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THINGS THAT CHANGE.

Knowest thou that seas are sweeping Where cities once have been When the calm wave is sleeping, Their towers may yet be seen; Far down below the glassy tide Man's welling where his voice bath died.

Knowest thou that flocks are feeding Above the tombs of old, Which kings, their armies leading A short, smooth greensward o'er them spread, Is all that marks where heroes bled.

Knowest thou that now the token Of temples once renowned, Is but a pillar, broken, And the lone serpent rears her young

Well, well, I know the story Of ages passed away, And the mournful wrecks that glory Has left to dull decay. But thou hast yet a tale to learn More full of warnings sad and stern

Thy pensive eye but ranges Oh! the deep soul has changes More sorrowful than all.

Talk not, while these before thee throng. Of silence in the place of song.

See scorn-where love has perished Distrust-where friendship grew; Pride-where once nature cherished And shadows of oblivion thrown

Weep not for tombs far scattered. For temples prostrate laid— In thine own heart lie shattered The alters it had made. Go, sound its depths in doubt and fear! Heap up no more its treasures here.

A D V I C-E OF PATRICK HENRY TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

My Dear Daughter:-You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, annable, uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend, on the one hand, or on that imprudence which a want of reflection or passion may prompt on the other.

You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of an open, generous disposition. You have, therefore, in your power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness; it cannot be marred. if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you ought invariably to pursue-if you now see clearly the path from which you will recollect never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice; often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see beforehand what is always most praiseworthy, and the most

The first maxim you should follow is, never to attempt to control your husband by opposition, by displeasure or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feelings, cannot, and will not bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look or expression.-The current of his affections is suddenly stopped: your husband to augment his property by all hon- nel Jones would fight. his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification the most pungent; he is belittled even in his own eves; and be assured, the wife who once excites those feelings in the breast of her husband, will never regain the high ground which she might and ought to have retained .-When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects to find her one who is not to control him; not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct, but one who will place such confidence in him, as to believe that his prudence is his best guide. Lattle things, what in reality are more trifles in themselves, often produce bickerings, and even quarrels .-Never permit them to be a subject of dispute; in the voice of suffering humanity. Your serviced them with pleasure, with a smile of affect vants, in particular, will have the strongest them all a thousand or ten thousand times. A difference with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity; as one that is to be studiously guarded against; it is a demonwhich must never be permitted to enter a habit ation where all should be peace, unimpaired confidence, and heartfelt affection. Besides, wha can a woman gain by opposition, or indifference? Nothing. But she loses every thing; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues; she loses Lis love, and with that, all prospect of future happiness. She creates her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints, but utters them in vain. The love of a husband can be retained only by the high opinions which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of her sweetness, of her prudence, of her devices to him. Let nothing, upon my occasion.

ever lessen that opinion. On the contrary, it should augment every day; he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities which will cast a lustre over virtuous woman when her personal attractions are no

Has your husband stayed out longer than you partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether of ornament or of furniture, or any convenience ! Never evince discontent; receive his apology with keeper, invite company without informing you of it, or bring home with him a friend? Whatever was law to the juniors—his easy, affable, and atmay be your repast, however scanty it may be, tentive manner charmed all the matrons-hisdig. his collecting a crowd by staring, without speakceive them with a pleasing countenance, adorn his suavity and condescension delighted the little self and that politeness of manners which acts as | ing, lively and witty; and, in short, he was a vethe most powerful charm. It will give to the ry agreeable companion. plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any accasion of Dick Jones was professionally more specious than

In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, and as the manners of a wife have no little influence in extending or lessening the respect and a hunting shirt white fringed, or a red waistcoat, esteem of others for her husband, you should take or a fawn-skin one, or a calico morning-gown of a care to be affable and polite to the poorest as well small yellow pattern, and he indulged in other as the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a similar vagaries in clothing. And in manners sure indication of a weak mind and an unfeeling and deportment, there was anair of harmless (true

With respect to your servants, teach them to respect and love you, while you expect from them a reasonable discharge of their respective duties. Never tease yourself or them, by scolding, it has no other effect than to render them discontented and impertinent. Admonist them with a calm

books which is twile they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; there are a ed the old ladies to church, holding his umbrella few which may be useful and improving in giv- over them in the sun, and escorted the young laing a higher tone to our moral sensibility, but dies, at night, to the dances or parties, always they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a bringing out the smallest ones. He rode a high disrelish for substantial intellectual food. Most headed, proud-looking sorrel horse, with a streak plays have the same cast: they are not friendly down his face; and he was a general referee and to the delicacy which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, geography, poe- rifle match, or a cock fight. try, moral essays, biography, travels, sermons, not fail to engage your understanding, to render n those hours of calamity to which families must not in her just reflections upon that all ruling Prosign a liebill, fight, or run. vidence which governs the universe, whether an-

Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends is essential to that harmony which should ally came to the conclusion that the Colonel had never be once broken or interrupted. How important is it then between man and wife! The more warm attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted, or treated with the smallest degree of rudeness or inattention. This polite- gave their opinions what they would do under siness, then, if it be not itself a virtue, is at least the means of preventing discontent, and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse, it removes introduced the subject of the expected fight. asperities, and gives to every thing a smooth, and even a pleasing movement.

est and commendable means: I would wish to see him actively engaged in such pursuit, tecause engagement, a sedulous enjoyment in obtaining some laudable end, is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune, by honorable means, a man derives satisfaction in self anplause, as well as from the increasing estimation

in which he is held by those around him. In the managemet of your domestic concerns let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order, and judgment be seen in all your different departments. Unite liberality with a just frugality, always reserve something for the hand of charity, and never let your door be closed vants, in particular, will have the strongest tion. Be assured that one difference out-weighs claim upon your charity; let them be well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never let them be unjustly

SPANISH PROVERES.

He who still works, may, if he please, Be always thinking of his case.

He who is foolish when he wives, Is like to die before he thrives. Did every fool a white cap wear.

Men would a flock of geese appear. Wine is a turn-coat, first a friend, But e'er a traitor in the end.

Who seeks revenge for every wrong, May live in honor-but not long.

That pleasure shun, which may to-morrow, Perchance, become the cause of sorrow.

Col. Dick Jones's Fight.

expected! When he returns, receive him as the onel of the Regiment-he had represented his band and your company a hearty welcome; it will sal smattering of information-his manners were

> Yet truth requires it to be admitted that Col. deep, and that his political advancement was ow- the people; those down street walked up, and ing to personal partiality more than superior merit-that his taste and dress were of questionable propriety; for instance, he occasionally wore Virginian bred and Kentucky raised) self-conceit and swagger, which though not to be admired, vering their butter when coming to market; his yet it gave piquancy and individuality to his cha-

If further particulars are required, I can only state that the Col. boarded at the Eagle Hotelhis office, in the square, fronted the Court house; he was a manager of all the Balls-he was Vice Pr Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those President of the Summerville Jockey Club-he umpire, whether it was a horse swap, a race, a

It so chanced, on a time, though Col. Jones was and other well written religious productions, will one of the best natured of men, that he took umbrage at some report circulated about him in an you a more agreeable companion, and to exalt adjoining county and one of his district, to the efyour virtues. A woman devoid of rational ideas | feet that he had been a federalist during the last | 175 lbs. has not an ounce of superfluous flesh, is of religion, has no security for her virtue; it is war; and, instead of relying on the fact of his beacrificed to her passions, whose voice, not that of ing a school-boy on Mill Creek, at that time, he cat, and as quick as powder, and very much of a God, is her only governing principle. Besides, proclaimed, at the tavern table, that the next time he went over the mountain to Court, Bill Patterson, be exposed, where will she find support, if it be the reputed author of the slander, should either

This became narrated through the town,-the case and argument of the difference was discussed among the patriarchs of the place, who genergood cause of quarrel, as more had been said of him than an honorable man could stand. The young store boys of the village became greatly interested, conjectured how the fight would go, and milar circumstances. The young lawyers, & young chain. Judge Mitchell was on the Bench, and as MD.'s, as often as they were in the Col.'s company, such occasions, the Col. spoke carelessly. Some good old ladies spoke deprecatingly, in the general does not depend upon wealth; no, it is not to be young man as Colonel Dick should set so bad an found in wealth; but in minds properly tempered example; and the young ladies, and little misses, and suited to our respective situations. Compe- bless their little innocent souls, they only consultency is necessary; all beyond that point, ideal. ted their own kind hearts, and were satisfied that Do not suppose, however, that I would not advise he must be a wicked and bad man that Colo-

yers all started on their circuit, and with them Colonel Jones went over the mountain. The trip, and, without much communion or under- throw him at rastle, but he would manage some saluting his acquaintances, and raising his hat to Snodgrass, and he says my gouging was beauti-

houghts of the good people of Summerville, and on the third day the common salutation was, "Any news from over the mountain?" "Has any sixth came, and still the anxiety was unappeased:

were consoled by the certainty that the lawyers sure. However, I shall, for some time, have an derstand it rightly. So that when a man has no [The inimitable story which follows was written for the "Spirit the Times," by the author of "The quarter Race in Kentucky."]

week, and the universal resolve seemed to be proud." (He now tried to escape under cover of a laugh.) But vox populi again. "So you turn to himself; for he seems to take it for granted that at nothing was to be attended to until they were a laugh.)

But vox populi again. "So you turn to himself; for he seems to take it for granted that at nothing was to be attended to until they were a laugh.) But vox populi again. "So you turn to himself; for he seems to take it for granted that what was said in his presence, would have been Col. Dick Jones was decidedly the great man clerks, saddlers, hatters, cabinet-makers, and their "You were not parted?" "You fought it out, did said in the same words, at any time, aloud, and in of the little village of Summerville. He was Col- apprentices, all stood out at the doors. The ham- you ?" The Colonel resumed, "Why there is no the market place. In short, that he is the ave. district in Congress-he had been spoken of as a per would scarcely walk in to put away the ginian, who had seen Francisco, and Otey, and therany man would like to consider himself. candidate for Governor-he was at the head of stranger's saddle-bags, who had called for break- all the best men of the day said he had never seen the Bar in Hawkins County, Kentucky, and feast; when suddenly a young man, that had any one stand up to their fodder better than we which is to be desired, comes not by studying figured otherwise largely in public life. His le- been walking from one side of the street to the did. We had fought round and round, and about rules either for cander or for caution. It results cheerfulness. Does he, when you are house gal opinion and advice were highly valued by the other, in a state of feverish anxiety, thought he and about allover the Court-yard, and, ot last, just chiefly from an aprightness of purpose, enlightenor how impracticable it may be to add to it, re-nified politeness captivated the young ladies-and ing, at an opposite chimney. So no sconer was this young man's point noticed than there was a your table with cheerfulness, give to your hus- boarding-school misses, he possessed a univer- general reconnoisance of the road made, and before long doubt became certainty, when one of evince love for your husband, good sense in your- the most popular; extremely friendly and oblig- the company declared he knew the Colonel's old sorrel riding-horse, "General Jackson," by the blaze on his face.

In the excited state of the public mind it required no ringing of the Court-house bell to convene those across the square came over, and all gathered gradually at the Eagle Hotel and nearly all were present by the time Col. Jones alighted .-He had a pair of dark green specks on, right hand in a sling, with brown paper bound round his wrist, his left hand held the bridle, and forefinger of it wrapped with a linen rag "with care." One of his ears was covered with a muslin scrap, that looked much like the countrywomen's plan of coface was clawed all over, as if he had had it raked by a cat held fast by the tail; his beard was unshorn, it being "too delicate an affair," as said about his wife's character. His complexion suggested an idea to a philosophical young man ent, on which he wrote a treatise, dedicated to Arthur Tappan, proving that the negro was only a white well pummelled; and his general swelled appearance would induce a belief he had led the forlorn hope in the storming of a bee hive.

