, and much more so that it is ascribed to me as its Author and Encourager.

"I have been Calumniated before now, but never so Capitally as in this Case.

"I assure you it gives me much Concern, in Spight of the Consolation a clear Conscience affords me.

"I never knew or even saw, as I know of, in all my life, any Man or Men concerned in this unlucky Affair, except Hunter and Howell; and I made you fully acquainted with the Advice I gave them: But I shall say no more on this Head. I have blackened my Page, and must conclude my Letter with assuring you, I Esteem you, and am,

Your most Obedient, &c. M. MOORE.

On the first Day of the Supreme Court, which was at Hillsborough, on the 22d Day of September, 1768, we appeared about Three Thousand Seven Hundred, and took up about half a Mile from the Town, and sent our Proposals to the Governor; which was, That if he would let us peaceably come into Town to complain of our Officers, and Pardon all past Breaches of the Peace, (except the two under Bail, who would stand their Trials) we would pay our Levies as Usual, &c.

Now we knew of no other Concession he could want of us. But the next Day he sent his Answer That every Man must give up his Gun in Pledge, till the Prisoners were tried: upon which we immediately returned, except about thirty, who carried him their Guns.

As to the Proceedings of the Court, we being debarred from being there, can give you no better Information than that one of the Prisoners drew up in vindication of his own Case. Only we may add, that a whole Troop of Bomb Sheriffs came after us next Day to take such as they had Orders for back; and where they meet with quiet peaceable Men, they went along, but some of a contrary Disposition used some of them very rough. All those who went along, the Bills were all found Ignoramus.

The case of Herman Husband, Prisoner, aforesaid, is as follows:

On the second Day of May, a little after Sunrise, ten or a dozen Men, armed with Guns and Pistols, entered the back Door of my House;—and Thomas Hart took hold of me, and said, You are the King's prisoner.

I asked, upon what Account. He said, on Suspicion of having a Hand in the Mob.

They hurried me off, without letting my Wife fetch me some money; when I called to her for Some;—In about two Miles they come up to where Colonel Fanning, was waiting for them. He asked me, stammering, and with visible Confusion, Why I did not come to see him in so long a time. I told him I knew no call I had. He said, Well, you'll come along now. I said, I suppose I must. He said, ay; well,—and set off to Town, where William Butler and I were put into a Fort, mounted with two Swivel Guns, under a strong Guard; and after some Hours took me out before Thomas Loyd, who read a Paper of some Body having informed, there was cause of Suspicion, that I had a Hand in the mob.

I told him I had not. Then he Swore Colonel Fanning, who said, he formerly had received a Paper, summoning him to appear at a Mill, and he thought it was my Hand;—and he had received papers from the Mob, which referred to that Paper.

Then John Hogen was sworn;—who said, I had confessed I had been at some Meetings of the mob. Thomas Loyd then ordered me to Prison; and William Butler was put in with me, where we lay till about Midnight, when we were taken out, and tied Hand and Foot; and many telling us we would be hanged, Butler especially, if I escaped. It came into my Mind, that if I made Colonel Fanning some Promises he would let me go. So, on my Motion, he was sent for, who signified to me he had been asleep, and was called and told I wanted to see him, and he had come to see what I wanted with him.

[To be continued.]

1000 LBS. LEAD, in convenient form for retailing, for sale low, at the Factory. T. R. TATE. Sept. 6th, 1843.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, February 3, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.
OF THE COUNTY OF ORANGE.

THE PATRIOT.

To our Customers and the Public.

At the expiration of the present volume, (next week) the publication of the Patriot will be suspended for the space of a few weeks, in order that we may collect and put in train for collection a considerable amount of arrearages due us in the surrounding country,—and also for the purpose of cleaning up and furnishing some important improvements to our Office.

During a constant business for five years, subscription and job debts have accumulated upon our books to an extent that makes it necessary they should be immediately settled. We are conscious of having faithfully performed our part of all contracts for the newspaper and for printing, and have a right now to ask a fulfilment on the part of negligent customers.

After the suspension, which may continue as long as a month or six weeks, we expect to be prepared to present our readers and the public one of the LARGEST AND NEATEST NEWSPAPERS in the country. The enlarged Patriot will be filled with an uncommon amount of reading matter, selected and written according to our best judgment and ability; and will be furnished at the SAME PRICE in advance.

We purpose to take a fair start with the Presidential campaign, and do our handsomest in favor of Henry Clay and Whig principles.

We have never made any appeal to "our friends" for assistance; but we now say to them, that they can easily furnish the most acceptable evidence of their friendship, by each sending the name of one or more of his neighbors to the subscription list of the Patriot, in addition to his own.—How exceedingly should we be gratified—and how gloriously disappointed—would all our customers cash their accounts as they are presented the ensuing two months!—and would every body else subscribe, pay for, read and abide by our new paper!

Our Guilford friends who are in arrears will be expected to call and settle on or before February Court.

If any thing extraordinary should occur in the way of news during our suspension, an Extra will be issued.

From the Star of Jan. 31.

FUNERAL OF THE HON. WILLIAM GASTON.

The funeral solemnities of Judge Gaston were celebrated last Monday. His remains were kept out of the ground for several days, with the hope that some of his friends from his native place might be present at his interment.

The procession formed at the house of Mrs. Taylor where he died, and moved thence to the Roman Catholic Church in the following order:

Clergy and attending Physicians.
Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Bryan, Mr. Henry,
Mr. J. T. Morehead, Mr. Manly,
Mr. Badger, Mr. Mordecai.

Family of the Deceased.
The Chief Justice, the Governor, Judge Daniel.
Officers of the Court,
Members of the Bar.

Heads of Departments.
Intendant of the City and Commissioners.

Citizens and Strangers.
Notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the day the procession was very large indeed, composed of all classes of persons in the city and surrounding country. All the Clergy in the city, were in attendance, and every mark of respect was paid to the memory of the departed that could be possibly manifested on the occasion. While the procession was moving along the streets, all the mercantile establishments and other houses of business were closed. On arriving at the Chapel, the corpse was received, according to the usage of the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. McGowan, the officiating priest. After the celebration of the Mass, Mr. McGowan delivered an impressive discourse to the crowded audience, in which he adverted to the eminent public services of Judge Gaston, his distinguished abilities, his shining virtues, his religious faith, and sudden and unexpected death.

When the services closed at the church, the procession was again formed, and moved to the burying ground, where, amidst the tears of his friends and acquaintances, his body was committed to the grave to rest in quiet until the resurrection morn. Altogether, we do not remember to have witnessed a more solemn and impressive funeral occasion.—*Requiescat in pace!*

DAGEURRETYPE MINIATURES.

The best likenesses we ever saw, taken by the Dageurretype process, are done by Mr. B. G. WORTH, at present operating in a room of Mr. J. A. Gilmer's new building. In outline and expression they are true to nature as the image reflected in the crystal fountain. Mr. W. is a worthy young native of Guilford, and therefore more deserving the encouragement of his fellow citizens than some northern travellers who have visited us in times past. Besides he will take your picture just as you are, pretty or ugly, without fear favor or affection; if you don't believe it, go and face him out.

OUR HEALTH—OUR SCHOOLS.

The fact that citizens of Greensboro' feel compelled to say something in defence of the reputation of their town for health, might seem to imply that it needs defence. Room is made for the remark that there must be some foundation for so much talk.

To this we may answer, that many a fair reputation has been tarnished by such a system of tactics. False witness has been borne against our town, in the particular of health, until we have felt that it would be criminal neglect to pass the matter over silently. Silence would be taken for assent to the injurious reports. Compelled to speak—we desire nothing more nor less than to fix a true impression of facts upon the public mind.

