

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME VII.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, JUNE 28, 1845.

NUMBER 13

Published Weekly BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
OR \$2.50, IF PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER THE DATE
OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Failure on the part of any customer to order a disconti-
nuance within the subscription year, will be considered in-
dicative of his wish to continue the paper.

HOUSEHOLD TREASURES.

BY MARY HOWITT.

What are they? gold and silver,
Or such such one or two?
The pride of squire's luxury?
Rich robes of Tyrian dye?
Guests that come thronging in
With lordly pomp and state!
Or thankless, liveried serving men,
To stand about the gate?
Or are they daintiest meats
Sent up on silver fine?
Or golden cups of embroidery
With rich Falernian wine?
Or parchments setting forth
Broad lands our fathers held:
Parks for our deer; ponds for our fish;
And woods that may be filled?
No, no, they are not these! or else,
God help the poor man's need!
Then, sitting 'mid his little ones,
He would be poor indeed!
They are not these! our household wealth
Belongs not to degree:
It is the love within our souls—
The children at our knee!
My heart is filled with gladness
When I behold how fair,
How bright, are rich men's children,
With their thick golden hair!
For I know 'mid countless treasure,
Gleaned from the east and west,
These living, loving human things,
Are still the rich man's best!
But my heart overfloweth to mine eyes,
And a prayer is on my tongue,
When I see the poor man's children,
The smiling, though the young,
Gathering with sunburnt hands
The dusty roadside flowers!
Alas! that pastime symbolize
Life's after, darker hours.
My heart overfloweth to mine eyes,
When I see the poor man stand,
After his daily work is done,
With children by the hand—
And this he kisses tenderly:
And that, sweet names do call—
For I know he has no treasure
Like those dear children small:
Oh, children young, I bless ye,
Ye keep such love alive!
And the home can ne'er be desolate,
Where love has room to thrive;
Oh, precious household treasures,
Life's sweetest, holiest claim—
The Saviour blessed ye while on earth—
I bless ye in His name!

From the Orion.

Revolutionary Poetry.

BY JUDGE O'NEAL.

The loss of many of our revolutionary ballads seems to have occasioned little regret among the people of the Southern States. Of late, however, some attention has been excited to this subject, as well as to traditional accounts of the partisan warfare, which has not, as yet, been chronicled in history. My own attention to it has been very recent. In endeavoring to explain conflicting accounts of one of the most important battles of the Revolution, my mind turned involuntarily, to the ballad describing it, which I had often heard in early youth. In attempting to repossess myself of it, I found the most that I could obtain, was some imperfect recollection of it by a gentleman of many years, but of great intelligence, and possessed of a wonderful memory.

Its importance will be shown hereafter. Many others, equally valuable, it is to be feared, are lost forever. The Battle of King's Mountain was also, I have been told, the subject of a ballad; but no trace of it has yet been discovered. The ballads written in the Northern States, have been better preserved. The Battle of the Kegs, by Judge Hopkinson, is preserved in the Memoir of General Putnam, and, probably, in the account of the gifted author's life. But even these much has been lost, from the evanescent character of the publications in which they made their appearance. In the Southern States, especially in the interior, they were composed and sung upon the spur of the occasion, and passed, by tradition, from section to section, and from age to age.

The importance of such trash—as some will no doubt deem it—may be shown in various ways. We are not expecting to revive beautiful models of ballads, but probably jingling rhymes, only important on account of the facts which they embody. That they are a pure source of history, may be shown by appealing to the nations of the earth. How much of the early history of every nation, before printing was invented, or civilization dawned upon the world, is to be found only in songs and poems? It is in accordance with a first dictate of nature, to pour out the triumphant feelings of joy and success in the bounding verses of the song, and give utterance to the wailings of sorrow in the measured, stealthy rhyme of the elegy. Accordingly where these can be found, preserved by tradition, we know we have the truth—colored perhaps, by poetic imagery—and to these we confidently appeal as one of the best and purest sources of history resting on tradition.

In some instances, such poetry claims even a higher grade, and is the channel through which not only truth, but even sacred truth, inspiration itself—comes down to the children of men. Of these, we might instance the song of triumph which was sung by Moses and the children of Is-

rael, after the overthrow of Pharaoh and his hosts in the Red Sea; Psalms of David and the Songs of Solomon, all of which are poetry, sublime poetry, speaking of events past, present and to come.

In other instances, remote events are clothed, as it were, in the gorgeous drapery of light, and the mighty imaginings of Homer swell into the Iliad. All history is rife with poetic authority on which it must rest, or all be discredited which is not verified by documentary evidence. In turning to the history of the Welsh, the Scotch, the Irish, how much of its early and most fascinating records depends upon the songs sung by the bard, the seneschal, or the harper! In those days, music, poetry and liberty, were inseparable; and he who rejects the ballads of Wales, Scotland and Ireland, deprives himself of the best means of knowing the noble people of those respective countries. By plunging into the rich mines of ballad and song existing in Scotland, Sir Walter Scott was enabled to strike, with mystic rapidity those sterling coins which ring so true to his country's real character, and whose circulation is limited only by ignorance and barbarism!

Our own country, (and especially North and South Carolina, and Georgia) possesses much of the poetry composed amid the din of arms, and descriptive of the events which occurred on the field of blood; and notwithstanding the great loss which has been sustained by the perishing of so many of them, yet, if an effort were made in every section, many an old ballad "rude in speech," but of immense value for giving us a true knowledge of some interesting fact or forgotten name, could be gathered up in whole or in part, and given to the world through the Orion or Magnolia, and thus be preserved for the historian.

To give an earnest of what might be done in this very humble but useful department of literature, I subjoin the ballad—or rather, a very imperfect recollection of parts of the ballad—composed by Briggs, and sung on the field of battle at the Cowpens, on the morning succeeding the conflict:

"Come listen awhile and to you I'll relate,
"How brave General Morgan did Tarleton defeat,

"When Tarleton for Morgan set out on the march,
"He did his endeavors to steal a march:

"But Morgan carefully kept out his spies,
"To keep off all danger and sudden surprise:

"Our spies came in, it was late in the night,
"They told us that Tarleton would soon be in sight,

"Then Morgan arose before 'twas yet day,
"And set all his army in battle array.

"Just as the sun rose the Britons appeared,
"They shouted for battle to make us afraid:

"But our militia made such a bold stand,
"They soon cooled the courage of the bold British band:

"Our militia was then soon called to retreat,
"Which made them rush on and think we were beat;

"But to their surprise our Riflemen faced,
"Which caused the bold Britons to fall very fast.

"To fall very fast—to scatter and run!
"And curse the inventor of the twisted gun!

"It would have made you laugh to see them striving to hide,
"Among bushes and trees, no matter on which side!

"They cried out it was murder to take sight with a gun,
"But with their bayonets they'd charge on us who had none!

"Washington's dragoons charged on so bold,
"It was a most beautiful sight to behold.

"Surrender! surrender! those heroes they cried,
"Or we will hew you and hack you, and pull down your pride.

"—Major McDowell,
"He behaved very well;

"He rode round the forces and rallied the men;
"Now Tarleton's defeated and Cornwallis beest,

"If Cornwallis should also be defeated, how the Tories will fret!"

This is, indeed, a mere fragment of that noble song of liberty, called, "The Battle of the Cowpens." The poetry of it is not very good, but still the lines were such as could be sung by the brave men, who in rags and suffering had faced the British Lion in many a battle field, and which as sung by hundreds of voices on the field of victory, and amid their captives, was enough to fire with new ardor, the soldiers of liberty. It was like

"the burst of praise
That swelled the song the astonished Hebrews raise;
That ringing anthem on the wild was flung,
From Miriam's timbrel and from Moses' tongue—
The first to liberty that e'er was sung!"

Such a song, thus composed and thus sung, descending from father to son, and spreading over the land like the cross of blood and fire used to summon the Highlanders to their chieftain's side, and echoed, in every field, by the descendants of the Tories, as well as the whigs, served only to obliterate those distinctions which seemed to have been planted by cruelty and watered with blood.

Independent of these uses, much may be gathered from even this fragment, to improve our Revolutionary history. To illustrate: Where does it appear, in the printed accounts of the Battles of the Cowpens, that the militia were not forced to retreat by the British advance? But Briggs, a soldier in the battle, states, in a song composed the night after, and sung the next morning, in hearing of the whole army, that they retreated, not because they were compelled, but be-

cause they were ordered to do so. This is not only entitled to credence as affirmed by one of the actors, but accords with what one would expect to be ordered and carried out by a veteran of Morgan's known and well tried experience.

The militia were unprovided with bayonets, and although their "twisted guns" were sure and deadly weapons at a distance, yet they availed little in that deadly strife where bayonets are locked, where steel crosses steel, and breast is opposed to breast. Two or three well directed fires would, as the song has it, "cool the courage of the bold British band," and then to retreat and form on the right and left of Howard's regulars, and thus leave his veterans to contend, with equal skill, bravery and weapons, against the already discouraged British soldiers, was exactly the result which Morgan's courage and skill would have desired.

When the militia retreat commenced, the British, supposing the victory won, rushed on with a shout. The riflemen having reached their positions on the right and left of Howard's line, faced about, and being thrown forward, at right angles to his line, poured in that deadly and destructive fire upon the advancing Britons "which caused them to fall very fast," and which drove them to hide among the bushes, and it was "no matter on which side!" In this state of confusion, no doubt the experienced eye of Morgan saw that victory was in his grasp, and by his orders, Washington rode behind the infantry, and said to Howard—"Charge the infantry, and I will the cavalry!" "No sooner said than done!" Howard's charge with fixed bayonets, and his war-cry heard above the roar of arms—"lay down your arms, and you shall have good quarters," were, as might have been expected, answered by the surrender of all the British infantry. At the same time it was, indeed, "a beautiful sight to behold" Washington's dragoons and mounted militia-men "charge on so bold," and driving Tarleton's dragoons from the battle-field.

These remarks will point out, with sufficient clearness, the value of the "Revolutionary Ballads," even if they should be collected in shreds and fragments; and the specimen now presented will, it is hoped, induce others, better qualified to cater for the public taste in this department, to come forward and lay their offerings on the altar of our common country.

Frequently, in the excitement of the revolution, *pasquinades* were composed in verse, and recited by the people, which grouped together incidents and names in an ironical or ridiculous manner; and these, when they can be recalled, enable us to rescue noble characters from oblivion, and even out of their distorted descriptions, to cull here and there important facts. The same amiable gentlemen to whom allusion has been made in this paper, repeated the following productions of '76:

"Williamson the witty,
"Purvis the pretty:

"Bowie the great politician!
"The brave Mr. Brown,

"The clerk of renown,
"And Whitwell the learned physician!"

This was intended to describe, in a humorous way, Gen. Williamson and his military family. Gen. Andrew Williamson, called by the Cherokees "the cow-driver," was one of the early settlers of Abbeville. His residence was at the place now called Whitehall. In the beginning of the revolution he occupied the first rank among the patriots of the interior, who sacrificed time, talents, and fortune, in the service of their country.

He was a Scotchman, and had, it is presumed, a share of that dry, caustic humor, so common among his countrymen; hence he was designated the "witty." Purvis was one of his aids, and was remarkable for his fine appearance—and he was therefore dubbed "the pretty." Major John Bowie, one of Abbeville's noblest sons, whose sword was unsheathed at the beginning and returned not to the scabbard until the close of the revolution, was, it is believed, another of Williamson's aids. He was at all times an unflinching asserter of the rights of the colonies, and thus received the title of "the great politician." Gen. Williamson's want of education disqualified him for writing. He signed his name in capital letters, which—his name—was called the pig's paw; he was therefore obliged to have a clerk to prepare his various official papers. Mr. Brown "the clerk of renown," filled that office. Whitehall was a German physician residing at '96—now Cambridge. He was Williamson's surgeon, and indeed a skillful and learned man.

This mere squib, the product of some idle wit in the revolution, by being remembered and given to the public, brings to light names dear to the country, and may call forth, from competent sources, faithful memoirs, which may add much to the history of the revolution. It is to be hoped, therefore, that similar things remembered by our aged men and women will be communicated to the public, before death shall for ever close up the access to them.

MARRIAGE.—Nature and nature's god smile upon the union that is sweetened by love and sanctified by law. The sphere of our affections is enlarged and our pleasures take a wider range. We become more important and respected among men; our existence is doubly enjoyed with our softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumph becomes more triumphant when shared with her

The great Pestilence.

The most awful pestilence which is known to have visited the human family, was that which broke out in the year 1345.

This disease, like the cholera, made its first appearance in India and other parts of Asia.—Medical science was then at a very low state. It ravaged the East with a virulence vastly greater than the cholera. By a report furnished the Pope, whose throne was then seated at Avignon, it is recorded that nearly twenty-four millions of souls perished in the East during one year.

It soon crossed over into Greece and Italy with unmitigated mortality. In Venice one hundred thousand are computed to have died, and sixty thousand in Florence. It marched onwards with terrific fury into France, Germany, &c. In the most favored districts, two out of every three persons died. In many places, fourteen to sixteen out of twenty. In some districts not a single male adult survived. In Germany millions perished. At Lubec, in that empire, fifteen hundred persons died in four hours! In August, 1348, it reached England, and entered London on the first day of November.

Many writers have described it on that island, as well as other parts of Europe. It is recorded that in the churchyard of Yarmouth, a small town 7052 bodies were interred in one year. In Norwich, 5,374 persons perished in six months! A great field was bought near London to bury the dead in. After the pestilence had gone, a monument was raised over the grave "where dwelt the multitude," with an inscription in Latin which when translated was nearly as follows:—

A. D. 1349
Consecrated to the memory
of
Fifty Thousand Souls,
whose mortal
remains
were interred on this
Spot
during the
Great Pestilence.
May God have mercy on
their Souls.
Amen.

Exactly one year after its appearance, it ceased in England, but its effects were dreadfully felt, not only there, but through all Europe. The oxen, the sheep and other cattle wandered over the country without a care taken, and perished in great numbers. The harvest was lost in the fields, because there was none to reap it, and famine filled up the measure of this awful visitation. The poor Jews partook of the last dregs of the unequalled calamity. The ignorant populace of that savage period, believed they had poisoned the waters, and fell upon them with unremitting cruelty, massacring and burning many thousands of that devoted race.