The Colonel's manner did not exactly proclaim

"the conquering hero," but his affability was unto see you, gents; how are you all !" and then attempted to enter the tavern; but Buck Daily ar- life which make existence a pleasure, and friendly rested him with, "Why, Colonel! I see you have had a skrimage. How did you make it! You did'nt come out at the little cend of the horn, did "No, not exactly, I had a tight fight of it though. You know Bill Patterson, he weighs as straight as an Indian, and as active as a wild man I assure you. Well my word was out to lick him; so I hardly put up my horse before I found white man's chance I proposed alternatives to him. He said his daddy, long ago, told-him never to give a lie bill, and he was not good at running, so thought he had best fight. By the time the word was fairly out, I hauled off, and took him a lick in the burr of the ear that raised a singing in his head, that made him think he was in Musquitoe town. At it we went like killing snakes, so good a man so good a boy; we had it round and round, about mand the peace," within the Court house, and

"Why, much as I tell you, we had it round and kins, whole town was alive to the consequences of this round, about and about, over and under. I could tanding on the subject, most of the population way to turn me. Old Sparrowhawk was there. ink bottle, only, as the fellow said, describing the profit; From that time, only one subject engaged the jackass by the mule, it is more so. But, in fact, there was no great choice between us, as you see, I look like having ran into a brush-fence of a dark night. So we made it round and round, and about" me come down the road?" The fourth, fifth, and (hereagain heattempteda retreat into the tavern) But many voices demanded, "Who hollored?" it had, with the delay, become insufferable, quite "Which gave up?" "How did you hurt your agonizing; business and occupation was at a hand?" "Oh! I forgot to tell you that as I aimstand still; a doctor or a constable would not ride to the country lest news of the fight might arrive he can dodge like a diedapper; and hitting him in their absence. People in crossing the square or awkwardly. I sprained my wrist, so, being like at is not treacherous, it is often foolish. For you every day more and more smooth, until, in its deentering or coming out of their houses, all had their the fellow who when it rained much had no spoon commonly relate but a part of what happened, scent, it reach the very abyes of vulgar, trading, heads turned up that end of the road. And many, I changed the suit and made a trump—and went and even if you are able to relate that part with intriguing electioneering effice-hunting pelicienne though ushamed to confess it, sat up an hour or in for eating. In the scoffle, we fell, cross and fairness it is still as likely to be misconstructed as II in this lowest depth, a lower deep can be found two past their usual bed time, hoping some one pile, and, while he was chawing my tager, my a word of many meanings, in a foreign tengue, none of us, I am sure have the carries by tager, in would return from court. Still all was doubt and chead was between his legs; his woollen Jeans without the context. uncertainty. There is an unaccountable perver- britches did not taste well but I found a bare place "There are few conversations which do not im-

must be home that day, as Court seldon, held a excuse for wearing gloves without being thought scruple in repeating all that he hears, to any bomer ceased to ring on the anyil, and the bar-kee- telling how the fight might have gone; an old Vir- tage man of mankind, which I doubt much when

PARTING OF THE WIDOW'S SON.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

You slender boy his bark hath faunched On life's deceifful tide, His balmy years of childhood o'er, He goes without a guide Amid the stir and strife of men His devious course to run. The tempter and the snare to bid,-God bless the widow's son-

He turningth from the pleasant door Where with his little spade he wrought Beneath a mother's care He bears his head like manhood high, Yet tears their couse will run, When on his stranger-led he rests-

Ye say he worth forth alone To dare the eventful field-No. no! a spell is round him thrown, More firm than diamond shiel!-A mournful mother's fervent prayer! So, till his life is don Till time, and toil, and change are o'er God bless the widow's son,

Betrayal of Confidence.

It is truly said in the Eoston Transcript, that if there is one thing more than another in life caldiminished, and he addressed them with Happy culated to disturb the kindly relations of man to man, or to violate forever those social affinities of intercourse a pure, high and ennobling recreation -it is the betrayal of confidence for the paltry sake of " having something to talk about," or from a propensity for mischief which seems to exist in some minds, instigated apparently by an evil spirit which stalks stealthily throughout the world. It is difficult generally to account for the motive which prompts the idle repetition of another's conversation with a differently implied meaning from what was originally intended-or that dictates the betrayal of a secret thought expressed in confidence, and never meant to be warped by its passage to the bosom of another. The poet hath said that "all friendly trust is folly," and so indeed it seems when the confidential words of another are made to echo through the city, and suffered to feed lame scandal or to help that about which by wilful perversion, or through unlawful prevariention becomes as it were a falsehood or a calumny .-There is much good sense as well as delicacy of and about, as dead a yoke as ever pulled at a log feeling observable in the remark of another, that soon as the cry of "fight" was raised the Bar and life cannot be too carefully studied and practised. Jury ran off and left him. He shouted "I com- It concerns all-of either sex and of every position in the world-and perhaps half the heart-burnings then ran out to see the fight and cried out, "I can't that are produced in life are to be traced to some I will only add, that matrimonial happiness and in the particular, that so good and clever a prevent you! fair fight! stand back!" and he breach of confidence made either wantenly or

"Consider all thy actions, and take heed

upon you," says Mr. Montague, "it is implied an and the gidly head turned, how honesty of purhundred times by the concurrent circumstances. pose and manliness of spirit, are perverted by po-All that your friend says to you, as to his friend, pular applause. It is but the first step that costs. is entrusted to you only. Much of what a man Once yield to the suggestion, that a little deceit or ger, or in sympathy, he has spoken to you as to dependence, a compromise of conscience in mat-

sity in these things that bothers conjecture. I where they had worn out, and meat in abunwatched the road from Louisville two days, to hear dance; so I laid hold of a good mountful but the slight. And in addition to that which is said in of Grey Eagle beating Wagner, on which I had bit came out, and finding his appetite still good for confidence, there is generally something which is \$100 staked, of horrowed money, and no one came, my funger, I adopted Dector Bones, the toolsmith's peculiar, though not confidential, which is addressed, of horrowed money, and no one came, my funger, I adopted Dector Bones, the toolsmith's peculiar, though not confidential, which is addressed. though before that some person passed every patent method of removing teeth without the mid of to the present company alone, though not confhour. — constraineds and Leximeted two while inchors, did to their oction. It is maked for them, or the seventh increase the uneasy public and then I could put its finger in or out of plans persons like them, and they are expect it un-

"The happy union of frankness and reserve what to confide and what to conceal, in our own affairs; what to repeat and what to suppress in these of other people. The stone, in which nothing is seen, and the polished metal, which reflects all things, are both alike hard and insensible.

"When a matter is made public, to proclaim that it had ever been confided to your secrecy. may be no triffing breach of confidence; and it is the only one which is then left for you to commit

"With respect to the kind of people to be trusted, it may be observed that grave, proud men are very safe confidants, and that those persons, who have ever had to conduct any business in which secrecy was essential, are likely to acquire a habit of reserve for all occasions.

"On the other hand, it is a question whether a secret will escape sooner by means of a vain man or a simpleton. There are some people who play with a secret, until at last it is suggested by their manner to some shrewd person who knows a hule of the circumstances connected with it. There are othes/whom it is unsafe to trust; not that they are vain, and so wear the secret as an ornament; nor that they are foolish, and so let it drop by accident; nor that they are treacherous, and sell it for their own advantage; but they are simple-minded people, with whom the world has gone smoothly, who would not themselves make any mischief of the secret which they disclose, and "That which concerns another keep to thyself, and keep therefore do not see what harm can come of tel-the key of thyself strictly."—[Anonymous.]

The Demagogue. To court the fondness of the people, is found or

supposed to be, easier than to merit their approbation. Meanly ambitious of the public trust, without the virtues to deserve it; intent on personai distinction, and having forgotten the ends for which alone it is worth possessing, the miserable being concentrated all in self, learns to pander to every vulgar prejudice, to advocate every popular error, to chime with every dominant party, to fawn flatter and deceive, and becomes a demagogue. How wretched is that poor being who hangs on the people's favour? All manliness of principle has been lost in this long course of meanness; he dare not use his temporary popularity forany purposes of public good, in which there may be a hazard of forfeiting it; and the very eminence to which he is exalted, renders but more conspicuous his servility and degradation. However clear the convictions of his judgment, however strong the admonitions of his, as yet, not thoroughly stifled conscience, not these, not the law of God nor the rule of right, nor the public good-but the caprice of his constituents, must be his only guide. Hav-"the morality of confidence in the intercourse of ing risen by artifice, and conscious of no worth to support him, he is in hourly dread of being supplanted in the favour of the deluded muliitude by some more cunning deceiver. And such, some or later, is sure to be his fate. At some unlucky moment, when he bears his blushing honors thick caught Parson Benefield by the collar of the coat, thoughtlessly." There are two kinds of confiwho, he thought was about to interfere, and slung him on his back at least fifteen feet.

There are two kinds of confidences is jerked from his elevation by some more elevated and that thich is delicately implied. Both should be bind-"It was the evenest and longest fight ever fought; ing, but the last by the noble mind should be kept ing, but the last by the noble mind should be kept again. And can this be the lot of him who has every body was tired of it, and I must admit, in as the angle of the greenes secredly us if the year. every body was tired of it, and I must admit, in as the apple of the eye—as sacredly as if the vow excellence—who has been taught by high classifier truth, that I was" (here he made an effort to enter of inviolable faith were registered. A secret told call authority to regard with the same fearless and Spring term of the Courts came on, and the law- the tavern.) But several voices, called out to another is like "stolen bread," and he to whom cal authority to regard with the same fearless and "Which whipped! How did you come out!"— to another is like "stolen bread, and he to whom immovable indifference, the stern countenance of the whole indifference in the whole in the whole indifference in the whole indifferenc the terant and the wicked ardor of the multitude, and who has learned from a yet higher and holier authority, to hold fast on "whatsoever things are The educr of Lord Bacon's works-Basil Mon. true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsover either gathered at the tavern at his departure, or who had seen all the best fighting at Natchez unnoticed it from a distance, and he rode off, gaily der the hill, in the days of Dan Girty and Jim which we take pleasure in transferring to our co- hor that which is evil and cleave to that which is lumns, sure that they will be received for their good?" Believe me, however, this is no fancy the ladies, on both sides of the street, as he passed ful; one of Bill's eyes is like the mouth of anold truth's sake with approbation—it not read with 'picture. The original may be found in the world every day. Nor will it surprize these who have For once that Secrecy is formally impressed and occasion to see how vain the heart is a wollen.

tells you in the hours of atfliction, in sudden and prevariention, a slight sacrifice of principle and inters not absolutely fundamental, may be excused it.- | Gaston's Chapel Hall Address, 1892.

-Who are the great! The great are the With hearts from peak and easy for Who no'er unboly power slays. Vito court not the appliance of the n-Are happy in an hundle sphere

