PAPRIOD - DX MR

GREENSBORO', N. C., FEBRUARY 24, 1844.

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STATE OF N. CAROLINA, (In Equity. Gailford County. (In Equity. Gailford County. (In Equity. Dizabeth Swaim by her next triend David Armfield Moses Swaim and Walter A. Winborne, admr. of Na-than Armfield, deceased. WHEREAS, Elizabeth Swaim by her next triend David Armfield hath filed her Petition in our

• David Armileid hath filed her Petition in our Court of Equity for the county of Guillord, State affore-raid, praying, amongst other things, to be divorced from bed and bard of him the said Moses Swaim, and tap, pearing that he the said Moses Swaim is not an iolabi-tant of this State. It is therefore opiered that publica-tion be made for six weeks in the Greenshord' Patriot, be the said Moses Swaim the Greenshord' Patriot. for the said Moses Swaam to be and appear before our and Court of Equity to be held for the county stores ad, Gt the courthouse in Green-boro' on the Brd Monday after (b) 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer or de-mar to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be set down for hearing and heard expartens to him Test: Prod/ \$5 49:6 J & MEDANE, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SURRY COUNTY. Superior Court of Law-Fall Term, A. D. 1842. Julma Detrise, Petition for Divorde.

Aquilla Detrise Aquilla Detrise It appearing to the Court that a Solectica, duly issued In this case, was returned much to be found"; and pro-clamation for the defendant bring publicly made at the courthouse door according to the act in such cases pro Furthermode door according to the act in such cases pro-fided, and the defendant mating to answers—It is ordered that publication he in the in the Greensbore' Patriot and Carolina W atchman for three months for the defendant to oppose at the next term of this coart and plead, su-swer or domar to the sold estition or the same will be a been used of the sold estition of the same will be

 Gaken pro concesso and set far hearing.
Witness, H. C. Hompton, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in August.
A. D. 1843. H. C. HAMPTON e.s. e.
Wrath \$10 Pr adv S10 43 13

PARLOR STOVES.

Do you wish to purchase a Stove for your Parlor or Duning Recom-call on the Subscribers and exam-ine the article manufactured by Mr David Graham, of Va. Every Stove warranted. Also, COFFEE ROASTERS by using which, a sa-

them. I. & R. SLOAN. med January 25th. 1841.

THE subscriber will farmish to order Monuments, Tombs, or Head Stones, executed in American or Indian Marble at the shortest notice, in superior style and at low prices, Likewise Marble Chinney pieces and Furniture Mar-

ble. Having turnished a number of orders for Messre. J& R Shoan, of Greensborr' N. C., I am by their kind-uess parmitted to refer to them those persons who may wish to purchase. R J. BROWN, to purchase. R J. BROW N. 360 Greenwich st. New York.

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 set lement is not all we want; we must have a little assistance in the shape of Casil 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.

NOTICE.--Taken up and committed to the jail of N Surry county, N. C. on the 11th day of February. 1943, a negro man who calls his name JIM; supposed to be about 25 years old. 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, toler-ably black, and savs he belongs to John Hairston of Hen-ably black, and savs he belongs to John Hairston of Hen-ably black, and savs ne defined by is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. EMANUEL CRANOR, Jailor. Fockford, Febr 20, 1543. 4 U

Peckford, Feb. 20, 1-43.

Staddle & Harness Shop.—The subscriber re-spectrally mornins the public that he has on hand a large ascertaiont of coech, barouche, suiky, buggy and carryall HARNESS. Also a fine assortment of Gento-men's and Ladies' SADLES, both quited and plain. A variety of wagon and riding DRIDLES, Marting also, Valiers, horsemen's Cops, &c. All of which will be dispated of on as good if not better terms than can be done elsewhere. Call and use for your also.

and elsewhere Call and see for yourselves. All kinds of REPAIRING, on both Saddles and Har-es, shall be well done, on better terms that common. Country produce take in nexchange for work. Shop og North Street, three doors from Lindsay's cor-er. Anvil 1.4 1843

A.11

April 1-4, 1-43

FALL PURCHASE. RANKIN & MCLEAN are now receiving and opening their stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods. Fear stock is now tolerable good, and they solicit a call on all persons wishing to purchase, either with cash or control of the used in the use Their stock is now tolerable good, and they solicit a call from all persons wishing to purchase, either with each or point country produce, or on the-usual time to punctual

TO PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS. THE Petersburg and Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Companies, having during the past year, put their roads, engines and cars in perfect order, and re-duced their rates of transportation, are now prepared FASHIONABLE HEAD QUARTERS. BALSLEY & MORING, having just received their FASHIONS for Fall'43 take pleasure in announc ing to their Friends and the Public they continue to car-ry on their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, at the duced their rates of transportation, are now prepared to carry any quantity of merchandize to and from Gas-ton, with greater certainty and despatch and cheaper than ever. All merchandize 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. 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 inis may want their service. Though they are not in-clined to dispurage the interests of others, they wish to be confidered 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 fusition. They the following days. are engaged in no ther business to call their attention away; are present at the beginning and ending of every

The rates of transportation have been reduced an average of 30 per cent. On Cotton, Tobacco, Grocerie and Dry Goods, the rate is now 25 cents per 100 pound between Gaston and Petersburg. The rates of fare for Passengers have also been reduced.

Office Petersburg R. R. Co. } January 1, 1844.

BOOKS, BOOKS BOOKS. Just to hand a large ass ortment of School Books, Sta

tionary, &c. Bullion's English Grammar, Scientific Class Book

Worcester's Geography Malte Brun's do & Atlas

Mitchell's Geor. Reader

Worcester's Dictionary D'Aubignes Reformation

Chalmers on the Romans

Chainers on the Romans Macauley's Miscellanies American Almonac, 1844 Annuals for 1844 Winter Green Opal, by N.P. Willis Construction P. Science Scien

do do Latin Greek ob ob Andrew's Sallust do Carsar Latin Reader Virgil with Eng. notes

Gift(extra.) Rose of Sharos do Greenleaf's do Smith's do

Trigonometry Geometry ...



FURNISH YOUR HOUSES .- The subscribe C keeps at mork, at the shop opposite Townsend's, where any and every article to furnish a dwelling may be had at prices to sort the hard times. He keeps on or makes to order-

Marble Top Centre and Pier Jables ; Splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus, with Marble or Mahogany Tops ; Secretories and Book Cases, of all kinds ;

An assortment of Bureaus, of every price and

quality my Splendid Mahogany Chairs, fice cushioned scats; du. do. Rocking Chairs, Plain and aplendid sofas, setters, &c.