Had it not been for the injury the town is liable to sustain as connected with its institutions of learning, these reports might have passed as the idle wind 'without note or comment.' But 'there's the rub.' If the Schools—or one of them at least—had not been located here, nobody would ever have heard the 'lamentations here and elsewhere' about the awful sickness and mortality of Greensboro'. It would on no occasion have been reported that five died here daily!—that seventy were buried of a week!—that Greensboro' was a perfect graveyard! &c.

No one denies that our town has been visited with an unusual amount of sickness for two or three seasons past. But what part of the country has been exempt? Where is any considerable portion of the State, between the mountains and the ocean, that has not endured the same chastening visitation of the Almighty? Are we more just men, or more important members of the universe, that it should be expected for us to be exempt from the usual providences of Heaven?

We boldly say, the amount of sickness has been no more and the bill of mortality no larger in the town of Greensboro' than in the same amount of population almost any where in western Carolina. Hillsboro', famous for its health, we will notice because it is an instance where data have been furnished on which to found a comparison. There 10 deaths have occurred in a population numbering a little over eleven hundred—differing little from the proportional amount of mortality in our own town.

If Greensboro' is the sickly hole it has been represented to be, why did Gov. Morehead, whose discriminating judgment in all matters of business is unquestioned and unsurpassed, commit the egregious folly of erecting Edgeworth School here? Acquainted extensively over the State,—did he leave out all the healthy places, erect his beautiful buildings for no other purpose than a hospital or infirmary, and invite his fellow citizens to send their daughters here to be buried?

And the N. Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it seems must have exhibited the same strange and unaccountable want of sagacity in establishing their Female College! Embodying a numerous corps of intelligent travelling preachers; men accustomed to acute practical observation, and possessing minute personal acquaintance with every part of the country in the bounds of their Conference, which embraces most of this State and part of Virginia; after full and thorough discussion, they pitched upon Greensboro' as the location for their College. And they are cheerful! expending thousands upon thousands on the institution. Would they rear up so vast and so expensive an establishment in such a desolate Golgotha as Greensboro' has been represented to be! Absurd!

Ever since the revolutionary war, and before that time, when old Doct. Caldwell 'wielded the birch' within a few miles of the place where Greensboro' now stands, there has been a tendency of pupils to Guilford as a central and eligible seat for literary instruction. Nobody ever dreamed, in those days, of breaking up this ancient seat on account of disease. Why—Guilford ground is classic, not only for the revolutionary blood which has been poured upon it, but for its early and constant nurture of science and literature. After Doct. Caldwell's school, where five Governors of States, one President, and such men as Judge Murphy and Judge McCoy received early instruction,—the Male and Female Academies of Greensboro' flourished for a number of years,—and now the advantages of the location are being improved upon by the erection of the Caldwell Institute and the two extensive female Schools.

Are all the advantages of location and association to be at once disregarded, and the interests and feelings of the respectable inhabitants of our town and county outraged, because Heaven has permitted a sickly season to transpire all over the land? If health is the only consideration which should affect the location of a school,—let our institutions be forthwith removed to the top of the Negro Mountain!

Between the Caldwell Institute and the town of Greensboro' there exists a closeness of interest amounting almost to identity. At any rate—separate them, and the Institute perishes. The Institute has friends in its present connexion who have lent it an influence not to be spurned. They have contributed largely of their means, to the building and endowing of the Institution, to the libraries and decorations of the halls of its Societies, &c. Will they patiently stand by and see all removed without a reasonable why or wherefore? No. Even if the consent of Presbytery be obtained, and an Act of Assembly passed for the necessary alteration of the charter, troublesome lawsuits are liable to be instituted by those who have contributed their funds

with the express understanding, that Greensboro' was to be the location. This is the most, perhaps the only, successful attempt of Presbytery to establish a high school: is it not best to let well enough alone?

CONGRESS.

Saturday Jan. 20. The whole subject of improving the rivers of the West was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The day was spent in excitement and confusion growing out of a misunderstanding between Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Weller.

Monday Jan. 22.—SENATE.—Mr. Merrick, on leave introduced a bill to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the franking privilege, and to prevent frauds on the Post Office Department. [The bill proposes that the rate of postage on letters not exceeding half an ounce weight be, for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles, five cents, and for any distance beyond that ten cents. For letters weighing over half an ounce, the same rate of postage would be charged, in addition, for each quarter of an ounce. The bill proposes to abridge or abolish the franking privilege to an extent that would be satisfactory. It abolishes wholly the franking privilege of the deputy postmasters, and of all subordinate officers of the Government. It continued it to the President, Vice President, and Heads of Departments, ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents, and their widows, &c. An account was to be kept of postages paid by the bureau, &c. and the same was to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Department. The bill abolishes the franking privilege of members on all letters from them, but allows letters to come free to them. The members, for their own use, were to have a certain number of franks in lieu of the privilege of franking. The postage on newspapers and pamphlets was also greatly reduced.

The consideration of the resolutions, reported from the Committee on Finance, for the indefinite postponement of the bill, introduced by Mr. Mc. Duffie, to reduce gradually the duties under the present Tariff, was resumed; when Mr. Evans addressed the Senate at great length. He then, without concluding, gave way to a motion to go into Executive business.

HOUSE. Before the States were called, Mr. Douglas, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported that the members from the States of New Hampshire, Georgia, Missouri and Mississippi, were constitutionally entitled to their seats—referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio presented a memorial from 200 citizens of Hampshire, in Mass. asking Congress to pass a law prohibiting the interference of any officer of the United States Government in the capture of any person escaping from Slavery. Mr. Saunders objected to its reception. The memorial was finally rejected.

Mr. Giddings followed with additional memorials. One of these was from New York, and prayed Congress that if Texas should be annexed to the Union, Canada might be annexed to New York and the Union. The motion to receive it, was laid on the table.

Tuesday, Jan. 23. SENATE.—Mr. McDuffie's Tariff bill was further discussed by Mr. Evans.

HOUSE. Mr. Saunders and Mr. Winthrop speechified on the 21st rule.

Wednesday, Jan. 24. SENATE.—The further discussion of the Tariff bill was postponed till Monday, and the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE. The morning hour occupied, as usual, with the 21st rule. A proposition was then discussed for putting an end to the convention with Great Britain for the joint occupation of Oregon.

Thursday, Jan. 25. SENATE.—The Senate then took up the resolution submitted on the 8th instant by Mr. Semple, in relation to annulling the 3d article of the convention of 1818 with Great Britain for the joint occupation of Oregon. After some debate, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until Tuesday.

HOUSE. Shortly before prayers a fight took place in that part of the Hall which lies immediately behind the Speaker's table, between Mr. Weller, a member from Ohio, and a Mr. Shriver, correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, growing out of a certain publication made in that journal. Of the merits of the battle or of its results the Reporter knows nothing; and even of the fact itself he would have been ignorant, but for the smashing of the windows behind him and for the confusion and noise which usually attend these abrupt resorts to first principles.

Mr. Elmer, from the Committee of Elections, to whom had been referred the memorial Wm. L. Goggin, Esq., contesting the right of Mr. Gilmer to a seat in this House, made a report, which closes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas W. Gilmer is entitled to a seat in this House as one of the Representatives from the State of Virginia.

The report was referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Friday, Jan. 26. The Senate did not sit. In the House the day was consumed in a personal complaint, of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll against one of the Reporters, and the consequent explanations, remarks, recriminations, &c.

THE WEATHER.

Until within a week or two ago, the knowing ones began to despair of having any weather at all this winter, or at least any such as could be described. But their apprehensions were all washed away by the rain that fell in heavy showers until the water courses were all raised to torrents. Since then we have had a glorious freeze. Last Monday and Tuesday the ice houses were filled with good sized

able ice—say from 2 to 3 inches thick.