od as a popular representative body, it may well be said to have expressed neither the will of the people, nor the will of a party, nor even its own whom the abstract pages of our party annals expended and, for a time, meredalous constituents names which in their present connexion, are indeed strange sounds in the cars of the American people—mannes tished from the oblivion of by-some party strategies, and rescued for the name by an absurd and incongruous union of the pages from the observity to which they have not exhibited a destitution of all principle! Insect the pages from the observity to which they have not exhibited a destitution of all principle! will: and it has parameted and, for a time, manner which in their present comes indeed strange sounds in the cars of the American people—names tished from the oblivion of by-some party straigles, and rescued for the name by an absurd and incongruous union of circumstatices from the obscurity to which they had apparantly been consigned forever? Yes, what more beautiful results to the labor of such a body—round by no common principle—guided by no fixed measures of policy, but distracted and almost driven to dissolution by the greedy and almost driven to dissolution by the greedy appearant of the very principles which they profess to hold so dear? And excluded, as many are from the policieal world, there is much fast the coming contest. In our humble opinion the decision of this Presidential question will go farther to establish the stability of instability of our Republican Government, than suchach has occurred since its formation to predict that the "they had been considered from the observed with the stability of our Republican Government, than suchach has occurred since its formation. in a limest driven to dissolution by the greedy and almost driven to dissolution by the greedy appearants of the place of its numerous aspirants. Pleture to yourselves, Masra Editors, an assemblage of Prelatete and Roundheads—Baptats and Socinians—Morgatonians and fifth Monarchymea—Moranus and Millerites—and the 'believes in endless life," all mingling together in harmonious confusion to form a 'Religious Commonwealth," and then you can have an upforming pretensions—Prochamonousts and many processing precessions—Prochamonousts and Nulliners—Papermency men and Hardmoney in a Freetwalers and Tariffites—Derrites and Repudiators—Specialtors and Landjobbers—Texas, men and Anti-Caus men—Oregon and Anti-Oregon, which insolves the liero and Sage of the Hermitage, "Preing huysen and the Union." In how signe renormals—Should we be defeated it will be in a good cause. Would that the regenerous and discordant character. For extra-And its action was in strict keeping with its heterogeneous and discribing the horizontal state of the personnel such that the Tariff was the all absorbing issue in the approaching electron. Free trade synonymous with political saturation, and Mr. V. Buron its great author and misher! Yet what was the effort first and last of their Representatives in the Convention, but to put made without ceremony this great leader; (whose principles can only be measured by a man who can measure the shadow of a tree-top like a cloudy day, his difficulty being in finding less that the temptation would be stated that the temptation would be less and they took against a measure almost as man who can measure the shadow of a tree-top in a cloudy day, his difficulty being in finding where it beguns and where it ends.) Then were urged the claims of tien, Cass a firm and consistent Protection man; who replied to the solemn catechem of a Free-trale Convention, that he thought Incidental Protection should be afforded to such branches of American Industry as may require it, and that this appeared to him not only constitutional, but called for by the great interest of the country; who advocating the doctrine that a home market is the best market in the world, before an assemblage of the freemen of the "far west," there was one general vociteration thus—"yo on, General, go on General, the very thing for us,"—and who, with a truncham flourish having asked if they were a far to the country. But interested in this question too, man who can measure the shadow of a tree-top in a cloudy day, his difficulty being in finding in a cloudy day, his difficulty being in finding hefore an assemblage of the freemen of the "far west," there was one general vonieration thus— "go on General, no on General, the very thing for us—the very thing for us;"—and who, with a transminant flourish having asked if they were for "Pells or Clay," and having answered by the whole crowd, "for Clay," for Clay!"—concluded it was no place for him and left those "diggins,".
Then norm since their defeat before the wealth. It was no place for him out left those "angulas."
Then again since their defeat before the people, upon the issues of domestic policy which have divided the parties, and upon which we were challenged to a trial of strength, we were informed for the first time that the immediate remnes-ation of Texas is and ought to be the great and everlasting object of all true patriots. Yet these models of equisitency were so anxious to conform themselves is the necessity of conciliating the great Anti-Texas interest et N. Yerkess to vote for nator Wrigh as Vice President, whose epinions were well knewn on the subject—who concurs with Mr. Van Bue'n upon it—and who has since schied his opposition by his vote against the then pending treaty—a Democrat too, who encountered tearlessly the Brutina Felman of the Hermitian and the state of the Hermitian and the second sec ed tearlessly the Brutina Felmen of the Hermitage, what the Senator who votes against the ratification of the Treaty must be a Traitor to the best interest of our beloved country, whatever pretext he may attempt to shield himself under." They place their defection from Mr. Van Buren open the distinct ground of his declared opposition to the whole immediate annexation scheme, yet, so partial are they to the reluctant anti-Texas Van Buren Senator, that they take them in their arms as worthy of all acceptation. Again, in their rare medley of Lecofoccism, behold the Nullifiers of the South adhering to the underling supporter of the Proclamation and the Force-bill—while now look into the latter, but blindly repudiate it on account of the connexion. Many have made good use of their intellectual faculties as well as their time, and have satisfied themselves that a Protective Triff dees reduce the price of the imof the South adhering to the underling supporter of the Proclamation and the Force-bill—while Tariffinen from the North and East exhibit equal compliance in support of the same man who is in favor of reducing the dates to 20 percent at tarifform, and keeping them there—the same man who publicly says he is an unqualified opponent of the Tariff of 1842, and a Free-trade man will John C. Calhoun in this—that he is for raising money enough by import dimies, which when added to the money arising from the sales of public lands and other incidental sources of tecture, will be afficient to defray the expenses of the Gevernment." And being in tayor of exhausting all the land money and other means from incidental sources, first, and then raising the deficit by Severmonne. And being in care of exhausing all the lead money and other means from media hand precept the trade President do if the proceeds of the public trade President do if the proceeds of the process of the public trade President do if the proceeds of the public datasets. From which the trade of the process of the public datasets from which the process of the public datasets. This is no recombined to the process of the public datasets from which the process of the public datasets from which they are not to the process of the public datasets. The produce of the process of the public datasets from which they are not a most stand they are not all the second they are not all the second to the process of the public datasets. The produce of the process of the public datasets from which they are not all the second they are not all the second to the process of the public datasets. The produce of the process of the public datasets from which they are not all the second they are not all the process of the public datasets. The produce of the process of the public datasets from which they are not all the process of the public datasets. The produce of the process of the public datasets from which they are not all the process of the public datasets. The produce of the process of the public datasets from which they are not all the process of the public datasets. The produce of the produce of the produce of the process of the public datasets. The produce of the p trade. Such was the gist of the argument used by an ignorant Loco on the stump a short time their opposition to the Protective Policy and their anyonest of Free trade by supporting a man who, upon being selted swhat is Free trade!"—replied in a speech delivered in the U.S. Senate—the political economy of Free trade, however captivating an theory, is indeed a discovery of modern times. It has no existence but in books: It has no existence but in tested without the Uropan resort to a congress of national matches, a resort recommended by some pamphilities, whose treather had upon our table a few days past, seems to come in add of this new discovery of modern times." They signalize that represent furthermore by supporting a man, who, upon being also arked—what is the American System? —thus replied in mother speech in the U.S. Sende—Who foundation is the bread and appropriately penciple of national independence; and its object and tendency are to give to the American and its object and tendency are to give to the American support of the interpretable principle of national independence; and its object and tendency are to give to the American subject of the confer people, the resplication of their own, seconders of their own, which cannot be injuri-stably after own.

Lealistifle, October, 1841.

It M. P.

**We are off triends, "said lic, and I know you will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that mark of kindness." Parallel will show a friend that ma

Por the Parisa.

DUPLICITY IND DOUBLE DEALING OF THE LOUIS - PROPERTIES THEN VS. FREE TRADE.

Master. E Trans—bit we had the pen of a master, we could not parisy the meangrous medicy that continue the "Louises Tree-trade Bellich Paris". Very remarkable are the results of that as address, which in the name of the Democracy, affected to dispense among its followers the highest honors of the Republic. Convented as a popular representative body, it may well be said to have expressed neither the will of the people, nor the will of a parity, nor even its own will not it has presented for the suffages of its manzed and, for a time, anceolatious constituents among which in their present connexion, are indeed strange sounds in the cars of the highest beautiful that present connexion, are indeed strange sounds in the cars of the highest beautiful to the people. From the will of a parity, nor even its own will not in their present connexion, are indeed strange sounds in the cars of the highest beautiful to the people. From the people when the client in the people when the continue to the ultimate result—the last record of the Locos in getting some sor of a "fixed upon each to the ultimate result—the last record of the Locos in getting some sor of a "fixed upon each to the ultimate result—the last record of the Locos in getting some sor of a "fixed upon each to the ultimate result—the last record of the Locos in getting some sor of a "fixed upon each to the ultimate result—the last record of the Locos in getting some sor of the alternation." And now to come the the ultimate result—the last record of the Locos in getting some sor of the Locos in getting some sor of the Locos in getting some sor of the deating context. We can but an animal context. We can but animanded the animan of the letter that Immediate Amazation candidates are infally chosen when the fact what Immediate Amazation candidates are infally chosen when the last record of the Locos in getting some sor of it "only which present context." And now the letter th or design by any other people -such are its

> our country. But interested in this question too, we are insensibly drawn off from the discussion of that most important issue—Protection es. Free Trade, &c. Now some of the friends of the whig cause seemed to be alarmed also at the new Tariff notions of J. K. Pelk. The question is not what are his opinions.—for a lungry aspirate after office may be induced to put forth any sentiments which may advance his prospects. The question which concerns the country more nearly us, what are the opinions of the party who have put him forward. These will control his administration. Have they not been for Free trade out and out! Was not Free trade the watchword and the countersign of the party before the "new issue" was raised! Is it not the design of the party. in case they elect their mon, to expose us anew, naked and unprotected to the "spoliation" and cuplatity of British capitalists! But happily, the peo-ple have been much enlightened by the present el-ction canvass—it has awakened a general spiral of inquiry among them into the ments of the Ta-riff and its claim to be the settled policy of the

country. "Clay and the Tariff" had become so linked together that the opponents of the fermer

in the fulness of this prejudice, would never til now look into the latter, but blindly repudiate it

ported article when it comes in competition with a similar article of home manufacture. When we

similar article of home manufacture.

Tariff altigether. (This would have to aboust the Again, they say, abregate the Tariff and fighther. (This would be Free trade cas of that article will rise—yea, they produce with a engrance.) Again, the Free-Traders and garbled statistics from which they assert that as multi-Each men signalize their opponents to Each and Tariff by supporting a Politician of Pennayls so immediately after the Tariff the average price varies whose saily connexion with public afters is was \$3.73. Ask them where they get their targeted by the context of the con marked by the indiscriminate advocacy of he't, bles from! "From head quarters"—perhaps will of these obnexious measures; reconciled to him be the reply. We get our tables from the best by those recent very pliant recantations of docume possible source, viz: from these engaged in the upon both, and all subjects which make decease, trade. Such was the gist of the argument used

According to appointment a large number of hies met on the 4th inst, at Wentworth to take in consideration the best means to promote the

in consideration the best fields to place of the whigs—which is the cause of patriotism—in the present perilous crisis.

The meeting was organized by calling Robert MARTIN, Flag., to the chair, and appointed J. H.

May secretary.

After the object of the meeting was explained in a few pertinent remarks by W.S. R. WALKER.

was, on motion. dred whips as a Vigilance Committee to advance the good cause in this county, of which commit-

houself was chosen chairman.
He solved. That the chairman and secretary be depointed to procure printed tickets for the Presidential election to be distributed among the said virilance committee for the people of this county and that said committee be informed of their appointment, and receive from the chairman tickets

r distribution. Resolved. That a committee of ten be appointed to draft a circular to be distributed by the vi-gilance committee among the citizens of this coun-

Resolved. That WM. R. WALKER, the able advecate of whig principles be specially appointed to attend the great Convention of the people at the Alamance battle ground on the 9th and 10th inst in behalf of the whigs of Rockingham. And that every whig in the county be also requested to at-

Resolved. That the vigilance committee meet at this place on Tuesday the 29th inst., being in the week of our Superior Court. Mr. Thesatas S. Gallow av then in a short but

excellent address, entertained the meeting in his usually felections manner; and indignantly spurnd the insideous whisper of a few paltry riers of the democratic party who tried to make a lattle capital by saying he would not vote for Mr. Clay. He said the vote he intended to give he Clay. He said the vote he intended to give he considered more important than any he had ever east; and if able to be at the polls he should cher-fully and unhesitatingly give that vote to Henry

Mr. WM. R. WALKER then rose and delivered e of his most happy speeches. To say it was soment and forcible is to say what all who have ever heard him know. He passed an exceeding-ly handsome enlegy on Mr. Clay. And he prov-ed by the mouths of Democrats, themselves the, utter insignificance of James K. Polk—and show-ed that Mr. Payne of Alabama and the Globe aye, the glorious double-faced, tariff and anti-tariff Dallas Globe itself, did not consider Polk competent to fill even the *Vice Presidency* a short time ago: Now he is a marvelous proper mon. Mr. Walker made his own party condemn him and made him appear what he is a mere political ne-

Mr. P. M. HENRY also delivered a chaste and appropriate address, showing the utter inconsisten-cy of the pseudo-democratic party and the jarring and discordant elements of that—we had well night said—faction. He instituted a just and striking antithesis—we do not say comparison—of Mic Clay and Mr. Polk. He said it was preposterous to place, for the first office in the country, the Tom Thumb of Tennessee against the Giant of Kentucky. We think so.

on motion of Mr. B. W. Alken the processings were ordered to be published and the thanks of the meeting tendered to the chairman and secretary. The meeting then adjourned.

ROBERT MARTIN, Ch'n.

JAS. H. MAY, Secretary.

DISUNION.

That the Lecoforo party in South Carolina is bent upon Disunion, is too plain to be doubted.— The Quanticbums, the Rhetts, and the Sumters, with their hosts of fellow laborers in the manufacture of speeches, toasts and resolutions, do not hes-itate to arow their determination, either to require the rest of the Union to conform to their will, or to dissolve the Union. This most reasonable demand will doubtless be complied with when the country becomes prepared to abolish its National Congress, and to receive its laws from the Legis-lature of South Carolina. Until that time, the law of Congress is the law of the land, and must

upheld and enforced, at all hazards.

One of the worst features of the South Carolina movements, is the public and frequent avowal of a willingness to wait until after the Presidental election before they dissolve the Union, lest their action at this time should injure the prospects of their friend Jas. K. Polk. They do not profess to have any confidence in his success; but are willing to give him a fair chance.

"We are willing not to press the question now, (says the Charleston Mercury,) and we refrain the more willingly inasmuch as we are assured that

a postponed for the present. The mask will be thrown off as soon as the election is over, and we shall see Locofocoism, in more States than South Carolina, arrayed against the existence of this glorious Union.—Fayetteville Observer.

IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.-The Cincinnati Atlas publishes the following remarkable instance of the importance of a single vote.

In 1830, Dan Stone, of this city, was a candidate for the State Legislature. Walking up Main street on the morning of the election, he overtook an acquaintance going to the polls, who intended to vote the opposite ticket. Stone solicited his vote. When the opposite texts, stone solution has voo.

"We are of I friends," said he, "and I know you
will show a friend that mark of kindness." Party spirat was then comparatively quiet. The vater replied. "Well Dan, you are a pretty clever
fellow, I don't care it I do." That vote cleated

DEVELOPED BY MR. RIFE.