Wardrobes, Tables, et cotera,-

June, 1843 PETER THURSTON.

MT. HECLA COTTON MILLS_Greensborough.

MT. HECLA COTTON MILLS-Greensborough. WOOL CARDING. The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is completely prepared for carding any quantity of wool the confing/denson. His machines were put up, and are conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Elswick S. Field, whose fidelity and long experience in the busi-ness will insure good work for such customers as may favor him with a call. Bring clean wool, and you shall have good work, done at as low prices as any man will card for in this country. WOOL BOULS wool ROLLS kept constantly on hand for sale, a

the Factory, at 331-3 cents where as much as 50 pounds are taken-smaller quantities at 37 4 cts. Coarse rolls at 30 cents where 50 pounds or upwards are taken. THOMAS R. TATE. April, 1843.

11-11

A DEAD SHOF FOR WORMS IN THE HUMAN BODY: Or, Drs. Peery & Hamlin's Vermifuge. TS proprietors have taken much pains to test the

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

7000 LBS. LEAD, in convenient form for retailing, for sale low, at the Factory. T. R. TATE. Sept. 6th, 1843. 31.tf 1 Bhl. SPANISH Brown. 50 lbs. Verdegris in oil.

1 bbl. Eng. Ven. Red. 100 * Black Lead. 1 * French Ochre. 100 * Saleratus. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

G ARDEN SEEDS.—Ju-t received a tresh stock of Garden and Flower Seeds of the stock of 1843, warranted. Also Hyncinth bulbs, pink, blue and white (double.) Tube Roses, Dahlia & Tiger Flowers. Feb. 1844. D. P. WEIR.

THE REGULATION.

Husband's Book.

[Concluded.]

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

To the INHABITANTS of the Province of North Carolina. Dear Brethren,

Nothing is more common than for Persons who look upon themselves to be injured than to resent and complain .. These are sounded aloud, and plain in Proportion to the Apprehension of it. Our Fearfulness too, frequently augment our real as well as apparent Dangers. Let us adjust our Complaints or Resentments to the Reality as well as the Nature of the Injury received. Excess in any Matter breeds Contempt ; where

as strict Propriety obtains the Suffrage of every Class. The Oppression of inferior Individuals must only demand Tutelage of Superiors; and incivil Matters our Cries should reach the authorative Ear, when the Weight that crusheth descendeth from the higher Powers. But when imposed by Populace, to the Populace our Complaints must i x tend. When the efore the Cry et any City, Pro. vince or Nation is gaueral, it must be generalized. tected to the Source from whence the ery is caused. The late commetions and crying Dissatisfactions

mong the common People of this Province, is no unknown nor unfelt by any thinking Person No Person among you could be at a Loss to find out the true Gause. I dare venture to assert you all advised to the Application of the Publick Money these you saw misapplud to the enriching of Indi viduals, or at least embezzled in some way, w thout defraying the publick Expences. Have not your Parses been pillaged by the exorbitant and unlawful Fees taken by officers, Clerks &c. I need not mention the intolerable expensive Method of Recovery by Law, occasioned by the narrow Limits of the inferior Court's Jurisdiction. Have you not been grieved to find the Power of our County Courts so curtailed, that scarce the Shadow of Power is left. This Body, however respectable, is intrusted with little more than might pertain to the Jurisdiction of a single Magistiate, or at least two or three Justices of the Peace in Conjunction. In Correquence of this, very small Sums drags us to Superior Courts. These must be attended with all Evidences, altho' many at the Distance of 150 Miles. Add to this a double Fee to all Officers; hence we are made feelingly sensible, that our necessary Expenses, with the additional Costs, are

equal, if not surpass the original Sum. For what End was the Juriadiction of the Courts educed to such narrow limits? Is it not to fill the Superior Houses with Business? Why has the Authority fallen upon this wonderfu! Expedient ! is it not evident, that this was calculated for the Emplument of Lawyers, Cierks, &c. What other Reason can be assigned for this amazing Schemel -none Brethren, none !

Has not the Charges of Government been unne cessarily raised, to the great Encrease of the Pub-lick Tax ? Has not the Publick Money been intrusted in the Hands of insufficient Persons with out sufficient Securities, or due Care taken in ac counting for, and recovering the some ? Has not this often reduced us to the disagreeable Necessity Comparative merits of the principal Vormingespre-parations of the day, which, namerous as the files of Egypt, have overspread the land, each claiming for ittelf the high name of specific; and while we trankly ac-dit the high name of specific; and while we trankly acof contributing or paying by Tax the Sum once taised-but through Carelessness or Neglect, or doth this tend ? is not the Issue inquifestly the Impoverishment of the Country ?-fatal Consequences. So relying on these Promises, and heing conse ons The Exorbitant not to say unlawful Fees, required and assumed by Officers,- be unnecessary, not to say destructive Abridgement of a Court's Juris diction,-the Enormous Encrease of the provincial Tax unneccessarily; these are Evils of which no Person can be insensible, and which I doubt not appeared well pleased with our Design, and assur-has been lamented by each of you. It must have of us he would do all in his Power to serve us. obliged you to examine from what Quarter Rehef might be found against these sad Calamities :- In rain will you search for a Remedy until you find out the Discuse. Many are accusing the Legislative Body as the Source of all these woful Calamities. These, it must be confessed, are the Instrumental Cause ; they can, yea do impose some of these heavy Burdens. But whence received they this Power? Is not their Power delegated from the Populace? The original principal cause is our own blind stupidconduct. If it be queried, How doth our Conduct contri bute to this? Answer presents itself-we have chosen Persons to represent us to make Laws. &c shose former Conduct and Circumstance might have given us the highest Resson to expect they would sacrifice the true Interest of their Country to Avarice, or Ambition, or both. I need not inform you, that a Majority of our Assembly is composed of Lawyers, Clerks, and others in Connection with them, while by our own Voice we have excluded the Planter. Is it not evident their own private Interest is designed in the whole Train of our Laws? We have not the least Reason to expect the Good of the Farmer, and consequent ly of the Community, will be consulted, by those who hang on Favour, or depend on the Intricacies

ples, and whose highest Study is the Promotion of their Wealth; and with whom the Interest of the Publick, when it comes in Competition with their prive Advantages, is suffered to sink 1-nothing less than the Rum of the Publick. Have we not hitherte, in a great Degree, chosen such sign as have been described 7 Nay, have they not been such as are dependant in their Fortunes, with great Expectation from others, or enjoy Places of Bene-fit and Trust in the Government ? Doth not Benson declare we might expect such cringing Vanuale would readily sacrufice the Interest of the Commu-nity to Idol Self ?- Are not such Persons utterly disqualified for Supporting our Bights and Properties? Is it not high Time to seek an Antidote as gainst such deadly Porson before it utterly destroys

But you will say, what is the Remedy against this malignant Disease ?