67—The communication signed "Sidenham" is very well written, but is inadmissible for the reason that the proper name of the writer is not entrusted with us.

MILE POSTS, SIGN BOARDS, &c.
Riding across the county of Randolph recently, going and returning over different roads, we had occasion to notice that every mile was marked by a new post, neatly dressed and lettered. A magistrate of the county who was in company informed us that every public road in the county leading from the courthouse, or branching off from any of the courthouse roads, were thus measured and marked.

This brought to mind an order of the county court of Guilford made at August term, 1843, printed and conspicuously posted up at various places, requiring similar services of our overseers of roads to be performed previous to the succeeding term of the court in November. Has this order been attended to all over the county? We made the inquiry lately of some person who had travelled a good deal over the county, and he answered, saying, "sorter—in some places."

In our sister county of Randolph we were likewise struck with the appearance of the sign boards at the forks of the roads. They were large and legibly lettered, so that he "who runs may read." They occasioned the indulgence of a melancholy reflection upon the old shingles and strips of clapboards tacked up at various forks of the highway in our old dominion of Guilford, on whose dim and weatherbeaten surface, carved to all appearance with a rusty nail, may be deciphered some such mysterious hieroglyphics as these—"To G B"—"To J T"—"To O S"—"To K K R," &c.,—meaning, in the opinion of the learned and such as have been brought up in a boarding school, "To Greensborough," "To Jamestown," "To Old Salem," "To Kerner's Cross Roads," &c. All which is nevertheless as intelligible as the red blazonry sewed upon the coat tails of a military company we met somewhere in these United States; that is, the letter V on the left skirt and T on the right. Shades of Bonaparte and Wellington! ghosts of Steuben and Lee! what would you suppose these characters, etched in that conspicuous position, stand for? Why, for Volunteer, ye nonentities! It is just as plain as that y f spells wife, according to the orthography of Dr. Franklin's maid; or that *gyu Jazn* spells the name of the old hero of the Hermitage, Andrew Jackson.

But we have some how got out of the road subject, owing either to the want of mile posts to show how far we had travelled, or of sign boards to indicate the proper fork to take, or, possibly, unconsciously allured to leave the track and take the field by the splendor of the muster doings.

Speaking of the military reminds us of an occurrence with Maj. Ben. B.—, (which might indeed be styled a passage of arms,) when he attended Gen. W.— on a review, somewhere, as Brigade Inspector. He was on duty, industriously inspecting the arms and accoutrements along the line, when he halted before a doughty looking officer, with heels firm and head erect, and a sword of tremendous length held firmly against his shoulder;—it was apparently as long and ponderous as Sir William Wallace's famous two-handed claymore; and the worthy inspector felt an involuntary emotion of respect for the champion who could wield the terrible looking weapon before him. He planted his feet firmly and prepared himself for a considerable outlay of muscular power, as he took hold on the hilt of the sword with both hands. What was the Major's surprise to find the bloody weapon no heavier than a pine shingle! Can you credit the story, friendly reader?—the sword was a wooden one—manufactured with a broad axe and drawing knife, and painted with lampblack and Spanish brown, in order that the owner might appear on parade "armed and equipped as the law directs!" "Well, my friend," remarked Major Ben., with his usual gravity and precision of expression, "I must say this is a little the *darndest* thing I ever saw in my life."

The fact is, we ought to have either more or less military spirit and attempt at military display. Between the perfect indifference of the great majority, and the ridiculous figure cut by a few who make pretensions without knowing what they are about,—it is poor encouragement for men of taste and information to devote their time, talents and means to this matter. We have a few such, whose spirit does credit to themselves and their country, but they are poorly encouraged or rewarded for their pains.

DEATH OF SENATOR PORTER:
The New Orleans papers of the 19th instant announce the death of the Hon. Alexander Porter, one of the Senators in Congress from Louisiana.—The Picayune says: "In the death of a man of the stamp of Judge Porter, a whole nation sustains a loss. When such a man dies, to weep is no longer a weakness. Tears of affection will be shed for him in his native isle, whose soil was consecrated by his fathers blood; here our regrets will assume a more sombre hue, for we mourn the loss of an upright Judge, a Senator, and a statesman."

"Pleasures of Sympathy."—A young friend has sent us a poem bearing this title, recited at the anniversary of the Calhoun and Hemmerson Societies of Emory and Henry College, July 5, 1843. By Ebenezer Stevens. We have not read the work attentively, but in glancing through it, fell upon some uncommonly nervous passages.

Gen. Jesse Speight, (formerly of North Carolina) has been elected United States Senator from the State of Mississippi, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Henderson the present Senator.

OLD TIMES IN WILMINGTON.
We have received from Mr. Loring the pamphlet lately published, entitled, *Proceedings of the Safety Committee for the Town of Wilmington for the years 1774 '75 and '76.* It contains a fund of interesting matter. We make the following extract to show the spirit of those times:

WILMINGTON, Nov. 26, 1774.
The Committee met according to adjournment. Present: Francis Clayton, Robert Hogg; Jno. Antrim, John Quince; James Walker, and Archibald McLain.

The Committee finding that several gentlemen intended to start horses, which they have had some time in keeping, for the Wilmington subscription parade, on Monday, the 29th inst. and the general Congress having particularly condemned horse racing, as an expensive diversion. The committee thought proper to send the following admonitory circular letter to the several gentlemen who had kept horses for the race, to wit:

Wilmington, Nov. 26th 1774.
Sir: The Continental Congress, lately held at Philadelphia, representing the several American colonies, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, associated and agreed among other things, for themselves and their constituents, to "discourage and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse-racing, and all kinds of gaming cock-fighting, exhibitions of shows and plays and other expensive diversions and entertainments;" and we being a majority of the committee, chosen by the freeholders of Wilmington to observe the conduct of all persons touching the association of the said Congress, think it our indispensable duty to inform you that in our opinion, the avowed intention of running horses for the subscription parade near this town on the 29th inst. if carried into execution, will be subversive of the said association, and a breach of the resolves of the general Congress; and that if the gentlemen who intended to enter horses for the said parade, (of whom we understand you are one) persist in running the race we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of bearing public testimony against a proceeding which immediately strikes at the ground of the association and resolves by disuniting the people.

You must be sensible, Sir, that the Americans have not the most distant prospect of being restored to their former rights or of succeeding in their attempts to defeat a venal and corrupt ministry and Parliament, but by a unanimous adherence to the resolutions and advice of their representatives in the late general Congress; and as a friend to your country, we have no doubt but you will readily relinquish an amusement that however laudable in other respects, is certainly attended with considerable expense, and even destruction, to many individuals; and may very justly be condemned at a time when frugality should be one of our leading virtues.

We shall only add that nothing will so effectually tend to convince the British Parliament that we are in earnest in our opposition to their measures, as a voluntary relinquishment of our favorite amusements. Those who will take the trouble of making observations on mankind, must soon be convinced, that the people who abandon their pleasures for the public good, are not to be blamed by any other consideration. Many will cheerfully give up part of their property to secure the remainder. He only is the determined patriot who willingly sacrifices his pleasures on the altar of freedom. We are &c. Which was signed by the committee present.

Another extract, going to show the condition of the newspaper press in those days—

Monday, Jan. 30th, 1775.
At an occasional meeting of the committee.

Present: Cornelius Harrett, Chairman, Francis Clayton, Deputy Chairman.
Robt Hogg, James Walker, Archibald McLain, John Quince.

Mr. Adam Boyd, having applied for encouragement to his newspaper (some time ago laid aside,) it was resolved, that the committee so far as their influence extended would support him on the following terms: That he Mr. Boyd should weekly continue a newspaper denominated the *Cape Fear Mercury*, of 12 inches wide, 17 inches long, and 3 columns on a page, and of the small pie or long primer letter, and in return receive his payment at the following periods, viz: ten shillings at the delivery of the first number, ten shillings at the expiration of a year, and to be paid ten shillings at the end of every succeeding six months thereafter.