Death not a Painful Process.

"Fond mortal! what's the matter thou dost sigh?
Why all these fears because thou ought'st to die!
For if the race thou hast already run,
Was pleasant; if with joy thou saw'st the sun;
If all thy pleasures did not pass thy mind
As through a sieve, but left some sweets behind,
Why dost thou not, then, like a thankful guest,
Rise cheerfully from life's abundant feast?"
[Translation of Lucretius's De Rerum Natura.]

We think that most of persons have been led to regard dying as a much more painful change than it generally is, first, because they have found by what they have experienced in themselves and seen in others, that sentient beings often struggle when in distress; hence struggling is to them a sign, an invariable sign, of distress. But we may remark, that struggles are very far from being invariable signs of distress; muscular action and consciousness are two distinct things, often existing separately; and we have abundance of reason to believe, that in a great proportion of cases, those struggles of a dying man which are so distressing to behold, are as entirely independent of consciousness, as the struggles of the recently decapitated fowl. A second reason why most persons are led to regard dying as a very painful change, is, because they know that men often endure great pain without dying, and forgetting that like causes produce like effects only under similar circumstances, they infer that life cannot be destroyed without greater pain. But the pains of death are undoubtedly much less than most persons have been led to believe; and we doubt not that most persons who live to the age of puberty, undergo tenfold more misery in thinking of death, than in the simple act of dying, nay, tenfold more misery than they would, did they but entertain correct views concerning this change.

In all cases of dying, the individual suffers no pain after the sensibility of his nervous system is destroyed; and the sensibility of the nervous system is often destroyed without much, and sometimes without any, previous pain. Those who are struck dead by a stroke of lightning; those who are decapitated with one blow of the axe; and those who are instantly destroyed by a crush of the brain, experience no pain at all, in passing from a state of life to a dead state. One moment's expectation of being thus destroyed, far exceeds in misery the pain during the act. Those who faint away, on having a little blood taken from the arm, or on any other occasion, have already endured all the misery they ever would in this world, did they not again revive. Those who die of fevers, and most other diseases, suffer their greatest pain, as a general thing, hours, or even

days, before they expire. The sensibility of their nervous system becomes gradually diminished; pains become less and less acute under the same exciting cause; and at the moment when their friends think them in the greatest distress, they are more at ease than they have been for days previous; their disease, as far as it respects their feelings, begins to act upon them like an opiate. Indeed, many are already dead, as it respects themselves, when ignorant bystanders are much the most to be pitied, not for the loss of their friend, but for their sympathising anguish.

Those diseases which destroy life without immediately affecting the condition of the nervous system, give rise to more pain than those that do affect this system, so as to impair its sensibility.—The most painful deaths which human beings inflict on each other, are produced by the rack and faggot. The halter is not so cruel as either of these, but more savage than the axe. Horror and pain considered, it seems to us that we should choose a narcotic to either.

[Charles Knowlton, M. D.]

Avalanches of the Alps.

In Talfourd's Rambles is presented a vivid scene in the Alps. He says:—From the natural platform on which you stand, the ground covered with coarse grass, shelves rapidly to a dark scrubby wood, and directly beyond, as if only a narrow belt of coppice were between, rises into heaven the huge mass of snow-clad mountain, dazzling in purest white, except where broken by a black storm-swept hollow. It is in vain that you are assured that your eye is distant some miles from the nearest point of Alpine snow on which it rests and that between your feet and the roots of the opposite mass of Alps is a huge defile, which a shepherd boy could not traverse in a long summer day; you cannot resist the conviction that you are on the verge of the eternal snow, or the fancy that it is all a delusion; a freak of nature, who has anticipated the dromedary, and cheats and delights you with an artful picture of her own.—You hear the thunder of the unseen avalanches among the recesses of the mountains, and the conviction that you are close to the unmelting miracle which defies the scorching sun, becomes more intense; but it shall be disturbed—how!

By the sight of that, which unseen, was so terrible! From some jutting knob, of the size of a cricket ball, a handful of snow is puffing into the air, and lower down, on the neighboring slant you observe veins of white substance creaming down the crevices, like the tinsel streams in the drama of a pretty scene in the Eastern melodrama quickened by a touch of magic wand, and then a little cloud of snow, as from peking fairies, rises from the frostwork basin, and this is an avalanche! If you can believe this, can realize the truths that snow and ice have just been dislodged in power to crush a human village, you may believe in the distance at which you stand from the scene, and that your eye is master of icy precipices embracing ten miles perpendicular ascent, but it is a difficult lesson, and the disproportion between the awful sound and the pretty sight renders it harder. We saw two avalanches during the hour and a half we spent in front of the cottage, and learned two other illustrations of the truth that, amidst the grandeur of the universe, "seeing" is not always "believing."

Light of the Moon.

As the Moon's axis is nearly perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, she can scarcely have any change of seasons. But what is more remarkable, one half of the Moon has no darkness at all, while the other half has two weeks of light and two of darkness alternately; the inhabitants, if any, of the first bank constantly in earth-shine without seeing the Sun, whilst those of the latter never see the Earth at all. For, as just stated, the earth reflects the light of the Sun to the Moon, in the same manner as the Moon does to the earth; therefore, at the time of conjunction or new moon her further side must be enlightened by the Sun, but the other half will be in total darkness. To the Lunarians the earth seems the largest orb in the Universe; for it appears to them more than three times the size of the Sun, and thirteen times greater than the Moon does to us—exhibiting similar phases to herself, but in a reverse order; for when the Moon is full, the earth is invisible to them; and when the Moon is new, they will see the Earth full.

The face of the Moon appears to us permanent but to them the Earth presents very different appearances; the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, in the course of each twenty-four hours, will successively rivet their attention; and the velocity of motion must excite both surprise and conjecture. Though, as aforesaid, certain of those gentlemen, only behold the Earth for half a month at a time, those near the border see it only occasionally, and those on the side opposite to the Earth never see it at all.

The Moon being but the fiftieth part of the bulk of our globe, and with 238,000 miles of us, may be brought by a proper telescope which magnifies 1,000 times, to appear as she would to the naked eye were she only 250 miles off.

Fishermen, in order to handle eels securely, first cover them with dirt—in like manner does detachment strive to grasp excellence.

SQUEEZING THE HAND.—It is but lately that we understood the strange constructions that are sometimes put upon a squeeze of the hand. With some it is entirely equivalent to a declaration of love; this is very surprising indeed. We must take hold of a lady's hand like hot potatoes; a-fraid of giving a squeeze lest we should burn her fingers. Very fine, truly!—Now it was our ancient custom to squeeze every hand that we got in our clutches, especially a fair one. Is it not a wonder that we have never been sued for a breach of promise? We would not give a rusty nail for one of your cold formal shakes of the hand. Every person who intrudes one or two fingers for touch, (as if he were afraid of catching some cutaneous distemper,) should go to school awhile to John Q. Adams. He shakes you with a vengeance and shakes your body too, unless you should happen to be as thick as himself. [Well there is nothing like it, it shows a good heart, at any rate, and we would rather a man would crush the very bones of our fingers, and shake our shoulder out of joint than that he should poke out his paw, as if he were about to come in contact with a bear or a hyena. The ladies may rest assured of this that a man who will not squeeze their hand, when he gets hold of it, does not deserve to have a hand in his possession; and that he has a heart seven hundred and forty-nine times smaller than a grain of mustard seed.]

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE REV. SIDNEY SMITH.—A writer in the Atlas, giving some personal recollections of this deceased wit and scholar, relates the following anecdote:

A hundred witty stories are told of him. Edwin Landseer, the celebrated animal painter, sent to ask him to sit for his portrait. Mr. Smith, in reply quoted scripture, and said, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" Indeed, he was rather fond of scriptural witticisms; and on the last occasion of my ever seeing him, at his lodgings in Green street in London, I remember the conversation turned on the Pennsylvania letters which had then just appeared in the Morning Chronicle. He was surrounded by a circle of friends, one of whom, a young man, made an observation, which was to the effect, I think, that he envied him his acquisitions, and uttered case.—"Young gentleman," said he, taking up a bundle of Pennsylvania scrip, "I would you were altogether such as I am, *except these bonds*." Of course there was a general roar. Whether such applications of scripture as these were correct or not, in a grave and reverend teacher is left for others to decide.

HORNED SNAKE.—A specimen of this rare and dangerous reptile (which is by many considered as having no existence except in fable) was recently killed on the plantation of Mr. Wm. W. Moore, in this county, about 16 miles from Tuskegee. A gentleman who assisted in killing the snake describes it as having been between 6 and 7 feet long; colored much like the rattlesnake; having at the end of the tail a horny spur, resembling in appearance that of a dunghill cock, except that it was cleft and capable of being opened, from which protruded a sharp instrument, supposed to be a sting.

The serpent above named is believed to be identical with what is sometimes called the Hoop Snake, from the fact that it occasionally assumes the form of a hoop, and propels itself forward in that shape. It is to be regretted that a specimen of this snake could not be taken without mutilation, to be submitted to the examination of naturalists, and ultimately deposited in one of our public Museums; and it is hoped that the publication of this article may aid in producing such a result.—*Macon (Ala.) Republican.*

THE RESURRECTION.—"Let us listen to the voice from the oracles of God, to which the voice of Nature, the outward of the Deity, responds, amen. We see the token and symbols of the resurrection amid the desolations of Nature. So rises the green herb from the long buried seed, so breaks the morning upon the darkness of night, so the bright spring sets her light foot upon the cold and frozen earth, and the flowers expand and breathe forth their fragrance, and songs go up to heaven. And at the resurrection shall arise new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. To this voice, let desolate and bereaved creatures answer, amen! When her children were destroyed, we read that Joseph, the daughter of Achn, took sackcloth, and spread it for her upon the rock, from the beginning of harvest until water dropped upon them out of heaven, and suffered neither the birds of the air to rest on them by day nor the beasts of the field by night." Like this affectionate and despairing mother, human nature must despair over her dying and dead children. But let her hear a Divine voice, and put off her sackcloth, and gird herself with gladness. Let us hold fast to the doctrine of the resurrection, in opposition to all ingenious objections—recollecting that it gives the true value to the human body, teaches us duly to estimate life, and to present both body, and soul, as living sacrifices to God.—*Dr. Hodge.*

"Real popularity," says Lafayette, "is not to be tested by 'doing whatever will please the multitude, but by success which we have in persuading the people that they ought not to do that which is wrong, and the firmness with which, when necessary, we prevent them from doing wrong without losing any part of their favor."

The parents of Joseph Hewes were members of the Society of Friends, and at the time of their marriage resided in the colony of Connecticut, in one of the settlements the farthest removed from the coast of the Atlantic. In this situation they were obliged to bear the double persecution arising from the often excited hostility of the Indians, who roved through the forests in their vicinity, and the prejudice still remaining among the partisans of New England, against all who were the proper habilitations or professed the quaker doctrines.

For persons of this persuasion, and indeed for all who were ambitious of a quiet and secure life, a residence either in Connecticut or Massachusetts, was at that time far from desirable. The government of Massachusetts had, in order to "promote enterprise and encourage volunteers," raised the premium on Indian scalps and prisoners to one hundred pounds for each; and in the temper of mind which is sufficiently indicated by such an enactment, a bitter and murderous warfare was waged against the natives of the forest, intended with circumstances often discreditable to the humanity of the white man, and with instances of reprisals and retaliation on the part of the Indians, involving the most shocking barbarities.

The province of Connecticut had refused to unite in any measures of war that were not defensive; but the Indians were not always careful to observe the boundary line between the colonies, or to discriminate between people so closely resembling each other in manner and appearance. The inefficient and industrious farmers of Connecticut were, therefore, exposed to suffer the vengeance intended to be dealt upon the scalping parties of Massachusetts, and many of them moved off from the lands they had prepared for cultivation, to seek a more secure asylum in a southern colony.

Among these emigrants were Aaron and Providence Hewes, who made their escape from the scene of savage warfare not without difficulty and imminent personal risk to near, indeed, were they to the scene of danger, that, in crossing the Housatonic river, they were almost overtaken by the Indians, and were within the actual range of their bullets, one of which wounded Providence in the neck. They took up their abode near Kingston, New Jersey, where they found a peaceful and secure dwelling-place, and where they remained to the end of their lives.

Their son Joseph was born in the year 1730; and, after enjoying the advantages of education common at that period, in the immediate neighborhood of Princeton college, he went to Philadelphia to acquire a knowledge of commercial business. He entered, as soon as his term of apprenticeship in a counting house was closed, into the bustle and activity of trade; and, availing himself of the fortunate situation of the colonies in respect to commerce, and the great opportunities then offered by the British flag, particularly when used to protect American ships, he was soon one of the large number of thriving colonial merchants whose very prosperity became a lure to Great Britain, and induced her to look to this country for a revenue.

Mr. Hewes did not remove to North Carolina until he was nearly thirty years of age, previous to which time he had been residing at New York and Philadelphia alternately, with occasional and frequent visits to his friends in New Jersey. Having made choice of Edenton for his future home, he soon became distinguished in the community of that city for his successful career as a merchant, his liberal hospitalities, great probity and honor, and his agreeable social qualities. Although nearly a stranger in the state, he was very shortly invited to take a seat in the colonial legislature of North Carolina—an office to which he was repeatedly chosen, and which he always filled with advantage to the people of that colony, and with credit to himself.

When the British ministry had proceeded so far as to close the port of Boston, (thus, by a most decided and severe act, evincing their fixed determination to proceed in their plan of taxing the colonies,) and the committees of correspondence, instituted first at Boston and afterwards elsewhere, had proposed a meeting of deputies to a general Congress to be held at Philadelphia, Mr. Hewes was one of the three citizens selected by North Carolina to represent her in that assembly. On the 4th of September, in the year 1774, this Congress began their session; and on the 14th of the same month, Mr. Hewes, arrived and took his seat.

Immediately after the assembling of Congress, two important committees had been appointed, to whom, in fact, nearly all the business of the Congress was entrusted. The one was to "state the rights of the colonies in general, the several instances in which those rights are violated or infringed, and the means most proper to be pursued for obtaining a restoration of them." The other was to "examine and report the several statutes which affect the trade and manufacture of the colonies." To the first of these committees Mr. Hewes was added very soon after he took his seat, and contributed his assistance to the preparation of their report, which was adopted on the 14th of October.