I will venture to describe a sovereign one if duly applied ; that is as you have now a fit Opportunity, choose for your Representatives or Burgesses such Men as have given you the strongest Reason to believe they are truly hont at : Such as are disinter-ested, publick spirited, who will not allow their private Advantage once to stand in Competition with the publick Good.

You grant the Prescription is sovereign ; But how shall you obtain such ! I answer: Let your judgment be formed on their past Conduct; lot them be such as have been unblamable in Life, independent to their Fortques, without Expectations from others ; let them be such as erior no Places of Bencht noder the Gavermannt ; such as do nur depend upon Favour for their Living, nor do derigo Profit or Advantage from the intricate perplexity of the Law. In short, let them he Men wh vate Interest neither doth nor can class with the

Interest or special Good of their Country. Are you not sensible, Brethren, that we have too long groaned in Secret under the Wreght of these crushing Mischiefs ? How long will ye in this servile Manner subject yoursches to Slavery 7 Now shew yourselves to be Freenes, and for once assert your Liberty and maintain your Right - This, the Election let us exert ourselves, and show, that wo will not through Fear, Favour or Affection, how and subject ourselves to those who under the Most of Friendship; have long drawn calamities upon us

Should we now through Fear or Favour act as we have done, contrary to Duty and Interest; so far as we do this, we contribute to all the Muschief consequent upon it. Where then is that moving Prink ciple Self-preservation ? Will you, cin you, vol-untarily submit yourselves to Ignoreiny and Want ? These will agrandize themselves and swim in Opulence.

Have they not monopolized your Properties ; ind what is wanting but Time to draw from you the last Forthing? who that has the least, Spirit of a man could endure this ? who that has the least Spark of Love to his Country or to himself would bear that Delusion ?

In a special Manner then, let us, at this Election rouse all our Powers to act like free public spirited Men, knowing that he that betrays the Cause now betrays his Country, and must sink in the general Ruin.

And as the Inhabitants of Rowan could get no Indictments preferred against their Officers in Salishury District, they had sent to us, and J-II-r went to their assistance ; and by the Letter following you may form some Idea how Matters were carried on, riz.

Salisbury, September 14, 1769. To Mr. HUSBAND, Representative for Orfingo County.

Sut.

Agrecable to the Resolutions of a Committee, heid at Joshua T------'s, last Month, about six or seven of us attended Salisbury general Court to indict our Officers ; when, to our Astonishment, we tound the Grand Jury to be Composed of our inveterate Enemies, and of such as has been our greatest Oppressors. No less than five of them were old Sheriffs. In fine, there were but two or three but what were Limbs of the law. However, wo were resolved to try what Justice could be obtained, as we have been so often referred thereto by the Governor, and others of the first Rank in the Province, who had so repeatedly urged us to les gal Steps, assuring us, we should every where ob-tain the highest Justice ; and one had told us he always, would be there and see that we had Justice : the Lows was against them who had so repeatedly broke them, besides the Cries of the People was so great, and Oppressions so usiny, that we durst hard-iv return home before trial made. We applied to -r, Deputy under Attorney General, ho Mr. II-Widew C------, for the Cost of an Indictment against her. And the Bill found Ignorations it was proved by the Oath of J____h H___n that he paid the Money to the Sub-Sheriff for the use of he said I'---- k ; and proved by the oath of J---D-, a Lawyer, that he got the R cent of the Willow some Tune ago, to Older to procure Redress for her ; but that he had lost it ; but that it was for Eight Pounds Five Shillings. And A ----- m C-n proved, that F-k asked him, when he was making out the Bill against the Widow, what Cucumstances she was in ; he said in very good, and had money by her. If that be the Case, says -k, I must double the Bill.

LLATE ! LATE !! * HE 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. Anthon's Horace Gould's Ovid Folsom's Livi Felton's Homer Greek Testament Ainsworth's Dictionary Magical Pain Extractor. REDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRICES-OR mething if the user is not delighted with it - An acticle that every family must consider indispensible, Grove's Greek Lexicon Donnegan's " Leveralt's Latin when they know its power and value, and which has beer toore been sold too high to reach all classes, has new been reduced *Fourfold* in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and in fact every human Davies' Arithmetic

GREENSBORO', NOV. 1843.

job; have no apprentices in their employ, but experienced journeymen, and receive regularly the PHIDADEL, PHIA FASHIONS, together with the most approved DRAFTS for Garment Cutting. All of which gives them, it not an advantage over, an equality with the fa-cilities of any other establishment; while the number and resonational of them percents of when they are

and respectability of their parrows, $c^{(i)}$ when they are prood, 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 Ladics

Of past favors they are not forgettul, 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. 39tt B. & M.

ites - saving life, limb, or scar. No burn can if this is applied, unless the vitals are dis-

troyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appear-ince, in its effects. Enquire for "Connel's Magical Pau Extractor Salve," at Constock & Co.'s, 21, Cort-

and Street. Price 25 cents, or Four times as much for

a 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

markind that has been discovered in medicine for ages. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will tully justify it. Sold at 21, Contiandi Street, where

will taily justify it. Sold at 21, Cortlandt Street, where it can be found genuine in New York city. CAU 110N.—Be sure you get Conset's, as our plate with Dalley's name on it has been stolen, and counter-feit 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, Greensborg, Dr. N I, Stith, Balaich, D Hoart, Billaborg, Gonzon S. T. and O. Gold.

Raleigh: D Heart, 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.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NOW YOR DARGALAS.

ALL 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 und choice goods for ladies' add gentlemen's wear.