The committee then adjourned to the meeting of course.

COUNCIL OF STATE.
The Governor has summoned this body to attend on the 12th of February, to appoint members of the Board of Internal Improvement, and also a Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Gaston.

Louisiana.—The Democratic State Convention of Louisiana, which assembled in New Orleans on the 8th of January declared through its Committee for Mr. Van Buren, with only one dissenting voice—the proposition to substitute Mr. Calhoun's name having failed by a vote of 80 to 50. A Resolution declaring Mr. Calhoun, the second choice of the Convention, was unanimously adopted.

Extraordinary Death.—The Philadelphia Sun states that a man named Zimmerman, residing in Huntingdon, Pa. having an arbitration with his neighbor, made an affirmation in relation to his account, and said, "if what I have stated be not true I hope the Almighty will send me to Hell." The words were scarcely uttered, when he fell over and expired.

NOTICE.
All person indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle their accounts with cash or bond on or before the 25th of February next. Cash will be preferred, as I cannot make my Spring purchase without a little of the needful.

I also take this opportunity to disabuse the public mind as to the existence of a firm known as G. Albright & Son. No such firm has ever existed. I am the only person interested in any way in the Store.
Jan. 30, 1844. 50-2 G. ALBRIGHT.

For Sale, Cheap, Cheap.
3500 lbs. good country IRON, suitable for Farming and Shoeing Horses, at 4 cent per lb.

Feb. 1. 51.5 SCOTT & McADOO.
JUST received a large lot of UPPER LEATHER suitable for coarse shoes, which will be sold low. Call and see W. J. McCONNEL.

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.

At a called meeting of the "Greensboro' Guards," held at 6 P. M. on the 30th of January, it was resolved that the 22d of February be celebrated as the birth day of George Washington, and as the 5th Anniversary of the Company, by a Parade, the reading of the Farewell Address of Washington, and a public Address.

A committee was appointed, consisting of William A. Caldwell, Robert M. Sloan, and Jesse H. Lindsay, to select a Speaker and Reader, and to make such other arrangements as might be necessary.

In compliance with the request of the Committee, CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Esq., of the Guards, has consented to deliver the Address, and Mr. LYNDON SWAIN, also of the Guards, to read the Farewell Address of Washington.

The Guards will parade at 10 o'clock, and the Address be delivered at 12, in the courthouse.

The public are invited to attend.
Greensboro', February 2, 1844. 50-2

Married.

In this county, Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. GEORGE GASKILL, of Orange, to Miss MARTHA, daughter of Mr. Council Tyre, of Guilford.
On Tuesday, 30th January, at Oakland Cottage, in this county, by the Rev. J. D. Lumsden, Mr. WM. W. WARREN, to Miss CATHARINE WRIGHT, all of Jamestown, N. C.

Died.

At Kernersville, Stokes county, the 19th January, Mrs. CHRISTINA KERNER, widow of the late Jos. Kerner, in the 68th year of her age. The deceased was a precious member of the church of United Brethren.

Departed this life, on the 12th ult. at his residence in Bethania, Stokes county, CHRISTIAN LASH, Esq., at the age of 85 years. The deceased was long a resident of the village of Bethania, during which period he acted many years as Postmaster, the duties of which trust he executed with honor to himself and satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He was the oldest Magistrate in the county, and was in various other respects a useful man in his neighborhood. But he is gone! And what shall I say to his bereaved widow, children, relatives and friends? Why, mourn not for one, who was so perfectly resigned and who so firmly believed in the salvation of Jesus Christ, has been gathered to the place appointed for all justified in the blood of the Lamb, to rest in peace and happiness.—Com.
The Register will please copy.

Magical Pain Extractor.
REDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRICES.—OR nothing if the user is not delighted with it.—An article that every family must consider indispensable, when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced *fourfold* in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that *all Burns and Scalds, every external Sore, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or scar. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vital are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for "Connell's Magical Pain Extractor Salve," at Comstock & Co.'s, 21, Cortland Street. Price 25 cents, or Four times as much for 50 cents, and ten times as much for \$1.*

All country merchants are requested to take it to their towns on commission, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine for ages. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will fully justify it. Sold at 21, Cortland Street, where it can be found genuine in New York city.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get *CONNELL'S*, as our plate with Dalley's name on it has been stolen, and counterfeit and worthless may appear under that name. See that it is direct from Comstock & Co. or never touch it.
For sale by J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro' Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; D. Hart, Hillsboro; George F. Taylor, Oxford; John P. Mabry, Lexington; and in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
UNTHANK & DIXON take this method of informing the public that their Foundry, in Chatham county, 1 1/2 mile southwest of Cane Creek Cotton Factory, is now in full operation, and that Iron Castings to any pattern may be had on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

STAFFORD, ALLEN & CO. have also established their Machine Shop at the said Foundry, and will execute in the best manner all kinds of Saw and Grist Mill Irons; make and repair portable and stationary Horsepower and Thrashing Machines, Wool-carding Machines, Straw Cutters, Cotton machinery, &c.
All orders addressed to "Snow Camp, N. C." relative to the above business, will be promptly attended to.
January, 1844.

TO PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS.
THIS Petersburg and Greenville and Roanoke Rail Road Companies, having during the past year, put their roads, engines and cars in perfect order, and reduced their rates of transportation, are now prepared to carry any quantity of merchandise to and from Gaston, with greater certainty and despatch and cheaper than ever. All merchandise deposited in the Depot at Petersburg up to 4 P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, will be sent to Gaston on the following days: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and all produce brought to Gaston up to the same hour on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will be sent to Petersburg on the following days.

The rates of transportation have been reduced an average of 30 per cent. On Cotton, Tobacco, Groceries and Dry Goods, the rate is now 25 cents per 100 pounds between Gaston and Petersburg. The rates of fare for Passengers have also been reduced.
Office Petersburg R. R. Co. }
January 1, 1844. } 48-5

PARLOR STOVES.
Do you wish to purchase a Stove for your Parlor or Dining Room—call on the Subscribers and examine the article manufactured by Mr David Graham, of Va. Every Stove warranted.

Also, COFFEE ROASTERS, by using which, a saving of 20 per cent. in the article of Coffee is claimed for them.
January 25th, 1844. J. & R. SLOAN.

JANUARY 1, 1844.
THE good old custom of a settlement at the first of the New Year we cannot consent to do away with, and a settlement is not all we want; we must have a little assistance in the shape of CASH by our February court, or we shall necessarily be compelled to avail ourselves of the services of "Old Gray."

Jan. 25, 1844. J. & R. SLOAN.

TURNER & HUGHES'S ALMANACS for 1844 for sale here. W. J. McCONNEL.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

EVERY person using weights or measures or steel yards, is required to bring them to the Standard Keeper and have them tried, and if a trader or dealer by profession, or a miller, must have them re-examined every two years.

Every person using (that is buying or selling by) weights or measures or steel yards and neglecting to have them examined as required by law, forfeits \$50. Every person for buying, selling or bartering by weights or measures or steel yards not tried and sealed according to law, and for selling and delivering any kind of grain, salt or other articles, in measures or weights not the standard established, forfeits \$40—to the use of the person suing, to be recovered before any jurisdiction having cognizance.
R. M. SLOAN, Standard Keeper.

THE SUBSCRIBERS return their thanks for the patronage which they have received at the hands of a generous community, and solicit a continuance of the same, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom. Their stock is tolerably good for the season, they are expecting a new supply both of dry goods and groceries in the course of next week. They would also respectfully remind their patrons and friends that it is the usual time for closing up all open accounts. They earnestly request all who can close their accounts with cash to do so, as we are very much in want of funds at this time. Those who cannot close by cash are requested to call at an early date and close by bond. All persons failing to do so may expect to be charged with interest from this date.
Jan. 1st, 1844. RANKIN & McLEAN.