The non-importation agreement, recommended by this report and determined to be adopted, was a very remarkable event in the annals of the revolution. It could only have been thought of by men having the most perfect confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the people, without whose universal and strict resolution to maintain it, such a measure would be palpably unavailing. A system of privation not enforced by any law, nor guarded with any penal sanctions, but resting entirely on the deep and general sense of wrongs inflicted, and of the necessity of a united effort to obtain redress—it evinced a steady resolution, a sober patriotism, and a generous sacrifice of selfish views to the common good, unequalled in the history of the world.

If any class of people more than the rest were entitled to particular praise for the patriotic ardor which induced them to join in this combination, it was unquestionably the mercantile part of the community, who sacrificed not only many of the comforts and enjoyments of life, but gave up also the very means of their subsistence, in relinquishing the importing trade to which they had been accustomed to devote their capital and labor. Mr. Hewes was a merchant, and a successful one. He had been for more than twenty years engaged in the sale of merchandise imported chiefly from England and the British dependencies; but he did not hesitate on this occasion to assist in the preparation of the plan, to vote for it, and to affix his own name to the compact. The association recited, in the first place, the injuries inflicted on the colonies by the various acts of the British government, against which the report of the committee had been directed, and then declared that, "to obtain redress for these grievances, a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-

exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, would prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable measure."

Such an agreement was then concluded, to the observance of which, the associates, were bound by the sacred ties of virtue, honor, and love of country. It was recommended to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the respective colonies, "to establish such further regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this association." Congress, after adopting an address to the people of Great Britain, an address to the king, and one to the people of Canada, all distinguished by uncommon elegance and force of diction, and having resolved that it was expedient to meet again in May of the succeeding year, adjourned on the twenty-sixth of October, and Mr. Hewes returned to his home in North Carolina.

In the ensuing spring, a convention of that colony was held at Newbern, when Mr. Hewes was elected a member of the Continental Congress about to assemble; the general assembly approved of this choice, and at the same time resolved to adhere strictly to the non-importation agreement, and to use what influence they possessed to induce the same observance in every province. Mr. Hewes attended accordingly at Philadelphia when the new Congress assembled in May, and continued with them until their adjournment, the last day of July. The battle of Lexington had occurred a few weeks before the meeting of Congress, and the first business that came before them was the examination of the depositions of witnesses, which, at that period, or at least on that occasion, supplied the place of military reports, of the killed, wounded, and missing, as well as of the movements of the hostile forces. The first resolution of the Congress was, however, notwithstanding the excitement naturally caused by the actual commencement of war, to present another royal and dutiful address to the king; at the same time, now first glancing at the possibility of a separation, in a recommendation to the Provincial Congress of New York to prepare vigorously for defence, "as it is very uncertain whether the earnest endeavors of the Congress to accommodate the unhappy differences between Great Britain and the colonies by conciliatory measures will be successful."

The battle of Bunker's Hill, and the appointment of a commander-in-chief of the army, with a long list of major-generals and brigadiers, in the succeeding month, placed the true nature of the contest more distinctly in the view of the people of America, and of the world. The Society of Friends, of which Mr. Hewes' parents had been members, as well as himself in his youth, were now straining every nerve in an effort to prevent the revolutionary, republican, and warlike doctrines of the times, from gaining a reception among the quakers. The society was numerous, wealthy, and respectable, and their opposition was powerful and active. In the beginning of the year 1775, they had held a general Convention of the "people called quakers" residing in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and had put forth a "testimony," denouncing the Congress and all its proceedings. This however, did not have any effect on Mr. Hewes, or if any, not the effect intended. He broke entirely from communion with the quakers, and became not only a promoter of war, but a man of gaiety and worldly habits—even to the extent of being a frequent visitor of the ladies, and partaking, even with glee and animation of the pleasures of the dance, in which he said at all times of his life, after escaping from the restraints of his quaker education, to have taken much delight.

In the recess of Congress, between July and September, he did not return to North Carolina, but made a visit to his friends in New Jersey, and was at hand when the next session was begun. He was placed on the committee of claims, and that charged with the fitting out of armed vessels ordered to be built and equipped for Congress—the germ of the United States navy; and thus he became, in effect, and in the nature of his duties and responsibilities, the first secretary of his navy. In the commencement of the next year, Mr. Hewes, having attained great respect in Congress by his excellent qualities and habits of close attention to business, was chosen a member of the secret committee, a post of extreme difficulty, and great responsibility, and requiring the closest application.

It was within the recollection of some of the long surviving patriots of this period, that Hewes was remarkable for a devotedness to the business of this committee, as complete as ever the industrious merchant was known to give his counting house. After this time he was generally appointed on the most important committees, such as that to concert with General Washington a plan of operations for the ensuing campaign; the one entrusted with the difficult task of digesting a plan of confederation; another charged with the superintendence of the treasury; one raised for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of the miscarriages in Canada, and several others of less moment. Mr. Hewes was during this period, a most active man of business; the disbursements of the naval committee were under his especial care, and eight armed vessels were fitting out with the funds placed at his disposal. He was attentive also to the condition of North Carolina, then directly distracted with civil wars, and menaced also by the common enemy; gunpowder and other munitions of war were sent by him at his own expense, but re-imbursed afterwards by Congress to supply the exigencies of the republican troops in that part of the country. He had the satisfaction of being present during the debate on the question of declaring independence, and of voting in favor of the instant adoption of that imperishable manifesto which has made the 4th of July a jubilee for this nation. In voting on this side he acted in accordance with a resolution passed by the North Carolina convention, on the 23d of April preceding, empowering the delegates from that colony to "concur with those of the other colonies in declaring independency."

North Carolina had thus the merit of being the first one of the colonies which openly declared in favor of throwing off all connection with Great Britain, a spirited and manly determination which entitled the leading men of that State to distinguished praise. Mr. Hewes, by his indefatigable exertions in the equipment of the naval armament, as well as by the fearless constancy with which he had advocated independency, had acquired, to a great degree, the esteem and respect of the people whom he represented. In the beginning of the year 1777, therefore, he was again chosen a delegate, with such powers as to make whatever he and his colleagues might do in Congress obligatory on every inhabitant of the State.

Mr. Hewes, however, did not accept this appointment. He left to his colleagues the tour of duty in Congress, and devoted himself to his private affairs, and to the benefit of his state at home, during the greater part of that year and the whole of the next, nor did he resume his seat until the month of July, 1779. He was at this time in very ill health, his constitution had been totally broken down, and he was able to give little more assistance to the public councils of the nation. His

end was rapidly approaching; the last vote given by him in Congress was on 29th of October, after which he was wholly confined to his chamber until the 10th of November, when he expired, in the fiftieth year of his age.

On the day of his death, Congress being informed of the event, and of the intention of his friends to inter his remains on the following day, resolved that they would attend the funeral with a crape around the left arm, and continue in mourning for the space of one month, that a committee should be appointed to superintend the ceremony, the Rev. Mr. White, their chaplain, should officiate on the occasion, and that invitations should be sent to the general assembly, and the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, the minister plenipotentiary of France, and other persons of distinction.

The funeral ceremonies were accordingly conducted with all the pomp and display which the simple manners and sobriety of temper then prevalent in Philadelphia would admit. A large concourse of people, including all the distinguished personages, civil and military, witnessed the interment of his remains in the burial ground of Christ Church, and the outward show of respect to his memory was not in this instance forced or insincere.

Mr. Hewes possessed a prepossessing figure and countenance, with great amenity of manners, and an unblemished reputation for probity and honor. He left a considerable fortune, but no children to inherit it.

His death may be called untimely, when we reflect on the brighter prospects that soon after opened on the country to whose happiness he devoted himself with so much zeal, prospects in which he would have found a cause of infinite gratitude and joy; but in other respects his end was more reasonable than that of some of his compatriots who lived to endure old age, infirmity and want; he was taken in the meridian of his usefulness, but not before he had performed enough of service to this nation to entitle him to her enduring and grateful recollection.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FOR SLAVES.—Some surprise having been expressed in the Richmond papers, at the establishment of a Sunday-School for blacks in St. James's Church, in that city, the pastor has deemed it proper to make a statement, through the Richmond Whig, of the motives and object of the school, and the manner in which it is conducted; and he says—

"The subscriber, therefore, informs all whom it may concern, that they will be taught in exact accordance with, and under the 'restrictions' imposed by our laws. [See Tate's Digest: ch. Slaves, Free Negroes and Mulattoes: art. 18, sec. 15.] They will not be taught to read or write; that, from the first, was publicly disclaimed. They will, exclusively, be taught orally; they will be taught the great truth and duties of natural and revealed religion—their duties to themselves, their fellow creatures, and their Maker—those things only that tend to make them better men and better servants—more truly, dutiful, and obedient—more virtuous and pious—more useful, exemplary, and happy—more what all masters wish their servants to be. They will be taught all those things, which God commands parents and masters to teach their children and servants, in order that they may become 'wise unto salvation,' and for the purpose of teaching which all the Sunday-Schools in Christendom have been established. They will be taught by 'white teachers,' duly, in the day time and not at night, for the purpose of giving that religious instruction, for which the above cited laws of the state make provision."

MORALS OF VICKSBURG.—The Vicksburg Constitutionalist makes confession of a strange regardlessness for human life in that city of violence and bloodshed. That paper says—

"We have had several trials for murder in the Circuit Court now in session, and so perfectly indifferent are a large majority of us to the issue, that it is really difficult to learn the verdict of the jury by inquiring of any one outside of the court room! Several days often elapse before we hear in the street whether a human being has been condemned to death, or acquitted, on his trial for the crime of murder! Bodies are found dead round about and among us, some probably murdered, some suicides, and the coroner and his jury may hold their inquest in peace, without half a dozen others hearing of the awful facts! They are subjects so common as rarely to excite the least curiosity. A dead body in the river attracts hardly as much attention as a captured catfish struggling for liberty! We will cross the river in multitudes to witness a duel, with about the same feelings and curiosity that we attend a circus or a 'monkey show.' We die, or are killed, buried and forgotten in a few hours; too many of the living never thinking of the dead or death after Mr. Vanzile (the grave-digger, we suppose) has performed his last sad duties."

PATRICK HENRY.—Some very interesting reminiscences of this great orator are given in Howe's Historical collections of Virginia, a work recently published and likely to be of a good deal of interest not only to the people of the old Dominion, but to citizens of other States. In this work occurs this passage, stating Henry's opinions on an important point of our Constitution:

"He was opposed to the adoption of the Federal constitution, because he thought it gave too much power to the general government, and in conversation with the father of a late venerable senator from Prince Edward, he remarked with emphasis—'The president of the United States will always come in at the head of a party. You do not support him in all his acts by a party. You do not now think much of the patronage of the President; but the day is coming when it will be tremendous, and from this power the country may sooner or later fall.'"

REMARKABLE.—Lord Nugent, in writing the life of Hampden, to satisfy himself of some circumstances connected with the manner of his death, obtained permission to open the tomb which enclosed the remains of the illustrious patriot. This was done in presence of many individuals. On opening the coffin, the body of Hampden was found entire! Even his features were preserved. His hair of a raven blackness, came off at the touch of the hand, and then were discovered an infinite number of little red worms of great activity, preying upon the cranium! No insects were found in any other part of the body—as if the brain contained within itself a living principle which was engendered by that lapse of two centuries, living creatures were thus found obtaining nourishment from the seat of intelligence!

The papers give an account of the burning in effigy of Gov. Wright, of N.Y., by some of his political friends in Alleghany county, who took that strong mode of manifesting their hostility to his Internal Improvement Veto. We are glad to see that no Whig participated in the effigy burning.

INFLUENCE OF A BAD PRESS.—The following article so entirely accords with our own views on a matter of some moment that we desire to have it read and thought of. It is taken from the Charleston Mercury—a paper of the deepest southern loco-foco stamp. The occasion of the notice taken of Mr. Blair was the transfer of the Globe to the new official editors:

"Mr. Blair has been undoubtedly one of the ablest editors in the country, and attached sincerely, we doubt not, to principles—but at the same time, in his way of writing, coarse—even scurrilous,—devoted to party, prescriptive, blind to the faults of favorites, hating the very virtues of enemies. With him, party was first, middle and last—and fidelity to it as an association of men, not an embodiment of faith, constituted his bent ideal of orthodoxy. Hence when States sovereignty came in conflict with Jackson, it was treason; when it came to support Benton, it was the essence of pure Democracy. But let this pass. This tendency of the Globe has been to make the interest of party usurp the place of its principles,—and a very obvious result has been to convert all the officers and expenditures of the government into a great party treasury, out of which an army of demagogues is to be fed. Such an army exists on both sides: a vast multitude who create nearly all the disgraceful turmoil of our elections, and whose sole interest in politics is notoriously the hope of office; who demand proscription when they are out, and denounce it when they are in; who scruple not in the face of day to transfer their violence and noise from one party to the other, and by their shameless pretensions to principles, to bring every good cause into contempt, and lead too many to conclude that all party contests are only a disguised struggle between demagogues for the gains of office. Who does not see that this is becoming more and more the case, and that our elections are assuming the character of a strife of mercenaries for pay? We will not stop to argue that the Government of the country is thus corrupted and the public liberty endangered: that is manifest.

The affairs of the Government will come to be distributed among men who have no faith or honor—whose life is a glaring and shameless lie—who have already sold themselves for gain, and to whom the worst profligation would scarcely be loss of character. And in most cases, these demagogues are unfit, from ignorance, for the duties of office. The education of a street politician is truly a notable preparation for the business of an accountant. And this incompetency has led and will continue to lead to the multiplication of offices. Thus because the country is first wronged by putting idle and ignorant men in office, it must be further burdened by an increased expense, as a remedy. Thus, to make 'party services' the qualification for place is to insure that we pay an enormous price for a very bad article.

In every aspect, it is a corrupting and a dangerous rule. Looking at it merely in this light, that it is trying men by a false standard, and the mischievous absurdity of it is apparent. To examine candidates for the degree of M. D. in civil engineering or Midshipmen in agricultural chemistry, would not be thought very wise—but this is worse, for it is testing the fitness of candidates by their proficiency in an essentially immoral art—that of influencing elections by stirring up the bad passions of men. To make prostitution the passport to fashionable society, would scarcely be more fatal to the virtue of woman, than to make coarse and noisy demagogism the qualification for office, would be to the purity of the government."