Blue, black and invisible 50 dbz, cot. hikts assorted cloths 20 pictes silk * * Waved beaver&pilot cloths Stocks and collars, new pat-

Casimeres and satinets terms 20 pieces Kentucky jeans 16 doz, caps from 20 cts to

A fine assortment winter * vestings 53 00 Plaids, lineys and kerseys mere bats

Plaids, inseys and kersoys mere bats 20 pieces flannels, assorted Cotton and ginghams un-

colors and chusans brellas Large stock whips & canzs

Flaid worsted and Moreno 600 pair boots and shoes, shawls Worsted Moreno Hose and Besides a great variety of

halt hose 12 pieces China ginghams, new patterns Plain Italian and fig. silks 6000 ibs coffee ~ 10a12 1-2

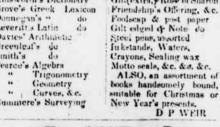
100 pieces calico assorted 100 lbs best indigo, \$1 50

T the Cheap Cash Store 3 doors West of the

be fatal

Pearce's Alcebra being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delight-

ed with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that all Burns and Scales, every exter-nal Seer, oid or teeds, and all external pains and aches, io matter where, shall be reduced to comfort by it in Gummere's Surveying



Oct. 27, 1844. days.

WEIGHTS AND MEANURES. EVERY period using weights or measures or steel yards, is required to bring them to the Standad-Keeper and have them tried, and if a trader or dealer by protospin, or a monor, must have them re-txammed ev-

very person mong (that is buying or selling by) ights or therefore or storyards and neglecting to a block examined us required by law, fortests \$50. Weights of measures.

Soury periods for buy say. Seeing or burtering by ighteor furn-messor door yards not fried and scaled arding to have and for seeing and delivering any kind Every period for buying %of grain, salt or other articles, in measures or weights not the standard established, toricits S40-to the use of the person sung, to be receivered before any jurisdiction having cognization, R M SLOAN, having cognization. January, 1741 Standard Keeper,

CONFLCTIONARY.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, one door west of the conthense, between Garretts' and McConneli's stores, a variety of well selected articles in his line. Among others the following : Candles, of every description

Point Cales, Sporge Cales and Tea Cales Nuts, of various kinds Apples and Ubssings, French Pickles erving or Torlat Soap logne Water, Fine Macassar Oil Cigars-best quality, always on hand Pene's Ho rhound Candy, celserated for curing

Construction of the second state of the second state

"L'INDER & DUBLES'S ALMANACS for ISIA for NAME A SHALL OF REFLE GUNS for sale by Dos. 19. RANKIN & MCLEAN.

entrely new 2 boxes chrome green Shell, Leghorn, silk and 2 " yellow velvet bonnets 2 " yellow ochre 8 bages artificials 40 " glass assorted " frish linen and lawns 50 kegs nails " 100 pieces bleached shirt- 60 boxes cheese ings, assured 12 doz, wooden buckets 20 * 61-4 brown sheetings 9 ** corn brooms 10 1-1 " whitny blackets A good assortment negro and saddle blankets 2 chests wooden tubs 100 dor. spool 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 each, we now return our sincere thanks for past patronand ask a continuance of the same, ov. 1813. W. J. McCONNELL, Nov. 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS return their thanks for the pattonage 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 Lock is tolsame, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom. Their fock is tol-erably good for the cason, they are expecting a new sup-ply both of dry goods and groceries in the course of next week. They would also respectively round their pat-rons and friends that it is the usual time for closing up all open accounts. They carnest y request all who can else the accounts in the basis of the second second seconds. close their accounts, with cash to do so, as we are very nuclein want of funds at this time. Those who cannot much in want of builds at this time. Those who cannot clear by each are requested to call at an early date and close by bord. All persons failing to do so may expect to be charged with interest from this date. Jan. 1st, 1844.

the right hand of specific; and while we trankly 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 tew hours, unaided by any other purge, and generally without repeating the doee, together with its great certainty of effect, consti-tute it one of the most builters does not set of the system.

tute it one of the most brillant discoveries of the age. Ilad 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.

character, we enly ask for a trial. Certificates.—This is to certify that I have used Drs. Peery & Hamlin's Vernituge 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 lew hours, when the child was entirely relieved. I therefore take pleasure in recommending at to the new few hours, when the child was entire therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the KAMP THOMAS.

Wythe county, Dec. 6, 1843.

Wy the county, Dec. 6, 1843. Jefferson, Tazewell county, Va. 13th May, 1843, I hereby certify about four months since I made use of Peery & flamin'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 though her almost at the point of death. In a few hours she passed one hundred and minety worms, and in the course of the next day, was en-sited verticed to be themer health. I have a given it to tirely 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 Greenstoro' Jan. 5, 1844.

CLAX SEED wanted by the subscribers in exchange J & R SLOAN August 6, 1840.

However, the bill was found Ignoramus, &c.

This Letter was longer :- After giving an Acmus, they were informed by one of the Magistrates which was confirmed by an Assemblyman that the Jury was not the same Men, which was appointed by Authority.

This Letter was read before our Assembly, and is in the Clerk's Office there.

34

Another Petition went from Hillsborough Court, which after recting over best much the Governor of the Laws. What can be expected from those and Authority had recommended us to the Law, who have ever discovered a Want of good Princi- comes to the Matter in Hand, thus, etc.

D. P. WIER.

So that to the Law we must go to find Redress Accordingly to Last we want and the present de sign of this Paper is the is brief a minner as possble, to lay before you our Promodesge and Scence thorein.

Before the first Coart happened, Troops were raising in all Quarters, as was said, to guard the Court. The Effect of these Troops was, that every Mun coming into Court was examined what Busi ness ho had: And every one who dated to own, that it was to complain of Officers, was ill used by the Guards and Soldiery, and scared away home ;but some few who would not be scared away was or dered out of town by the Commanding Officers at a few Minutes Warning. None could stay but Pri-soners, and them denied of Attornies, unless they would give Bonds for Fifty and to Three Hundred Pounds to each Attorney. But nothwithstand all which, by the Industry of

one of the Prisoners, some was encouraged to come back, and three or rour Actions against an Officer was tried, and the Officer convicted, who was fined One Penny, &c.

During the Time to the next Court, all other Officers, except this one, continued to take the same extortionary Fees as before: And no troops being raised against us, at the next Court, People in to make Informations. But besides the Difficulty of attending Courts from thirty to sixty miles and the Officers threatning to spe for malicious Prosecutions, and take all other advantages of the Law. Besides all this, the Attorney General did not attend the two or three first days of Court ; to that most of the People had gone Home.