PRUDENT COURSE IS ALWAYS THE BEST.
Since there are so many different makers of Piano Fortes, and each one thinks his own manufacture the best, would it not be the most prudent course for those wanting articles of the kind to take them upon trial, before making a positive purchase? The subscriber is sufficiently acquainted with the character and quality of his own instruments to offer them upon those terms. Any one, therefore, who may have doubts about their quality can have those doubts removed by trial. He has been eight years engaged in this business—has sold about four hundred Pianos Fortes—and never sold a bad one. A large additional stock just received.
E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber will furnish to order Monuments, Tombs, or Head Stones, executed in American or Italian Marble at the shortest notice, in superior style and at low prices.
Likewise Marble Chimney pieces and Furniture Marble. Having furnished a number of orders for Mosses, J. & R. Sloan, of Greensboro' N. C., I am by their kindness permitted to refer to them those persons who may wish to purchase.
R. J. BROWN, 360 Greenwich st. New York.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In order to close my business, I have sold out to Joel McLean & Peter Adams my entire interest in the Mail Stages, Horses, Harness, &c., and have withdrawn from the mail services entirely—they taking all profits and liabilities from and after the 1st of July last, and they alone being the entire owners. A. BENICINI.
Greensboro' N. C. Nov. 18, 1843. 41st.

ON HAND FOR SALE

Two new and good horse WAGONS,
Two Bbls FRESH FISH, excellent quality,
150 Bbls CORN,
10 or 15 bushels good and new cornfield PEAS,
Also, a large quantity of FLOUR.
Jan. 5 RANKIN & McLEAN.

TO MILL OWNERS.

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

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, one door west of the courthouse, between Garrett's and McConnell'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 Soap
Cologne Water, Fine Macassar Oil
Cigars—best quality, always on hand
Pence's Hoarhound Candy, celebrated for curing colds
Toys of every description. &c. &c.
The subscriber is furnished, by a regular arrangement, from a House in Petersburg with every thing he may require for the public accommodation.
Jan. 1844. H. HENDERSON.

Almanacs for 1844.

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

700lbs. Fresh Mountain BUTTER just received and will be sold at 10 cents per lb. by the firkin.

W. J. McCONNEL.

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

LINE! LINE!
THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a large supply of fresh Lime at a reduced price, at the Kiln on their plantation, Snow Creek, Stokes county. December, 1843. 44-26 E. L. & J. J. MARTIN.

SOLE LEATHER—A quality of the very best on hand and for sale cheap, at the Cotton Factory. June, 1843. 19-1f T. R. TATE.

Almanacs for 1844.
The Methodist Almanac for 1844.
The Presbyterian do do
For sale by D. P. WIER.

PARIS Crape de Lane, Fancy Ombre de Lane, Paris 1-2 Mourning de Lane, Paris figured Mourning de Lane, black and blue-black Shally.

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

130 Large sacks of Liverpool Salt for sale, which will be sold lower than has ever been sold in this market, either by the sack or bushel. Call and see W. J. McCONNEL.

FLAX SEED wanted by the subscribers in exchange for Goods. J. & R. SLOAN.

BOILED black Gro de Rhine Silk
Fancy foulard do
Extra rich figured Bonnet do
Extra figured and striped Poul de Soi do
For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

Dr. Delamater's Nerve & Bone Rheumatic Liniment 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 Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dispepsia, Cramp, Liver Complaint, Sick Head-Ache, &c. &c.

THE CHINESE HAIR ERADICATOR.
Warranted to remove superfluous Hair without injuring the Skin.

Sold by D. P. WIER, sole agent for Greensborough, 67-Nine genuine without the signature of Comstock & Tyler.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SURRY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November term, 1843

H. M. & J. A. Waugh,
against
Samuel Forkner.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State—it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks for the defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be held for Surry county at the courthouse in Rockford on the 2nd Monday in February next, and plead or reply, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the property levied on condemned to the satisfaction of plaintiff's debt.

Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said court at office, the 2nd Monday of November, A. D. 1843.
Pr adv \$5 40-6 F. K. ARMSTRONG, C. C.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA. } In Equity.

Guilford County.

James Thom

vs.
James Donnell, adm'r of Jehu Hancock dec'd, & Thomas Wiley and his wife Patsy Ann.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that the defendants, Thomas Wiley and his wife Patsy Ann, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in Greensboro' on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill of Complaint, or the same will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

J. A. MEEBANE, C. M. E.
Greensboro', Dec. 23, 1843. Pr adv \$5 47-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SURRY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Full Term, A. D. 1843.

Julina DeRise,

vs.
Aquila DeRise.

It appearing to the Court that a Subpoena, duly issued in this case, was returned "not to be found"; and proclamation for the defendant being publicly made at the courthouse door according to the act in such cases provided, and the defendant failing to answer—it is ordered that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Carolina Watchman for three months for the defendant to appear at the next term of this court and plead, answer or demur to the said petition or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing.

Witness, H. C. Hampton, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1843. H. C. HAMPTON, C. C.
Pr adv \$10 48-13

STATE OF N. CAROLINA. } In Equity.

Guilford County.

David Caldwell

vs.
James Donnell, adm'r of Jehu Hancock, dec'd, & Thomas Wiley & his wife Patsy Ann.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that the defendants Thomas Wiley and his wife Patsy Ann, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for them to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford at the courthouse in Greensboro' on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill of Complaint, or the same will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

J. A. MEEBANE, C. M. E.
Greensboro', Dec. 23, 1843. Pr adv \$5 47-6

STATE OF N. CAROLINA. } In Equity.

Guilford County.

Elizabeth Swain by her next friend David Armfield

vs.
Moses Swain and Walter A. Winborne, adms. of Nathan Armfield, deceased.

WHEREAS, Elizabeth Swain by her next friend David Armfield hath filed her Petition in our Court of Equity for the county of Guilford, State aforesaid, praying, amongst other things, to be divorced from bed and board of him the said Moses Swain, and it appearing that he the said Moses Swain is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said Moses Swain to be and appear before our said Court of Equity to be held for the county aforesaid, at the courthouse in Greensboro' on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to him. Post: Pr adv \$5 40-6 J. A. MEEBANE, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1843.

Robert Moir and his wife Elizabeth and Burwell S. Roberts, adm'rs of Penelope Porter, dec'd,

against
Joseph G. Porter, James B. Porter, William R. Porter, Michael Buckhalter and his wife Rebecca, Joseph P. Lindsay, Robert Wall and his wife Penelope, Ruth Lindsay, John Lindsay, and Lindsay.

Petition for partition of slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Joseph G. Porter, James B. Porter, Wm. R. Porter, and Michael Buckhalter and his wife Rebecca, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for the defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Rockingham at the courthouse in Wentworth on the 4th Monday of February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to this Petition, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, T. B. Wheeler, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1843.
Pr adv \$5 47-6 T. B. WHEELER, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1843.

Leon Leonsd

vs.
The heirs at law of Robert Leonard, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that one of the defendants, Joseph Leonard, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, of the pendency of this suit, for said Joseph Leonard to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in the Town of Greensboro' on the third Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur the petitioner's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office the third Monday of November, 1843.
Pr adv \$5 47-6 JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C.

1 PLEAS QUICKSILVER. 1 keg Red Lead.

1 Reg Gum Copal. 1 " Indigo.

1 " Gum Shellac. 1 " Madder.

1 " Glue. 1 " Alum.

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POLONIUS'S ADVICE TO LAERTES.