While Polkery in Virginia, for time-serving pursoses, is affecting to ridicule the Revolutionary novement in South Carolina, and pretending even odeny that such a movement is on foot, appreading the interests of Polk. nsive that it may affect the interests of hensive that it may affect the interests of Poist Dallas and Texas—and whilst the organ of Polk-ery, the Richmond Enquirer, the principal agent of goading on the People of South Carolina to the frantic excesses into which they are about to rush suppresses and garbles the evidence of their Disof suppresses and parons the evadence of their Dis-union purposes and intentions—that Revolutiona-try movement is steadily advancing even with the discouragement which Mr. Culhoun and others discouragement which Mr. Calhoun and others have thrown upon it, under their alarm for its effect upon the Presidential prospects of Polk and Dallas. We have already said that the crisis would be postponed until after Mr. Clay's election when we may look to see Disunion come to a head and Treason stalk abroad.

At a dinner given to Mr. Rhett, at Barnwell Ct. House, on the 7th Sept., that agitator entered into a more precise development of his views and than of Resistance, and we quote the synopsis of

plans of Resistance, and we quote the synopsis of the Charleston Mercury, conducted by his brother-

"BARNWELL C. H., Sept. 9, 1844. "The meeting was organized by appointing the Hon. Augus. Patterson, President of the day.— On motion, a committee of three was appointed to conduct Mr. Rhett and the invited guest to the stand. Mr. Rhett was received by the meeting at half past 11 o'clock, and commenced his speech. The following is an abstract: He gave a statement of the rise and progress of abolition—reviewed the bearing of the movement in the Methodist Church on this question—noticed the effort now making by this party in the Baptist Church, and the tendency to carry the question into every church.—
He then adverted to the proceedings in Congress on this subject—shewed the policy of England. and drew attention to State action on the subject of fugitive slaves—took up the subject of Texts gave a history of how it was lost to the Union, and everted to the efforts of the government to get it back—shewed the influence which the question had exercised over the Democratic Convention which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Van Buren. He next took up the right of taxation, gave the Coionial history of this subject and its application to us—then explained the operation of the tariff on the people, shewed its oppression and illustrated the fact by examples—next adverted to the progress of the Government to consolidation, and gave the proofs-the determination on the part of the ority to keep up the system of protection and the nearts which would be used for so doing. He then went to the remedy—alluded to the different

modes of relief.

1st. He had no hope in the Democratic party because the action of the party on the subject of the tariff, in the election of Speaker, in the appoin-ment of Committees, and in all the tests submitted to them, had been deceptive—said the State was only pledged to vote for Messrs. Polk and Dallas,

and no further. 2d. Had no faith in a Convention of the whol South and nothing to be hoped from it; inexpedient can't be had, and if convened, will break up in a row. One state must make the issue, South Carolina must be that state, or it will not be done at

olina must be that state, or it will not be done at all.—if South Carolina moves, then, perhaps, a Southern Convention may be assembled for good.
3d. Had no faith in the scheme to tax Northern goods—not practicable and would accumulate burthens on the people of the state.
4th. He said South Carolina had taken her course he must registed more than contract.

course, she must resist and meet her oppressors, or submit. He went for resistance by the call of a State Convention—no reason for postponement—unpolitic not to get ready—necessary to take pledges from our Representatives. If we wait for the Democracy to gain the ascendency both in the House and Senate, there was no chance for redress. He showed at length the attachment of South Carolina to the Union, proved it by the sacrifices which she had made to maintain it, and expressed his deep attachment, and that of the State, to the Union which our fathers gave us, the State, to the Union which our fathers gave us, the Union of the Constitution. He desired to perpetuate the Union, and the best means for doing this, was for the State to act at once, restore the Constitution upon which it rightfully rests, through the people in Convention, and support the decision of the Convention. He concluded by expressing his opinion that the state is compelled to resist, and his belief that prudence and policy would dictate us to move, and that speedile. He believed it would be better for us and better for the Union to redress our wrongs now. Mr. the Union to redress our wrons now. Mr. Rhett concluded at 2 o'clock, P. M., having spoken for two hours and a half. This was a int speech, eloquently delivered, attentively lis-tened to, and well received. The earnest, zeal-

Repudiation in the West—Dorrism and Fanny Wrightism in the North! When did any of these hateful and baneful! finigi originate with the orders-loving and law-abiding Whig party! Never! None of these abominations have ever

FUSE TO PASS McKAY'S TARIFF BILL WHEN THEY HAD A MAJORITY OF MORE THAN FIFTY IN THE HOUSE OF DEPOPERS TATIVES! REPRESENTATIVES ?

Tariff of 1812; therefore no "Democrat" has a right to find fault with that as a "Whig Tariff."—
Wilmington Chronicle.

Whilst going out of the Capitol at Washington, Mr. Wise caught Mr. Polk by the arm, pulled him round, and told him to his face, who was the him round, and told him to his lac-contemptible tool of a petty tyrent," Mr. Pelk took no notice of the insult. Shall such a man as this be our President! He the commander in-chief of the Army and Navy of the Republic!

APPLICATION will be made to the next gen eral Assembly tor the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of tornes as all the water courses of Guil-

WHICH MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM. SOUTH CAROLINA PLAN OF RESISTANCE THE PATRIOT DEVELOPED BY MR. RHETT.



HENRY CLAY,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

PERSONAL STRUCTURISM BELLEVI

District WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie. t WILLIAM W. CHERKY, of Beauton
JOSIAH COLLINS, of Beauton
ROBERT B. GILLIAM, of Granville
W. H. WASHINGTON, of Craven.
DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.
MAURICE Q. WADDELL, of Chathau
rolly & Exply of Caswell.

do. MAURICE Q. WADDIAM,
do. JOHN KERR, of Caswell.
do. AUGUSTIN H. SHEPPERD, of Stokes.
do. JAMES W. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg
do. JONATHAN HORTON, of Ashe.
do. JOHN BANTER, of Rutherford.

Election on Monday the 4th November.

GREENSBOROUGH,

Saturday Morning, October 12, 1844.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS We shall next week print an ample supply of Whig Tickets for the Presidential Election in November. Let every Whig who has the success

of the cause at heart procure a plenty: it is importion ground. They may be had at \$1 per thou-

MARYLAND ELECTION. Whig Governor elected-Increased Whig Ma-

jority in both Branches of the Legislature-A Whig U. S. Senator secured. Thomas G. Pratt, whig, is elected Governer over

Carroll, Locofoco, by a majority of 512. In the liars and slanderers in the Locofoco party. In gubernatorial election of 1841 the Locofoco candis date was elected by a majority of 639. Whig ral preceptor and "aim high;"-like Death, gain since that time 1178-indicating a steady return of our sound and wholesome principles.

Whig members to the Legislature have been clected from seventeen out of twenty counties comto 21 Locofocos. Whig majority on joint ballot 49 votes-securing the election of a Whig U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

In the city of Baltimore there was a large Locofoco gain, no doubt effected in a great measure by the corrupt appliances which their leaders in our large cities know so well how to use.

WHIG VICTORY IN LOUISIANA.

We had neglected to notice an election in Louisiana, the result of which is very inportant to the Whig cause. Alexander Declouet, Whig, was elected to the Legislature in the St. Martin's Senatorial district, to fill the vancancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Morse, Locofoco. The Whig majority was 76. In 1842 there was a majority against the Whigs of 375. Mr. Declouet in his speeches took strong ground against the immediate annexation of Texas, on the Polk and Dallas system, prefering the United States to Tex-

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Caledonia, arrived at Boston, brought Liverpool news as late as the 19th ult. Daniel O'Connell and the other traversers have peen liberated from prison by the decision of the House of Lords reversing the decision of the Judges of the Irish Court. The House of Lords decided that there was error in the proceedings of the

who, beginning to dread the power he had pro- fore, feel called on by

ly advise every body who wishes to be informed of the proceedings thereof, to subscribe for the WHEN THEY HAD A MAJORITY OF MORE THAN FIFTY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES?

By this refusal they adopted and confirmed the Fariff of 1812; therefore no "Democrat" has a "whig Tariff."—

We anticipate no very important business to two—we expect.

We anticipate no very important business to two the form of the proceedings thereof, to subscribe for the of the proceedings thereof, the proceedings thereof, the proceedings thereof, the proceedings thereof, the proceedings there

come before our ensuing Legislature. A lack of State funds will prevent the establishment of any extensive system of internal improvements. Unless the talent embodied in the Assembly electwhich is doubtless of a higher order than usual -shall be turned to some radical amendments of our laws, there will be but little business accomplished.

Our youthful correspondent 'w. a. s.' lacks

practice; but he has the right spirit.

Rector of Processinal Episcopia Cartesian Episcopia

F. Berkly,

P. E. Minister. Jno. Ward.

Vestey of the P. E. Chuerh. D. M. Craig, J.

Hunter, H. I. Bodley, Thos. Huggins, Jas
March, H. H. Tinberlake, Wm. Juche, March

practice; but he has the right spirit.

Other favors on hand will be attended to as early as practicable.

ALLAMANUE MEETING.

We understand this meeting was attended by large portions of the people of Orange, the neigh boring counties of Chatham and Randolph, and a fee from Guilford. A delegation of between 75 and 100, and a band of music, came up from Ruleigh, and several strangers from various other distant points, were in attendance. Several of the first Orators of North Carolina were there, and entertained the assemblage during the two days with instructive argument and glowing elequence. We give their names in the order in which we learn they spoke-Messrs. Kerr, M. Q. Wuddell. Haughton, Guthrie, Giles Mebane, on the first day, and Messrs. H. Waddell, Gorrell Manly, Miller and Badger, on the second day. Perhaps other gentlemen delivered addresser, whose names we did not hear. They kindled into a flame the genuine whig fire, which burns fiercer and brighter as the day of conflict and doubt approaches nearer. Hundreds upon hundreds left that consecrated ground, with a determination to redouble their efforts for the safety of the Union, and the honor of their beloved old North State.

Alas! Old Guilford! Why could not your industrious Whigs spare a day, to meet their warm hearted neighbors, who came up to greet you upon your very borders! Sleep on now, and take your rest! A little more folding of the hands to slumber and the 4th of November will have past ! And what is the event of thatday to you ? is it to you that the destiny of a nation hangs upon that day ! Your voice did once and again smite in thunder tones the ears of a bloated faction-your giant arm fell with desolating sweep upon the citadel of corrupt power. Is that once terrible voice to be hushed into a drivelling murmur! Is the giant overcome with the luxury of repose!

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Last Tuesday the state elections were held to Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey. We look for the election of Shunk the Democratic canddate for Covernor in the great State of Pennsy tion, unless by a very large majority, will by no means be an accurate indication of the result in November. Though doubtful, we have high hope of the Keystone State.

THE ATTACK ON DR. BASCOM.

It is beyond question that there are grievous one sense they follow the advice of the old moas described by the poet, they "love a shining mark." Character the highest and morals the purest they take most pleasure in throwing their dirty missiles at. True locofoco levelling agrariposing the State. The Senate stands 15 Whigs and are they, who aspire not to eminence of charto 6 Locofocos; the House of Delegates 61 Whigs acter and purity of morals themselves, but seek to bring down the highest and the best to their own degraded level.

We some weeks ago copied a letter from the Rev. Dr. Bascom, of the Methodist church, and a neighbor of Mr. Clay, to his friend J. D. Goble. bearing testimony to Mr. Clay's correct neighborhood deportment. Dr. Bascom was assailed by the locofoco press with the most scandolous vitu peration, for that letter. The following, among other gross epithets have been applied to him: "Pompous and self conceited mawworm"-"saintly pedagogue"-"indigent pulpit coxcomb"-"civet scented propagator of their [the Methodists peculiar views of doctrine"-"wretched prevaricator"-Rev. quibbler," &c. Referring to the Doctor's letter, a locofoco paper, "The Rally," says, "the great father of lies himself could not have uttered a more wicked, deliberate and egrogious falsehood than did this wretched prevariestor, when he penned this ignominious and audacious equivocation." So bitterly has Dr. B. been assailed, that the officers of the various churches in Lexington, Ky., have thought it due to him, as well as to themselves, and to the claims of truth and justice, to vindicate him against the foul aspersions of the locofoco newspapers, by a public attestation to his worth and virtue, a denial of all the imputations against him, and by bearing themselves the same testimony with him in refer-

The or 9th inst, on a visit to England.

A treaty of peace has been concluded between France and Morocco, at the suit of the Sultan, the bedieve the suit of the Sultan, and other most degrading and dishonoring accusations heaped upon him: We, his friends and neighbors, of all religious denominations, theresprung from the loins of that great, sound constitutional and conservative party. They can find no root there.

WHY DID THE "DEMOCRATS" RE-The Session is approaching, and we respectful- as to the moral character of Mr. Clay, as far as

know and believe.

Methodist Ministers. Stepen Chipley, and

Wm. Vanpelt, Levi T. Bention, Samuel Fitch.

Minister of Baptish Church. W. F. Broad-

Baptist Ministers. B. P. Drake, J. M. Hewitt, R. Brent. Rector of Protestant Episcopal Church. Ed.

Smith.