Some Informations, however, was made after he came, and a few of them tried, in which the Officers was all convicted, except in one Instance, and im-mediately that one presecutor was such. Minutes of some of those trials were took down in writing; in which are Matters so cutious, that we suppose Instances of that Kind are not to be found else where.

Among other Things, that the Jury was picked, and calculated of such weak and low Capacities, that when they had agreed on a verdict, and mixed among Men before they gave it in, by hearing others Sentiments, they disagreed to it when given in : And this was reported so often, with such Marks of Incapacity mixed with honget Principles, that the Consequence was such Co dusion and Contradiction that the Jury was discharged at the Bar, after a verdict agreed to, and they disagreed. And other Confessions, that two of the Jury overrule d the rest; and the Action was evoluted to the next Court; and this court adjourned

We found, aftery ards, these two men of the Jury that overruled, were much prejudiced in favour of the Officers. This Discovery put us on examining how the Juries were appointed, and finding that to be the Province of the Justices of the Inferior Court we made some Complaints of the Usage to our Justices. But hearing of the Proceedings at Salisbury before our general Court came on, we chiefly pre--and the first we pared ourselves for Observations ;had to make was, that the Chief Justice and Attorney-General in whom only we had much Confidence that neither of them was at this court.

2d. We observed the Deputy Attorney and both Associate Judges, lodged with him whom we look ed on as our chief Enemy, and Cause of our Oppressions. So that men of common Modesty was deterred from applying to him.

34. We observed the Petty Jury was not Picked it's court, but the Gaand Jury was to all Intents. ith. We observed no Petty Jury Causes were

in a this Court against Officers ; So that poor Men who had attended all last Court, and most of this, infore it was known) and thirty or forty Miles from Home, must attend a third Court. Some, who had more Boidness than others, apply-

ed to Deputy -------, and made Information against the Clerk of the Inferior Court for taking Three Pounds Four Shillings and Six-pence for his own Fee or a Commen Attachment. In Viting. They must have the informations in Writing. They it Fee on a Commen Attachment. He told them he found a Clerk, and carries it in writing. wanted a Date or Name, and then something else, till at length, they got one almost right; but had gone from Office to Office so often, that one of the clerk's D-d them for a Pack of Sons af Band denied serving them.

Deputy Attorney came also out of his Fortifica tion into the Street, and complain'd he had been so much harassed, that he was almost sick.

The Bill against the Clerk, and some more, being at longth preterred, was all Ignoranne.

Next Bay Deputy told W B-r he would hear no more of us; and as W B-r made Complaint of this to the Court, Deputy said, it was a Lie; and that he only refused hum on his ill Beshaviour; and said he was an ill Person; running about, taking other Peoples Business to do. But in this he was mistaken, for Butler's Business was the other, according to the Governor's Directions, was willing to make Informations in Behalf of the injured. Some made Informations to single Justices for Petty Fines; the Consequence of which was, Judgment went a gainst the Defendant for the Fine and against the Plaintiff for the Cost ; and the Justice, with a Loud Voice, berating him for a mean putful Informer. Others applied to Attornies to bring Suit on the Penal Laws when they not only found by a late Law that the Clerks of Courts were hedged in from the Force of the Penal Laws by ordering Suit to be brought against them by a Motion to Court, and the Justices to fine them at Discretion, it it appeared they had wilfully extorted, der by all which we could understand the Prosecutor, as Matters now stand, would get his Labour for his pains, and the clerk's clear of any Cost &c.

the most uncentionable Authors, is to do Equity and ad Justice to the Poor, where the Letter of the Low may be wanting or eganost them. A proper Work for Assemblies

3diy. To shew, that it has been the Opinion of all the several Legislative Bodies, both of Great Britain and her Colonies, that peaceable Possession especially of back waste vacant Lands, is a Kind Right, always looked upon quite sufficient to entitle them to the Preference or Refusal of a further Title ; and that Individuals should not hold unreaconable Quantities of waste Lands; and then conclude, with such observations as may occur. First, The Earl of Granville's Lands, with all

other Proprietors lands, have been let out by a pubick Office, without Respect of Persons. And the countron Method that has been used by the Poor, and has been always countenanced and approved of has been to move out, from the interior Parts to the back Lands, with their Families, and find a spot, wherein they built a Hut, and made some Improve-ments before they went to the Office for a Title, wh ch is generally two or three hundred Miles off. This Method has been used from New-England to Georgia, some Hundieds of Years past, even time out of Mind, and has ever been allowed of good conequence.

Now the Earl of Granville's Office, shut in such Manner, that no one in the Province knew but it would open again every Year ;-and no order were ever given to forbid such Method of Settling, so that all Sorts of People have continued to seat the vacant Lands as usual, in full Confidence of the Preference of a Title ; and have made such improvements as seits one among another, for upwards of One Hundred Pounds, expecting the Office to open every Year ;-but four or five years being now elapsed, there is so much of the Lands seated under these Circumstances, that Individuals, in Power, and who

has Money, are Marking them out for a Prey ; and are lodging Money, and Making Friends with such as are likely to have a better Chance to hear, and repair to the Land Office, when ever it shall opennot even Repair to it in England.

Some Designs of this Kind we doubt is too true ; and though it cannot be supposed that any Proprietor whatsoever but will incline to the same Principles of Justice and Equity that have been so long in practice ; but the Danger is of their being im posed on : For late Experience, in Colonel Corbin's Time, has shewn us, that though he professed, and always attempted to do this Justice, yet the Disputes and controversies became so numerous by the Country's encreasing so fast and the Distance so far, that he could come at no Certainty in these Matters, and was obliged to quit it. Which shows us, it is a Defect in Government, that no Provision is made in these Cases. Mr. Thomas Child had very Particular and special Instructions to follow the same Principles of Justice ; who told a certain Person who applied to him in behalf of a good many offerers, that though it was his Lordship's carnest Desire to distribute the strictest Equity and Justice among his Tenants here, yet when he came to put it in practice, the number of complaints, and vast Distance of the way, rendered it impracticable by Reason he could come at no Certainty of the Truth. And this will be ten-fold more the Case whenever the office opens again. The Method of Redress that is proposed is, to

Pass a Law, that whoever among us shall enter such improvements, over the head of any such peaceable first Inhabitant, either by himself or by Virtue of Purchase, shall be liable to an Action at Common aw, and subject to pay the Owner the full Value of his Labour, and Damages of moving to another Place, unless such Person had given six Months Warning before Evidences to such inhabitant .-Such a Law will no ways interfere with his Lordship's Office, but contrarily prevent Disputes from

To proceed to the second Head proposed, I will recite a passage out of the Fifth of Nehemiah, Gowernor under Artazerzes, viz. "And there was a great cry of the People and of

their wives, against their Brethren the Jews; for there was that said, we our Sons and our Daughters are many ; therefore we take up Corn for them that we may eat and live.