The Buffalo National Pilot very aptly says in reference to Mrs. Caudle's Lectures: "We see that nearly all the papers in the country are publishing these emanations from the London Panch. There is much of wit and humor, and many palpable hits in these extravaganzas, but, seriously considered, we regard them as in bad taste, and their tacit commendation, as evinced by the eagerness of their publication, as of a bad tendency. We have no doubt that there is many a poor fellow who has been the subject of similar influences, but we venture the opinion that in nine cases out of ten, the fault has, either directly or indirectly—or remotely, been his own—that he is but reaping the fruit of his own heartlessness, indifference or neglect. There are but few Mrs. Caudles by nature—but many are made so, who, under other circumstances, would have continued the reverse. Let what may be said by those who are accustomed to sneer at the female sex—who have been so long in the world as to forget a mother's undying love or a sister's devoted affection—if no other ties have bound them—it is a man's fault, as a general rule, that so many amiable tempers become soured, so many unions which promised long years of happiness in the beginning, become embittered by domestic strife—that the fire of affection is dimmed upon the altar, or is extinguished, and yields its place to coldness, indifference, or hatred."

PATRIOTISM WITH A VENGEANCE!—Mr. McDuffie has addressed a letter to the Free Trade League of London, in which he says:

"I habitually look upon the prosperity of Manchester with as much interest and gratification as I do upon that of Charleston or New York, and much more than I do upon that of Boston, which I am constrained to regard as the fruits of an unjust and oppressive system of legalized plunder, which concentrates at least one-fifth of the annual income of the cotton planters to sustain a mercenary moneyed aristocracy of pampered and bloated monopolists."

These are fine sentiments, coming as they do, from an American Senator!

If a man marries a woman, abandons her, and marries another, he lays himself liable to be sent to the Penitentiary; but if, in defiance of the laws of both God and man, and of the moral sense of the community, he lives in adultery for years with a base woman, but leaves her and marries a wife, he is very often placed upon a level with decent and respectable men. Why this difference? Does the latter not do more injury to the community than the former?—*Va. Standard.*

CAP STONE.—Thousands of spectators stood gazing on Friday afternoon to see the workmen hoist the cap and topmast stone to its place on the spire of Trinity Church, in New York, now two hundred and eighty feet from the ground. The men on the top looked like Lilliputians, and the mere sight of beholding persons working so high in air, and at such imminent peril, made the spectator dizzy. In a few days the machinery and scaffolding of this exquisitely beautiful spire will be taken down, and the whole work will then be seen in all its grandeur. It is not generally known that the tower, from top to bottom, is solid stone, with not an inch of wood. The weight is therefore enormous. It is a subject of great congratulation that, up to this time although the men have worked in imminent peril, and when one false step or movement would be fatal, there has not been the slightest accident.—*New York Express.*

For the Patriot.

WHIG MEETING IN STOKES.

The Whigs of Stokes county held a meeting at the court house in Germantown on the 10th inst. Dr. Wm. Withers was called to the chair, and Col. Jas. M. Covington appointed Secretary. After the chairman explained the object of the meeting, C. L. Banner Esq., read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

As an election will be held in August next for members to represent the various districts of the State of North Carolina in the next Congress of the United States, it is necessary and expedient that the voters of each district should select some person as a candidate whose political opinions are such as meet their approbation, and whose ability integrity and patriotism are such as to obtain their confidence.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Whigs of Stokes county admire the spirit of the upper counties of the 3d congressional district, as manifested in their public meetings; and that they approve of the nomination by them made.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of ALEXANDER B. McMillan, of Ashe county, and that we do nominate him as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That although overwhelmed with grief and mortification at the result of the late Presidential election by which *such a man was made President*, and the wisest statesman, the purest patriot, the man who has rendered his country more service than any man, save the "father of his country," was defeated, our country still remains, and our principles, eternal and unchangeable, demand and shall obtain our support.

Resolved, That the frauds perpetrated upon the voters by having no principles that were the same throughout the country, the refusal to pay the debts on the part of some of the States, the failure to elect Senators on the part of others, the nullification of a law passed by Congress by the whole of the democratic party; exhibit that disregard of public morals, that willingness to sacrifice every thing for party success, that absence of every cohesive principle except the spoils of office and public plunder, are such as to deprive us of all hope that either the honor or prosperity of the country by the party now in power; and that it is, therefore, our duty to use every honorable effort to secure the election of some person that does not belong to the dominant party.

Resolved, That the overwhelming majority obtained by Alexander B. McMillan in his late senatorial election is not only calculated to flatter him but to inspire the whigs of this district with the belief that with him as their candidate a glorious victory might be obtained even in this long district carved out as it is, for the special benefit of another.

Upon motion of Thomas Martin, Esq., it was resolved that the Editors of the Greensboro' Patriot and Milton Chronicle be requested to publish in their Journals the above proceedings. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

WM. WITHERS, Ch'n
J. M. COVINGTON, Sec'y.

EDGEWORTH.

PROFESSOR MORGAN and Lady with assistant Teachers eminently qualified in their respective Branches, have arrived and taken charge of this popular Female Institution.

The exercises of the School will commence on Wednesday 25th May and continue for five months, and be resumed after a vacation of two weeks for five months more, at the end of which there will be a public examination.

The course of studies will be divided into four Departments or classes, with appropriate studies assigned to each, so as to give to the pupil who may take the whole course a thorough education,—and to such as may not be able, or desirous, to take the whole course, the best opportunity for improvement during their stay.

Few schools, if any, in the Union will afford better opportunities to acquire a thorough education than this. Professor MORGAN comes recommended by some of the first literary men of this country, as eminently qualified for the position he now occupies at the head of this Institution; and to those who have read the circular addressed to the public, it is apparent that the plan of instruction there pointed out is well calculated to advance pupils with rapidity and make them fine scholars.

The Proprietor, therefore, congratulates himself and the citizens of this and the adjoining States that so good and convenient an opportunity for a thorough education is now offered, and at so cheap a rate.

Persons wishing any information relative to the School will address Professor Morgan, Greensboro' N. C. J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

CONVENTION.

A CONVENTION of the manufacturers of Iron is to be held in Rockford, North Carolina, the second Tuesday in August next, being the 12th day of the month. The manufacturers at large are invited to attend. June, 1845.

Ice Cream, Cakes, Candies, &c.

MRS. BENJIN continues to keep at the corner opposite Rankin & McLean's Store, a supply of ICE CREAM for the refreshment of such as may favor her with a call. She has also just received a fresh and elegant assortment of CANDIES, which, together with her cakes and Ice Cream she hopes will be acceptable to many Ladies and Gentlemen. June, 1845.

R. A. WORRELL, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, NORFOLK, VA.

CONSIGNMENTS of Produce or Merchandise, for sale or to shipment shall have prompt attention and liberal advances made thereon. (45:26)

David Carter, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. S. S. Bryant, Greensboro', N. C.
Messrs. J. W. Southall & Co. Murfreesboro', N. C.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER notifies his friends and customers that he has removed his Bakery and Confectionery to the corner opposite Rose's Coach Shop on south street, lately occupied by Dr. Howlett. Come round, and refresh yourselves with the best of Cakes, Candy, Soda, &c., &c. F. MELLER. May 30, 1845.

I HAVE the agency for the sale of a Cast Iron Plough, and to be just such an article as will suit the soil of old Guilford and many of the adjoining Counties. The prices run from \$3.50 for one horse to \$6.50 for very large heavy two horse Ploughs. Call and see the ploughs before you buy others. W. J. McCONNEL.

LEAKSVILLE MILLS.

FOUR pairs of stones are in full operation, and water plenty thrifty weather. No delay—send in your wagon loads of Wheat and Corn. WOOL CARDING at the same place, Wool is carded promptly, excellently and cheaply, in the best carding machines in the State. Good wool will ensure good rolls. COTTON YARN for sale. June 12, 1845.

GREENSBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL.

The Trustees have the pleasure to announce to the public the opening of a School on Monday the 26th inst., designed to be inferior only to the University. The Presbytery of Orange having deemed it expedient to remove the Caldwell Institute, the citizens in a mammoth educational spirit, resolved to build upon a new organization, an Institution worthy of extended patronage. We therefore present a catalogue of advantages however just and appropriate, attendant upon our School. Experience has tested, and time will disclose and confirm them. We with confidence invite the attention of Parents and Guardians. The Professors engaged to take the charge are the Rev. ELI W. CARUTHERS, the Rev. JOHN A. GREYTER, Mr. SILAS C. LINDSEY, and Dr. JOSEPH A. McLEAN,—who will exercise a joint supervision and control, aided by the Board of Trustees. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Messrs. Caruthers and Lindsey—the Mathematical Department under that of Messrs. Greyter and McLean—while the English Department will receive attention from all the Faculty as a division of labor may demand.

We give to those who may favor the School with their encouragement the assurance that the hearty co-operation of the Citizens of the town, and the Board of Trustees, is and will be given to the Faculty in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution. While an English and Classical education is the main object of a season spent within the walls of the school, yet others esteemed by us of high importance will be prosecuted with diligence. The moral and religious instruction of all committed to our care will be guarded with anxiety.

In presenting to the public the Board of Faculty, we might justly be charged with presumption in trying to enlarge their reputation, were we to speak of their qualifications. The Rev. E. W. Caruthers is known far and near, and needs not a word of commendation from this Board. The Rev. J. A. Greyter has a reputation with which the public is familiar—he is one of the original Professors in the Caldwell Institute, having been connected with it eight years out of the nine of its operation. Mr. S. C. Lindsey superintended the Greensborough Academy five years prior to the commencement of the Caldwell Institute, and remained in that Institution during its whole continuance. Dr. J. A. McLean from his success in teaching has acquired a character promising great usefulness, and we enrol his name, with pride, among our Professors.

The price of Board and Tuition will be as usual in the village. The Sessions will be five months, commencing in May and November. The present Session begins on the 26th inst., and will terminate in October.

WILLIAM D. PAISLEY, Pres't
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
JOHN A. GILMER,
JEDUTHAN H. LINESAY,
JOHN M. DICK,
JAMES SLOAN,
RALPH GORELLI,
Greensboro', Guilford County, May 23, 1845.

Mill Stones and Bolting Cloths.

BOLTING CLOTHS of the best quality from No. 1 to No. 10, can be had on application to the undersigned. I have received this spring an additional supply, making the assortment complete. FRENCH BURR and COLOGNE, MILL-STONES, can be furnished as heretofore, of all sizes. I have in Greensboro' one pair 4 ft. 4 Colognes, and in Fayetteville one pair 4 ft. and one pair 4 ft. 4, which could be bought upon good terms. JESSE H. LINDSAY, Greensboro', May 27, 1845.

Piles! Piles! Piles!!

HAYS Liniment for the Piles. This preparation, which has been counterfeited by a number of druggists, owing to its wonderful power over the Piles, is now for sale by J. & R. Sloan in this place. Persons have been entirely cured by the use of only a half bottle. The hardest cases are not proof against its power. It is well known that almost every individual is troubled more or less with this distressing complaint, for the cure of which they would give any amount of money. The genuine Hays Liniment gives no pain in the application, not the least. The counterfeited preparation gives great pain, is almost insufferable. Purchasers should therefore see that Comstock & Co's name is on each bottle before buying—none other genuine. Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co, 21 Cortland St N Y, J & R Sloan, Greensboro', J P Mabey, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N. C. 46.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER my valuable House and Lot for sale, lying on south street. The lot contains about two acres of ground, with a dwelling house 40 feet long 20 feet wide two stories high with a passage above and below, with all necessary out houses, a good garden and ice house. The property is situated near enough the court house for a business man or far enough off for a man of pleasure. Persons wishing to buy property of this kind would do well to see me soon, as I am disposed to sell a bargain and make the payments easy. Persons from a distance who would like to settle in a thriving village need have no fears on account of sickness, for I take pleasure in saying the cause is now removed and health restored. June, 1845. W. J. McCONNEL.

ORIGIN OF EVERY DISEASE, AND THE MEANS OF CURE.—In the year 1795, Le Roy clearly demonstrated that every disease originated from impure or undigested particles, becoming mixed with the blood and fluids. And also, that to cure every disease it was only necessary to open the natural outlets of the body, and allow them to remain open, by which means the blood and other fluids would release themselves from these undigested and impure particles, and a state of health would be certain to ensue.

The Royal Institute of France awarded to him for this discovery, the Gold Medal of the Institute. This is a historical fact.

All which the Brandereths Vegetable Universal Pills profess to do, is to carry out this principle, and experience has fully established them capable of it. When, therefore a bad state of health exists in the body, all that has to be done is to continue to purge effectually with them, and the more virulent the disease, the more powerful must be the dose.

The Brandereths Pills are made entirely of Vegetable Extracts, known by long experience to be perfectly innocent, and yet of more power as a purgative, or a cleanser of the alimentary canal, than any other medicine. Their effect on the system is easy, that it is remarkable fact that the same dose may be given to an infant or adult, without the possibility of doing any injury—but on the contrary good. Therefore, in costiveness, either habitual or otherwise, and in Bilious Fevers, and all bilious affections they are of the greatest possible benefit.

These Pills are for sale in every county of this State, at 25 cents per box; and by the following persons in this county: J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro', Col. Wm. H. Brittain, Bruce's Roads, E. & W. Smith, Alamogordo, Shelly & Field, Jamestown, J. & R. Gilmer, Gilmer's Store. 9-1y.

SPICES.

Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger (White and Race), Cinnamon. The above also ground. For sale by TYLER & HILL, Wholesale Druggists, Petersburg, Va.

500 lb. TALLOW for sale by J. & R. SLOAN, November, 1844.

Advertising Rates of the Patriot.