Elders and Beacons of second Personateian

Church. R. Pindell, Jas. C. Todd, David Bell, Jr., William A. Lenvy, Jas. C. Butler, Jno. F. Lenvy, Geo. W. Norton. Elders and Deacons of first Presbyterian Church. J. L. McDowell, Abal. Van Meter, Jno. L. Price, Thos. C. Orear, L. Carter, Issac C. Van Meter.

It is proper to say, that the Methodist Episcopal Conference being in session at Bowling-green, nearly all the Methodist Divines connected with the Church are absent, and consequently, their names are not attached to the foregoing paper.

Rec. Mr. Hall's Testimony.

This is a proper place to insert a letter from rian church in Lexington, addressed to H. S. Hart, of Dayton, Ohio, in response to a letter desiring Mr. Hall to state what Mr. Clay's moral standing was among his neighbors:

Lexington, August 27, 1841. DEAR SIR: Your very polite and respectful fa-vor of the 19th instant is now before me, and, with-out unnecessary delay, I reply to your inquiry.— You state that "it is in the mouth of almost every political speaker opposed to the election of the Hon. Henry Clay, and is heralded forth from every Democratic and Abolition press, that Mr. Clay is a man of desperately bad moral character, and that such is his standing in Lexington and through-out his neighborhood." You desire me to state what Mr. Clay's standing at home and among his neighbors is.

I have been the pastor of the First Presbyteri-An Church in Lexington, nearly twenty-two years.

My first residence when I came to this place was joining Mr. Clay's farm, and ever since have lived in the neighborhood, and have known this honorable gentleman; and it gives me pleasure to say that I have never witnessed un act or heard an expression from Mr. Clay that was not in con-formity with the strictest morality: his character among the great mass-of his neighbors is that of a high-minded, honorable, kind, and benevolent

Anvils per lb. 9 Iron bars, comon Eng. per ton 77,50 " " American refined Wrought nails, per lb Cut nails, per lb 70,00 Scythes, per dozen 13.00 Spikes, per lb Wire, below No. 14 Heavy axes, per dozen Pint 8 Flute tumblers, per doz Taper Bar Tumblers, Square salt, 7 inch dish, 9.95 Peg lamps Night Lumps, Square Sugars, Shirtings, 27 inches, Shirtings, 30 Sheetings, 40 Drillings, 40 Jenns, 30 Jeans, 30 "Leather, (Philadelphia.)
do red (New York.)
do " (Boston.)
do Eastern dry Hides, 23 23

We have never indulged sentiments particular ly favorable to the "native American party" of our great cities; but truly the subjoined paragraph from the National Intelligencer, together with simpunishment.

Does it not appear strange to an honest man, that all the foreign materials, made into voters on the eve of an election are Locofocos?

"Not even the vote in the city of Baltimore at the election held last week surprised us as much as the vote of Alleghany county, by which an entire Locofoco ticket was elected against the Whig ticket headed by such a citizen, so justly respected and esteemed by all parties, as William Price. The way it was done is partly explained by the fact that one hundred and sixty-eight foreigners were naturalized the day before the election, to help the Lo-The same thing, to about the same extent, had nearly lost us the whole vote in Frederick. Eight hundred citizens were in like manner manufactured at Baltimore."

Locofoco Arguments.—Among the brutal clubs of a Convention of States by the next Legislature of the opposite party in New York city is one called the "Butt End Coon Hunters." The following should first solemnly call upon the Southern States

the members when in chase of the rambit."

The Capt. Orser here mentioned is an officer of the New York Custom-house. He takes the public waves, buys hickory budgeous and distributes them to a band of organized bulbes as weapons to be used against White cities 1— North American, by a single State. It was to decide upon this

the Rev. N. H. Hall, paster of the 1st. Presbyte. tain sentiments of the Editor volunturily expresswhich we copy below, will thoroughly prove. Was not Mr. Clay just about as well known to the Editor of the Standard, and to the people generally, in 1842, as he is now ! His light never was hid under bushel-it burned as boldly aud brightly two years ago, as at the present time. Then Mr. Clay was the specially admired of this generous Editor: now he is held up as an object of abhorrence—the perpetrator of the blackest crimes known to to the laws of God or man! Read the following specimens, and consider what weight ought to be allowed the writings in the

Extract from an Eulo-Extracts from Editorigy on H. Clay written alarticles in the N. Ca-in April, 1842, by Mr., rolina Standard, writ-Holden, present Editor ten by the same Mr. of the North Carolina Holden, in 1841.

honorable gentleman; and it gives me pleasure to say that I have never witnessed on act or heard an expression from Mr. Clay that was not in conformity with the strictest morality: his character among the great masses of his neighbors is that of a high-minded, honorable, kind, and benevolent gentleman. In a word, sir, I believe that Mr. Clay's moral character is as good, and far better than most of the political men with whom I have been nequanted; and I consider him more presimently qualified in every respect for the Presenterists than any man in thom. And the honest and undobtrusive degire of my heart is, that in the good providence of God he may be elected to that high and responsible office.

Yours, most respectfully, N. H. HALL.

PRICES UNDER THE TARIFT.

AM. Rattle, of Summit county, Ohio, publishes a very sensible letter stating his reasons for renouncing democracy as expounded by Janes K. Polk, and his determination to vote for Henry Clay as the best friend of "old fashioned democracy." He says he has examined the Tariff policy with care, and asserts that every manufactured article which has been subject to the steady influence of protection has been reduced in price to the consumer. He appeals to the statistics of trade and prices current for proof of the fact, and gives the following table of comparative prices of thirty four articles in the New York market:

Prices of various articles in 1841 and 1844.

Russia hemp, per ton \$216,00 \$150,00 Tar, per bbl. 1.08 1.55 Turpentine, per gallon 2.38 2.12 Anchors, per lb 0.9 66,860 and prices comparative prices of thirty four articles in 1841 and 1844.

Russia hemp, per ton \$216,00 \$150,00 Tar, per bbl. 1.09 1.69 Turpentine, per gallon 2.38 2.12 Anchors, per lb 0.9 66,860 and prices of the period of the period of the statistics of trade and prices current for proof of the fact, and gives the following table of comparative prices of thirty four articles in the New York market:

Prices of various articles in 1841 and 1844.

Russia hemp, per ton \$216,00 \$150,00 T "Henry Clay, sir, is em- From the Standard of Standard:

send the currents of returning "As the Democrat says, animation throughout all the "What he was, we find him afteries and viens of the Re-still, in age as in youth "T public; to go forth with him THE DUELIST." To The in his aspirations for the free-bond has not been cancell-dem of the race, to look uponed. Mark that! And shall that chaplet which South A-we elect him President!—merica has woven for him, Shall the blood of Cilley crygrowing freshly forever upon up from the ground, in 1845, the aumnit of her mountains, and in years to come, against and to hear the clarion voice h.s MURDERER, scated in of Demostheues, revived in the first office known to men! the American Senate, plead-May that Providence who has ing for the liberties of balled watched over this country in and bleeding Greece; and to all hous, whether of prosperfollow him to the shudes of ity or wo, and who preserved Ashland, where his kindness; the gamments of Washington, and benevolence, like the dews, so that they knew no stain of Heaven, are seen only in like this, or any stain whatever the beauty and freshness theyer, preserve us also from so-contribute to produce. This great a calamity as would be is the light, sir, in which I fall us in the election of Henlove to contemplate the chars of the standard of October 2.

"Remember that Henry the contemplate the chars of the standard of October 2.

with:
"Remember that Henry

Clay above, the gracious Editor joins that "chible papers, at divers times, work conviction that valrous" print of the Nullifiers and Disunionists, our naturalization laws require amendment, or, the Charleston Mercury, in writing him down a that corrupt administrators of these laws require "thief!"-because, forsooth, American hemp is protected by the tariff.

> MR. McDUFFIE AND DISUNION. A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury communicates Mr. McDuffie's opinions on the present posture of affairs in South Carolina, as declared in a late dinner speech in Edgefield. The following is an extract defining Mr. McDuf-

fies quiet position. This is one of the lion's premonitory growls-he threatens to shake his mane and ROAR some of these times. He thinks Mr. lion Rhett is roaring too much in advance: "He believes that we have nothing to expect from the Whigs, and nothing to expect from the Democrats if Mr. Polk is elected by Tariff votes, which is likely to be the case if he is elected at all In either of these events, he is in favor of the call

s among their latest resolutions:

to assemble in Southern Convention and the resolution.

Resolved. That each hunter keep his flint pick-counsel together as to the mode and measure of the resolution.

The would not do them "Resolved. That each hunter keep his flint picked, his powder dry, and when they see the white of the eye let spiti.

"Resolved. That the chanks of the Butt End Coon Hunters be presented to Capt. John Orser bor his present to the Chib of 300. Syoung hickery" walking sticks, intended for the use of the incombers when in chase of the variable of the cool of the cool

no excitement. He approved most cordially of Mr. Rhett's principles, differing with him only as to the time and manner of preparing for action.

The following extract from the Address of Judge Gaston before the two Literary Societies of the University, at Chapel Hill, in 1832, is quite as interesting at the present period as it was at that

"I would not depress your buoyantspirits with gloomy anticipations, but I should be wanting in frankness, if I did not state my conviction that you will be called to the performance of other duties unusually grave and important. Perils surround you and are imminent, which will require clear ends, pure intentions, and stout hearts, to discern and to overcome. There is no side on which danger may not make its approach, but from the wickedness and madness of factions, it is most me-nacing. Time was, indeed, when factions contended amonest us with virulence and fury; but they were, or affected to be, at issue on questions of principle; now, Americans band together under the names of men, and wear the livery, and put on the badges of their leaders. Then the individuals of the different parties were found side by side, dispersed throughout the various districts of our confederated Republic; but now, the par-ties that distract the land, are almost identified with our geographical distinctions. Now, there whith our geographical assimutation. Now, acre has come that period, foreseen and dreaded by our Washington, by him "who, more than any other individual, founded this our wide-spreading Empire, and gave to our western world independence and freedom"—by him, who with a father's warnand freedom —by him, who with a lattier's warning-voice, bade us beware of "parties founded on geographical discriminations." As yet, the sentiment so deeply planted in the hearts of our honest yeomanry, that union is strength, has not been uprooted. As yet, they acknowledge the truth, and feel the force of the homely but excellent approxim, "United we stand, divided we fall."— As yet, they take pride in the name of "the Uni-ted States"—in recollection of the fields that were wen, the blood which was poured forth and the glory, which was gained in the common cause,

and under the common banner of a united country. May God, in his mercy, forbid that I, or you my friends, should live to see the day, when these my friends, should live to see the day, when these sentiments and feelings shall be extinct! When-ever that day comes, then is the hour at hand, when this glorious Republic, this at once national and confederated Republic, which for nearly half a century has presented to the eyes, the hopes and gratitude of man a more brilliant and lovely image than Plato, or More, or Harrington, ever feigned or fancied, shall be like a tale that is told, like a or increed, small or its day. But these senti-ments and feelings are necessarily weakened, and in the end must be destroyed, unless the moderate the good and the wise united, "frown indignantly upon the first dawnings of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts." Threats of resistance, seces-sion, separation—have become common-as house-hold words, in the wicked and silly violence of public declaimers. The public ear is familiariz-ed, and the public mind will soon be accustomed to the detestable suggestion of Discrion! Calculations and conjectures, what may the East do without the South, and what may the South do without the East, sneers, menaces, reproaches and recriminations, all tend to the same fatal end!—What can the East do without the South? What can the South do without the East? They may do much; they may exhibit to the curiosity of po litical anatomists, and the pity and wonder of the world, the "disjecta membra." the sundered bleeding limbs of a once gigantic body instinct with life and strength and viger. They can furnish to the philosophic historian, another melancholy and stri-king instance of the political axiom, that all Republican confederacies have an inherent and una-voidable tendency to dissolution. They will pre-sent fields and occasions for border wars, for lengues and counter-leagues, for the intrigues of petty statesmen, the struggles of military chiefs, for con-fiscations, insurrections, and deeds of darkest hue. They will gladden the hearts of those who have proclaimed, that men are not fit to govern them-Clay is notorously profane.

Moral and religious men do you want for your President a duelist, a profune succerer, and a gambler!"

In addition to the crimes charged upon Mr.

Clay is notorously profane, below, and shed a disastrous eclipse on the hopes of rational freedom throughout the world. Solon, in his Code, proposed no punishment for parricide treating it as an impossible crime. Such, with us ought to be the crime of political parricide—the dis-

THE FALSE CERTIFICATES.

We had not room in our last paper for the affidavit of Mr. Forney concerning Ezekiel Polk's Toryism. We now give a copy of the false certificate published by the Democrats over his name; his affidavit in contradiction thereof; and also a counter certificate of Susan Alexander. Truly the party have resorted to a desperate course for the purpose of bolstering up the unfortunate position assumed for them by Gen. Saunders at the outset

assumed for them by Gen. Saunders at the outset of the campaign.

The Certificate.