And these few precepts in thy memory
Look thou character. Give thy thoughts no tongue
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new hatch'd, unfledged comrade. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel: but, being in,
Bear it that the opposite may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man:
And they in France, of the best rank and station,
Are most select and generous, chief in that.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be:
For loan oft loses both itself and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all,—To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.—[Shakspear.

For the Patriot.

You may ring of the town, its charms and its mirth,
And call it the loveliest place on the earth,
But give me the country, the county for me,
Where pleasure unmingled flows plenty and free.
Your parties so pleasant, your beautiful girls,
With their "love rolling eyes" and raven black curls,
Cannot with our weddings and quiltings compare,
Nor yours with the girls that we gaze upon there.

At our meetings we know of no other rule
Save that which is taught in simplicity's school;
From Discretion's pure fount our etiquette flows,
And we deem it amiss, if we can help it, to tread on any
one's toes! Jon.

Gentlemen Editors: I send you the first production of
my machine, recently erected for the manufacture of
poetry. For the above apology is perhaps necessary,
as in making the last line the band slipped from
the fly wheel, and, permitting the machinery to run un-
checked, destroyed the measure. With this slight ex-
ception, and considering that it is the "first fruits," I
think the piece merchantable, and place it at your dis-
posal. Jon.

GREENSBORO, JAN. 29, 1844.

Messrs. Editors.—In your paper of the 27th inst., I
observed another communication from "Tityrus," in
which he says I "took it upon myself to communicate
to him and the world the important information he de-
manded at your hands;" and that the information thus
communicated, "did not satisfy his mind." Well, if I
have given him the desired information, and he is not
satisfied because it did not come from me, is something
of indifference to me; though, I have before heard of
people who wouldn't "take larini" unless it came
from the very source they desired.

I considered this a rather trifling subject from the first;
but as you called it an important one (!) and being some-
what in want of a theme upon which to exercise my
young quill, I took up his "questions," and without so
much "mental labor" as he supposed, made the few re-
marks which I handed to you—being rather indifferent
about whether such remarks satisfied the mind of "Ti-
tyrus," or coincided with his views. But as he thought
that *east amount* of "mental labor" was designed espe-
cially for his benefit, I am really sorry to learn that it
proved so unavailing. I have the consolation, however,
to know it did not entirely exhaust my mental energies
to make that *mighty effort*; and could, perhaps, make
another equally as mighty, to "satisfy his mind," did
not the general tone of his last communication convince
me that it would be "rather unnecessary." Therefore
I shall not attempt it; but simply notice a few things in
his last. He is not satisfied with the manner in which
I decanted upon his first enquiries, for the reason, per-
haps, of my not answering these two—How have I
spent my past life? "What are my prospects for the
future?" Having no personal acquaintance with "Ti-
tyrus," I could not answer them; though I was a little in-
clined to believe the answer to the first would be *bull*—
and to the second—*cow*; but such answers "mout us"
hurt his feelings, you know.

"Tityrus" thinks I treated his "question" about cock-
crowing, witches, &c., rather unceremoniously—and
says "it is a very important and hard question, and one
too, that he opines will nonplus the brain of a good many
folks." Well, it may do something with the brains
of those who are simpletons enough to bother their brain
with such matters. For myself—and I doubt not but
such is the case with most people—instead of exercising
my brain, I prefer to use my *masticators* on all chick-
en subjects. After telling about the apple falling on
Newton's head, "Tityrus" very kindly advises me to
"study the philosophy of this cock-crowing" business.
I am generally willing to follow good advice; but about
the goodness, and the benefit to be derived by following
this, I have some doubts. However, as I delight in the
study of any kind of philosophy, perhaps, after I shall
have acquired a thorough knowledge of every other, I
may devote some attention to this kind; and, by steady
perseverance and close application, some day I may be
"entitled to the thanks of my friend, and all Greensboro-
ugh's prizes. But, before starting in pursuit of so
valuable a prize, I must first learn that *cocks do crow*
more during Christmas, than any other time; and also
be permitted to indulge in one pleasing reflection—that
is: what a blessed thing it is for us "philosophers,"
and mankind generally, that Newton's head was not so
"soft," when that apple fell on it, as the head of some I
wot of now-a-days. Now friend "Tityrus," as it is "ra-
ther unnecessary" for me to solve your queries, and as I
presumed the Editors never intend to, (for I guess
they were only indulging in a little of their *romp*, when
speaking of your "questions," I advise that you send to
the great Audubon, who has devoted nearly the whole of
his time to the study of the feathered tribe, and procure
the information desired; judging from the importance
you attach to it, that something of great moment is pend-
ing thereupon;—it may be, stopping the Repeal and Corn
Law fuss in England—doing away Mormonism—putting
an end to the eternal Abolition "quacking" in our Con-
gress—successfully counteracting Millenism—and the
general peace of the whole human family!! Delay is
often attended with mischievous evils, and wait not an-
other day for your desired philosophy. No joking—
you know the squalling of a goose once caused a great
city to be saved; and there may be equal virtue in the
squealing of chickens.

"Tityrus" was remarkably "dull," or his optic nerves
were out of order, while examining some parts of my
"mental labor;" but when he comes to where I mentioned
the Bible, mark how easy he perceives my intention!
He says: "Because so 'keen' he is enabled to cut away
every obstruction and with his newly-vised vision dives
right into what I was after" without the aid of any kind
of lens. But how he is mistaken when he gets there!
"Tityrus" seems to infer from my remarks, that, be-
cause it is probable the Savior was born about Christ-
mas, we should convert that time into a *earn*—*hark*—
we, "Bourne's Method" can't come this kind of a con-
version! No such inference can justly be drawn from
any thing I said; and I am as far from desiring to see
Christmas-time spent in vain "frolics" as he or any
one else—and, I would have no objection if Christmas

day should be observed like the Sabbath. But I should
object to see the people huddled around their fires on
Christmas morn, making loud, serious faces at the past,
and denouncing their ears with piteous ejaculations if
their prospects for the future were not bright.

Here I would observe, that my friend is a little like
some politicians—lost sight of his consistency. He first
locks into the future by asking "what are his prospects,"
and evidently peeps into it when speaking of that "vast
assembly"—and in the next place says "let our time be
spent in looking into Him who has provided," &c.—and
lastly, says he "strenuously insists that we should spend
our time in reviewing our past life." That there are
many useful and valuable lessons to be learned by occa-
sionally reviewing the past and comparing it with the
present, I readily admit; and, when cares and sorrows
afflict our minds, and clouds gather in our pathway, there
is nothing earthly so well calculated to dispense these
clouds—calm our troubled thoughts—and heal the sick
mind—as a stroll of Memory over "our past life," call-
ing up all the sweet and happy reminiscences of those
days when our young souls were filled with innocence
and love—our thoughts unperplexed with any kind of
philosophy—and "we were joyous, wild and free." Yea,

"When worn with toil, oppress'd with care,
When each and every comfort's left,
How sweet to trace the former year
And feel again the joys we felt."

But, less sentimentally speaking, I "strenuously insist"
that we must do something else besides review the past,
or we will all be past—the Lord only knows where.
Onward! is the motto, at least for young people—

"Years are passing! Time is flying!
Men are born and men are dying!
Up, and take no rest;
Ever acting!—ever striving!
Onward! through the tempest driving,
With a dauntless breast."