One dollar per square (15 lines) for the first week, and 25 cents for every continuance. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, as follows:

Three months. Six months. One year.			
One square, i. e.	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares, i. e.	7.00	10.00	1

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

It is matter of gratification to the friends of education and of our town, to note the steady increase of scholars, and other indications of ultimate and permanent success in our High School. Now on the roll and in regular attendance there are seventy students. The minds of these very kind-hearted and charitable individuals, at a distance, who say that the number of the School is made up of little boys who have to be attended by their nurses, may be set at ease: the idea should not be suffered to taint their tender feelings any longer. There are only eleven or twelve of the whole number whose scholastic advancements do not require that they shall pay full tuition. And there are in the High School no greater proportion of small scholars than was usual in the Institute.

It is desirable that the public should understand, the Greensboro' High School is not a rival of the Caldwell Institute or of any other institution; but that it is alone emulous of the highest character that can attach to an institution of its grade, and that under the Trustees who have been chosen, and the Faculty who have its management, it will sustain that character. The school will continue to be worthy the long-cherished fame of Guilford as an ancient seat of learning.

FROM EUROPE.

The regular Mail Steamer Caledonia, arrived at Boston, brings London and Liverpool dates to the 4th of the present month. The news is not very important.

Cotton was dull, and the prices barely sustained. A Report of the Market of June 3, says: "Since Friday last a change for the worse has taken place; the market has become languid, the demand feeble, and prices have consequently declined a full 1d. from the quotations of last Friday, and Cotton is now very freely offered at the decline. The sales on Saturday were 4000 bags, on Monday, and to-day 2000. There has been no speculative buying."

The excitement which had existed previously in relation to Oregon, had entirely subsided.

It is stated that ten of the children of the Sheffield Work House had an attack of Asiatic Cholera, of the most virulent kind, and one of them had died.

Germany appears to be in a state of high excitement in consequence of the schism which M. Ronge, the new Luther, who demands marriage for the Catholic priesthood, and the celebration of mass in the native instead of the Latin language.

The new treaty between England and France for the prevention of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, has been signed at the Foreign Office.

Repeal meetings continue to take place in Ireland.

Little has been said, for some time, in the Parisian journals, on American affairs; but in the few articles that have appeared, a very decided opinion is expressed, that however menacing the Oregon question may appear, it will be settled amicably, the United States and Great Britain both having an immense interest in the preservation of peace.—Independent.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

We perceive by public advertisement of a committee of the Board of Trustees, that the next session of the Caldwell Institute will commence in Hillsboro', the 9th of July, under Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D., President and Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Ralph H. Graves, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and the Rev. John A. Bingham, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. The citizens of Hillsboro', we see by the Recorder, received the announcement that their town had been selected as the site of the Institute "with manifest joy and heart-felt satisfaction," and pledged themselves in town meeting to give their cordial and united aid in sustaining it.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.

A friend has sent us the annual catalogue of officers and students of this institution, situated in Washington county, Va. The recapitulation of the number of students shows—Seniors 13, Juniors 10, Sophomores 11, Freshmen 20, Irregulars 26, in the preparatory department 33—in all 117. We perceive that a large share of the patronage of the institution is derived from North Carolina. The Catalogue, containing also every requisite item of information, and a fine engraving of the College buildings and grounds, may be seen at our Office.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The Anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated by the Masonic Fraternity in this place, the 24th. At 10 o'clock the procession moved from the Lodge, accompanied by the Greensborough Band of Musicians, to the Methodist church, where the impressive ceremony of the Installation of the officers of the Lodge was performed by the Rev. S. S. BRYANT, and a neat and appropriate address was delivered by Dr. J. S. DARR, before a crowded auditory of ladies and gentlemen.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

His Excellency has got an appointment to this important mission to stick at last. Among the late announcements is that of LOUIS McLANE, of Maryland, (Baltimore) Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, vice Edmund Everett, recalled.

The trial of CALVIN J. McNULTY has been set by the Criminal Court for Monday, the 7th July.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.
ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

We have noticed in several of our exchange papers editorials somewhat censuring the Orange Presbytery for removing the Caldwell Institute from Greensborough, and one of them went so far as to say that the action was "wanting in Christian charity." It is natural that a sympathy should have been excited in behalf of Greensborough—the character and enterprise of its inhabitants, and its rapidly improving condition had given it an importance of which the western part of the State had begun to feel proud,—but at the same time we might have expected that the action of the Presbytery would not have been thus spoken of, and thus partially condemned. We have nothing to say against the proceedings in Greensborough, what they have done was natural, and we expected it. The editors of the Patriot, too, in all that they have said, have manifested the same courtesy and prudence in this emergency, which has been their characteristic from the outset of their career as editors. Inasmuch, however, as the publications to which we have alluded may have made some impression upon the public mind unfavorable to the Presbytery, we copy the following from the Greensborough Patriot, which, though not written for the purpose, is a complete justification of the removal, the public being the judge.—The Patriot is drawn out by an article in the Danville Reporter, and speaks thus:

"The Reporter thinks our citizens are giving too much consequence to the action of the Presbytery, by their town meeting. What else could they have done? In what other manner could they have acted? All sorts of awful stories and 'gruesome' reports of sickness here, had been circulated over the country, far and wide, for which nobody could be found responsible. These rumors were as prevailing and as intangible as the vicious air—they could not be reached nor repelled. Our people felt and knew that they were unjust and without foundation, yet they had become sensitive on the subject. A citizen could not go into any of the neighboring villages, or thirty or forty miles into the country, without being accosted by almost every man he met and condoled with for the sore affliction of his town and the numerous losses it sustained by the hand of death! All this too, in most instances, when perhaps no death had occurred for weeks and not a soul confined to bed by sickness. Personal assurances, and repeated assurances in our paper to the contrary of these stories, were as ineffectual as darning straws against the wind. 'You are all interested, and will of course put the best face on the matter'—was the return we got for stating the plain truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Now if these were the circumstances under which the Presbytery acted—if the reports of the unhealthiness of Greensborough were so extensively circulated, and so difficult to put down—how can the Presbytery be accused of 'injustice' in passing the resolution to remove the Institute under its care? The reports, whether true or false, could not fail to have an unfavorable influence upon its prosperity; and under this impression it was that the Presbytery passed their resolution to remove the school in the following words:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to remove the Caldwell Institute to a situation in the health of which the public may have confidence, so soon as such situation can be secured, and sufficient funds can be raised."

"Resolved, That the trustees be directed to take measures immediately to carry into effect the above resolution, and report to the meeting of Presbytery to be called, &c."

The case is strongly put by the editors of the Patriot, and we do not deem it necessary to add anything more in justification of the Presbytery.

As we remarked in the article a part of which the Recorder has copied above,—although it may have been "expedient" for the Institute, to remove it, yet the act of removal operated "injustice" to our Town—a position which still seems very plain to us. By the way, the "expediency" of removal could not be made clear to our apprehension, considering the evident and undeniable prosperity of the Institute up to the very close of its last session here. But Presbytery was, of course, satisfied on that point, and acted accordingly.

Let us suppose a case, in which the Recorder may well conceive whether our notions of the "injustice" of the act be correct or not. Suppose such an institution to have been going on, flourishing and increasing for nine years in the town of Hillsboro'—to have become identified with the business and reputation of the town, so far as to cause large settlements and investments to be made in the place on the faith of its continuance—other schools clustering around it, growing up with it, and necessarily affected by its character and permanency. Then suppose grossly exaggerated and false reports of sickness in Hillsboro' "industriously circulated" by the careless and designing, to such extent as to cause those who control the destinies of the school to consider the "expediency" of removing it out of the reach of slander! All the while your town is enjoying a state of health equal to other towns and the rest of the country. Would you consider it justice to your town, under these circumstances, for the body controlling the School to permit an endorsement of such reports by an act of removal?

The Institute is now established in your town, friend Recorder, under able patrons. We desire that it may flourish and become a blessing to a large portion of the rising generation. And we hope that Hillsboro', venerable for its associations with colonial and revolutionary history, and respected for the many noble spirits it contains, may never have the misfortune of being subjected to the "injustice" which Greensboro' has so keenly felt.

The Charleston Mercury deprecates the idea of the Locofocos sending any more "common place party hacks" to the Senate of the United States, and thus contrasts the men in the Senate belonging to the opposing parties. What whig does not feel proud that such a contrast can with truth be instituted?

"Never," says the Mercury, "were the whigs more brilliantly and powerfully represented than now. They have Webster and Davis of Massachusetts; Evans, of Maine; Crittenden, of Kentucky; Corwin, of Ohio; Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Mangum, of North Carolina; Berrien, of Georgia—all men of experience, distinction, and commanding ability. What array can the Democrats show, equal to contend with this? Our weight there has fallen off horribly since the Presidential election. Buchanan and Wright and Walker are gone—Benton has lost the confidence of the party—McDuffie is sick, with little hope of his ever taking an active part in debate again—who have we left in the Senate but Woodbury, with the experience, the ability and the position to qualify him for a leader?"

PAINT ME AS I AM.—"Paint me as I am," said Oliver Cromwell to young Lely. "If you leave out the scars and wrinkles I will not pay you a shilling." Even in such a trifle the great Protector showed good sense and magnanimity. He did not wish all that was characteristic in his countenance to be lost in the vain attempt to give him the regular features and smooth blooming cheeks of the curled-pated minions of James the First. He was content that his face should go forth marked with all the blemishes which had been put upon it by war, by sleepless nights, by anxiety, and, perhaps, by remorse, but with valor, policy, authority, and public care written in all its princely lines. If men truly get acquainted their own interests it is thus that they would wish their minds to be portrayed.—Edinburg Review.

Mr. SHANNON, the late Minister of the United States at Mexico, arrived at New York on Saturday morning in the barque Anahuac, from Vera Cruz. The United States frigate Potomac, sloop-of-war Falmouth, and brig Lawrence were at Vera Cruz on the 20th of May, the time at which the above vessel sailed.

The Legislative Council of Iowa has closed its session. The bill submitting the rejected State Constitution to a second vote of the people was vetoed by the Governor, and afterwards passed by the Legislature, notwithstanding the Governor's objections.

A withering drought prevails, not only in many parts of this State but throughout the country, threatening to cut off crops to an extent unknown for many years past.

DIED.—In Stokes county, May 19, Miss MARY ELIZABETH C. daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Fry, in the 10th year of her age.

"This lovely bud so young and fair,
Called by death to early doom;
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In paradise would bloom."—Cora.

Recently, in this county, CARRIE MONROE, a respected member of the Society of Friends, in the 32d year of her age.

Departed this life at her residence in Guilford county N. C. on the morning of the 25th of June, Mrs. MARY SPRINGS, in the 55th year of her age. Mrs. Springs has been for many years a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an affectionate mother and a kind neighbor. To be acquainted with her, was to love and respect her. She had been afflicted about nine months, and bore her affliction with Christian fortitude. The nature of her disease prevented her from speaking for many hours before her death; yet we believe from her life and her conversation during her affliction, that she rests with Jesus. Her funeral discourse was performed at five o'clock in the evening of the 25th by her pastor Rev. W. W. TANNER. May we be prepared to meet her in heaven. A PRAYER.

In this county, the 27th, AMANDA CAROLINE, infant daughter of Samuel and Amanda C. Woodcock, aged 15 months.

In this place on Tuesday morning last, THOMAS CHALMERS, infant son of John and Mary Chalmers, aged about 15 months.

MEMORY OF GENERAL JACKSON.

All the papers with which we exchange teem with remarks, and expressions of sentiment and feeling, on the death of Gen. Jackson. We embody below, from various sources, much that we deem interesting as well as appropriate to the occasion.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF GEN. JACKSON.—A Nashville correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives the following particulars of the closing scene in the life of Gen. Jackson:

"From Dr. Esselman, who spent the day at the Hermitage, and witnessed the affecting scene of the old man's death, I learned some of the particulars which I now communicate. Early in the morning of the day, Sunday, he became conscious that the spark of life was nearly extinguished, and expecting to die before another sun would set, he sent for his family and domestics to come and receive his dying benediction. His remarks it is said were full of affection and Christian resignation. His mind retained its vigor to the last, and his dying moments, even more than his earlier years, exhibited its highest intellectual light. To his family and friends he said: 'Do not grieve that I am about to leave you, for I shall be better off. Although I am afflicted with pain and bodily suffering, they are nothing compared with the sufferings of the Saviour of the world, who was put to death on the accursed tree. I have fulfilled my destiny on the earth, and it is better that this worn-out frame should go to rest, and my spirit take up its abode with the Redeemer.'"

"He continued thus to address his relatives and friends at intervals, during the forenoon, and as Dr. Esselman remarked, his confidence and faith in the great truths of religion seemed to be more firm and unwavering than any man he had ever seen die. He expressed a desire that Dr. Edgar, of the Presbyterian Church to which he himself belonged, should preach his funeral sermon, and that no pomp or parade should be made over his grave."

"To-day a meeting of the Mayor and Common Council of Nashville was held, which passed resolutions in honor of his memory, and called a meeting of the citizens in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, to make suitable preparations for the funeral. At this meeting, Andrew Ewing, esq., made some eloquent and feeling remarks on the object of the meeting, and during his allusions to the time-honored chief and his associations with the old soldiers of Tennessee, many an eye was wet with tears of affection. Among the resolutions passed, was one that the business men of the city be requested to close their stores and places of business and the Mayor to have minute guns fired from eleven o'clock till one, and the bells tolled for the same length of time."

"No organized bodies will go as such but those who attend the funeral will go as private citizens. The masonic fraternity will perhaps go in their accustomed regalia, as he was a distinguished member of that order. This will probably not be considered a disregard of his dying request. At any rate I saw the accustomed notices which they sent to the members of the order on such occasions distributed this morning."

BURIAL OF GEN. JACKSON.—The Nashville Union of the 12th instant, gives the following account of the funeral ceremonies and burial:

Early on Tuesday morning every vehicle in the city that could be procured was put in requisition, and a vast concourse of citizens repaired to the Hermitage. There was an immense assemblage present from all the surrounding towns and counties. The body of the old Hero was laid out in the parlor with the face uncovered—every one being anxious to take a last lingering look at him. We saw present many of his old companions in arms, and many a tear fell from their manly cheeks as they gazed for the last time upon his features cold in death."

At 11 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Edgar preached a most impressive and eloquent sermon—his text was taken from Revelations, 7 chap., 13th and 14th verses.

The eloquent divine gave a most interesting sketch of the conversion of Gen. Jackson, about six or seven years ago, and bore the strongest testimony in behalf of his Christian life and walk. His delineation of his character as a soldier, commander, statesman, and patriot was striking and eloquent.