"Lincoln county, (N. C.) Aug. 3, 1844.

"I served in the revolution under Col. Thos. Polk, elder brother of Ezekiel Polk. I knew all the Polks I was not in the army with Ezekiel Polk; but I always understood that he was a true friend to his country, and was an active whig; and indeed I know that there was no tory among any of the Polks; and I consider the charge that Ezekiel Polk was a tory to be false in every particular. I did not ever hear even that he took protection under Cornwallis nor do I believe that he did: and I heard at the time that Ezekiel Polk was among the foremost in getting up the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and that Ezekiel Polk and a Brevard, and a minister named Baleh, wrote that declaration.

"ABRAM > FORNEY.

"Subscribed in presence of J. W. Hampton." Mr. Forney's Affidavit. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

Abraham Forney am in my Sôth year against Oc-tober, 1844. This day my nephew J. Monroe Forney read over a piece to me out of the Jeffersonian paper published in Mecklenburg county, (Charlotte,) dated the 16th August, 1844, with my mark as my signature subserved in presence of J. W. Hamnton, Near's

Our old acquaintance, the Standard, continues to labor in the cause of Locofocory with all the zeal, if not with all the sincerity, of proselytism. We are not going now to blame its new Editor for renouncing his Whig principles and taking a conspicuous lead in the Locofoco ranks: it was a right he had: if he is suitsfied himself, other people ought to be suited. But we feel it a duty incumbent upon us, to destroy as far as we can, any false influence the Standard editorials may now exercise, by contrasting them with certain sentiments of the Editor voluntarily expressed through their convention, he would bow, though their Convention to the Springs to talk were shault the Springs to talk were shault the Springs to talk were shault the to go the springs and taking a conspicuous plants time the proposed in the Locofoco ranks: it was a this from the Police and the sold of the People, expressed through their Conven question, should the necessity arise, that he want-ed a Convention. To the will of the People ex-

Whigs, and at the same time stated his brother Ezekiel Polk was a Tory.

As to the statement made by J. W. Hampton that I stated Ezekiel Polk was among the foremost in getting unthe Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence IS NOT TRUE, as I never heard it until I am mode say so in the statement published, nor did I ever hear said Ezekiel Polk was a Whig in the revolutionary war. Joseph W. Hampton I agree did read over to me what he stated he had written down, but the published statement is entirely different from my own to him, and FALSE. In whitess, I have set my hand and seal and subscribed my name, thus 50th Ångust. nim, and FALSE. In witness, I have set my hard and seal and subscribed my name, thus 30th August, 1844.

ABRAHAM FORNEY, Seal.

Test: J. M. Forney.

The above certificate this day sworn to and subscribed before me.

JNO. D GRAHAM, J. P.

Aug. 30, 1844.

Suson Alexander's certificate.

"Mecklenburg Co., August 1, 1844. "Hexce a good memory, and was an active person in the time of the revolutionary war. I heard that Ezekiel Polk did take protection, in order to protect his family from the ravages of the tories. I have never heard of the least suspicion of his bearing arms against his country, or of his intention to do so; and I would certainly lave heard at if it had been so. I have heard he was consequently and the protection of the intention to do so; he was one of the signers of the declaration of bulk pendence in Mecklenburg, and believe him to have been a man of integrity and talent. "SUSAN ALEXANDER."

"SUSAN ALEXANDER."

I certify that I never signed the above statement as published in the Mecklenburg Jeflersonian; and although I did hear of Ezekel Polk taking protection, and never heard of his bearing arms against the country, yet I never did state that I heard that he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in Mecklenburg, or that I believed him to be a man of integrity. SUSANA ALEXANDER. integrity. SUSA Test, GEO. A. Hotsrox.

From the Fayetteville Observer. .

From the Fayetteeille Observer.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

During our absence, the friend who contributed to the Editorial columns of the Observer, broached the subject of a Turnpike Road from Fayetteeille to the Weaterm part of the State—He puts his hopes of such a desirable work upon the only rue ground upon which any one can rest them, viz: upon the re-machined by Congress of the Law to distribute among the State—the proceeds of the subset of the Public Lands—In no other way can this generation hope for the mears to accomplish a public work of that or any other similarly expensive nature. Individuals cannot be expected to undertake such a work: for, even supposing that they had a superabundance of capital (only a supposable case, by the way.) who would invest it in public works which for a political party? What have those related to the part of the subset, whose public spirit prompted them to expend a million and a half of dolars in the effort to improve the State by means of the State who have expended their tens, and twenties, and thirties of thousands of dollars in the effort to improve the State by means of the State who have expended their tens, and twenties, and thirties of thousands of dollars in the effort to improve the State by means of the State who have expended their tens, and twenties, and thirties of thousands of dollars in the effort to improve the State by means of the State who have expended their tens, and twenties, and thirties of thousands of dollars in the effort to improve the State by means of the State who have expended their tens, and twenties, and thirties of thousands of dollars in the Camerons, the Mordecais, and the hest of true sons of the State who have expended their tens, and twenties, and thirties of thousands of dollars in the Camerons, the Mordecais, and the hest of true sons of the State who have expended their tens, and twenties, and thirties of thousands of dollars in the Camerons, the Mordecais, and the hest of true sons of the State who have expended their tens, and twenties,

ceeds are already appropriated to the Literary Fund. The income from Taxes and Dividends Fund. on Stocks is barely sufficient for the payment of the ordinary expenses of government, with no probability of an increase of its amount. If there be any source from which we can hope for the acquisition of a fund to be applied to Internal Improvements, or any other public work, or even to the payments which it is asserted the State

will be compelled to make for its enforcement of bonds,—it has escaped our notice. We know of none—none—unless it be that with which we set out, viz: the re-enactment of the Law of C to Distribute the Proceeds of the Sales of Public ands among the States.

The election of Henry Clay, and a White Con-

gress, will alone bring about this wished-for con-summation! The Distribution Law will then be re-enacted, and North Carolina will realize a Fund amply sufficient to improve her Roads, Educate her Poor Children, pay her debts, and accomplish such other good as her wants may require.

If the Distribution Law which the Whig Con-

gress of 1842 (under which our State actually received \$22.917 97.) had been suffered to remain in existence, the money which North Carclina would have since received, up to this time, would have amounted to \$94,220 50. What a vast deal of good might not the possession of such an amount now accomplish! But that amount, important as it would be, is but a trifle—the merestiken—compared with what she will be entitled to, if the sys-tem be made perpetual. The share of the Pub-lic Lands to which North Carolina would be entithe Lands to which Nature tracks when the dipon a fair division of them is neutally up-wards of forty-one millions of exercit—An inex-haustible fund, from which we may hope to real-

It is a fund legally and equitably the property A fund which nearly every public man, including Gen. Jackson himself, and men of all parties in North Carolina, including nearly every member of the Legislature before

J. solemnly declared was hers of right, and should be made hers in fact.

It is a final which is not at all essential to the General Government; for men of all parties confers,—and the Locaicoco bitterly complain—that the revenue is too great and ought to be reduced.

It is a final which is not at all essential to the General Government; for men of all parties confers,—and the Locaicoco bitterly complain—that the revenue is too great and ought to be reduced.

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It is a final which is not at all essential to the General Government; for men of all parties confers,—and the Locaicoco bitterly complain—that the revenue is too great and ought to be reduced.

It is a final which is not at all essential to the General Government to its original because in N. Caroinr and Vs. not able spickers in N. Caroinr and Vs. n her from insisting, in a voice of thunder, that her wants and her rights be respected. This would never be if James K. Polk were elected. North Carolina would have still to struggle on, in debt, and without means to accomplish any great pub-lic good that her situation requires. We repeat, lic good that her situation requires. We repeat, it is only by the election of Henry Clay and a Whig Congress that she can hope for these bene-

the minds of some of those in the opposite party who love North Carolina more than they love a party which would sacrifice her to the empty name of "Democracy." We hope they will reach ma-ny of our own perty, and nerve them to new efforts to secure so great a good to themselves, to their good old State, and to their posterity.

ting of our Clab on Friday night last. It was called to make preparations for attending the Allemance Mass meeting, and from the spirit man-ifested, we hope there will be a glorious turn-oufrom Wake on that occasion. A number of ited Speeches were delivered, and amongst A number of spirt Mr. Louise, the former Editor of the "Standard." was called out and made a most capital talk.— He knows all about the Loco Focos, and the way he used up them, and their Polk-stalk nomince for the Presidency, was a caution. We never heard Mr. Louiso speak before, but have heard that he was both a fluent and pleasing speaker, and he is so. He gave a very inter-sting stateand ne to so. The gave a very mier sting state-ment of the reasons which induced him to part company with the "Pemocracy, on of the chief of which was the new issue man up by them of "Texas or Distonion."—Register.

It is entirely out of the question, therefore, to hope for any appropriation by this or any future the Legislature for a turnpike Road, until the means shall have been provided.

Where are such means to come from?
It is true that the State has a large body of valuable lands, but their sale is slow, and the proceeds are already appropriated to the Literary.

Thought sorrow and darge circle of friends. All have sustained an irreparable loss—a breach has been made by their dark which in fact it will be difficult, if not impossible to fill. Yet under all the circumstances of the case, we would adopt the language of another, fad say say with regard to here.

Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee. Thought sorrow and darkness encompass the tonk. All have

When ancient Nox in sable gais when ancient Nox in sable guise.
On her dark wings Aurora roll'd,
And cloor studes lail'd in deguise.
The adjacent soephard's lonely fold,
At that with hour, when sick man care
And her romantic hopes had fled.
That meuraful news just reach'd my ear.
Thus her whom nature loved was be al-That her whom nature loved was dead A silent marmar fam'd the trees, While sighs' faint echo whisper'd round,

And every dying—dying—breeze Prolong'd the metancholy sound. Ah! cruel Death, thy stern decree— Uxermus Adam gave the birth By cating the forbidden tree

Uxormus Adam gave the birth
By eating the forbiddon tree
Entarled thy curse upon the earth:
Thy withcome hand's relentless power
Has mipd a flower of rarest bloom—
Cut off in a premature hour
Lies mould'ring in you silent temb.
Pinhanthropic z = 'msorred her mind,
White produce day her articles guide,
She glowed with ave for all mark had;
Her claimings lean'd to virtue's side.'
She taught the young with decide care
In windom's pleasant paths to tread;
The Edgreworth School may abourn to hear
Their kind material triend is dead.
But why we moren with hopeless crief.
Since Neupline facts such joy afford
To ham he are our makeled—
Blood any troy who die in the Lord.
Let us her kind example trace.
And still pursue the steps she trod,
Assured that if we win the race,
William of the lord of the last of the

In States county, on Thursday morning last 30HN (c) C. C. MCCREMMEN, of Moore County, SHORES, and so years.

A DEMOGRATIC MASS MEETING Will be held at Westworth, Rockingham County, N. C., on the 25th of Get, instruct which time we respectfully invite our fellow citizens of both political parties in Rockingham and selected countries of N. Carolina and Va. to join us in our efforts to restore

old, very large for herage, she has a very open constitution, one, very hold and manly in her appearance, she was bought from Rowan last Winter—she had on a copperas colored frock brown silk bounet, and had with her a bundle of clothing, she has been making officials get away with some free negroes going to Indiana. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to Gon J. M. Legan of this place, or course her suits I but J. M. Legan of this place, or course her suits I but J. M. Legan of this

place, or secure her so that I get her again.

J. D. LUMSDEN.

Greensboro' N. C. Oct. 10th 1844.

THE OLD JAIL FOR SALE-

Will be soil for each to the highest hidder on Saturday the 26th instant, the old jail as it now stands. The purchaser will be required to remove the same within thirty days from the day of sale. JAMES SIOAN, Tr. P. R. Greenslatangh, Oct 9, 1844. 28-2 LINDSAY & HOGG R SAVE just received from N. York waved and 2 plain Beaver and Pilot cloths, cassimeres, Satinets, Fiannels, black and colored Alpacha prints, Iroh Lines, &c. In store a superior article of Coffee, brown and lost Sugar.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NIII: copartner-ship heretofore existing between the sub-cribers in the brick-laying business is dissolved by mutual connent. Those owing the firm and those having claims against as will please souls with David McKarght.

McKNIGHT & GHBSON.

McKNIGHT & GIBSON.
Greenshore Oct. 11, 1-44. 28-1.

NOTICE: Application will be made to the next
Legislature of North Carolina for the passage of
an act to divide the County of Stokes, and create a
new County out of portions of Stokes, Davidson and
Surry, bounded as follows, (to wit) Beginning at,
ar South of where Bockingham and Gailford comes Married.

Married at Columbian Lin. Stokes County, on the the light line by Rev. Jun. W. Lewis Mt. SIMON.

A. SPONE, to Mass MARY C. Bl., a CRSURN.

Co. Wellanday preside at half past Locketk, A. M.