"Some also there were that said, we have mortgaged our Lands, Vineyards and Houses, that we

orght buy Corn because of the dearth. "There were also that said, we have borrowed Money for the King's Tribute, (or to pay our Taxes) and that upon our Lands and Vineyards; yet now our Flesh is as the Flesh of our Brethern, and our children as their children ; and so we bring out Sons and our Daughters to be Servants : And some of our Daughters brought into Bondage already .-Nother is it in our Power to reduem them, for othe Men have our Lands and Vineyards.

"And I was very angry when I heard their Cry, and these Words; then I consulted with myself and I rebuked the Nobles of the Rulers, and said unto them, Ye exact Usaty every one of his brother And I set a great Assembly against them, (Mob some calls it ;)-and I said unto them, we, after our Ability, have redeemed our Brothern the Jews, which were sold unto the Heathen, and will you even sell your Brethren, or shall they be sold unto us? Then held they their Peace, and found no thing to answer. Also I said, it is not good that ye do; ought ye not to walk in the fear of our God because of the reproach of the heathen our enemies ? " I likewise, and my brethren, and my servants, might exact of them money and corn ; 1 pray you let us leave off this yeary. Restore, 1 pray you to let us leave of this usury. them, even this day, their land, their vineyards, their olive yards, and their houses, and also the hundredth part of the money, and of the corn, the wine, the

mentioned, I would advise no honest Man to suffer such an Opinion to take Place with him; for the Thing is so inhuman and base, that you will not find a man but he will deny and clear himself, or hide such a design as long as he can, which must proceed from his Conceptions of the Heinousness thereof Who can justify the conduct of any Government she have countenanced and encouraged so many Thousands of poor Families to bestow their All, and the Labour of many Years, to improve a Piece of

waste Land, with full Expectation of a Title, to de-ny them Protection from being rabbed of it all by a few roguish Individuals, who never bestowed a farthing thereon 1

And, 3dly, That this has been the Sense of all the British Legislations; and that the contrary Doctrine is as contrary to Nature and Justice as the Story of the Dog in the Manger. To evince this little, requires to be said no other than the constant Instructions to all his Majesty's Colonies, though grossly abused; such as Head Rights, the Cultivation Clause, in all our Patents-and the Necessity of applying for an Order of council to obtain any larger Grants. Nothing is more burtful to the common Wealth, than for individuals to hold unreason shle quantities of lands, and rent them out to the Poor. A Traveller may know when he rider through such Lands, by the bad Husbandry and dis contented Looks of the People. These Sentiments of Justice are so natural, that they strike every man in the same Light, and it is to be hoped will do forever.



GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, February 24, 1844.

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

HENRY CLAY will be in Raleigh, on Friday, the 12th of April.

COUNTY MATTERS.

February term of Guilford county court has been in ession this week. On Tuesday, a majority of the Justices of the Peace being present, the annual taxes were laid, the appointments of several county officers made, and other busines of a public nature transacted.

The entire tax laid was 85 cents on each poll, and 32 ents on each \$100 valuation of land and town property,-apportioned in the manner and for the purposes following, viz:

County Tax	1	i.	:	poll	40,	land	1 10	
Common Sch	0017	Tax,	:		15,		-7	
Peor Tax	1.	:			10,		5	
Tax for New	Jail	:	:	0	20,		10	
	1				85		32	

A ballot for five Justices to hold the court the ensu ing year resulted in the election of I. J. M. Lindsay, Peter Adams, Jed. H. Lindsay, John A. Mebane and William Coble, Esqrs.

Jesse Wheeler was reappointed County Surveyor Jumes Sloan reappointed Treasurer of public Buildings and James Denny reappointed County Trustee.

The following gentlemen were again chosen Super intendents of Common Schools : Jesse H. Lindsoy, Jas R. Gilmer, Robert S. Gilmer, Francis L. Simpson, John Corsbie, Nathan Hunt, Edmund W. Ogburn, Andrew

Lindsay, James Biannock, Frederic Fentress. The Court resolv I, by a vote of 22 to 9, that no more licenses to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure should be granted in the county. On this subject there was able argument by counsel, and a good deal of excitement both on the bench and among the bystanders

CONGRESS.

It is no longer to be said that Longress has passed no act at all the present session. The House of Representatives has at length committed an act-an outrige upon the Constitution and the law such as has been hitherto unknown in the history of our Government. After a long debate on the report of the Committee of Elections on the right of the members to hold their scats from the four States which elected by general ticket, the vote was taken on the 14th and 15th, and their rightwas recognized!

These spurious members appear to have been admitted by a party vote. In fact, nothing but locofoco de mocracy -the veriest jacobinism -is capable of an act o unlawful and outrageous.

The persons sent as members from the four States of New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri are

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A quorum of the Council failed to attedn on the 12th, whereupon a messenger was despatched by the Governor for Mr. Watt, of Rockingham, the nearest absentee, who refused to go. The Council then adjourned to the 18th of March,-no appointment of Judge being made by the Governor, of course,

NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, has been appoint ed Secretary of War, and Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy; which appointments were immediately confirmed by the Senate.

THE ENLARGED PATRIOT.

Friends and fellow citizens, don't overlook the request that each of you will furnish an additional name to our list of subscribers. Materials are on the way to effect our contemplated enlargement and improvement-no mistake.

The time of Mr. CLAY's contemplated visit to this city s now definitely fixed. In a letter received from him few days ago, he says he expects to be here on the 12th of April next; which happens to be the birth day of Mr. Clay. There will no doubt be a great gathering of the people here, from every part of the State on that interesting occasion. We already hear that several volunteer companies from different towns and villages will be here. - Star of the 14th.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CLAY CLUB. On Wednesday night last the citizens-of town and county-were called together in the courthouse, and a Clay Club organized by the unanimous adoption of the Constitution and list of Officers which appear below .-Mr. GORRELL, on assuming the chair as President of the Club, addressed the assemblage at some length on the existing state of parties in the country, and our probabitities of success with Harry of the West as our leader. Mr. J. E. Leach, of Randolph, was called up and made some spirited remarks proper to the occasion. Altogether there was a much larger attendance, and a greater degree of enthusinem manifested in the good old whig cause-tha cause of liberty- and the country--than we

by any means anticipated. CONSTITUTION

OF THE GUILFORD CLAY CLUB.