After the religious services were ended, the body was conveyed to the vault prepared many years since for its reception.

In the presence of the vast assembly, without pomp or display, his body was deposited by the side of that of his beloved wife, which has been there resting for sixteen years. It was his wish that he should be buried quietly and peacefully, without pomp or display, and so it was done.—Captain Carroll's fine company of blues was present in uniform which gave additional interest to the occasion. The solemn ceremony was closed by the discharge of three volleys over the grave, under the command of General Harding.

Thus died and thus was buried general Andrew Jackson. We deem it unnecessary to speak of the character of one so illustrious that his name and fame have filled the world. He emphatically filled the measure of his country's glory, and at a ripe old age he quietly and calmly breathed his last, having made his peace with his God and laid up for himself an imperishable treasure in Heaven.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL JACKSON.—The following interesting account of the last ceremonies over the tomb of General Jackson is from the letter of a gentleman in Nashville addressed to another in this city:—Washington Union.

Nashville, June 19, 1845.

My DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from the Hermitage, where I attended the funeral of General Jackson. It was estimated fairly, I think, that from 2,500 to 3,000 persons were present.—There were rising two hundred carriages in attendance, to say nothing of the hordes, which, as fast as the boughs of the trees in front of the Hermitage allowed, literally filled the woods. At 11 o'clock, A. M., Rev. Mr. Edgar took position in the porch, front of the parlor, and pronounced a most appropriate prayer—happily alluding to this great and distinguished man of our nation, who had lived as a patriot and Christian, and invoking the blessings of Heaven to sustain and comfort the bereaved. A psalm was sung next, commencing—

"What should we start and fear to die!
What time, our voices we no more can hear."

Mr. Edgar's sermon was the best that I ever heard fall from his lips. He endeavored to do full justice to the high public and private character of General Jackson; and he came much nearer to the accomplishment of this object than I had expected he could. His text was from a passage in the Revelations:—These are they which came out of great tribulation, and washed their robes

white in the blood of the Lamb." The sermon was nearly an hour in length. A hymn was then sung, another prayer offered, and then the body was removed from the front parlor, where it had remained during service, to the house, and I found down, outside of the garden, as far as the burial place, where the fence had been removed that it might be brought through to the grave. There was some little difficulty in lowering the body into the vault, in consequence of the too large dimensions of the box which contained the coffin; but this was soon overcome, and then Mr. Edgar made a series of well chosen remarks, admirably suited to the place and the occasion. The entire service closed by a favorite psalm of the General's, which Mr. Edgar said was often spoken of by him when living.

"I have never witnessed a funeral occasion of half the solemnity. Every man, woman, and child seemed to be conscious that mankind had lost one of their greatest and best benefactors."

"It was his request, as I learn, that little or no pomp or parade should be observed at his burial; nevertheless the Nashville Blues were present in uniform, and were permitted to fire three or four times over the grave."

"The family seems to be resigned. Mrs. Jackson is almost inconsolable; her little children are scarcely sensible of their loss. His adopted son (Andrew Jackson) manifests a keen sense of his bereavement. I have thus given you a few particulars, which I had thought might not be destitute of interest."

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER.

"Few men excelled him in personal address and he impressed all who approached him with the opinion that they were in the presence of a being of no ordinary character. We well remember to have heard a distinguished diplomatist assert that, in his carriage and bearing as President of the United States, he seemed to possess intuitively, and to display, without effort, quality which other individuals did not exhibit, whose whole lives had been passed in the most refined Courts of Europe. He had the power, beyond most men, of infusing his own spirit and opinions into those who came near him, and of arousing their personal attachment.—Many of his companions in arms, who endured privations with him on the plains of Alabama and Florida, and share in his glory and success at New Orleans, however much they may have afterwards differed with him in political opinion, have never forgotten the charm and dignity of his manners, his readiness to divide with them the last morsel of bread in his knapsack or the last drop of water in his canteen and the cheerfulness with which under what ever disadvantages or troubles they may have been laboring for the time, he directed their thoughts to a ray of final triumph and victory, and once more revived their drooping spirits by bright pictures of their distant homes and of future happiness. And in whatever part of the country these old soldiers may be, when they hear of the death of their General, tears will involuntarily spring into their eyes, and their busy thoughts will conjure up the stirring scenes through which, under his guidance, they have passed."

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

"So has passed from life, one of the boldest, most active, untiring and controlling minds of this age—the man whose word came nearer to the potency of law than any who survive him in our country. For more than 30 years he has been a great chief—the pride and almost worship of a great portion of his countrymen—leaving traces of his fiery and energetic nature deeply graven on the military and civil history of his country, and inseparably blending his fame with hers. With a nature intense in all things—warm in affection and bitter in hostility, it was impossible that his long and marked career should not have made for him troops of zealous friends and troops of not less zealous enemies—yet standing over his grave, few men will deny him the praise of patriotism; none, the distinction of greatness; and we do neither so abound with Heroes or with Patriots, that one can think of his final removal without deep and poignant regret. Who shall fill that mighty space where his shadow stands?"

MR. WEBSTER ON GEN. JACKSON.—The New York Historical Society held a meeting on Thursday last, at which appropriate resolutions were passed in reference to the memory and services of the late ex-President Jackson. The Hon. Daniel Webster was present and expressed himself as follows:

"It is proper and natural that the Historical Society should take notice of the death of one of its members who has filled exalted stations in the country, and been distinguished by successive elections to the Presidency of the United States."

"The death of a citizen who had attained that elevation by favor of his country has never failed to produce a greater or less degree of public emotion. I am old enough to remember the deaths of all the Presidents who have deceased, from Washington downwards, and each has made an impression of sobriety and sorrow, more or less intense on the feelings of the people, and called forth testimonies of respect from the country and from public bodies."

"This is just. It is proper to notice an event which takes from us an eminent citizen, distinguished by high marks of public regard. It is now a long time since Gen. Jackson became connected with public life as a member of Congress—I believe fifty years. And I do not remember at the moment whether any person associated with him in the House of Representatives at that time is now living, except the venerable gentleman who is the President of this Society. There may be others, but I recollect no one except Mr. Gallatin."

"The character of Gen. Jackson while he lived was pre-eminently in two relations to his country.—He was a soldier and had commanded the armies of the Republic, and he has filled the office of Chief Magistrate. So far as regards his military reputation and merits, I partake fully in the general estimate. He was a soldier of dauntless courage, vigor, and perseverance; an officer, of skill and sagacity and sagacity, of quickness of perception, and of prompt and resolute execution of his purposes. There is probably no division of opinion at home or abroad as to his merits in these particulars."

"During the whole of his civil administration, it happened that I was a member of the Senate of the United States; and it was my misfortune to be obliged to differ with him in regard to most of his leading measures. To me this was painful, because it much better suited my temper and feelings to be able to support the measures of Government than to find myself called upon by duty to oppose them."

"There were occasions, however, in the course of his administration, in which no duty of opposition devolved upon me. Some of these were not unimportant. There were times when appeared to me to be crucial, calling for wisdom and energy on the part of the Government, and in which measures were proposed and consummated, expressed by

him seemed to me to be highly suitable to the exigency. On these occasions I supported these measures with the same sincerity and zeal as if I had never differed from him before, or never expected to differ from him again. There is no doubt that he sought to distinguish himself by exalting the character and honor of his country.—And the occasion on which it was uttered rendered somewhat remarkable his celebrated sentiment in favor of the preservation of the Union. I believe he felt the sentiment with the utmost sincerity; and this cannot be denied to be one strong proof of his devotion to the true interests of his country."

"He has now ceased from his earthly labors; and affects the public interests of the State only by his example and the influence of his opinions. We may well suppose that in the last days and hours and moments of his life, and with the full consciousness of the change then before him and so near, one of his warmest wishes would be that whatever errors he might have committed should be passing and transitory in their effect upon the Constitution and institutions of his country. And while we may well ascribe this praiseworthy and benign dying sentiment to him, let us with equal ingenuousness cherish the feeling that whatever he has accomplished for the real good of the country, its true character and real glory, may remain a just inheritance attached to his memory."

We are authorized to say that Gen. JOHN M. LORAN is a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk for Guilford.

We are authorized to say that THOMAS CALDWELL is a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk for Guilford.

FOR RENT—the two commodious Rooms adjoining the Patriot Office, arranged suitably for an Apothecary's Shop, or for occupation by a tradesman of almost any description. Inquire at May, 1845. THIS OFFICE.

ATTENTION, GUARDS.

PARADE in front of the courthouse on Friday the Fourth of July, at 9 o'clock. By order of the Captain. J. B. BALSLEY, O. S.

N. B. A meeting of the Company will be held on Tuesday evening next, at 7 1/2 o'clock. June 27.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF WORK (OPENLY AND ABOVE BOARD.)

THE SUBSCRIBER, with a view of making his services still more easy and available to the people—last things still hanging over us, and a prospect of worse coming, has determined on reducing his charges for work down to the lowest water mark, which he pledges himself to be governed by until a return of more prosperous times. I feel confident in taking this step that my old friends and customers will sustain me, and that I will increase my run of business.—One thing I am determined on doing, viz: to make it the interest and saving of all who wish work done to give me a call. The charges that I heretofore made were lower than I have ever before been accustomed to before. I came to Greensborough, being always governed by other shops in the country in which I have done business. I have done a great amount of work since my establishment in Greensborough (nearly three years) cleaning and repairing, according to the records of my Watch Book, 742 watches, and I would be perfectly willing to leave it to any respectable watch maker in the State to say if my charges on the same are not lower than at most shops in the south.

But enough said, here are my reduced prices which shall be for the future, or so long as the hard times continue.

Prices of the leading items, viz:

For cleaning Gold or Silver Levers,	\$1 00
" " all plain or common watches,	50
" putting in a fine leather glass,	37 1/2
" " a plain do,	25
New main spring in Lever, or other fine watches,	1 25
For do. do. in all plain watches,	1 00
" new staff in lever,	2 00
" verge in plain watches,	1 50

All other work in proportion. The above low charges are far from being what might be considered living prices; but I depend on an increased amount of custom, if I am not disappointed. I wish I could be able to sustain myself. A word to the wise is sufficient.

I have recently received from the north an additional supply of various articles in my line, which I am determined to sell for a small per cent above cost.

J. R. GARLAND.

June 27th, 1845. 13 3

NOTICE.—My wife Sally Conrad left my bed and board on Thursday the 19th inst. without any just cause or provocation. I therefore forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, harboring, employing, or otherwise countenancing said Sally, as I shall enforce the law against all who may so offend.

ABSAŁOM CONRAD, (of color.)

June 27, 1845. 135

Howen Liniment & Elixer FOR RHEUMATISM. The sudden, certain and sure relief that the use of this preparation gives to the sufferer, is almost beyond belief. Its penetrating powers, are very great, so much so, that the worst cases have been entirely cured, in two or three days. Persons troubled with this complaint, have only to use these preparations according to directions, the Elixer inwardly, and the Liniment applied outwardly, and a cure is effected almost before they have looked for any good results, to follow the application. Quite a number of persons in the city and State of New York, who have been cured by the use of these preparations, have given large sums to the proprietors to be applied to the giving of them to the poor, which is daily done. Certificates without number, are pouring in every day or two; it is useless to say that this article, has also been counterfeited and the public are cautioned against buying any that has not the signature of Comstock & Co. upon each bottle. Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, N. Y.; J. R. Sloan, Greensborough, J. P. May, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N. C.

Line, Lime. A quantity of E. L. & J. Martin's Lime—unsalinated—constantly kept on hand and for sale low by the barrel, at the Tanyard of (7-1) MOREHEAD & WALLIS.

9 LBS. LINED OIL. 1 lb. Sigsbee's Torpedo. 1500 Oil Cakes, For sale by March 20th, 1845. J. & R. SLOAN.

BIBLE REPOSITORY.

THE Guilford county Bible Society having made a deposit of Bibles and Testaments with the subscriber he is prepared to furnish all who wish to purchase at the Society's prices, and those who are not able to buy, will be supplied gratuitously. Call at the Drug Store. D. P. WEIR.

Roofs Penmanship FOR SALE at the Drug Store, by D. P. WEIR.

JUST received, a lot of fine shot guns, and cross-cut mows, which will be sold low for cash. W. J. MCNUEL.

100 C HILSONS MONEY for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

A POOR EXCUSE.
The Knickerbocker furnishes the following "Poetical Epistle," from J. G. S. to a bachelor friend, urging him to enter at once into the matrimonial state. He thinks it the "sovereign" remedy in creation.

Don't tell me that you "haven't got time"
That other things claim your attention;
There's not the least reason or rhyme
In the wisest excuse you can mention.
Don't tell me about "other fish,"
Your duty is done when you buy 'em;
And you never will relish the dish,
Unless you're a *romantic* to "fry 'em."

You may dream of poetic fame,
But the story may chance to miscarry;
The best way of sending one's name
To posterity, Charles, is to marry.
And here I am willing to own,
(After soberly thinking upon it)
A very much rather be known
Through a beautiful son, than a sonnet.

Don't be frightened at querulous stories,
By gossiping grumblers related,
Who argue that marriage a bore is
Because they've known people mis-mated.
Such fellows, if they had their pleasure,
Because some "bad bargains" are made,
Would propose, as a sensible measure,
To lay an embargo on trade!

Then, Charles, bid your doubts good bye,
And dismiss all fantastic alarms;
I'll be sworn you've a girl in your eye
That you ought to have had in your arms.
Some beautiful maiden, God bless her!
Uncumbered with pride or with pelf,
Of every true charm the possessor,
And given to no fault but yourself!

To Procreation be deaf—
(A caution which came from above.)
The scoundrel's not only "the Thief"
Of Time, but of Beauty and Love!
Then delay not a moment to win
A prize that is truly worth winning,
Celibacy, Charles, is a sin
And sadly prolific of sinning.

I could give you a bushel of reasons
For choosing the "double estate";
It agrees with all climates and seasons,
Though it may be adopted too late.
To one's parents, 'tis (graciously) due;
Just think what a terrible thing
'T would have been, sir, for me and for you,
If ours had neglected the ring.

Then there's the economy, (clear
By poetical algebra shown.)
If your wife has a "grief" or a "fear,"
One half, by the law, is your own.
And as to the "joys" by division
They are somehow doubted, 'tis said,
(Though I never could see the addition
Quite plain in the item of bread!)

Remember—I do not pretend
There's any thing "perfect" about it,
But this I'll maintain to the end,
Life's a very *im*-perfect without it.
'Tis not that there's "poetry" in it,
(As doubtless there may be to those
Who know how to find and to spin it.)
But I'll warrant you "excellent prose."

Don't search for an angel a minute,
For suppose you succeed in the sequel,
After all the deuce would be in it,
For the match would be highly unequal.
The Angels it must be confessed,
In this world are rather uncommon,
And you'd be better content with a *woman*.

Then, Charles, be persuaded to wed;
For a sensible fellow like you,
It is high time to think of a bed,
And a board and "fixings" for two.
Don't think of "somebody else" first,
A poet almost "in the seat" is
A "Major" and not married yet!
You should do "nothing else" for a year!

For the Patriot.

To Miss Kitty.
Miss Kitty, you must marry men
As other women do.
For not a girl in every ten
Is half so choice as you.
To get a man of any hue
Myself I shall think lucky,
And Kit, I think 'tis so with you—
You only play the jockey.

Some girls do feign to boast and say
They do not wish to marry;
But soon the powers of love they pray
To send Tom, Dick or Harry!

As for myself I must be plain,
And tell the truth to man,
For single I will not remain—
I'll marry when I can.

Come fat, come lean, come any kind,
So choice I will not be;
Should you not suit Miss Kitty's mind,
O, come and marry me! BETSEY.

FOUNTAIN OF VICE.—Mothers, if you would
train up your children to be useful members of
Society, keep them from running about the street.
The great school of juvenile vice is the street.—
There the urchin learns the vulgar oath, or the
putrid obscenity. For one lesson at the fireside,
he has a dozen in the kennel. Thus are scattered
the seeds of falsehood, gambling, theft and violence.
Mothers, as you love your own flesh and
blood, make your children cling to the hearth-
stone. Love home yourself; sink the roots deep
among your domestic treasures; set an example
in this, as in all things, which your offspring may
follow. It is a great error, that children may
be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation,
for several years, and that it will then be time
enough to break them of it. This horrid mistake
makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves
and drunkards. No man would raise a colt or an
ox on such a principle; no man would suffer the
weeds to grow in his garden for any length of
time, saying he could eradicate them at any time.
Look to this matter, parents, see, more especially,
that your children are not out at night, loitering
around some coffee house. Mothers make your
children love home, and by all means encourage
them to love you better than all other human beings.—*Quincy Herald.*

THOUGHT OF ETERNITY.—What is this trans-
ient life! It is stealing silently but rapidly a-
way! How soon shall we all sleep in death.—
We now look forward to the dying scene, know-
ing that it must come. We shall feel that we
are dying; we shall go through the scene, now
shrouded in so much mystery. What then will
be the remembrance of earthly joys or woes avail
us!!

THE MARCH OF INTELLIGENCE.—A ballot was
found in the box at a recent township election, en-
dorsed "No School Tax!"

THE FIRST GUN.—The first gun which was
fired at the British during our revolutionary war,
is in possession of Mr. John Rutrick, of Massachu-
setts. It was used by his grandfather who
commanded the minute men assembled to op-
pose the British army, which marched out of
Boston on the 12th of April, 1775, for the pur-
pose of destroying the stores at Lexington and
Concord. On account of the decay of the original
stock, the present proprietor has been under the
necessity of repairing it to some extent, and it is
at present in good order, and capable of doing ser-
vice in the preservation of those liberties which it
was instrumental in gaining.

HO! FOR OREGON!—The Concordia Intelli-
gencer says: "The following speech was delivered
some years since by a Mississippi Militia Gen-
eral—we give it verbatim et literatim, et spirit
et em."

Where would the British Lion be with such
spirits more plenty in the land—Texas, Oregon,
California and Mexico would be but a matter of
moonshine, we could amaze them all with a band
of heroes breathing such determined valor, and
furious desperation, and threatened absence!

"FELLOW-SOLDIERS!—Elected from among you
to be your General, and been about to be a candi-
date before you again, I thought I'd state to you,
that I've found out at last what I was made for!
I was elected to the Legislature but I wouldn't do
that, they made me Justice of the Peace, but
didn't suit me—and I've been Police Juror and
Bridge Commissioner, but there was no field for
me there—but at last you made me a General and
if that is any thing I'm fit for, its that, and if
ever the British Lion goes to growling on our
shores, and the allied minions investigate our
country, I'll be the first man to quit it! Hurrah
for Mississippi—McNutt and Me!!!—Hoo-
—tee—Hurrah.

*We cannot say how many GALLONS were destroyed
that day—the Governor toasted one under his belt.

HOLLOWING AT ELECTIONS.—On the occasion
of the late Presidential election, a row had occur-
ed at a ballot-box, in a certain town, during which
pistols, guns, brickbats, &c., were in requisition.
The ring-leaders were taken up, and one of the
witnesses was called upon for his testimony, in the
following manner:

Lawyer—On the night of the election you say
you were shot?

Witness—I did that.

L.—Were you shot behind or before?

W.—I wasn't shot neither before nor behind.

L.—But you say you were shot.

W.—I reckon I did, for I was peppered all over
my left side.

L.—What were you saying at the time you
were shot?

W.—Saying? Why I warn't saying nothing;
but was following as loud as I could—"hurrah
for Clay and Frelinghuysen."

L.—Did you follow the same thing after be-
ing shot?

W.—I 'spect I did; if you had a had thirty
two shot put in you at once, I 'spose you wouldn't
be hollowed for any body but yourself.

ANECDOTES.—A capital story is told of Forrest,
the tragedian and an eminent judge. When they
were both young and unknown to fame and each
other they met at a western inn, and by chance
were put to sleep in the same room. Both retired
in the dark, each suspicious of the other.—
They slept pretty comfortably, so well indeed,
that they both refused to rise in the morning.—
They were lying, eyeing each other with ferocious
looks until noon, when Forrest making a desperate
effort called out:

"Stranger, why don't you get up?"

"What's that to you?"

"I have a particular reason for asking," mutter-
ed Forrest, and then plunged his head beneath the
clothes.

Presently the other raised his head and said—
"I say, my friend, perhaps you will answer me, if
I put the question to you which I refuse to reply
to myself."

"Well, then," said Forrest, rolling the clothes
off slowly, and striking his heels upon the floor, "I
have no shirt, and did not want to expose my po-
verty."

"Oh!" said the other, leaping with a greyhound-
like bound into the middle of the apartment, "why
didn't you say so before, that is just precisely the
case with me."—*Germanon Telegraph.*

DILEMMA.—When you see a man trying to
mend a pen with a hoe, you are at liberty to con-
clude either that the hoe is very sharp, or the man
is very dull.

COMPARATIVE LOSS.—When a certain worthy
laid had his head taken off in the Scotch troubles,
his housekeeper feelingly remarked, "It was
nae great thing of a head to be sure, but it was
a sair loss to him."

NOTHING.—An Irishman has defined nothing to
be "a foolish looking without a leg." A descrip-
tion by another Emerald is better. What is
nothing? he was asked—Shut your eyes and
you will see it, said Pat.

HARD TO BEAT.—A newly married couple went
to house-keeping at Boston, in Poplar street. At
breakfast next morning, the gentleman said to
his lady: "My dear, this is Poplar street, and by
putting it (you) in it, it becomes popular."

"And by putting it in it," promptly replied the
lady, "it will become popular."

LAZINESS.—It is very astonishing that we punish
men for drunkenness, swearing, lying and the
ordinary branches of thieving, and let every one
go free, though guilty of the crime of laziness the
cause of most of the rascality and misery of the
world.—*Agriculturist.*

OIL OF TANNIN
FOR the preservation of Leather, in any form.—
The great call for this article, has induced the
proprietors to reduce it to half price, thereby render-
ing it in the power of every person to possess him-
self of a quantity of this leather preserver. Its penetra-
ting powers are so great, that it will restore the
strength to old leather or harness, that has been
thrown aside as useless, making it perfectly bright,
pliable and soft. There is no mistake about it, all
other oils, grease &c have been thrown aside for this.
It is to be found in every stable in the city of N. Y.
Stable keepers buying it by dozens at a time. What
is most to the interest of the public, it comes remark-
ably cheap. Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21
Cortland St. N. Y., J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro, J. P.
Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N. C.

Time, Lime.
A quantity of E. L. & J. Martin's Lime—unsack-
ed—constantly kept on hand and for sale low
by the barrel, at the Tanyard of
(7-5)
MOREHEAD & WILLIS.

9 Bbls. LINSEED OIL.
1st Spts. Turpentine,
1500 Oil Cakes, For sale by
March 20th, 1845. J. & R. SLOAN.

RANKIN & McLEAN.
ARE now receiving, and have received, nearly the
whole of their purchase of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which makes their stock quite full and good, embrac-
ing nearly every article kept in such an establishment
in this section of country, consisting in part as follows
to wit:

A general assortment of Dry Goods both for Ladies
and Gentlemen's wear.
Silks—a good assortment.
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots.
Saddlery, Hogskins, and a general assortment of
Saddlery materials.
Good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.
Screw-plates, Anvils, Vices.
Good lot of grain Scythes, also English and German
grass Scythes, Hoes.
Iron, Steel, Castings, Wagon Boxes, Nails, Car-
riage Springs and Axles.
Rio Coffee, brown and loaf Sugar, Teas of several
qualities.
Salt, Molasses, Crockery.
Hollow Ware—such as Tubs, Buckets and Hall
Buckets.
Books, Paper and Stationery.
Tin Ware, of Morehead's manufacture cheaper
than ever sold by us.
Also Span Cotton.
A great variety of Medicines,
White Lead—dry and in oil. A great variety of
other Paints, and Dyestuffs.
Powder, Shot and Lead, and a great variety of
other articles.
They solicit a call from all persons wishing to pur-
chase, hoping they will be able to give satisfaction
as to style, quality and price: as they are deter-
mined to sell at prices to suit the hardness of the times.
N. B. They will generally take in exchange pro-
duce for goods. May, 1845.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD
County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1845.
Nathan Leonard } Petition for the sale
vs. } of the lands of Rob-
Joseph Leonard & others. } t Leonard, dec'd.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
one of the defendants, Joseph Leonard is not an in-
habitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the
Court that publication be made for six weeks in the
Greensborough Patriot, for the said defendant person-
ally to be and appear before the Justice of our Court
of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the
County of Guilford, at the courthouse in the town of
Greensborough, on the third Monday of August next,
then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the
prayer of the petitioner will be heard and an order of
sale granted.
Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court,
at office in Greensborough the Third Monday of
May, 1845. JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.
Pr adv \$5 12 6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD
County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1845.
William Crumpton & wife, } Petition to
vs. } sell slaves.
Joseph Leonard & others. }
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
Lucy Davidson alias Lucy Evans, hath removed
from this State since the filing of the original peti-
tion in this suit. It is therefore ordered by the Court
that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro
Patriot for the said Lucy Davidson to appear at the
next term of this Court to demur, plead to, or answer
the amended petition.
Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court,
at office in Greensboro, the third Monday of May,
1845. 12 6 JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD
County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
May Term, 1845.
Solomon Hodgins vs the Heirs at Law of Robert
Leonard deceased.
A Murrow vs Same.
L Reynolds vs Same.
J. Stanley & Co. vs Same.
F. Pentris vs Same.
F. Pentris vs Same.
Josh. Lenoid vs Same.
William Kirkman vs Same.
William Kirkman vs Same.
Salathiel Swain vs Same.
J. Leonard vs Same.
J. Leonard vs Same.
Scifai.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
Robert Leonard one of the defendants, is not an in-
habitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the
Court that publication be made in the Greensborough
Patriot for six weeks for the said Joseph Leonard to
appear at the next term of this Court, held for the
county of Guilford at the courthouse in Greensboro,
on the third Monday of August next, and show cause
if any he has why the plaintiffs should not have ex-
ecutions for their debts, and costs, against the real es-
tate of the said Robert Leonard dec'd. in the hands of
his heirs at law.
Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court,
at office in Greensboro, the third Monday of May
1845. 12 6 JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

CABINET FURNITURE.
Of every description and price, from the cheapest
Walnut and Birch to the finest Mahogany and
Marble finish, kept constantly on hand or
made to order, at the old stand opposite
Gott's Hotel on West street.
Among other articles of furniture may be had
MAHOGANY TOP CENTRE AND PIER TABLES,
Ladies' Splendid Dressing Bureaus, & Work Tables,
With Marble or Mahogany Tops;
SECRETAIRES & BOOK CASES OF ALL KINDS,
an assortment of CHAIRS, of every price
and quality;
Splendid Mahogany Chairs, fine spring seats,
and Rocking Chairs of the same material;
33 O & S
WARDROBES, TABLES, STANDS, &c.
All offered at reduced prices, for cash or country
produce.
All work made and sold by the subscriber warrant-
ed in every respect. PEPER THURSTON.
Greensboro, April 1841. 1-11

JUST received, 50 inch cradling scythes, moving
both English and German, briar scythes, scythes
sneaths, spades, shovels, both long and short handled
forks of all kinds, hoes, axes, cross-cut saws, trace
chains in great variety, which will be sold low for
cash. W J McCONNEL.

Garden Seed, &c
JUST received from one of the best Horticulturists
in the Northern States a well selected and fresh
assortment of Garden Seed, warranted of the growth
of 1844.
Also some choice Dahlia Roots.
Double Hyacinth bulbs.
Double Tulip Rose do. &c. &c.
D. P. WEIR.

Almanacs for 1845.
FARMERS' & PLANTERS' Almanac, by Blum
& Son, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN, J

CLOVER SEED for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.
Jan. 30.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS will
be taken in exchange for Goods. J. & R. SLOAN.
Jan. 30, 1845.

LOOK IN!
NEW SPRING GOODS!
The thanks of the subscriber are due to his nu-
merous customers for their many favors bestow-
ed for the last 21 months which have just elapsed
since the opening of this store. For the future we
shall aim to make our store more attractive, and hope
to retain former customers, and add to our list many
new ones. The Fall and Winter stock of goods be-
ing reduced to a skeleton, the store is now filling up
with new, rich, cheap SPRING GOODS, such as
black silks, dress silks of different styles, balgones,
lace, ginghams, printed lawns, new styles dark moun-
taining prints, light summer prints, a great variety,
white goods, handkerchiefs, sheeting and shirting,
some 3 yards wide, linens, cloths, cassimeres, and
summer cloths suitable for men's and boys wear, and
a general variety of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
wholesale and retail. Also a large stock of GROCER-
IES, such as brown sugar, loaf do, fine and coarse
molasses, rice, indigo, madder, pepper, spice,
ginger, salt, pineapple cheese, raisins, sperm and tal-
low candles, glass 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 14 by 20, and
16 by 20.
Country produce taken in exchange, such as bees-
wax, bacon, lard, corn, and almost any thing else that
the price can be agreed on. W J McCONNEL.
April, 1845

GREENSBOROUGHI
DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.
THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, would
respectfully inform his friends of the Medical
profession and the citizens generally, that he has on
hand an extensive stock of fresh and genuine DRUGS,
MEDICINES and DYE STUFFS, which will be
disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to please. He
would respectfully solicit a call from Physicians be-
fore sending North, as he is confident he can furnish
their articles at such rates as will make it their in-
terest to purchase from him.
Orders promptly attended to, carefully packed, and
sent to any part of the State.
Botanic Medicines.
A full assortment of Botanic Medicines. Those prac-
ticing the Thompsonian system will please call at
the Drug Store. D P WEIR.

STAGE LINE BY THE
GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS.
OUR line of Two Horse Coaches from Greensbo-
rough, N. C. to Wytheville, Va., will pass the
Grayson Sulphur Springs from and after the 15th of
June, inst. Tri-weekly during the watering season.
Charge, from Greensboro to the Springs \$7.50
This line will connect at Wytheville with a line
leading to the White Sulphur Springs, Va., by way
of Red Sulphur and Salt Sulphur.
The establishment at the Grayson Springs is open
for the reception of visitors; and as Messrs. Johnson
and Atkins have the sole management of the Springs,
they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to all
who may favor them with a call.
The scenery on the road is not surpassed in gran-
deur. The contractors on the line are determined
to do all in their power to accommodate travelers;
their hacks are as comfortable as close carriages,
their teams good, and drivers sober and accommo-
dating. JAMES M. BLAND.
June, 1845. 11 5

CHEAP CABINET WORK.
THE subscriber still continues to work at his old
stand 2 miles southwest of Greensborough, and
on hand and expects to keep or make to order,
all kinds of CABINET WORK that is common in
our country, and will sell lower for cash than has
been generally sold in these parts, according to qual-
ity. Good well finished Bureaus from \$7.00 to
\$10.00; Fancy Bedsteads 5 feet posts for \$3.00;
Benchsteads, Sideboards, Tables, &c. low in proportion.
Bacon, corn, good walnut or red birch plank will be
taken in payment at cash prices.
March 24th, 1845. ISAAC ARMFIELD.
N. B. I expect to attend at each Court and all pub-
lic gatherings in Greensborough, with Furniture, so
that persons wanting can be accommodated without
coming to my house. (52) I. A.

NOTICE.—The creditors of John Beard are here-
by requested to call on J. & R. Sloan and re-
ceive their dividend of the funds raised by sale of said
Beard's property conveyed to me in trust for the ben-
efit of his creditors. JOB WORTH, Trustee.
Greensborough, May 20, 1845. 8-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Spring Term, 1845.
Jamima F. Peoples, vs. Pinkney Peoples,
Petition for Divorce.
IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant Pink-
ney Peoples is not an inhabitant of this State: It
is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the
Greensborough Patriot, for six weeks, for the defend-
ant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be
held at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough,
on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of Sep-
tember next, to plead answer or demur to the said
Petition, or same will be taken as confessed, and set
for hearing ex parte.
Witness Thomas Caldwell clerk of our said Court at
office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in
March, A. D. 1845. (6-9) THOS. CALDWELL.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, RANDOLPH
County. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term,
A. D. 1855.
Isaac Ruth vs. Lilly Ann Ruth
Petition for divorce.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court the
Lilly Ann Ruth, the defendant in this case, is not an
inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by
the Court that publication be made for three months
in the Southern Citizen and Greensborough Patriot
for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this
Court, to be held for said county, at the courthouse
in Asheborough, on the fourth Monday in September
next, and plead, answer or demur to the said plain-

TIN AND COPPER ESTABLISHMENT
(SIGN OF THE LARGEST COFFIN.)
THE subscribers have taken the Shop recently
occupied by Caldwell & Elliott, in Greensboro,
and promise all who may favor them with their cus-
tom, that they will find a large and general assort-
ment of TIN WARE always on hand, manufactured
by experienced workmen, and at prices which cannot
fail to please.
So soon as a supply of Copper can be procured from
New York, they will be prepared to execute all or-
ders for STILES, KETTLES, &c. &c. And all
REPAIRING done at the shortest notice either in
Copper or Tin.
They will also give their attention to Covering
Houses with Tin or Zinc on the most approved meth-
od. Satisfactory references given with pleasure as
to their success in covering houses with tin and zinc.
They solicit a share of the public patronage.
HAUGIAWOUT & ELLIOTT.
Greensborough, Feb. 1, 1845. 45

Worms, Worms!
COMSTOCK'S Vermifuge for the certain destruc-
tion of worms. This much celebrated article is
now sold in this place by J. & R. Sloan. The nu-
merous lives that have been saved by this article, is
a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep
it in her house. The public have been grossly de-
ceived of late, by certain other preparations got up
in imitation of this. They must consider it a great
blessing that they have now within their reach the
only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy
any quantity of worms a child may have. It is use-
less to accompany this with any certificate, the arti-
cle is well known without. Sold wholesale by Com-
stock & Co., 21 Cortland St. N. Y., J. & R. Sloan,
Greensborough, J. P. Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo,
Salem, N. C. 46

East India Hair Dye.
COLORS the hair and not the skin. This is the
only genuine preparation, that will color the
hair without injuring the skin. It will, used accord-
ing to direction, color the hardest red or gray hair the
most beautiful brown or black, according to the
length of time which it is applied. Be careful and
not purchase other articles of the same name, unless
you wish to throw away your money. Full directions
accompanying each bottle. Sold wholesale by Com-
stock & Co., 21 Cortland St. N. Y., J. & R. Sloan,
Greensborough, J. P. Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo,
Salem, N. C. 46

Balm of Columbia for the Hair.
BALDNESS cured certainly and effectually. The
reputation of an article is established, not by ex-
tensive advertising and puffing, but by its known vir-
tue and intrinsic value. The course of the proprie-
tors of the "Balm of Col." has been in accordance
with the above fact. They have endeavored to give
to the public an article, with which the user would
be pleased and satisfied. It is well known to those
who use this preparation, that it keeps the hair from
falling out, restores it on bald places in a wonderful
degree, making the hair perfectly soft and glossy;
and what is of equal interest, keeps it entirely free
from dandruff; in fact a continued use of it prevents
entirely, any accumulation of dandruff. Sold whole-
sale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland St. N. Y., J. &
R. Sloan, Greensboro J. P. Mabry Lexington, and E. Belo,
Salem, N. C. 46

Wool Carding.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that
he is completely prepared to card any quantity of
wool the coming season. His machines were put up
and are conducted under the superintendence of Mr.
Eliakim S. Field, whose fidelity and long experi-
ence in the business will insure good work for such cus-
tomers as may favor him with a call. Bring clean wool
and you shall have good work.
WOOL ROLLS kept constantly on hand for sale
at the factory. THOS. R. TATE.
May 1845. 7-11

100 REWARD.
NOTICE.—Ran away from the subscriber on the
20th of February last my
NEGRO MAN DUTCHMAN,
formerly called CESAR. He is about 40 years old,
5 feet 5 inches high, a long head, and stoop shoul-
dered, has a down look, and "zactly," or "zactly ear,"
is a common word with him. He took different kinds
of clothing, among which were an old cloth suit, blue
jeans, striped pants, some coarse and summer cloth-
ing, size 2 hats and a cap, the cap he had on when
seen last. The above reward will be given to any
person to bring him to me, or confine him in jail, and
send word to La Grange P. O., Randolph co., N. C.
March 23, 1845. LIT. DEMPSEY, BROWN.

FARMERS OF GUILFORD—READ.
THE subscribers are Agents for the sale and deliv-
ery of that exceedingly valuable periodical for the
Farmer, THE CULTIVATOR, published every
month in the city of Albany, N. Y. They have made
an arrangement with the publishers whereby they
will be enabled to furnish the work to subscribers at
ONLY EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS a year. No man
can read it a year and say it is not worth double the
money. Call early and leave your names.
Dec. 1844. J. & R. SLOAN.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.
Just to hand a large assortment of School Books
Stationary, &c.
Bullion's Eng. Grammar
do Latin do
do Greek do
Andrew's Sallust
do Latin Reader
Cesar
Virgil with Eng. notes
Anthon's Horace
Gould's Ovid
Folsom's Livi
Folton's Homer
Greek Testament
Ainsworth's Dictionary
Grove's Greek Lexicon
Donnegan's "do"
Leverett's Latin do
Davies' Arithmetic
Greenleaf's do
Smith's do
Pearce's Algebra
" Trigonometry
" Geometry
Curves, &c.
Gummere's Surveying
Scientific Class Book
Worcester's Geography
Malte Brun's do & Atlas
Mitchell's Geog. Reader
Worcester's Dictionary
D'Aubignes Reformation
Chalmers on the Romans
Macaulay's Miscellanies
American Almanac, 1844
Annals for 1844
Winter Green
Opal, by N P Willis
Gift (extra), Rose of Sharo
Friendship's Offering, &c
Footstep and poet paper
Gift edged & Note do
Steel pens, assorted
Inkstands, Waterers,
Crayons, Sealing wax
Slitto seals, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, an assortment
of choice New Year's bound
suitable for Christmas or
New Year's presents.
D P WEIR.

Just received and for sale
English Catnip
Blue Mass
Quinine
Rheubarb
Castor Oil
Goffrey's Cordial
Batemans Drops
Laudanum
Sassafras
Oil Wormseed
Senna
Low for cash
Peppermint
Ess. Cinnamon
Oil Cloves
Pink Root
Opodeldoc
Cayenne Pepper
Peters Pills
Broadbent Pills
Wills Strein. Plaster
Seidlitz's Powders
Castle Soap
W. J. McCONNEL.

JUST RECEIVED 30 Barrels SALT at \$3.40
Barrel or one Dollar per Bushel; also 3 Hogsheads
of good MOLASSES at 45 cts. pr Gallon. W. J. McCONNEL.
Dec. 28th 1844.

ESSENTIAL OILS.
Oil Lemon, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Bergamot, Lav-
ender, Juniper, Cubeba, Rose, Peppermint, Spe-
armint, Horsemint, Anise, Rosemary, Sassafras, Amber,
Wormseed, Orange, Camphor, Cloves, &c. &c. All
of the above Essential Oils are warranted perfectly
pure, and constantly for sale very low by
TYLER & HILL.
Wholesale Druggist, Petersburg, Va.

HAVE an excellent new two horse wagon which
can be bought low, and payment made to suit, if
application be made soon. W J McCONNEL.

100 GALLONS HONEY for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS.
OUR line of Two Horse Coaches from Greensbo-
rough, N. C. to Wytheville, Va., will pass the
Grayson Sulphur Springs from and after the 15th of
June, inst. Tri-weekly during the watering season.
Charge, from Greensboro to the Springs \$7.50
This line will connect at Wytheville with a line
leading to the White Sulphur Springs, Va., by way
of Red Sulphur and Salt Sulphur.
The establishment at the Grayson Springs is open
for the reception of visitors; and as Messrs. Johnson
and Atkins have the sole management of the Springs,
they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to all
who may favor them with a call.
The scenery on the road is not surpassed in gran-
deur. The contractors on the line are determined
to do all in their power to accommodate travelers;
their hacks are as comfortable as close carriages,
their teams good, and drivers sober and accommo-
dating. JAMES M. BLAND.
June, 1845. 11 5

CHEAP CABINET WORK.
THE subscriber still continues to work at his old
stand 2 miles southwest of Greensborough, and
on hand and expects to keep or make to order,
all kinds of CABINET WORK that is common in
our country, and will sell lower for cash than has
been generally sold in these parts, according to qual-
ity. Good well finished Bureaus from \$7.00 to
\$10.00; Fancy Bedsteads 5 feet posts for \$3.00;
Benchsteads, Sideboards, Tables, &c. low in proportion.
Bacon, corn, good walnut or red birch plank will be
taken in payment at cash prices.
March 24th, 1845. ISAAC ARMFIELD.
N. B. I expect to attend at each Court and all pub-
lic gatherings in Greensborough, with Furniture, so
that persons wanting can be accommodated without
coming to my house. (52) I. A.

NOTICE.—The creditors of John Beard are here-
by requested to call on J. & R. Sloan and re-
ceive their dividend of the funds raised by sale of said
Beard's property conveyed to me in trust for the ben-
efit of his creditors. JOB WORTH, Trustee.
Greensborough, May 20, 1845. 8-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Spring Term, 1845.
Jamima F. Peoples, vs. Pinkney Peoples,
Petition for Divorce.
IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant Pink-
ney Peoples is not an inhabitant of this State: It
is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the
Greensborough Patriot, for six weeks, for the defend-
ant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be
held at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough,
on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of Sep-
tember next, to plead answer or demur to the said
Petition, or same will be taken as confessed, and set
for hearing ex parte.
Witness Thomas Caldwell clerk of our said Court at
office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in
March, A. D. 1845. (6-9) THOS. CALDWELL.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, RANDOLPH
County. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term,
A. D. 1855.
Isaac Ruth vs. Lilly Ann Ruth
Petition for divorce.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court the
Lilly Ann Ruth, the defendant in this case, is not an
inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by
the Court that publication be made for three months
in the Southern Citizen and Greensborough Patriot
for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this
Court, to be held for said county, at the courthouse
in Asheborough, on the fourth Monday in September
next, and plead, answer or demur to the said plain-