Sold Wellanday preside at half past Locketk, A. M.

Sold Methods of the River, thence with the meanderings of the River, thence cost, to the Guilford line and thence north, with the Guilford line, to the beginning.

Sold Methods of the River, the point west of the Southern bundley of Stokes County, thence cost, to the Guilford line and thence north, with the Guilford line, to the beginning.

Stokes County, Oct 9th, 1844.

CHEAP CLOTHING. W HO will not consult their own interest and CALL AT GILMER'S Clothing establish-

Costs, Cassimere and cloth Pants, Vests, Stocks, Sus-penders, Collars, Bacoms, Marino Shirts and drawers, Itats, Cape, Umbrellas, walking Canes &c. Also an extensive assortment of FRENCH CLOTHS AND CASIMERES of the latest style, with every Variety of fashcomble Vestings.

CASIMERES of the latest style, with every Variety of fishionable Vestings.

We dont profess to be more fishionable than any and every body else, but doubt not our epportunities of information as to style and workmanship will compare taverably with any in this section, those not excepted that would seem most solicitous to institute a comparison—still continuing to employ the best Journeymen, and avoiding no other necessary expensagor trouble, it is hoose expensal satisfaction will be given. trouble, it is hoped general satisfaction will be given by their turning out clothing in the most neat and fashiengable manner. W.M. S. GH.MER. Greeneboro' N. C. Oct. 11th, 1844. 28—tf.

A PPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of a Private Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Buffalo creek, Guiltord county.

September 6th, 1844. 23.5

DR. JOHN GREEN

TENDERS his recreasional services to the inhabitants of Greensborough and the vicinity. He may be found at Col. Gott's Hotel; or in his absence calls may be left with Col. Gott. 1544.

LOOK HERE. Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

'AllE subscriber wishes to sell his his farm, situated 6 miles west of Greensborough, on the read leading from Raleigh to Salem. Said farm contains two hundred and forty acres, about one hundred of which is wood land. It is well supplied with stock water, and has a number of excellent springs on it. The situation is one of the most eligible for a Tavern stand of any on the road, and the soil excellent; but of this the present crop will be ample evidence. Any person wishing to purchase will please call and examine for himself before buying elsewhere, as the terms are low and the farm one of the most desirable in this section. For further particulars enquire on the premises.

New Garden, 9th me, 4th, 1814. 2836

New Garden, 9th mo. 4th, 1814 LAND FOR SALE

LAND FOR SALE.

1 OFFER FOR SALE a lot of Land lying on the read leading to Orrell's Mill, centaining 4 acres and 62 poles. On it will be found a fine situation for building. A small portion is cleared and under fence for a meadow. It runs 26 poles on the road and about 27 back. If not soid privately, it will be put up to the highest bidder on Monday of the first yeak of the Superior Court.

A bond at twelve months with good-scurity, drawing interest, will be taken in payment.

Sept. 27, 1841. 26.3 SIDNEY PORTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to alter and to amend the Act incorporating the town of Greens-

September 27, 1-44.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANO FORTES.

POR some months past the subscriber has been selling his Plano-Fortes at a reduction of riery polling each from his tormer prices. He has on hand at this time from 15 to 20 Planes of different kinds, at prices varying from 250 to 600 dullars—as well as a number of second hunded ones, at less prices. Soid subject to be returned if not good. E. P. NASH. Petersburg, Va.

in Guifford County, somewhere West of Greensbure' on the 30th ult., or the 1st inst., a round silver inkstand, with the name of the subscriber, R. Mitchell, engraved on it above pair of spectacles, silver framed, with double glasses, and a black case with the name of the makes, 5tr. Physics of Richmond, labelled on it. Any internation c merning the lest articles will be thrukfully received. ROBERT MITCHELL. Greensbore, Oct. 30, 1844. S7-th.

HAVE 10 harrals of good TAR which I will sell in \$2.05 year [M]. W. J. McCONNIT.

In tempin's cain heart-conting hour thrighly cain has western sizes.

The Verma, with residless power.

Attracts and distants my rowing eyes.

But how can be alluring light.

O'er mace exert the potent spell!

Because for story leastly bright.

Personalics thy own so well: ed conscious that thy lucid eye fixed upon her dock on high.

My eager eyes and pensive mind While Eval upon her shining sphe Hope whispers—I may noglitly find Thy sympaths on many there? And mism, there, I handly has Thy symbol et affection true, 'And feel an anternat of blies None save true is versever knew. Though mate, the emblem testifies Sugare affection provides.'

Success attection never dies!
And the 'a hundred miles divide
True lovers,—they seem side by side!
Yes—the' ten thousand miles apart,
No d stance can divide the heart. Sincere affection never dies!

The circlet of thy silken hair With me appears to sympathise,
While fancy paints thy forehead fair—
Personsive lips—dark hazel eves,—
Each feature with emotion warm,
As it conversing face to face—
The tender sentiments—the charm
Of looks—of blush—of native grace—

All seem endued with living pow'r, Bright planet, in thy magic hour. Fair Mary, when the evening star

Humanates the azure skies,
Let us—apert however far,
Drect thereon our mutul eyes!
What the congenial hearts require
No mute premaintery sign
To keep alive the vestal fire
That barns upon the boson's shrine!—
How grateful—how supremely sweet,

How grateful—how supremely sweet, In fancy there each night to meet! Yes, though the warm confiding heart

To hold a collegey divine! The evening star-thir orb of love. Shall be our evnosure above Greensboro', Oct. 1841.

A LEGAL BALLAD.

BA JOHN G. SANE.

An attorney was "taking a turn." In shabby habilments drest: His coat was shockingly worn, And the rust had invested his yeat.

His breeches had suffered a breach. His linen and worsted were worse; He had scarce a whole crown in his hat, And not half-a-crown in his purse.

And thus as he wandered along, A cheerless and comfortless elf. He sought for relief in a song, Or complainingly talked to himself. · Mest unfortunate man that I am,

My only client is Grief; The case is, I've no 'case' at all, And in brief, I have ne'er had a 'brief.' "The profession's already so full,

Of lawyers so full of profession. That a modest young man like myself, Can't make the smallest impression.

"They grant I'm acquainted with 'grants,' Can devise a devise,' or a plea.' Can make a good deed in fee simple,' But I can't get@he simplest fee "I've waited, and waited in vain,

Expecting and 'opening' to find,
Where an honest young lawyer might gain
Some reward for the toil of his mind." While thus he was wandering along.

His eye accidently fell
On a very deep hole in the ground,
And he sighed to himself "It is well."

To curb his contion, he sat

On the curbe-tone the space of a minute,
Then cripd, 'Here's an opening in hat?'
And in keys than a july warrant of the control reversed—I see you poor, while I am blessed with affluence." The by-tanders had snatched the additions. The systemers had state for the bond from the flames. The gentleman was sensibly affected by such generosity, pressed his friend to take the security, which he did, and then effectually destroyed it. The disciple of Confucius, behelding the increased distress it occasioned, said he would accept of his watch, or any lattle valuable, as a memoral of their friendship. The gentleman immediately presented his watch; and Chinqua, in return, gave him an old iron seal, saying, "Take this real—it is one I have long used, and possesses no intrinsic value; but as you are going to India, to look after your thought as your property of the present of the pres

ON HAND FOR NALE

To me and good one barse WAGONS, and good one barse wagon on the day and good one barse WAGONS, and good one barse wagon on the day good on the day good one barse wagon on the day good one barse wagon on t

the wished for plant: but his strength was und ble to fulfil the object of his achievement, and feeling that he could not regain the shore, although very near it, he threw the flowers on the bank, and cast a last affectionate look on his lady love, said, "Forget-me-not," and was burried in the wa-

in the United States?

in the United States?"

"Yes, sir, Mr. Wickliffe."

"Why so, sir!"

"Becas, sir, he's at the head of the mole department, and it twant for himthere wouldn't be

partment; and it t'want for himthere wouldn't be any mules, sir; and mules is very necessary, sir, to a free country, sir; and, sir—"

"Stop, Zeb, that'il do—"

"No, sir, 'twont do at all, sir, because sir, if there wan't no males sir, the females, sir, wouldn't live on no condition whatever, sir. Just you think, sir, for a moment, sir, upon the situation of a whole world full of unprotected females, sir! Oh, sir, it's awful, sir. Oh! oh! oh!"

Here Zeb's feelings were too many for him, and he fainted.

oss to ride to camp meetin!"

Neighbor—"Well, my little fellow, tell your

father I have no horse except what has a sore

Eoy-Ob, daddy likes horses with sore backs.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES'

calculated to preserve intarta and care bistast, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Arighen! Colleges in the U. States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to respect these.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

New York, March Ittis, 1841.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—Being severely afflicted with Influenza—a hard Cough and Asthma—and finding every means fail of relieving me, Consumption appeared inevitable—but by using two hottles of your expectoraxy, I was restored to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, John Filtis, Late Paster of the Baptist Church, Stamford, Ct.

Late Paster of the Baptist Church, Stamford, Ct.

From the Res. Lohn Nepur.

Line Dictionary

Webster's large do Levence and Levence

Late Pastor of the Baptet Church. Stanford, Ct.

From the Rev. John Segur.

Lambertsville, N. J., April 27th; 1839.

Dr. Jayno—Dear Sir—By the blessing of God your expectoraxst has effected a cure in me of a most distressing compount. In Docember last, I was seized with great severity by a paroxism of Asthma; a distance with which I had been afflicted for many years past. It was attended with a hoarseness and sotoness of the lungs and throat, together with a laborious cough, and complete prestration of strength, and when almost worn out with suffication, a bottle of your Exc.

Virgil, with English Notes A large assertment of cough, and complete prestration of strength, and when almost were out with suffication, a bettier by cur Expectorant was sent to me. At first I thought it was nothing hill-fluckery, but seeing it so highly recommended by 1r. Going with whom I was well acquainted, I was induced to try it, and in a few days it completely cured me, nor have I ever had any return o the disease since. I have now formed so high an opinion of your medicine, that if I had but a few bottless of it, and could obtain no more. I would not part with them for ten dollars each. Yours most affectionately.

No Apology for Wigs.

ON HAND FOR SALE
Two new and good one horse WAGONS,
Two Bils FRESH FISH, excellent quality,
150 Bils CORN,
10 or 15 bushels good and new cornfield PEAS
Also, a large quantity of FLOUR.

WARDROBES, TABLES, STANDS, &c.

WARDROBES, TABLES, STANDS, &c.

All offered at reduced prices, for cash or country produce.

White and Racco, Cinnamon.

White and Racco, Cinnamon.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

PEDICAL DEPARTMENT. The Lectures will commence as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February, under the following

February, under the following

AGULTY:
BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery. WM. H. RICHARDSON, M.D., Professor of Obste-

trics, and the Discuses of Women and Children, THOS, D. MITCHELL, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Dean of the Faculty, ROBERT PETER, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacon

and Pharmacy. LOTAN G. WATSON, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Professor of Special and

Surgical Anatomy. LEONIDAS M. LAWSON, M.D., (Editor of the Wes-

tern Lancet, and Lecturer on Theory and Practice at Cincinnati.) Profesor of General and Patholo-gical Anatomy and Physiology. A full course of Lectures costs \$105, payable invaawful, sir. Oh! oh! oh!"

Here Zeb's feelings were too marky for him, and he fainted.

Hard to Stop.—The editor of Buffalonian says he would as soon try to go to sea on a shingle, make a ladder of fog, chase any streak of lightning through a crab-apple orchard, swim the rapids of Niagara, or set Lake Eric on fire with Lucifer matches, as to think of stopping two young people from getting married, when they take it into their heads to do so.

A full course of Lectures costs \$105, payable invariably in advance; for which sum, notes of good and solvent banks of the States whence the pupils come, are taken without discount. The matriculation and thary ticket is \$55, and the graduation tee \$49, both of which are payable in par funds. The Dissecting ticket is \$10; and as this department will be entirely reformed, and practical anatomy taught in person by the demonstrator, it is carneatly advised that cach pupils to the clicket for one session at least.

The Paculty have appended E. L. Denner, M.D., to the effice of Demonstrator of Anatomy.

THOS, D. MITCHELL, Dean.

THE CONDITIONS upon which God has given health to man, is a constant care to keep his stomach and howels free from all morbid or unhealthy accumulations. The means to effect this must be these remedies which cleanse the bowels and parity the blood. Dr. B. Brandreth's VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PHLIS tend to cure all disease, because they are the natural medicine of man; and therefore, only remove the corrupt or vitaited humors—the cause of pain and sickness, leaving the blood in a good and healthy state, to give life and strength to the body.—Many have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is they are now recommended by thousands that they have cared of Colds, Influenca, Indigestion, Dyspepsin, fiead Acte, Sear'et Fever, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, and Bilbaus Fevers of all kinds.