Toward's the last my friend's critical censor mounts
the fence, flaps his wings, and, Chapman-like, ushers
forth the astounding fact that "a man never sets, but a
hen does!" Poor man! he has to do like that hen of the
Dutchman's—*set standing*. And poor chairmaker! you
may quit your trade and, with me, commence the study
of "cock-crowing philosophy." I am, I am, I am, friend
"Tityrus," to perceive that you do know something about
chickens; but I presume you know very little about the
table of "The Ass in the Lion's skin." It would have
told you how *hard-trailing, long-cared things* were
served when they cut rather unnecessary capers in borrow-
ed trappings; and perhaps you would have taken warn-
ing therefrom. Your hen idea, besides being an old ad-
vice, bears on it the impression left by a good many
Printing-presses. In your attempt to criticise the sen-
tence "journey's end comes," &c., (which is not in my
words,) I fear you only again show your want of a suffi-
cient acquaintance with Kirkham, or like that old "fil-
ler" of which *Esop* treats, show what you are by open-
ing your mouth. Now friend, *shut those chickens out*
of your head, and devote a little time to the "philosophy"
of those good old sayings about *glass houses, beams and*
notes—a good understanding of which, may some day
be serviceable to you.

This rather long-winded letter is at your disposal;
to comply with my friend's very generous request, you
will please give it a place in the Patriot, together with
the following little appendage. Should you see any
disobeying of Mr. Blair's and Mr. Kirkham's orders, or
trespassing upon the rights of old friend Noah, in this,
just conclude those gentlemen have left home for a far
off country, and therefore cannot now attend to such
things. I remain your old friend A. McD.

My dear friend Tityrus:

Your little "laconic letter" was duly
received and considered. I am pleased to receive your
thanks for the information given you; and I am happy
to inform you that I am equally proud in having an op-
portunity of this publicly saying you are welcome to
that, and any other which it is in my power to bestow—
holding myself ready (so far as I am able) to serve the
needs. I am also happy to inform you that I am not in
a hurry to "git a wife," but when I do find my other
rib, the only "vast assembly" I shall congregate to place
it in its proper place at my side, will be a *Squire*, a
Waiter or two, and a few friends to see if his *Squireship*
understands *Syndesology*. While I accede to your
proposal to close this correspondence in the Patriot, I
advise you never to attempt such another; but attend
diligently to your studies, and by the time you become
old you may have the pleasure of being able to present
to the school committee-men of this county a very neat
and elegant work, entitled—"A CHICKEN PHILOSOPHY."
By the great author Tityrus. Revised and corrected by
two of the most learned and scientific Dominieckers in
Pulletsville. Until which happy time I remain your
very humble instructor; and now my unknown friend
"Fearwell! I am off for the Alabama."

To where you can direct all letters intended for me, in-
stead of sending them to the Printers. A. McD.

A DEAD SHOT FOR WORMS IN THE HUMAN BODY.

Or, *Dr. Peery & Hamlin's Vermifuge*.

ITS proprietors have taken much pains to test the
comparative merits of the principal Vermifuge-prepa-
rations of the day, which, numerous as the flies of
Egypt, have over-spread the land, each claiming for itself
the high name of specific; and while we frankly ac-
knowledge, that many of them are often successful, and
do great good, were we not assured that this combines
advantages possessed by no other Vermifuge, its intro-
duction at this day would not have been attempted.

The exceedingly small quantity of medicine required
to test the existence of worms, or to remove every one
from the system; its operating in a few hours, unaided
by any other purge, and generally without repeating the
dose, together with its great certainty of effect, consti-
tute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age.

Had we space here, scores of certificates might be
adduced, to show its progressive and rapidly increasing
reputation for the last three or four years in the South
and West; but to promulgate its fame and establish its
character, we only ask for a trial.

Certificates.—This is to certify that I have used *Dr.*
Peery & Hamlin's Vermifuge in my family with the
greatest success, one of my children having been much
afflicted for five or six years. On giving the above me-
dicine, discharged a large number of the common worm,
and many pieces of tape worm. Its operation was in a
few hours, when the child was entirely relieved. I
therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the peo-
ple.
KAMP THOMAS.

Wytte county, Dec. 6, 1843.
Jefferson, Tazewell county, Va. 13th May, 1843.

I hereby certify about four months since I made use
of *Peery & Hamlin's Vermifuge* in case of one 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 hours she passed one hundred and
twenty 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 vermifuge 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. WIER.
Greensboro Jan. 5, 1844.

A FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

FOR variety and style not surpassed in the State,
just received and for sale on the most accommo-
dating terms at the well known and extensive establish-
ment of
J. & R. SLOAN.

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

In commencing the Fifth Volume of this publication,
the Editor wishes to urge, with earnestness, its claims
upon the patronage and support of the citizens of the
South. Its circulation, always respectable, but never
large, requires to be, and, it is believed, may be, much
extended, and the work be thus rendered a more efficient
organ in maintaining the rights and sustaining the litera-
ry reputation of the Southern States. The discontinu-
ance of other periodicals, which have divided the public
patronage, renders the present time a peculiarly appro-
priate one for presenting such considerations as will a-
wake a new interest in it, and for making such efforts
to extend its circulation as will place it on a permanent
basis.

It may be proper to state briefly, the leading subjects
which such a Periodical proposes to accomplish and also
the reasons which show the importance and necessity
of sustaining one with energy, at the present time, at the
South.

The general objects of such Periodicals are pretty
well understood. They serve to embody the opinions of
enlightened minds on all great questions in which the
interests of the arts, sciences, letters and politics are in-
volved, at certain periods in the history of the country.
Their aim is not only to review books, and in the spirit of
thorough and impartial criticism, to decide upon their
merits, but also, in the performance of this duty, to dis-
cuss important subjects in such a manner as to make deep
and permanent impressions upon the character of the
people and destinies of the age; to diffuse knowledge not
to foster prejudices; to create, direct and control, not to
echo opinions; and finally, to canvass principles and
maintain truth in a calm and dignified manner, and in a
style chaste, luminous, nervous and appropriate. The
offspring of a high state of civilization, they furnish evi-
dence of intellectual advancement, and are the object of
a just and honorable pride, regarded as the exponents of
the literary standing and character of communities.

The importance of sustaining such a work at the South
with ability and effect, is equally obvious. The South
like the North and the other sections of the Union, owes
a duty to the age and to the country in behalf of her lit-
erature. She requires an able and high-toned Periodical,
that is fitted to nourish, and call into active exercise
the literary talent of our Southern Commonwealth.—
But, more than this, our institutions are peculiar and re-
quire a district organ through which they may be defended
with power and spirit, when assailed as they often are by
other sections of the American Confederacy. This ag-
gressive conduct on the part of our Countrymen, so prej-
udicial to the general harmony, requires to be met and re-
pelled by argument, first, and by action, if necessary, af-
terwards. The South is an agricultural country, and her
position is different from that of other sections more par-
ticularly devoted to commerce and manufactures. Her
views of her peculiar interests should be known, and re-
quire to be maintained and defended with ability, through
some such channel.

The Southern Quarterly Review, is issued, at Char-
leston, in January, April, July and October. Among its
pledged Contributors, are Dew, Buchanan, Barnard, Dav-
ezac, Upham, Cushing, Tucker, Simms, Cartwright, El-
liott, Garnett, Thornwell, Grayson, Holmes, Everitt,
Breckenridge, Brantley, King, Stevens, and other dis-
tinguished American scholars residing chiefly in the South-
ern States. The style of its topographical execution is not
surpassed by any other either foreign or domestic.—
An appeal is confidently made to the generous and pa-
triotic feelings of Southern citizens in its behalf.

Terms.—\$5 per annum, payable in advance.
No Subscription taken for less than a year, and all no-
tices of discontinuance to be forwarded before the first
October of each year, or the Subscription will be binding
for the succeeding year.

DANIEL K. WHITAKER.
Charleston, Oct. 1, 1843.
SWAIN & SHERWOOD, Greensboro, N. C.,
Agents for the above work.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS, NOW FOR BEGINNERS.

AT the Cheap Cash Store 3 doors West of the court
house and nearly opposite the postoffice are NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS of the latest style,
which are offered at the lowest cash prices. All who wish
to purchase cheap goods would do well to examine our
stock, among which will be found a great variety of rich
and choice goods for ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

Blue, black and invisible
cloths
Waved beaver & pilot cloths
Casimires and satinetts
20 pieces Kentucky jeans
A fine assortment winter
vestings
Plaids, linseys and kerseys
20 pieces flannel assorted
colors
Alpacas and chusans
Plaid worsted and Moreno
shawls
Worsted Moreno Hose and
half hose
12 pieces China ginghams,
new patterns
Plain Italian and fig. silks
100 pieces calico assorted
prices
15 doz. bonnet silk mitts
Fine lot worsted ribbands at
half price
Silk vests and dim'ty collars
Ladies fine silk cardinals,
entirely new
Shells, Leghorns, silk and
velvet bonnets
8 boxes artificial
Irish linen and lawns
100 pieces bleached shirt-
ing, assorted
20-44 brown sheetings
10-14 whitey blankets
A good assortment negro
and saddle blankets
100 doz. wool cotton

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

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SAFETY COM-
MITTEE OF THE TOWN OF WILMINGTON,
DURING THE YEARS 1774, 1775 AND 1776.
With the Joint proceedings of the Committees of the
counties of New Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Bruns-
wick, and Cumberland—embracing matter of the most
interesting character connected with early history of the
Revolution, that cannot fail to gratify the inhabitants of
these Counties, as well as the citizens of the State of
North Carolina, at large.

The Pamphlet contains 76 pages, neatly done up and
covered, the postage of which will not exceed 20 cents, to
any Post Office in North Carolina.

The price is Fifty Cents for a single copy. Four Dol-
lars for Ten copies; and Thirty Dollars for one hundred
copies.

Orders addressed to Thomas Loring, Office of the In-
dependent, Raleigh, accompanied by the cash, will be
promptly attended to, and the Pamphlet forwarded by
Mail, or otherwise, as may be directed.

Editors in North Carolina are requested to insert the
above and receive a copy of the work in payment.
Raleigh January 1, 1844.

GUNS.—A small lot of RIFLE GUNS for sale by
Dec. 10, RANKIN & McLEAN.

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.—These Pills have long
been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary
and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to per-
sons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to
which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those per-
sons who are afflicted with any kind of a chronic or long-
ing complaint, as there is no medicine before the
public which has so natural and happy effect upon the
system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the
formation of healthy chyle & thereby purifying the blood.
They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thou-
sands who are using them, to be not only the most perfectly
and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly
innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever 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.

HEADACHE—SICK OR NERVOUS.—Those who
have suffered and are weary of suffering with this dis-
tressing complaint, will find *Spencer's Vegetable Pills*
a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.
One single dose of the Pills taken soon as the headache
is felt 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 *Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint*, they stand un-
rivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after hav-
ing suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In *Habitual Constipation*, they are decidedly superior
to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public; and
one 25 cent box will establish their surprising vir-
tues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the es-
timation of every individual.

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

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

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

As an anti-billious medicine, no family should be with-
out them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory
than a thousand certificates. Price 25 cents per box
with full directions.

COUGH LOZENGES

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are now rapid-
ly superseding all other preparations for the relief of
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Catarrh,
Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, and similar Pulmo-
nary affections.

Hundreds of persons could now be pointed out, who
have been troubled with an old lingering Cough from five
to twenty years, and who have been entirely cured 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.

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

Death itself has already deprived of life its hundreds
and thousands, whom this valuable medicine might
have saved if it had only been taken in time. How im-
portant it is, then, that every individual should attend to
the curing of a Cough, which has such a powerful ten-
dency to undermine the constitution before the least dan-
ger is suspected. A delay of a few days often proves
fatal. No medicine will be found more efficacious than
these Lozenges; they are as pleasant to the taste as sug-
ar candy. Price, 25 cents per box, with full directions.

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 vast mortality can be
almost entirely prevented by the use of Hull's celebra-
ted Lozenges.

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

Thousands and tens of thousands pine away and die of
Worms, without suspecting the real disease. The fol-
lowing are a few of the symptoms: headache, pale lips,
flushed cheeks, disturbed dreams, nervousness, thirst,
bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, itching of the
nostrils, pain of the stomach, nausea, unnatural appetite,
swelled stomach or limbs, sense of something rising in
the stomach, &c.

To parents, we say, do not be without these Lozenges
at any time—attend to these suggestions, as you value
the lives of your children.

Price, 25 cents per box, with full directions.

TOOTHACHE! TOOTHACHE!!—Who would be
troubled with this tormenting pain, when it can be
cured without Extracting the Teeth?

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

Price, 50 cents per phial.

The above invaluable medicines are for sale by J & R
Sloan, Greensboro; D Hartt, Hillsboro; Geo W Swip-
son, Vanceville; Edward Belo, Salem; Williams and
Haywood and Dr. Stith, Raleigh; J G Lash, Bethania;
J A Bating, Huntsville; T F Prather, Rockford; Mil-
ler & Benton, Germantown; S H Watkins, Madison;
Woollen & Bramock, Wintworth, and on inquiry may be
found at the Drug stores and villages throughout the
southern and western States.

GREENSBORO, NOV. 1843.

FASHIONABLE HEAD QUARTERS.

WASLEY & MORING, having just received their
FASHIONS for Fall '43 take pleasure in announc-
ing to their Friends and the Public they continue to oc-
cupy on their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, at the
same Stand, 4 doors North east of the Court House,
where they will be gratified to receive a call from such
as may want their service. Though they are not in-
clined to disparage the interests of others, they wish to
be considered respectful in promising the execution of
work in a style not to be excelled by any shop in the
State, either for *durability, neatness, or fashion*. They
are engaged in no other business to call their attention
away; are present at the beginning and ending of every
job; have no apprentices in their employ, but experi-
enced journeymen, and receive regularly the PHILADEL-
PHIA FASHIONS, together with the most approved
DRAFTS for Garment Cutting. All of which gives them,
if not an advantage over, an equality with the fa-
cilities of any other establishment; while the number
and respectability of their patrons, of whom they are so
proud, inspire them with an unusual confidence in their
capability of giving satisfaction to all classes of society,
whether they be grave or gay, Gentlemen or Ladies!
Of past favors they are not forgetful, and from the
general satisfaction which has been manifested with their
efforts to please, they are induced to believe that their
patronage will not be diminished, but increased.
Nov. 1, 1843. 3841 B. & M.

BOOKS, BOOKS BOOKS.

Just to hand a large assortment of School Books, Sta-
tionary, &c.

Billion's English Grammar	Scientific Class Book
do Latin do	Worcester's Geography
do Greek do	Malte Brun's do & Atlas
Andrew's Sallust	Mitchell's Geog. Reader
do Latin Reader	Worcester's Dictionary
Cesar	D'Aubigne's Reformation
Virgil with Eng. notes	Chalmers on the Romans
Anthony's Horace	Macaulay's Miscellanies
Gould's Ovid	American Almanac, 1844
Folsom's Livi	Annals for 1844
Pellon's Homer	Winter Green
Greek Testament	Opal, by N P Willis
Amosworth's Dictionary	Gilt (extra.) Rog of Sharon
Grove's Greek Lexicon	Friendship's Offering, &c.
Dougan's do	Peace and post paper
Loverell's Latin do	Gilt edged & Note do
Davies' Arithmetic	Steel pens, assorted
Greenleaf's do	Inkstands, Waters,
Smith's do	Crystals, Sealing wax
Peerce's Algebra	Motto seals, &c. &c. &c.
" Trigonometry	Also, an assortment of
" Geometry	books handsomely bound,
" Curves, &c.	suitable for Christmas or
Gammere's Surveying	New Year's presents.