In common with a large portion of our countrymen we are anxious to see the following objects successfully we are anxious to see the billowing objects accessfully accomplished, viz: A sound national currency, regulat-ed by the will and authority of the nation: An adequate revenue from duties on foreign merchandize, with inci-dental protection to home Industry: An equitable distri-bution of the public land money among all the States; An honest and economical administration of the General Government: A limitation of the President to one term, and a guarantee against the abuse of the Veto power. And Henry Clay-the ardent patriot, the experienced legislator, the great American statesman-being literal-ly pledged to these principles, we believe his elevation to the Presidency of the United States will be the surest means of carrying them into practice; and have there-tore formed ourselves into an association for the purpose of combining our honorable efforts and co-operating with our Whig tellow citizens throughout the country in fa-vor of his election, -adopting for our government the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. The name and style of this association shall be the "Guilford Clay Club;" and it shall be regar-ded as existing until the 4th of March, 1845. ART. II. Every triend of Henry Clay residing in Guilford county shall be constituted a member by sign

ing this constitution.

Age. In. The officers of the Club shall be a Presi-dent, six Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Trea-surer. In the absence of the President-the 1st Vice Description that presider in his absence the 2d, and of on. dent, six Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Trea-surer. In the absence of the President-the 1st Vice President shall preside; in his absence the 2d, and so on. ART. IV. A General Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, consisting of Ahrce members, shall be appointed; and also a Vigilance Committee of three in each Captain's District in the county. ART. V. All expenses incurred by the Club shall be defrayed by contributions, to be collected from the mem-bers by the Treasurer. ART. vi. The meetings of the Club shall be upon its own adjournments, or at the call of the acting Presi-dent. Vice

ART. VII. Twenty members shall constitute a que rum to transact business. viii. This Constitution may be altered -r amended

the the consent of two-thirds of a meeting. sident, RALP.1 GORRELL P

Vice

Commit

resident, n.c.	alfa donnena
Presidents.	1st, John A. Mebane, 2d, Peter Adams, 3d, Robert G. Lindsay, 4th, John A. Gilmer, 5th, William S. Rankin,
	6th, Joseph A. McLean,
Decretares.	J. R. McLean, D. F. Caldwell.
Tressurer.	Robert. M. Sloan.
te of Vigiland rrespondence	e and Jesse H. Lindsay,

[It was resolved that the appointment of the Vigi lance Committees in each Captain's District be confided to the Cantral Committee.]

THE TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC VIRTUE OVER PUBLIC CALUMNY.

The Logis ature of Tennesse , says the National Intelligencer, towards the close of its late session, passed resolutions resending curtains resolutions passed in 1827, implying charges of hargain and corruption between J. Q. Adams and H. Clay-

Mr. Maury, Mr. Cheatham, and others, who supported the resolutions, admitted that they were formerly Jackson men, and had sustained him as long as his measures sustained the country; but they had perfectly satisfied the needless that the imputations upon the purity of Messrs' Adams and Clay were unfounded, and that the resolutions implying there

charges ought to be tevised. This is ho-orable, just, and well-timed. In a word it is an action worthy of the Representatives of the gallant whigher Tennessee.

RICH.

At a locofoco convention recently held in Tippes cance Co., Ia., a friend of Mr. Cass moved a resc-lution to the following effect: "Where's gen'l Lew. ta Cass emigrated to the west from New Hampshire in early life with his knapsack on his back, and un. sheathed his sword in repeting the Indians from our northwestern frontier, and in fi hing against the British during the last war: Therefore resolved, that he ought to be supported by the democratic party for president of the United States."

brother Locoloco moved to amend the regulation by striking out the name of " Lewis Cass," and inserts, ing that of "Martin Van Buren;" which motion, after an animated discussion, prevailed. Some one called for the reading of the resolution as amended wherenpon, the secretary, in a loud voice com-menced reading-"Wheras general Martin Van Buren emigrated to the west from N. Hampshire in early life with his knap-ark or his back, and unsheathed his sword in repelling the Indiana and fighting against the Bratish !" By ume the secretary had got thus far, the absurdity of the thing became so manifest, that the same locofoco who moved the amendment sprang to his feet, exclaiming "Tut, tut, tut, mr. chairman, that'll never do ! I move to lay the affair on the tabe," and there it was laid accordingly.

[For the Patriot.

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the cit-At a large and highly respectable meeting of the cli-izens of Davidson county, North Carolina, held at the courthouse in Lexington, on the 16th of February, 1844, (it being court week.) John W. Thomas, esq. was called to the chair, and Wilson W. Wommack appointed se-cretary. The chairmain explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate and forcible manner; where-upon, on motion of Charles Hoover, esq. a committee of three, consisting of Henry R. Duscaberry et al., Meshaek Pinkston, esq., and J. M. Leach, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in reresolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the recent unlawful, and nefations interference of abolitionists, their friends and ubettors, on the sul ject of slavery.

The committee, after having retired a short time, re-ported, through J. M. Leach, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we, citizens of the county of Davidson, have been credibly informed that Randal Brummell, one of our fellow citizens, whilst passing through Warren county in the State of Georgia, was arrested and a sumber of negro slaves taken from his possession under the pretence that said slaves were free; whereby the said Randal Brunmell, has been put to great inconvenience, delay, and expense, and the value of his property greatly

jured; Therefore Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the and negroes removed by the said Randal Brummell to the State of Georgia are slaves, as they, and the stock from which they sprang, have been held by the Brum-mell family in undeputed slavery for the fast 50 years. Resolved author, That the said Randal Brommell has been long and, well known to this community, a here portion of which compose this meeting, as a highly large portion of which compose this meeting, as a high respectable citizen, a man of animpeachable good cha-racter, and one who would scorn to be guilty of the dis-reputable act of running off free negroes for the purpose

elling them tesolved. That it is time for those, who hold slaves, and believe in the legal and constitutional right of b and beneve in the legal and constitutional right of hold-ing this, to assert their rights to the security of this species of property, tree from the officious and illegal intermedling of others, who entertain different opinious, Resolved, That, whilst those in our community who do not believe in the right of holding slaves, are protec-ted in the security of their property and liberties of cou-singues that interference with the property.

science by our laws, their interference with the property of others is highly consurable, and oright to be denounc-ed by every good citizen who has any respect for the laws of the land.

Resolved. From facts and circumstances which have come to our knowledge in connexion with the subject-matter of Brunnell's negroes, it is the decided opmion of this meeting that said negroes have been tampered with before these Guillord county, has been the principal actor in this base and foul bissiness. Resolved, That we will at all times, assert our rights

to the security of our property, and that we will use all lawful exertions to terret out abolitionists, or any and all persons who and, abet, or consort with them, in our must, and to bring to condign punishment all those who are guilty of intermedling with this species of property. -It was moved and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting he signed by the chairman and scoretary, and that a copy be sent to the said Randal Brummell in Georgia, and also to the Carolina Watchman, Greeus-Georgia, and also to the Carolina Victure and also to the Carolina Sentinel, for publication. J. W. THOMAS, Ch'm.

This Letter, which contained much more, was also read before the Assembly in Octuber, 1769, and is in the Clerk's Office there.

We draw now near to an End, for our Assembly was desolved before they could do any Business of sion and Disorder We had thirty odd new Members this session : and we hope a few more of the old Ones will be left out against another. We shall conclude, with a Plea in Behalf of a Motion that was made in the House last Sessions for encouraging the first Settlers of the Back vacant Lands ;and two other Pieces, entitled SERMONS; being an Abridgement of a Pamphlet of a nameless Author.

Tee Order in which we shall Proceed in the Piea is, First, to give a Relation of the Circumstances that the Petitioner's letters on the vacant Lands in to cut a Tree down off the vacant Lands. Whether the Earl of Granville District) are in, and the Danger there is of their suffering Injustice.

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oil, that ye exact of them. "Then said they, We will restore them, and will require nothing of them; so will we do as thou sayest. Then I called the priests and took an oath of them, that they should do according to this promise. Also I shook my lap and said, So God shake Consequence ; so that all Things are left in Confu- out every man from his house, and from his labour that performeth not this promise, even thus be he shaken out, and emptied

Tee Justice done the Poor in this Passage far ex ceeds what is aimed at in this Motion. There can not be the same Arguments used against us, as might and no doubt would have been in the mighty dgenerate Age, had we petitioned for Relief in a full and aimilar Case.

It is to be feared too many of our Rulers have an eye to make a Prey of these poor people, because an Opinion seems to be propagated, that it is Criminal

2dly. To show that the Spirit of the Law, from a quite different Case, or from the Motive's above Let them be cherished by the citizens generally.

law of the land, than you or we are, good reader. And so the common sense of the nation will say, at the next elections, to the truckling demagogues who have nullifed the law.

Under one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, the last Congress passed a law declaring that members of the House of Representatives should thereafter be elected by districts : Four of the States, in wanton disregard and wilful disobedience to that law, proceeded to elect by general ticket: The present House of Representatives, as "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," have admitted the members thus elected to scats, and thus set the law at nought !

There is this difference between Barebone's Parliament and the majority of the present American Congress-the former was distinguished for its natural folly he latter for its political knavery.

A triend at Washington writes us-"the general im pression here is that the present session of Congress will be closed about the first of June."

"THE TWENTY-SECOND."

The 22nd of February was celebrated in this place by splendid parade of the Guards, the reading of the Pare well Address of Washington, and an eloquent Address delivered by Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Esq. The crowd of spectators and auditors was very large and deeply attentive.

Our company of Guards afford a relief to the monoto ny of life here, which nothing else can impart. They this notion took its Rise from the great Men's mak- are now an ornament, and we trust in time of danger ing Tar and Turpentine on vacant Lands, which is would prove a defence to the town and the country.

SUICIDE.

On Friday last, Mr. Clarke Elder, a middle aged man and a respectable citizen of this county, put an end to his own life by hanging himself with a rope attached to one of the joists of his barn. We have heard no further particulars, nor any cause assigned for the strange occurrence. The deceased re-sided in the North Western part of the County on the head waters of Caraway-left a wife and children-was in pretty good circumstances .- - Ashby ro' Citizen.

Maryland .- The Elections which have just taken place in this State, resulted in a most glorious troumph of Whig principles, and great disconfiture of the Loco Foco forces. The delegation in Congress stands.

Whige,	:	:	:		6
Loco,	1	1	:		0
Nine Chcers	for Old	Mar	yland	111	

MASONIC SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the School Committee of the Grand Lodge of North Catolina, appointed for the purpose of raising Funds for the establishment of a School for the education of the orphans of deceased, and children of in-digent Masons and others, held this day, the Rev. Wm. digent Masons and others, held this day, the Rev. Wm. *I Langdon* was appointed Agent for obtaining subscrip-tions for that purpose, as contrauplated in a resolution of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina at its Annual Com-munication in December, 1843. The Breihren of the subordinate Lodges are fraternally solicited to aid Bro. Langdon in his efforts to promote a chose which is so well worthy the support and patronage of every Free-mason and Philanthropist. THOS. LORING, WESLEY HOLLISTER, T. J. LEMAY. Raleigh, January 31, 1811, 8

W. W. WOMMACK. Sec'y.

Died.

In Rockingham county, N. C., on the 9th inst., after a short illness, Junius Mosnor, youngest child, and only son of E. M. Woodburn; aged seven years, eleven months and twenty-three days.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, Sale of runa. SUBBY COUNTY. Way Slave Last Notice-

On the second Monday in May 1-14, at the courthouse door in Rockierd I shall proceed to sell at auction for cash, a runaway negro slave who calls him-self Jim, and who says he bolonge to John Houston of Mississippi. Said slave has been conduct in Surry sail for more than twelve moths—regular orders and publi-cation heretofore taske. By order of the County Court, ex. 3mo. H. G. HAMPTON, Sh'M.

MANN GOD PILLIDS.

TBANG 400 PTANYOF. THE subscriber has sold near four hundred Pinno Fortes within the last eight years, and has yet to find out that he has ever sold a bad one—and it perchance ho ever should, it would not be suffered to be kept by the purchaser, because he is well aware that the sale of a single bid Piano would do him much injury. Orders ad-dressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to, E. P. NASH. Book and Piano Forte Seller, Peter-lang, Va.

Sole LEATHER - A quantity of the very best on hand and for sale cheap, at the Cotton Pactory, June, 1843. 12-ff T. R. TATE.