These Pulls are tor sale in every county of this State, at 25 cents per box, and by the following persons the search of this state, at 25 cents per box, and by the following persons the search of the following persons the search of Daddy told me to ax you to lend him a TPHE CONDITIONS upon which God has given

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES

These medecines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly by pared for family use, and have acquired an unby resoluted popularity throughout the United States, and is they are so admirably calculated to preserve meaning and cure disease. They are expressly by and on the United States, and the consequence is they are now recommended by thousands that they have cared to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is they are now recommended by thousands that they have cared of Colleds, Indigentia, Dyspepsia, Fread Acte, Sear'et Fever, Jaundice, Pever and Ague, and Billians Fevers of all kinds.

These medecines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the Consequence is they are now recommended by thousands that they have cared of Colleds, Indigentia, Dyspepsia, Fread Acte, Sear'et Fever, Jaundice, Pever and Ague, and Billians Fevers of all kinds.

These medicines are recommended by thousands that they have cared of Colleds, Indigentia, Dyspepsia, Fread Acte, Sear'et Fever, Jaundice, Pever and Ague, and Billians Fevers of all kinds.

These medicines are recommended by thousands that they have cared of Colleds, Indigentia, Dyspepsia, Fread Acte, Sear'et Fever, Jaundice, Pever and Ague, and States been restored to health end we are now recommended by thousands that they have cared to colleds. Indigential properties are the consequence of the Acte of Colleds, Indigential properties and Professor and Professor

J. & R. SLOAN Have received their Huce received their Spring Purchase of BOOKS, STATIONERY & C. which they will sell at prices that will compare favo-rably with any establishment in the old North State. Anthon's Classical Diction | Bullion's Greek Grammar

Anthon et desiration de la carreta l'action de Mitchell's Geography and Atlas Mitchell's Geographical

Infant School Manual Elements of Mythology A large assertment of Post and Cap PAPER, Quills, Wafers, &c. &c. May 1, 1844.

Reader Johnston's & Moffatt's Phi-

A DEAD SHOT FOR WORMS IN THE HUMAN BODY

Or, Drs. Peery & Hamlin's Permijuge.

Its proprietors have taken much pains to test the comparative merits of the principal Vermijuge preparations of the day, which, numerous as the flies of Egypt, have overspread the land, each claiming for itself the high name of specific; and while we frankly acknowledge, that many of them are often successful, and do great good, were we not assured that this combines advantages possessed by no other Vermitage, its introduction at this day would not have been attempted.

AND CONTROL OF STATES DESCRIPTION OF EVERY description of the proceed directions to change the hair from any other color to a beautiful auburn or a perfectly jet lebeck without staining or tritating the skin like other Harling by the prepared only by Dr. D. Jayner, No. 26 South Their street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents per bottle.

D. P. WEIR.

Of every description to the mass warming of which the the mass of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly of the constantly of the constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite of the constantly o

Magical Pain Extractor.

Magical Pain Extractor.

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

cents, and ten times as much for \$1.

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

city,

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

or nevertouch it.

For sale by J & R Slean, Greensboro; Dr N L Stith,
Raleigh; D Heart, Hillsboro; George F Taylor, Ox.
toid; John P Mabry, Lexington; and in Salem and
Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above
are the only Agents.

GREENSBOROTGU DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE. THE subscriber, grateful for past patronsee, 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 before sending North, as he is confident he can furnish them stricked such takes as well make at their in-

them articles at such races as will make it their in-

them articles at such races as will make it their interest to purchase from him.

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

Botanic Medicines.

Afuil assortment of Botanic Medicines. Those practicing the Thompsonian system will pleaste call at
the Drug Store.

D P WEIR.

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

A good lot of the genuine ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS on hand, at prices as low as they can be

ought in any of our southern Greensboro', May 8, 1844. NOTICE.

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

1-tf. ELI HARRIS.

Bish Earls, Davidson, co., March 23, 1844. Rich Fork, Davidson, co., March 23, 1844.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS. I am now receiving directly from New York, Phil-adelphia and Baltimore, my stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of every article usually Summer Goods, consisting of every article usually kept in retail stores in this country. If you want goods cheap call and see before you buy.

Also, the Life of Henry Clay, and the Clay Minstrel, which every whig should have—only 25 cents, call and get one.

W. J. McCONNEL.

DR. DELAMATER'S

do Latin Reader
Casar
Casar
Virgil with Eng. notes
Anthon's Horace
Anthon's Horace
Gould's Ovid
Felton's How
Greek Testament
Ainsworth's Dictionary
Grove's Greek Lexicon Friendship's Offering, &c.
Donnegan's "

de Felosen & post paper
de Felosen & post paper
de Google & Cost paper
de Google & Cost paper
de Google & Post paper Foolscap & post paper Gift edged of Note do

IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINES

IMPROVED THRANGING MACHINES

I the only Agent in this State.) for the sale of William Kirkpatnick's Portable Horse Power and Thrashing Machines, for thrashing Wheat, Rye, Oats, and small seed, and hulling Clever Seed.

The improvement which makes these Machines superior in a Southern and ever. Northern country, is an open cylinder with wrought iron spikes securely screwed in, thereby obviating the danger of the spikes flying out, as sometimes happens with close cylinders, which greatly endangers the lives of the operatives. An instrument called a "shaker" separates the wheat from the straw. The horse power is a decided improvement, asthere are but two cog-wheels and a band working horizontally, which greatly reduces the friction, and consequently the labor of the morses. They are constructed for two or four horses.

Of these Machines no fears need be entertained as to their performance, for the reason of their having been tried successfully by the Agent.

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

I now propose to sell the Power and Machine, with 55 feet of band and all other necessay apparatus, delivered at Fayetteville, for \$150.00, or at my residence for \$170.00.

Tam authorised to sell these Machines on a credit of 12 mouths—no performance no pay, ordinary care being taken.

of 12 months—no performance no pay, ordinary care

of 12 months—no performs, or other communications, All orders for Machines, or other communications, forwarded to my address at Clemmonsville, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM J. McELROY.

Onkes' Ferry, Davie County, N. C. April 25th, 1844. Mt. Becla Steam Mills, Greensboro', N. C.

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

and you shall have good work.

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

THOS. R. TATE. 7:11

BARGAINS—BARGAINS,

And no mistake!

I HAVE determed to get rid of my Goods. I would prefer to sell at wholesale or in large quantities, but until such opportunity offers I will sell any quantity at cest. By this I mean the prime cost at the place where bought—without any addition for expenses of buying. &c.—Every one who calls, may rest assured of getting goods upon these terms.—They shall go off, and he who wants a bargain must call soon, or it may be lost. Terms Cash.

GEORGE ALBRIGHT.

May 25, 4844.

9-tf.

May 25, 4844. 9-tf.

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, one door west of
the courthouse, between Garretts' and McConnell's stores, a variety of well selected articles in his
line. Among others the following:
Candies, of every description
Pound Cakes, Sponge Cakes and Tez Cakes
Nuts, of various kinds
Apples and Chesnuts, French Pickles
Shaving or Toilet Soap
Cologne Water, Fine Macassar Oil
Cigars—best quality, always on hand.

Cigars—best quality, always on hand. Pease's Hourhound Candy, celebrated for curing Toys of every description.

The subscriber is furnished, by a regular arrangement, from a House in Petersburg with every thing he may require for the public accommodation.

Jan. 1844.

II. HENDERSON.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving and opening their stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

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

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

GUILFORD

WE have for sale SILK POCKET HANDKER-CHIEFS manufactured by Jesse Shelly, Eq. of Jamestown. Call and examine the article; you will find them greatly superior to the imported goods. April 24, 1844. J. &. R. SLOAN. James Hackett Jason Hunt

Ten Waggons for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale 10 Waggons, from one to six Horse. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examins. W. J. McCONNEL. Alfred Ingo Juo. Jerrell

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Lyards, is required to bring them to the Standard Keeper and have them tried, and if a trader or dealer by profession, or a miller, must have them re-examind every two years.

Every person using (that is buying or selling by) weights or measures or steelyards and neglecting to have them examined as required by law, fortests \$50. Every person for buying, selling or bartering by weights or measures or steelyards not tried and seeled weights or measures or steelyards not tried and seeled weights or measures or steelyards and neglecting to have them examined as required by law, forleits \$50.

Every person for buying, selling or bartering by weights or measures or steelyards not tried and send according to law, and for selling and delivering any kind of grain, selt or other articles, in measures or weights not the standard established, forleits \$40—to the use of the person suing, to be recovered before any jurisdiction having engineers.

any jurisdiction having engineance.
R. M. SLOAN, January, 1844. Standard Keeper.

SUPER brown, black and blue-black Alpacha black and blue-black striped Extra striped Chusans Extra figured do. Grace Darling Plaids For sale by

J. & R. SLOAN. HAVE just received for sale Spirits Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Lamp Oil, dry White Lead, White Lead in Oil, Logwood, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown

Lead in Oil, Logwood, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown and a large assortment of Paints of various kinds—Groceries, &c. W. J. McCONNEL.

ALSO, an assortment of books handsomely bound, suitable for Christmas or BALSLEY & MORING, hav-



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

James Gordon, adm'r.

James Gordon, adm'r.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ias.

King and his wife Brazilla, John S. Gordon, Mordacia Philips and his wife Jane, and Thomas Guyman and his wife Sarah, the Detendants in this case, are and his wite Sarah, the Detendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for any weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, printed in Greensboro, that they personally apper before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes; at the courthouse in Germanton on the second Menday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be tackn pro-confesso as to them and heard exparts.

parte. Witness, John Hill, clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September 1844. pr adv 85 27-6 JOAN HILL, ccc

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1844.

Nancy R. Boyles, and others, Petition for partition

Nancy R. Boyles, and others. Petition for partition vs.
Thomas & Joel Boyles. Of Slaves.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Boyles and Joel Boyles, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, printed in Greensboro', that they personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the courthouse in Germanton on the second Monday of December next, ther and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken, pro confesso as to them and heard exparte.

ex parte.
Witness, John Hill, clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday of September, 1844. pr adv. 85 27.6 JOHN HILL, c c c

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

GULFORD COUNTY.
Win. McBride, Mary Wood Parabo K. Boswell and

Ellen his wife,

Morison Weatherly, Edward McBride, Aikin McLean and Peggy his wife, and Lahayette Wood,

Petition for partition of the Lands of John McBride.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
Morrison Weatherly, Edward McBride, Aiken McLean and Peggy his wife are not inhabitants of this
State: it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six
weeks, for said Defendants to appear at the next
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 November
next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the
plaintiffs' petition, or the same will be set for hearing
and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Logan, clerk of our said court,
at office in Greensborough the third Mondry of August, 1844.

JOHN M. LOGAN e.c.

pr adv \$5

gust, 1844. pr adv 85 27.6

IST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Of-A face at Greensborough on the 1st of October, which, if not taken out within three months, will to the General Post Office as dead.

Messrs, Gideon & James | Kitty Merrick |
Alexander | Jacob Monk | 2

Alexander
Henry Adcock
J. B. Askew
I-aac Armfield
N. H. Blackwood
Philip & Joel Bevel William More William Mayben James Miner John Miner William Mitchell Elizabeth Martin Peter, serv't boy of John Thomas W. Brock Mrs. L. Beneine John Beard

David Couch

Ira Fields

Thomas McQuistian Rev. Milton B. Molloy Edward C. Nunnally Benjamin Perkins 2 Thomas B. Pitchford John G. Pearson J. A. Cooper Nicholas Chubb 2 Robert Paterson James Reid Londen Dary Ciswell David Clarke William Doak W. A. Ellis James Reid Jasse Reid Saufena Ragsdol James Story Samuel Silleven Albert M. Solomo John O. Smith Robert S. Gilmer 2 Gastin Smith Elvira C. Swain Jesse A. Stoker
Jonathan M. Short
Benjamin Thompson
J. Turner
Hezekiah Whithworth James Webb Henry Wadkins John C. Wharton Jackson Wilson Isnac Wallis Samuel L. Webb Levi A. Hart 2 Jester Jones Dr. Mory Wither William Wimble

Isiah Weatherly
Andrew L. Williams
Shannon Wiley
Elisha Wharton
D. M. Zimmerman Thomas Turner Levi Lewis 2 Jas. L. Leathers Philip Martin Mrs. Sally McNairy Persons calling for any of the above Letters will Persons canning to described.

please say ther are advertised.

1. J. M. LINDSAY.

The subscriber has 25,000 lbs. Bacon and 2,000 lbs.
Lard, of good quality, which he will sell low for cash
by the load or retail. Apply at his residence opposite Col. Gott's Hotel, Greensborough, N. C.
W. H. BRITTAIN WM. H. BRITTAIN. Aug. 1844 21-tf

JOHN M. ROSE, Fayetteville, N. C,

WILL give strict attention to the forwarding of all goods consigned to his care. April 2, 1744. J. & R. SLOAN: SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS