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From the Columbian Magazine The Child and the Profligate-

BT WALTER WHITMAN.

Just after sunset, one evening in summer, that pleasant hour when the air is balmy, the light loses its clare, and all around is imbued with soothing quiet, on the door step of a house there sat an elderly woman waiting the arrival of her son .-The house was in a straggling village, some fifty miles from New York city. She who sat on the door step was a widow;-her neat white cap covered locks of gray, and her dress, though neat, was exceedingly homely. Her house-for the tenement she occupied was her own-was very little and very old. Trees clustered round it so so thickly as almost to hide its color-that blackish gray color which belongs to old wooden houses that have never been painted, and to get in it you had to enter a little rickety gate and walk through a short path, bordered by carrots, beets, and other vegetables. The son whom she was expecting was her only child. About a year before he had been bound an apprentice to a rich farmer in the place, and after finishing his daily task, he was in the habit of spending half an hour at his mother's. On the present occasion, the shadows of night had settled heavily, before the youth made his appearance. When he did, his walk was slow and dragging, and all his motions were languid, as if from great weariness. He opened the gate, came through the path, and sat down by his mother in silence.

"You are suller to-night, Charley," said the widow, after a moment's pause, when she found that he returned no answer to her greetings.

As she spoke, she put her hand fondly on his head; it was as wet as if it had been dipped in water. His shirt, too, was soaked; and as she passed her hand down his shoulder, she felt a sharp twinge in her heart, for she knew that moisture to be the hard-wrung sweat of severe toil, exacted from her young child, (he was about thirteen years old) by an unyielding task-master.

"You have worked hard to-day, my son." "I've been mowing."

'The widow's heart felt another pang.

"Not all day, Charles!" she said, in a voice; and there was a slight quiver in it.

"Yes, mother, all day," replied the boy; "Mr. Ellis said he couldn't afford to hire men for wages are so high. I've swung the scythe ever since an hour before sunrise. Feel of my hands."

There were blisters on them like great lumps. Tears started in the widow's eyes. She dared not trust herself with a reply, though her heart was bursting with the thought that she could not better his condition. There was no carthly means of support on which she had dependence enough to encourage her child in the wish she knew he was forming-the wish not uttered for the first time-to be freed from his bondage.

" Mother," at length said the boy, "I can stand it no longer. I cannot and will not stay at Mr. Ever since the day I first went into his house I've been a slave; and if I have to work there much longer I know I shall run away and go to sea, or somewhere else. I'd as lief be in my grave as there." And the child burst into a passionate fit of weeping.

His mother was silent, for she was in deep grief told him that time was swift-that in the course dow, come here and take a sun!" of a few years he would be his own master-that | As he spoke, he stepped to the open casement all people have their troubles-with many other put his brawny hands under the boy's arias, and ready arguments, which though they had little lifted him into the room bodily. effect in calming her own distress, she hoped "There, my lads," said he, turning to his comand led him to the gate, to set forth on his return. The child seemed pacified, though occasionally one of these convulsive sighs that remain after a fit of weeping, would break from his throat. At the gate he threw his arms about his mother's neck; each pressed a long kiss on the lips of the was a lively fellow, and had often been at the other, and the youngster bent his steps toward country merry-makings and at the parties of the ever that worthy determined in his own mind.

As her child passed out of sight the widow returned, shut the gate, and entered her lonesome room. There was no light in the old counge ii. night-the heart of its occupant was dark and cheerless. Love, agony, and grief, and tears, and I'm just us much obliged to you as if I was." convulsive wrestlings were there. The thought "Poh! man, drink it down," rejoined the sailer; company should go on with their joining as it light darted threigh the window day to the land the sailer. Then thought down a man—struggling from day to down a man—struggling f the sickening idea of her own poverty, and of her the lad go through the same operation. dow's heart and made her bed a eleepless one, and bey her."

windows were up, and the house standing close to means agreeable to his back and shoulders. the road, Charles thought it no harm to take a look and see what was going on within. Half a a full view of the room and its occupants. In one corner was an old man, known in the village as Black Dave-he it was whose musical performances had a moment before drawn Charles' attention to the tavern; and he it was who now exerted himself in a violent manner to give, with divers flourishes and extra twangs, a tune popular among the earlier stages of that process, while on the who has before been spoken of. benches around were more sailors, and here and hind the sea gentlemen in uprogram and mirth. The man back to former times-to a period when he ing; that is, they were going through certain con-

joying the spree as much as if he was an old hand or two years old. His countenance was intelliwas dressed, not gaudily, but in every respect ness! fashionably; his cont being of the finest black and his whole aspect that of one whose counterpart may now and then be seen upon the pave n Broadway of a fine afternoon. He laughed and talked with the rest, and it must be confessed his jokes-like the most of those that passed current there-were by no means distinguished for small table, covered with decanters and glasses, very long cigars.

a remarkably good humor.

the largest share of the hubbub-had but one eye. His chin and cheeks were covered with large ped close to them; lights of various hues flickerbushy whiskers, and altogether he had quite a brutal appearance.

"Come, boys," said this gentleman; "come, let us take a drink! I know you're all a getting dry. So curse me if you sha'n't have a suck at my ex-

This polite invitation was responded to by a general moving of the company toward the table holding the before mentioned decanters and glas-Clustering there around, each one helped himself to a very handsome portion of that partic ular liquor which suited his fancy; and steadines and accuracy being at that particular moment by no means distinguishing traits of the arms and legs of the party, a goodly amount of the fluid was spill ed upon the floor. This piece of extravagance excited the ire of the personage who gave the "treat;" and that ire was still farther increased when he discovered two or three loiterers who seemed disposed to slight his request to drink .-Charles, as we have before mentioned, was look ing in at the window.

"Walk up, boys! walk up! Don't let there be she gathered sufficient self-possession to speak to shan't go down on his marrow bones, and taste her son in a soothing tone, endeavoring to win him the liquor we have spilt? Hallo!" he exclaimed from his sorrows and cheer up his heart. She as he spied Charles, "hallo, you chap in the win- attitude-every nerve out and his eyes flashing

would act as a solace to the disturbed temper of panions, "there's a new recruit for you. Not so boy again, and I'll thrash you till no sense is left face, and whispered strange words into his ear, the Puritans, and in the course of hale more than the boy. And as the half hour to which he was coarse a one either," he added as he took a fair in your body ?" limited had now clapsed she took him by the hand view of the boy, who though not what is called pretty, was fresh and manly looking, and large for

And he poured one nearly full of strong brandy. deserve ! Now Charles was not exactly frightened, for he place; but he was certainly rather abashed at his that it would be most prudent to let the matter for he would have pressed the young man's lips latons being bishops; although this translation the throne of my own native land." "Why then," abrupt introduction to the midst of strangers. So drop. Expressing therefore his conviction to that with a kies, as he did the child's-but a spirit was read in the churches, the Geneva Rible was lasked the General, "arrayed here in favor of that putting the glass aside, he looked up in the face of effect, adding certain remarks to the purport that his new acquaintance with a pleasant smile.

"I've no need of anything now," he said, "but

been said. In his way down the village street, he swallow the brandy, whether he would or no .had to pass a public house, the only one the place Placing one of his tremendous paws on the back contained; and when he came off against it he of the boy shead, with the other he thrust the edge heard the sound of a fiddle-drowned, however, of the glass to his lips-swearing at the same time at intervals, by much laughter and talking. The that if he shook it so as to spill its contents by no

Disfiking the liquor, and angry at the attempt to overbear him, the undaunted child lifted his avaricious master. More and more interested, ficer. dozen footsteeps brought him to the low casement, hand, and struck the arm of the sailor with a blow on which he leaned his clow, and where he had so sudden that the glass fell and was smashed to ened to his plainly told history—and thus an hour that day, but the next and the next. pieces on the floor; while the liquid was about e- passed away. qually divided between the face of Charles, the clothes of the sailor, and the sand. By this time told Charles that on the morrow he would take mution of the profligate might date to begin from the whole of the company had their attention steps to releve him from his servitude-that for that time-how he gradually severed the guilty faserted in the margin. From the singular pains drawn to the scene. Some of them laughed when the present night the landlord would probably give they saw Charles' undisguised antipathy to the him a lodging at the inn—and little persuading his home again—how the friendship of Charles drink; but they laughed still more heartily when did the host need for that. that race whose fendness for melody is so well he discomfitted the sailor. All of them, however, known. In the middle of the room were five or were content to let the matter go as chance would six sailors, some of them quite drunk and others in have it-all but the young man in the black coat

What was there in the words which Charles path than formerly. there a person in landsman's attire, but hardly be- had spoken that carried the mind of the young individuals in the middle of the room were danc- was more pure and innocent than now !- My mother has often prayed me not to drink!" Ah ortions and shufflings varied occasionally by ex- how the mist of months rolled aside and presented ceeding hearty stamps upon the sanded floor. In to his soul's eye the picture of his mother, and the ties of relationship, or otherwise, felt an interest short, the whole party were engaged in a drunken sound of an injunction, conveyed in almost these in him, the answer to that question was not frolic, which was in no respect different from a very words! Why was it, too, that the young pleasant to dwell upon. His name was Langton thousand other drunken frolics, except, perhaps, man's heart moved with a feeling of kindness tothat there was less than the ordinary amount of ward the somewhat harshly treated child! Was ler—one whose too frequent companions were anger and quarrelling. Indeed every one seemed it that his associations had been hitherto among rowdies, blacklegs and swindlers. The New the vile, and the contrast was now so strikingly York police officers were not altogether strangers But what excited the boy's attention more than great? Even in the hurried walks of life and to his countenance; and certain reporters who my other object, was an individual scated on one business may we meet with beings who seem to notice the proceedings there, had more than once of the benches opposite, who, though evidently en- touch the fountains of our love and draw forth their received a fee for leaving out his name from the places to the year 1200; of this there are three swelling waters! The wish to love and to be be- disgraceful notoriety of their columns. He had at such business, seemed in every other particu- loved, which the forms of custom and the engros- been bred to the profession of medicine; besides, lar to be far out of his element. His appearance sing anxiety for gain so generally smother, will he had a very respectable income, and his house was youthful. He might have been twenty-one sometimes burst forth in spite of all obstacles; and was in a very pleasant street on the west side of kindled by one, who, till the hour, was unknown gent, and had the air of city life and society. He to us, will burn with a permanent and pure bright- John Langton spend at his domestic hearth; and

Charles stood, his cheek flushed and his heart broadcloth, his linen delicate and spotless as snow, throbbing, wiping the trickling drops from his face with a handkerchief. At first the sailor, between his drunkenness and his surprise, was pretty much in the condition of one suddenly awakened out of a deep sleep, who cannot call his consciousness about him. When he saw the state of things however, and heard the jeering laugh of his compan their refinement or purity. Near the door was a lions, his dull eye, lighting up with anger, fell upon the boy who had withstood nim. He seized some of which had been used, but were used a- Charles with a grip of iron, and with the side of gain indiscriminately, and a box of very thick and his heavy boot, gave him a sharp and solid kick. He was about to repeat the performance-for the child hung like a rag in his grasp-but all of a sudden his ears rang, as if pistols had been snaped in his eye, (he had but one, it will be remembered) and a strong propelling power caused him to move from his position, and keep moving until heawas brought up by the wall. A blow, a cuff. administered in such a scientific manner that the hand from which it proceeded was evidently no stranger to the pugilistic art, had been planted in the car of the sailor. It was planted by the young man of the black coat. He had watched with interest the proceedings of the sailor and the boytwo or three times he was on the point of interfer ing, and when the kick was given, his rage was uncontrollable. He sprang from his seat, and assuming, unconsciously, however, the attitude of a boxer, he struck the sailor in a manner to cause those unpleasant sensations which have been described. And he would have followed up the at tack in a manner by no means consistent with the sailor's personal safety, had not Charles, now thoroughly terrified, clung round his legs, and prevented his advancing.

The scene was a strange one, and, for the time quite a silent one. The company had started from | was about. strained positions. In the middle of the room stood the young man, in his not at all ungraceful brilliantly. He seemed rooted like a rock; and in his protection, hung the boy.

"Dare! you scoundrel!" cried the young man,

The sailor, now partially recovered, made some gestures of a belligerent nature.

"Come, on drunken brute!" continued the

he "meant no harm to the lad," that he was surprised at such a gentleman being angry at "a
bittle piece of fun," &c.—he proposed that the
company should go on with their joiling as if
company at the dated through the window and settled on
company at the following year gave orders for the
conference held at Hampton Court in 1803.

It has been added a row,
but leading the window and settled on
the king in the reign of James 1., several obhe, "mouse that he are struggling for their rights!" "Sir." replied
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he, "mouse that he are struggling for their rights!" "Sir." replied
he, "mouse that he are struggling for ings, and set busy devils at work within him, the unseen air. ings, and set busy devils at work wahin him, the unseen are,
the fask; for the list, as given us by Fuller, come establish yours. I am old and useless now, and
ings, and set busy devils at work wahin him, the unseen are,
the fask; for the list, as given us by Fuller, come establish yours. I am old and useless now, and
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the fask; for the list, as given us by Fuller, come establish yours. I am old and useless now, and
the fask; for the list, as given us by Fuller, come establish yours. I am old and useless now, and the fask is the fask i

The boy bent his steps to his employer's, as has sailor with a loud oath, declared that Charles should down upon one of the benches, with the boy at dow's family that could do ten no pecu- laters, and finally reviewed by Bishop Bilson and drawing the child to his side, the young man list- The wislow, too, was called upon, not only on

It was now past midnight. The young man

As he retired to sleep very pleasant thoughts filled the mind of the young man-thoughts of a a family of his own, he would shudder at the reworthy action performed-thoughts too, newly as membrance of his early dangers and has escapes. wakened ones, of walking in a steadier and wiser Often, in the bastle of day, and the silence of night

That roof, then, sheltered two beings that night mother prayed me not to drink?" one of them innocent and sinless of all wrongthe other-oh, to that other, what evil had not in this simple story? Let your chiefe ne ad-

Who was the stranger ! To those that, from -and dwell upon it. the city. Little of his time, however did Mr. the elderly lady who officiated as his housekeeper, was by no means surprised to have him gone for a week or a month at a time, and she knowing nothing of his whereabout.

Living as he did, the young man was an unhappy being. It was not that his associates were purpose, that he had no one to attract him to his continued scene of dissatisfaction. This dissatis- Wickliffe has sometimes been called. faction he sought to drive away (ah. foolish youth!) by the brandy bottle, and by mixing in all kinds scriptures in English, was of the New Testament. of parties where the object was pleasure. On at Hamburgh, in the year 1525. It was transthe present occasion, he had left the city a few lated by William Tandale or Tyndale, with the days before, and was passing his time at a place assistance of John Fry and William Ray; the near the village where Charles and his mother lived. He fell in, during the day, with those said, of a single copy) being benefit up and burnt who were his companions of the tavern spree, by Tonstal, bishop of London, and Sir Thomas

The next morning the poor widow rose from beart. Ellis, the farmer, rose, too, short as the Charles had not been home the preceding night. he muttered threats against him, and calling a would be subtracted from his breakfast time, dess, ted during the easy of Edward VI.; though patched him to the widow's to find what her son

and thus it was is seeming.

the warm sun a gentle angel entered his apart- refuge at Geneva, published a new translation ment, and hovered over him, and looked down between the year 1557 and 1560, with short a clasping him, with an appearance of confidence with a pleasant smile, and blessed him. And notations, inculcating the doctrares esponthe child thought his benefactor, the young man, Calvin. The New Testament of this coils and was nigh, sleeping also. Noislessly taking a the first in English, which was divided not ver his voice thick with passion, "dare to touch this stand by the bed, the angel bent over the boy's es. The Geneva Bible was highly essented the angel pausing a monent, and smiling another tions of it were printed in various sizes, runcipal- Among others was captured and brought in a and doubly sweet smile, and drinking in the ly by the reyal printers. This translation is seene with his large soft eyes, bent over again to callowed to possess considerable ment, for its gen angry youth; "you have not had half what you the boy's lips, and touched them with a kiss, as eral fidelity and perspicuity. Eight years after pecifully uncovered himself before the General, the languid wind touches a flower. He seemed the completion of the Geneva Bible, a new ver- and calmly waited his orders. "Well, who are Upon sobriety and sense more fully taking their to be going now, and yet he lingered. Twice er sion was published, with two prefaces, by Arch- you sir!" sternly demanded the General. "I am place in the brains of the one eyed mariner, how-thrice he bent over the brow of the young man bishop Parker, now generally terraed the Bishops from Heaven who touches anything tainted by generally preferred in families.

A little britaned by his construct refusals, the upon as former fortige, and man. But our to provide forthe we then review by a commutee of six of the trans-said Gen. R. "you can retige, and man. But our

his side, and while the rest were loudly talking many good, and in willingues to disturce money and laughing, they two gonversed together. The for that purpose. In that department of Ellis's wrote the preface. This translation, generally stranger learned from Charles all the particulars structure where the mind was or ought to have known by the name of King James's Bible, was of his simple story-how his father had died years been situated, there never had entered the slight- first printed in 1611, and is that now universally since—how his mother worked hard for a bare est thought assimilating to those which actuated adopted where-ever the English language is spoliving-and how he himself, for many dreary the young man in his benevolent movements.- ken. The edition generally reputed to be the months, had been the servant of a hard-hearted, Yet Ellis was a church member and a county of-

It needs not that I should particularize the of Langton's and the boy's history-how the reforand himself grew not slack with time-and how would be bless the utterance of those words, "My and correct edition published by Messrs, Evre

Loved reader, own you the moral interwoven been present, either in action, or to his desires? To them draw forth the moral security a manage

The English Bible.

In "Horne's Introduction to the Critical study of the Bible," a work of high celebrity, the following historical outline is given of the English translation of the Bigle.

The earliest English Bible was executed by n unknown individual, which Archbishop Usher manuscript copies preserved in the Bolician hbrary, and in the libraries of Christ's Church and Queen's Colleges at Oxford. Towards the close of the following century, John de Trievisar, vicar of Berkley in Cornwall, at the desire of his patron may add that of Selden, who recommends it as Lord Berkeley, translated the Old and New Testaments into the English tangue; but no part of this work appears ever to have been printed, lowed it to be "the best extent;" and Poole in this work appears to though several copies are known to exist in man-his Synopsis says, that "in this royal version ocuscript. Nearly contemporary with him was the cur very numerous specimens of great learning celebrated John Wickliffe, who, about the year and uncommon skill in the original languages, 1380, translated the entire Bible from the Latin and of an uncommon acumen and judgement. below his own capacity—for Langton, though Vulgate: the New Testament of Wickliffe, was Dr. Geddes observes, that "every sentence, evesensible and well bred, was by no means talented published in folio by Mr. Lewis, in 1731; and ry word, every syllable, every letter and point, or refined—but that he lived without any steady was handsomely re-edited in quarto, in 1810, by seems to have been weighed with the meest the Rev. Henry Hervey Bater, one of the librame, that he too easily allowed himself to be rians of the British Museum, who prefixed a valtempted-which caused his life to be, of late, one | vable memoir of this "Apostle of England," as | marked by Robinson, more than a century ago,

The first printed edition of any part of the said, of a single copy) being bought up and burnt and thus it happened they were all together. More, Tindal put forth a new edition in 1527. Fear which ought not to be lost. Will not some Langton hesitated not to make himself at home and a third in 1528; and, two years after, his one who is capable, make the effort to rescue them with any associate that happened to suit his fancy, translation of the Pentas uch appeared at Ham- from oblivion, and to embody them in a substanburg, with another edition of his Testament. In tial form? 1535, was published the translation of Miles Co- An incident was related to us a few days ago. other, she set about her toil with a lightened two years after, John Rogers, martyr, (who had that the Scotch settlers of ancient "Cross Creeks." in 1539, by Grafton and Whitchurch, in large tish King, which they did not deem to be cancellwhich he staid beyond an exceeding short period the GREAT BIBLE. No new version was execu- nics. ted during the reagn of Edward VI.; though ser- | Soon after the war had commenced, Gen. Ruth-eral editions were printed, both of the O.I and efford of a portion of his army to Bladen, for the New Testaments.

Miles Coverdale, John Knox, Christopher Good- a man of great worth, and a brave soldier, but not With one of the brightest and earliest rays of man, and other English exiles, who had taken it seemed to him like soft and delicate music. So thirty years afterwards, not fewer than thirty edi--and went not. Now the angel was troubled; Bible, from the circumstance of eight of the trans- blood of these who should now by right possers

to a fi former happy days—these racked the widays—these racked the wiful Cres, had not the stranger interposed.

In a few minutes the folic of the party was 'was the former puzzled more than as the young was in favor of the Cheel, had not the stranger interposed.

In a few minutes the folic of the party was 'was the former puzzled more than as the young was in favor of the Cheel, had not the stranger interposed.

In a few minutes the folic of the party was 'was the former puzzled more than as the young was in favor of the Cheel, had not the stranger interposed.

Year of the charge of the charge in favor of the Cheel, had not the stranger interposed.

In a few minutes the folic of the party was 'was the farmer puzzled more than as the young was in favor of the Cheel, had not the stranger interposed.

wrote the preface. This translation, generally most correct, is that of Oxford, in quarto and folio. 1769, printed under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Blayney: the text was carefully colleted with several correct editions, and the punctuation amended; the summaries of chapters and running titles at the top of each page were also corrected, and 30,495 new references were estowed, in order to render this edition as accurate as possible, it has hitherto been considered he stan lard chition, from which all subsequent impressions have been executed. Notwithstandand Strahan, His Majesty's printers, but printed by Mr. Woodfall in 1800 and again in 1812 in oto; as abt fewer than one hands and sixere errotts were decovered in tollia and the effi-onal 1:00 with Dr. B.'s, and one of these errours was an omission of considerable importance Mesers. Eyrcand Strahan's editions may therefore be regarded as approaching as near as pessible to what bibliographers term on summerchale text Of all the modern versions now extant, the present authorized English translation is allowed by those who are competent judges, to be the

it familiar, and time has rendered it sucred.* To this testimony of bishop Middleton, we "the best translation in the world." mittee for religion in the time of Cromwell, alexactande, and expressed eather in the text or margin, with the nicest precision." It was rethat it may "serve for a Lexicon of the Hebrew

most exact: its style is incomparably superior to any thing which might be expected from the fin-

seal and perverted taste of our own age. It is

simple; it is harmonious, it is energetic; and, which is of no small importance, use has made

* Bishop Middleton on the Greek article, p. 328.

A Revolutionary Sketch.

There are many traditions of our early history, particularly among the old families of the Cape

our nature which makes one extreme follow an- verdale, a grate part of which was Tyndale's; and which is worth preserving. It is well known assisted Tyndale in his biblical labours.) edited a 'now Fayetteville.) and of the Cape Fear genernights were, an hour before day; for his God was Bible, probably at Hamburg, under the assumed ally as a body, sustained the British Government gain, and a prime article of his creed was to get as name of Thomas Matthews, whence it is general-during our Revolutionary struggle. In this they much work as possible from those around him. It known by the name of Matthews's Bible. A no doubt acted conscientiously, as they had, after He roused up all his people, and finding that revised edition of this translation, corrected by the disastrous defeat at Culloden, been compelled Cranmer and Coverdale, was printed at London to take an oath of allegiance and fealty to the Brimessenger, to whom he hinted that any minutes folio, and from its size is usually denominated ed by their subsequent expatriation to his colo-

Soon after the war had commenced, Gen. Ruthof very polished manners. His exterior was even rough, though it covered a pure and patriot heart. Alfred Moore, afterwards Attorney General of North Carolina, and still later a Judge of the Suaroma Court of the United State, commanded one of the Companies in that expedition. He was sent or with his corps to bring into camp some tories in that neighborhood, who were then supposed to very old man of dignified deportment, but meanly clad and evidently extremely poor, who res-Charles Stuart," replied the old man, "of the very house that dethroned your ancestors, against bores need com, and these who make this expected an excessing, must formship. Sheet Captum Moses & the incurred report were instability and as a second method of commercial dealings, it is, I was a second method of commercial dealings, it is, I have formed an expected under the state of the country would be stretched, all parts that grant, which strategy any every mentally mong parts of the country would be stretched, all parts that grant, which three parts, we was a second method, and the toragers, they had ready become to add the liberty parts would probably dissent from the stretched of the liberty parts. All all parts the formed to the stretched of the country would call for such an insultant one of the country would call for such an insultant one of early would be about the parts. All and pawer, the whole country will be about the parts of the country would call for such an insultant one of early would be about the parts of the country would call for such an insultant one of early would be about the parts of the country would call for such an insultant one of early would be about the parts of the country would call for such an insultant one of early would be about the parts of the country would be about the parts of the country would call for such an insultant one of early would be about the parts of the country would be about the parts of the country would call for such an insultant one of early would be about the parts of the country would call for such an insultant one parts the parts of the country would be about the country would call for such an insultant one of early would be about the parts of the country would call for such an insultant one of early would be about the parts of the early would be about the parts of the country would call for such an insultant one of early would be about the parts of the country would call for such an insultant one parts the parts of the country would call for such an insultant one parts the parts of the country would call for such an insultant one parts of the coun

a l'entures, trea ured up in his fataily. We call upon him to devote at least some of his leasure solf—has no constitutional power over that institute hours to this subject. Let no suggestions of false to in the states? I reply—all that is necessary and the charge of hymodesty deter han, because some of his necessary to subject to suggestions of false to in the states? I reply—all that is necessary and inspired largely on those scenes. They gave neral government to bring into its offices and state. e public. Their blood was exice; and may not the State

the history of the times, and therefore inserted.

It will be seen that Mr. Birney agrees, substantially, with Mr. Polk in regard to a tariff, and is opposed to a tariff, and is opposed to a tariff affording any other protection to American manufactures, than what may be incidental to a strict revenue tariff. But he concludes with a very broad qualification or doubt, whether his theory may not be contradicted by facts, to which they are now, he admits, subjected, and if so, why then he says he will give up his theory, and stick to the tariff.

Query; now is he for or against the tariff, taking his letters as data!

TETTER THOM J. O. BIRNEY ON THE TARIFF, AN-NENATION, SLAVERY, &C.

investigation of the carried of the control of the country, and there should be a growing dis-insisting on the reasonings by which I have been content with it. I should favor its reduction to the

That our government will ever adopt a superior to the same of any sort, as a permanent revenue system, ble degree be saved from loss. I am, sir, ver respectfully your chedient servant, respectfully your chedient servant.

JAMES G. BIRNEY. improbable to serve as a basis to reason from. A commercial people, as we are, will draw their reventie from the customs. They will believe—and rightly, as it strikes me—that the proper objects of taxation may be as effectually and as equitably reached by this mode as any other.

A tariff for revenue to meet the ordinary expen-

ditures of the government, will have to be the rule. This once settled, should occasion arise de-

sututions forbid our locking for such a result.—

These institutions have impressed on usthe sentiment, that any inequality of right to enjoy all the
ment, it is unjust. The existing generation has
ment, is unjust. The existing generation has
grown up under this influence. It has begotten
grown up under this influence—nay, even a spirit of
most safe, simple, just and effectual way to make over to each state its proportional share. The offered the resolution of thanks to the Speaker, most safe, simple, just and effectual way to make them subserve the interests of all the states now any and everything that has even the terms a particular portion of the community. Right or a particular portion of the community. Right or wrong, they believe it savors of the aristocratical, in the word of improved the view of the community. The said as matter of the community of the community of the community of the community. The said as matter of the community of t wrong, they believe it savors of the aristocratical, in the most odious sense of the word, as it is received—and naturally enough—by a people whose constitution and form of government declares them all equally entitled to its benefits. To insist on a congress. The constitutional point, however, protective tariff, then, further than a revenue tariff to the supreme court—the tributal provided by the constitution, for authoric lie at the foundation of our political organization.

There are other circumstances too important to fully concur. be passed by unnoticed. The uninterrupted peace that we have enjoyed with European nations, and that they have generally enjoyed at labor, on a large scale, can never support itself: and them—the constancy of our mutual intercourse has been estimated that the slave states were inwith them—the sympachy and co-operation that this intercourse has already brought about among the west and the transfer of the state of the the good and the learnest among ourselves and in the goes and no course of the largeness of the sum. The course in the pursues of the pursues of the sum. The pursues of the course of the largeness of the sum. The pursues of course of the sum, the pursues of the pursues of the sum. The pursues of the pursues. As to pursue of the pursues of

was tions of honor and trust and prefit, throughout the State south, only such as are not slaveholders—only

ABOLITION CANDIDATE'S EXPOSE.

The following letters from Mr. Birney, the abdition candidate for the presidency, in reply to
enquiries addressed to him, and which we find
published in all the papers of that party, express
his views upon the tariff, the proposed annexation
of Texas, and other prominent topics supposed to
be involved in the issue of the election, belong to every side, than the show-drift of an April night can withstand the meridian rays of the next day's But should the liberty party be brought into

My opinions are the offspring of the best data that I can command. As long as I believe them true I respect them too highly to be ashamed of them. In the administration of the candidate in the candid

If I accertain them.

A single remark I beg to add to what I have said

A single remark I beg to add to what I have said

Find a principles.

6. It is my opinion that congress can step the Lower Saginaw. Mich., Ang. 5, 1844.

Dean Sur: Your friendly letter of 12th July, reached me incre than a week ago. Agricultural calls, particularly imperative on us here at his season of the year, have prevented my answering it till today. Their continuing pressure will compel me now, in replying to your letter, to confine myself rather to a statement of the conclusions I have been brought to on the tariff duration than I have been brought to on the tariff duration than I have been brought to on the tariff duration than I have been brought to on the tariff duration than I have been brought to on the tariff duration than I have been brought to on the tariff duration than I have been brought to on the tariff duration than I have been brought to be maintained. But should it work in That our government will ever adopt direct tax
That our government will ever adopt direct tax
interests involved in it might, in the highest possi-

TO THE HARTFORD COMMITTEE, TRUMBULL CO. OHIO Lower Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 15, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:-Your letter of the 1st instant, came to hand a few days ago. You do me but justice in according to me entire willingness to communicate the opinions that I entertain on the subjects of national concern, to such of my fellow manding extraordinary expenditures, the people will cheerfully consent to higher duties to meet the exigency. But higher duties than are necessary for revenue will never I apprehend, become to them. I proceeded, therefore, to answer your together the proceeded therefore, to answer your together in which they appear in sary for revenue will never I apprehend, become the permanent policy of the country. It would not be acquiesced in by a majority solargely proportion as to produce even silent submission, porder and as to produce even silent submission. On this, I communicated my views very recently, to a gentleman in Pittsburg. He will, doubtless, publish the letter in which these views are presented, if he has not already done so. To that there is the product of the publish the letter in which these views are presented, if he has not already done so. To that there is the product of the publish the letter in which they appear in the training to the tariff.

MR. POLK'S SPEAKERSHIP.

The following sketch of a scene in the House of Representatives, copied from a cotemporary of that date, will afford the reader some idea of the later. I be not refer you for my answer to your

can be made protective, is, as it seems to me, to tribunal provided by the constitution for authorioppose the natural, the constant, and therefore, in tanively deciding this and all such questions, end, the irresistible influence of principles that. That tribunal has decided in favor of the constitutionality of a national bank. In this decision I

1. I am not in favor of creating a national bank mong themselves for now more than a quarter of or, I should rather say, it can never support the a century—the neumess into which this happy re-lation, asked by the steam engine, has brought us to beget in those who lay claim to its fruits. It and the learnest among ourselves and in the character has been called in questions in the pursuas of humanity, iteration, because of the largeness of the sum. The

Persons of great experience and intelligence, a themselves up to the public. Their blood was shed in the public service; and may not the State now claim that these rich treasures should not be hearded? May she not claim the right to know more of the personal history and adventures of these brave men who sacrificed all to her cause?

Whig Clarion—

Whig Clarion—

From Niles' National Register.

DOI LEION CANDIDATE'S EXPOSE.

> sun.
>
> I have written you a much longer letter than 1 its constitutionality—as simple as it is constitution-If I ascertain them to be false, it costs me no strug- offices and its honors-those whose whole lives

that provision of the constitution which gives it the that provision of the constitution which gives it the power to regulate commerce among them. If it be said that congress has no power to obstruct the transit or removal of persons, from one of the states into another—it may be replied, that, if commerce lay her hands on "persons" and transmute them into things to deal in, she brings herself, by that act, and in relation to that matter, completely within the scope of the constitutional provision. I ought not to conclude this reply to your com-

munication, without stating, that all my views of metters merely of policy are greatly qualified by the consideration of their practicability, consistently with the harmony and the fraternal feelings of our whole populations; as well as by a decided preference of economy, simplicity, impartiality, and directness, in the management of public affairs, over what is prodigal, or artificial, or exclusive, or indirect. The genius and spirit of our population will not bear patiently with any other system of administration—he who disregards or system of administration—he who disregards or overlooks this truth, proves himself incompetent, as a statesman, for the country and the times in which his lot is cast. I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

To Messrs. Lucian C. Jones, Salmon N. Hart,

form, custom and courtesy, he was willing to vote for the rest of the resolution, but he could not con-scientiously vote for a declaration that the Speaker was "impartial" in the face of the most conclusive evidence to the centrary. Mr. Prentiss then alludportant Committees were composed by the Speaker on principles of the grossest partiality. The Committee on Foreign Affairs now has six Van GEN. CASS AND TEXAS.

Buren to three of the opposition. The Committee on Ways and Means six to three. Others have seven Administration men to two Whigs. After dwelling on these points with great force and effect, capital, and effect a President, Gen. Cass, openly appointment of the Investigating Committee, to re-member that they then expressed in the most de-These and other sentiments of a similar

of a man, eight years a President of the United States; deliberately written, and published a year after they were committed to paper,—describing his own conduct, and impeaching James Monroe, one of his predecessors in that high office, of greaters. son: and through him not daring to name him, however, in this connection, the then Secretary of State,—and the rest of an administration to which was and is under the deepest obligation of gratitude. And now, fellow citizens, in what page of composure and of decency, can I say to but that there is, in this malicious and venomous augy not one single word of truth? That it is, on beginning to end, grossly, gluringly, wilfully

When Gen. Jackson's letter was published in process
the Gobe i it was accompanied by a note appended by Mr. Brown to the effect that although it was doubtless the belief that the Rio Grande could have been obtained as a boundary, yet "it was probably the Colorado that was meant." Now the Colorado is 200 miles North and east of the Rio Grande, and the space between these rivers includes four fifths of the whole territory in question which it is charged our Government suffer-ed to slip from its hands. But Mr. Adams af-firms that the Colorado was never offered by Spain

as the boundary. He says:
"This offer was made to her in 1805, by Mr. Monroe and Charles Pinckney, Mr. Madison being Secretary of State at the time, under Thomas Jefferson. But the Spanish Government never did offera line one inch west of the Sabine. And all this must have been known to Mr. Aaron Vail Brown from documents of the time, and from the letter of Irving, put into his possession by his heroic correspondent at the Hermitage!" [Cheers.] In neither of them is there any assertion that the Spanish government ever offered to give this gov-ernment either the Rio Grande or the Colorado, as a boundary line. When Irving insisted on something better than the Sabine, two other rivers were named,—to the east of the Sabine,—and were refused. The Sabine was eventually pro-posed by Don Onis, after 1 took charge of the State Department, and it was eventually decided apen as the boundary. Now, all this must have been very well known to this Mr. Aaron V. letter, and the swelling introduction thereto, in which he expressed his patriotic unwillingness that 'a gem' of such 'purest ray screne, 'the dark, unfaithemed recesses of the west should longer bear." [Loud and prolonged laughter.] And added that he did hope that that correspondence would 'never be adverted to' for the purpose of of the west should longe 'party!' Generous, impartial, disinterested chron-icler! What motive, then, have you for pubthen, have you for publishing this letter of your Hickory hero, —and your own note to the P. S. which offered you the issing this letter of your Pickov, "and your own note to the P. S. which offered you the Irving papers? Those papers were placed in your possession. Do they sustain the charge, that Spain stood ready to take the Rio Grande as the western boundary of the United States? If they do, what is the use, sir, of your 'note? If they do not, — what is your correspondent, Andrew Jackson! [Protracted applause, mingled with laughter.] You know that in those papers of Irving, there is not one line—not one word—to sanction the pretext set up in the letter of your correspondent. You know that it was Irving who proposed the Colorado as the line of boundary, and that it was rejected, again and again, by Pizarro, the Spanish Minister at Madrid. And why then did you say in your 'note' that it was doubtless the Colorado' that was offered by Spain'!

fered by Spain"! Mr. Adams goes on further to declare that thi

the speaker went into a detailed narrative of the treaty negotiations with Spain, traced the affair through its various stages, and enumerated the various propositions made or both it. 3rd of February, 1819. ress, and whom pare of the east of the eas from the author's own manuscript. The reports now published in the newspapes give only an evidence to the contrary. Mr. Prentisa there ullud-outline, more or less complete in particular parts, ed to the notorious fact that several of the mest an-That of the New York Express is the fullest of any that we have yet seen

GEN. CASS AND TEXAS.

dwelling on these points with great force and elect, Capas, and these sentiments, "My God, if Engiano appointment of the Investigating Committee, to re-wants it (Texas) let her have it—we don't want it." number that they then expressed in the most de-cisive manner, the opinion that the Speaker was not "impartial;" and was unworthy of their conti-dence. Mr. Prenuss spoke throughout with great from Michigan—and they go to prove what we have often asserted, that the leaders of the PemowMr. Gray, of New York, followed Mr. Prenuss, and after ar few remarks, moved the Previous
Question? The Previous Question! proposed
by one of the Speaker's own friends—on a question of courtesy.

"The Speaker get his vote of thanks from ninetuerielly mankers and other whole Harms fifty.

you, my friends, of one solemn truth, and that is, that rather than pay all expenses, preach for nothing and find myself into the bargain, I will see the whole generation damned first?"

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES.

DON'T go barefooted, when the subscribers have the whole generation damned first?"

QUALIFICATIONS OF [SOME] VOTERS.

The day after the general election in Maine we had occasion to ride down to Gardiner—on the melancholy duty of attending a funeral in the family of a brether. Ascending the Loudon Hill in Hallowell we overtook three travellers on foot, and as they appeared to be honest workies, quite fatigued, we halted, and invited one of the company to take a seat in our carriage, offering to convey him to Gardiner with pleasure. (By the way when alone, we never allow ourselves to pass a fe senger without inviting him-we say him not he to ride.) One of the three—a noble great body weighing over two hundred pounds,—advanced and seated himself by our side. The conversation and seated himself by our side. The conversation which was interesting to us as showing the political qualification of some—we fear too many—voters, and so we relate it, not so much for the amusement, as for the melancholy reflections of the sober part of our readers. The stranger appeared to be well clad, and ordinarily intelligent and civil as well as a the agents of pressure we usual. ns much so as the average of persons we usual-pass on the roads.

Editor.—You appear somewhat tired, sir, have

you walked far!

Passenger.—Yes I am very tired—I have walked all night and all this forenoon, on my way to Gardiner.

Editor.—How came you to walk all night, pray?

Passenger.—Why, y esterday you know was e-lection, and I must stay at home to get out voters and make them vote right. Our town meeting did not adjourn till dark, and I have been travel-

ling on foot all the way.

Editor town do you live in?

Passenger In P. some forty or fifty uniles from Editor.—Then you take much interest in elec-

Passenger.—Yes I suppose I am pretty shrewd at that. I can get out more voters and make them vote right, -more than almost any other man

in town.

Editor.—Was there a full meeting yesterday.

Passenger.—Yes very full—old folks and sick
ones were all there. I carried one man who had
not been out of his house, and hardly out of bed
for five years and he voted as I told him to.

Editor.—How did the vote stand in P.!

Passenger.—The A bolitionists had 23, the whigs
67, and the Democrats 164.

Editor.—Votes seen to have charged your me-

67, and the Democrats 164.

Editor.—You seem to have charged your memory very faithfully, and I doubt not you can give me further information. How did the vote stand on the Constitution Question relative to Summer Sessions, and the law appto Town Courts?

Passenger.—[Hesitating and rubbing his nose.] Do you know how far it is to Bath?

Editor.—Did you not vote on those questions!

Passenger.—O yes indeed! I voted on those Editor.-Well-how did you vote Yes or No

Passenger.—I cannot say now exactly, but I voted——, (giving the name of his party) you Editor .- Pray how did you contrive to vote

Passenger.—I am—a you -a you know always vote for our side.

By this time I began to suspect the man knew no more who he voted for, than what he voted for ; and soon we determined to put him to a test. The reader will have noticed that in giving the state of votes, he had only mentioned the names of the parties and not of the candidates.

Editor.-Let's see-how many did you say Anderson had for Governor ? Passenger.—(promptly) twenty-three.

Editor.—But twenty-three was what you said

the Abolitionist got.

Passenger.—Well—is not Anderson the Abo Editor .- Certainly not. How many did Appleton get !

leton get !

Passenger.—I can't say.

Editor.—How many did Robinson have !

Passenger.—I have forgot.

Editor.—Who did you vote for !

Passenger.—I voted the——ticket.

Editor.—Yes; but whom did you vote for, forgon the same in the sam

overnor ? Passenger .- (Looking out of the carriage over the river.) I don't know as I can tell; but I vot-

1 the____ticket.

Editor.—A pretty fellow are you, sir, to go the polls-don't know what you vote for, nor wh

the polls—don't know what you vote for, nor whom you vote for; only you know you go for your party, miserable slave! And yet you boast of your political influence, and tell what a wonderful faculty you have to make others vote as you do.

By this time we were passing the residence of Hon. George Evans, and as the place is a beautiful one, we thought to call his attention to it.

Editor.—I suppose you have heard of Ge

Evans !

Passenger.—No—I never knew that man.

Editor.—I mean Mr. Evans, the Senator in the
Congress of the U. S.—you have heard of him certainly, as much of a politician as you are. Passenger.—No-I never heard of him before. Editor.—He lives in that house—and there he

is now mending his fence.

We parted with the passenger lamenting that

voting for and who they vote for .-- Gospel Bar Onto .- All the counties but six small ones having been heard from, the majorities in the election for Governor stands as follows:

For Bartley (Whig) 20.690 Tod (Loco)
17,671
King (Abolition)
1,318
Majority for Mr. Bartley 3,016 over Mr. Tod. The Legislature stands thus: WHIGS. 16 House, 41 26

Whig majority 19, and five representative disnicts to hear from.

Notwithstanding the large majority of the popular vote in favor of the Whigs, the Locos hav lected 13 out of the 21 members of Congress

which the State is entitled. This was effected by the outrageous manner in which to subserve party

of leather WDOWS AND SHARE,

which they are as anxious to sell as the Democrats are to elect James K. Polk President, and as deter-mined to sell them cheap as the Whige are to elect Henry Clay; and owing to the opposition in trade will teel as thankful for custom as either of the above named candidates will for votes. Call and see if not so. You will find

DRY GOODS exceedingly low for cash, and Groceries still reduced in price.

We are now selling the very best articles of Coffee and Sugar at 10 and 12 1-2 cta per lb., indigo, Iren, Salt, Tea and Molasses, and other articles in proportion. Those who give us a call shall not be disappointed, but have goods cheep and no mistake—ite example, Collins' axes \$1, nails of 1-4 per lb.

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

Oct. 20, 1844.

30:tf

THE TRUSTEES

OF the Greensborough Female College will meet on Wednesday the 20th of November next, in the town of Greensborough, for the purpose of receiv-ing the buildings of said College as completed by Messrs. Whittee & Dabbs, the undertakers. Oct. 1844. GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres.

50 or 60 Town Lots for sale,

WILL be offered for sale on Thursday the 21st of November, 1844, in Greensborough, on a credit of 12 months with interest from date, some SIX-TY OR SEVENTY VALUABLE TOWN LOTS. TY OR SEVENTY VALUABLE TOWN LOTS.

Among them are some beautiful sites for building, and also many well timbered lots. Let all who wish to purchase attend, as desirable bargains may be had.

(I. J. M. Lind)SAY,
PETER ADAMS,
J. REID,
Commissioners F. W. OGBURN,
C. P. MENDENHALL,
IRA T. WYCHE.

NOTICE.—A young man with a small family, who can come well recommended for sobriety, industry and honesty, unencumbered with any stock, may precure a good situation, to superistend and cultivate a farm with a few hands and already stocked. Call early. None need apply unless they can come as above specified. Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

Oct. 22, 1844. 80-tf

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The amount due to each District out of the maneys received this Fall from the State and County will be seen below:

No. 1 \$62.37 No. 30 \$37.354

	1500	404 01		· ·	day 6 4343 ft
**	2	49 35	**	31	41 464
**	3	34 27	- 44	32	50 034
44	4	25 024	- 44	33	67 514
11	5	44 891	**	34	70 74
*	6	55 86	. 46 /	35	47 694
**	7	47 291		36	46 124
**	5	32 21	+4	37	37 01
	9	45 23	**	38	119 574
**	10	30 844	+#	39	25 704
44	11	40 78	+4	40	27 76
**	12	38 721	+4	41	27 074
**	13	43 18	**	42	25 701
44	1.1	17 47 9		43	25 784
**	15	23 99	Se 10	44	20 22
+4	16	42 49)		45	35 64
**	17	17 82		46	33 584
**	18	41 124	**	47	29 814
**	19	34 614	**	45	45 23
if:	20	23.99	**	49	20 22
**	21	31 527	44.	50	46 261
**	22	30 15	**	51	21 59
**	23	38 01	16	52	34 614
**	24	47 29	**	53	34 614 49 004
14	25	32 21	84	51	29 813 32 21
	26	33 241	**	55	32 21
**	27	27 76	**	56	31 18
**	28	52 09	**	57	44 55
44	29	42 154		58	24 33 3
		SSEE H. L	INDS		Chairman.
Octo	ber I				
F-0-10-1		100	200		

Something Good and Pretty. RANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving and pening their stock of EALL AND WINTER GOODS

FALL AND WINTER GOODS from Petersburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, which will be much heavier than usual, embracing almost every article usually kept in this section of country. They invite a call from all persons wishing to puschase, hoping they will be able to give satisfaction both as to quality and price. They will generally take in exchange for goods flaxesed, corn, meal, flour, perk, bacon and lard, and many other articles.

Jaxseed, corn, mean, nour, para, content of the name o adjoining the store.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

WHO will not consult their own interest and CALL AT GILMER'S Clothing establishment on east Street and make a therough examination before purchasing! Where may be found the finest cloth Cloaks, Beaver, Pilot, and Blanket over Coats, Cassimere and cloth Pants, Vests, Stocks, Suspenders, Collars, Besoms, Marino Shirts and drawers, Hats. Caps, Umbrellas, walking Cenes &c. Also an extensive assortment of FRENCH CLOTHS AND CASIMERES of the latest style, with every Variety of factionable Vestings.

of fashionable Vestings.
We dont profess to be more fashionable than any pare favorably with any in this section, those not ex-cepted that would seem most solleitous to institute a comparison—still continuing to employ the best Jour-neymen, and avoiding no other necessary expense or trouble, it is hoped general satisfaction will be given, by their turning out clothing in the most next and tashionable manner. W.M. S. GILMER. Greeneboro, N. C. Oct. 11th, 1814. 28—tf.

BAISLEY & MORING.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS, 4th door North East of the courthouse, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

PIANO-FORTES. FOR some months past the subscriber has been selling his Plano-Fortes at a reduction of viery pollinas each from his former prices. He has on hand at this Une from 15 to 20 Planos of different kinds, at prices, arving from 250 to 600 dollars—as well as a subject to be returned if not good. E. P. NASH.

Petersburg, Va

LINDSAY & HOGG

HAVE just received from N. York waved and plain Beaver and Pilot cloths, cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, black and colored Alpacha priots, Irish Linen, &c. In store a superior article of Coffee, hence and lost Suc. brown and loat Sugar. Oct. S, 1844

180 C. C. MCCRUMMEN, of Moore Comrespectfully announces to the members elect of the next Legislature, that he is a conductor for fingress

ing Clerk. Sept. 28: 1811.

THE PATRIOT



HENRY CLAY, FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

THE TAROPORATE PICKER.

WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
JOSIAH COLLINS, of Bentie.
JOSIAH COLLINS, of Bentie.
ROBERT B. GILLIAM, of Granville.
WM. H. WASHINGTON, of Craven.
DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover,
MAURICE Q. WADDELL, of Chatham,
JOHN KERR, of Caswell.
ALGISTIN H. SHEPPERD, of Stokes,
JAMES W. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg,
JONATHAN HORTON, of Asha,
JOHN BANTER, of Rutherford.

GREENSBOROUGH. Saturday Morning, October 26, 1844.

ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH!

We have no danbt but that every voter who reads our paper will be at the polls on Monday the 4th November; -it would therefore seem unnecessary to address any further arguments or appeals to our renders in that behalf. We do not know of any Whigs so lukewarm in their country's cause as not to attend the election; and there are but few in the range of our acquaintance who are not exercising a quiet but powerful and effective influence for the cause in the circles where

The Whigs have every thing to impel them to united and vigorous action; there is enough of hope to excite the liveliest expectation; and still enough of doubt to nerve their arms for a powerful blow. While they are confident of success, no one dreams of achieving it except by a universal, unanimous, determined effort at the ballot

The Whigs have put on their whole armour. It is well! Polk will get his party vote. It is a vam delusion to hope or suppose that "the Demecracy" who have been subjected to the party deill for sixteen years, under tacticians who mannevred and fought for spoil, will now burst away from their despotic discipline. They are too well officered for that! They have General Saunders and General Quattlebum at the South, shouting their warcries of "Free Trade!" "Polk and Texas!" and "Disunion!"-their leaders in Pennsylvania sounding the rallying cry of "Polk and Dallas!" and a "Protective Tariff!"-Mr. Wright in New York going his whole length for Polk and Dallas, and his whole heart against Texas!-and Birney in the North and Northwest uniting the mottoes of Locofocory and Abolition! We find all these men, and these widely differing parties going might and main for Polk, the wooden head manufactured for modern Democracy. Each aspirant hopes to forward his own ambitious or sinister designs under the administration of one who has been stigmatized as a "petty tool." Under the from of Henry Clay, the soul of political henor, they know their hopes would wither and their persons dwindle into merited obscurity.

It will require all the vigilance and power of the great conservative party of the country, to wit, the WHIGS—whose doctrines and whose the country, so they may see and abhor the coraims are alike at the North and the South, the rupt instrumentality by which the success of the East and the West-to counteract the baleful influence of these unprincipled factions.

Whigs! are you ready for the decisive day! Do your duty with a willing heart and a determinded hand, and our Country and Liberty are

MEN OF GUILFORD!

Are you all ready for Monday the 4th of November? The reputation of our glorious old Dominion is at stake. Every vote will tell, to the honor of Guilford and the Old North State, and tell upon the happy destiny of our great Union. Let there not be a single laggard on the decisive day. We gave the brave old General Harrison twenty three hundred votes in 1810-how many shall we give to Henry Clay in 1844?

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The October number is received. Contents-Shelley and his Poetry; Biographical Sketch of the late Hon. Alfred Moore; The Inportance and Dignity of the Medical profession; Reflections proceed to enrol all devoted Democrats within on mental power and the duties and responsibilities of our Educated Men; Caroline Lea-a Re-Dream : Sycamore View.

Georgia.-In the late Congressional election in counties but five. It is ascertained that four Whigs have been elected to the next Congress, and four Locos—a Whig gain of two. The names entitled to vote." are as follows:

Thes. D. King. J. H. Lumpkin, H. A. Harekon, Senborne Jones, Washington Poe. A. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb.

The yeary of "The Avenger," commenced on our last page this week, is taken from an old number of Blackwood; a assumes an interest almost terrific as it advances to its termination.

The political organization of the Abelitionists of ished. Liberty party and under the lead of Mr. Birney, Disunion. While the members of these Northern and Southern factions are railing out against each other with all the venom and malignity of subjoin a few items: fanatical natures,-their attacks are most harmoniously made together against the citadel of the

A circumstance which renders the Abelition party still more formidable is its growing sympathy with Locofocoism. Their candidate for the Presidency, James G. Birney, has lately been nominated for the State legislature of Michigan by the locofocos of Saginaw-a nomination with which Mr. Birney is said to be well pleased.

The sympathy between the Abolition and Locofoco parties is further manifested in Mr. Birney's recent expose of the principles upon which he thinks an Abolition president ought to administer thinks an Abolition president ought to administration the government. We refer the reader to Mr. per 100 copies.

"Their Association have little means, but bepaper: they are important,-not only for the light they shed upon the strange alliance consummating between Abolition and Locofocoism,-but for their development of the views of a party growing in strength, of the ojects of which the people

ought to be kept aware.

The Washington Standard has these remarks -It may be set down, therefore, that the Nullifiers and the third party are harmoniously co-operating in the election of Polk! Fine scheme this! There is nothing more incongruous in this coalition, than in that which already exists be-

mittee, or if there be more than one, then an ex-Executive Committees, fileet for the purpose of appointing a Coptain of Democratic Minute Men for the whole precinct, or for each ward, school district, milita district, or other subdivision of its territory, as circumstances may require.

"4. That the captains appoint as many lieutenants as the service may require, and forthwith limits, who are ready and willing to serve

the Democracy at a minute's warning.

+5. That the captain and lieutenants, with volutionary sketch; Western Europe and Hinduckers a one of all voters in the company bounds, designating the Democrats, Whigs, and Abalitionists, putting into a separate column, headed "doubtful," Georgia, returns have been received from all the the names of all whose opinions are unknown,

of a free man does not feel shained and humilia- feeling may still keep a larger portion of the par- struction-when it baptized France with the blood for the purpose of keeping up a continual stack ted at the idea of these titles of Captains, Lieuty within the purious of the British fold, yet of her children, and desolated Lorope and shrouter upon our sacred and consecrated national comupon our sacred and consecrated national compact, we have ever considered to be just about as And what honorable intelligent citizen does not charge that British agency is employed to destroy days has so nearly approached these times as this objectionable and abominable as the organization loathe and sicken at the duties laid out for these the American Protective System through the deobjectionable and abominiable as the organization of our Southern Conventionists, Nullifiers and titled personages to perform! They are prepar- feat of Mr. Clay and the Whig party. As nothing the odds and ends of all sorts of principles and Disunionists. Whatever their professed objects ed either to cheat the people out of their honest could possibly so much advance the British inter- containing in their elements the seeds of destruc-

attention to their electioneering documents. We offices policy than the election of Polk, so the disorganizing faction? The anti-Democratic, anti- in the disapposable weather in the marriage. But the

Constitution, hestility to the laboring millions, discussing the Bank, Tariff, Distribution, &c. &c. can be had at 30 cents per 100 copies, of 4 pages, and 70 cents per 100 copies, of 8 pages.

"Dr. Duncan's Speech on one-day elections,

exhibiting, in a wood-cut, the principles of Whig-gery on the entrals of the coon, and two other wood-cuts, 5 pages, at 75 cents per 100 copies.
"Linn Boyd's Speech, condensed, proving Mr.

Clay's bargain with Mr. Adams, 16 pages, \$1

ing working men are willing to work for nothing, in sending out documents, which will be free of postage. All remittances shall, to the last cent,

25, and signed "James Towles, Chairman Exe- tablished facts concurring to convict them-there cutive Committee," of which the second paragraph lies the rub! Now, it is evident that they de-(remarks the National Intelligencer.) almost in entire, utterly beggars all comment by its atrocious they do not much like the appellation, and wish charges upon opponents indiscriminately, and its to get clear of it, we would advise them to cease

as follows:	. 1		
William Slade, (Whig) -			28,265
Daniel Kellogg, (Locofoco)	•	•	20,930
W. R. Shafter, (Abolition)			5,618
Seatturing	S D	9	-9.1

all minors approaching maturity and all men not consider to vote."

"6. That a copy of these lists be furnished to the Executive Committee of each Democratic Association within the election precinct."

"12. That some of the most intelligent and proaching the polls, and throughout the elections, with itsis of voters, and are not entirely to vote, it is not the furnish of the United States, and as he votes, and challenge each fraudient voter as he precents himself; and, if his vote be received as he votes, and the favorite of the Caning and main, to conduct the canvaes on the high and independent principles of the particle which "British Gold" is sent here, which the Executive Committee of each Democratic Association within the election precinct."

"12. That some of the most intelligent and resolute minute men be detailed from each company to attend at the opening of the polls, and throughout the elections, with hists of voters, and are not entitled to vote, to check off every man as he votes, and challenge each fraudient voter as he votes, and challenge each fraudient voter as he votes, and challenge each fraudient voter as he precents himself; and, if his vote be received each precent himself; and, if his vote be received each probably for a long step of the particle would abde no issue, would stack? They have indeed waged a more than savage or barbarian warfare—brutal in as become that they are like the British tories, in favority of the United States, fill depend upon the termination of the strangels. They feel that the maintenance of our particle, would stack? They feel that the maintenance of the particle, would stack and the preservation of the Canna and the preservation of the Union of the States, will depend upon the termination of the strangels. They have indeed waged a more than savage or barbarian warfare—brutal in its object and unscription.

"Arms of the polls, and in the preservation of the free instances of the particle would stack? They have indeed waged a more than savage or barbarian warfare—br

serted on the highest Democratic authority "that the British will interfere in our elections when postage. All remittances shall, to the last cent, be applied to their purchase.

"Persons desirous of purchasing any of the within Tracts will write to the address of the Secretary, C. P. Sengstack."

It is very pleasant and very fair with them to denounce others without color of pretext is them. British party," and to charge upon them the employment of British gold, but it is quite a different thing for themselves to be involved in Next ensues a circular dated Washington, Sept. such charges, especially when there are well esthe control program to require the control program of the control pr serve the glorious cognomen of "British," and if

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND POLKITES. able them to cause him to be prescented and pun- authority that "British gold" has been sent to fully unbridled and its fierce ferocity made the next President and Vice Prethis country in abundance to be expended in ad- scaffold groun ander the load of its victims, and s. the North and Northwest, under the name of the What citizen in whose breast throbs the heart vancing the cause of free trade, and though party the guillotine grow weary with its labors of destrong and incontrovertable evidence sustain the ded her in mourning-nothing nothing since those may be, their evident,—and we believe their intended—tendency is to the deplorable event of "resolute men," as occasion may require! could possibly so much advance the British intercontaining in their elements the seeds of destruction to our liberies and the happiness and prosment of the free trade policy of the Polk party. What do we beheld as A postscript is appended to the "Plan," calling and as nothing is more certain to establish that the very first move in this great centest, by this counties far, very far, exceeding all expectation, consider British people are not so indifferent to their own Republican doctrine, that the unifority shall not rainy morning was successfed by a bright and pleasant day. interest as not to give them a shove forward when govern. This principle is rode down by men The crowd was catertained for a while with the maneuvres "P. S. The Democratic Printers of this city have reduced the price of printing to cost, that all persons who wish to read or instruct their neighbors may obtain the necessary documents.

"Kendall's Tracts, giving, with the strictest accuracy, an account of Henry Clay's crimes, moral and political; his duels, violations of the moral and political; his duels, and the moral and political and the moral and political and the moral and political an they have the opportunity. Will the Democrats pretending to be true Democrats. The very first of the Guards, after which all proceeded, headed by Gen. a majority shall govern, is the very first principle that this factious set of Jacobins violated, yea, a bolished, and yet they still ask the people to have confidence in their acts! And now, as the die is about to be cast, will the truly honest Democrats, who are intentional friends to American Institutions, repudiate this doctrine—spurn from them the miserable thing that is attempted to be forced. There is no use now of such fluttering in their ranks at developements touching the employment of British gold" in our elections against the Whigs. Their indignant denunciation of the whole affair as a humbug comes with ill grace from them—they who, without shade of probability charged the Whigs in 1840 with being aided by British gold, and denounced their as the "British Party." It is very pleasant and was a powerful faction. They have been warned, and warned again, that there was a powerful faction. The President of the another them amounced, and the bountful and well prepared barbene attacked by langry Whigs and hearty Democrats, with an appearent determination not to "leave a pea in the destines of our country! Will they lend the maintenance of which hangs the destines of our country! Will they lend the maintenance of which hangs the destines of our country! Will they lend the maintenance of which hangs the destines of our country! Will they lend the maintenance of which hangs the destines of our country! Will they lend the maintenance of which hangs the destines of our country! Will they lend the maintenance of which hangs the destines of our country! Will they lend the maintenance of which hangs the destines of our country! Will they lend the maintenance of which hangs the destines of our country! Will they lend the maintenance of which hangs the destines of our country! Will they lend the maintenance of which hangs the destines of our country! Will they lend the maintenance of which hangs the destines of our country! Will they lend the maintenance of which hangs the destines and assembling around the stand the "Old North State" was any by a stentories close of Gulfard and State of the faction, and become the aiders and absents in underton the maintenance of which hangs the maintenance of whi by British gold, and denounced their as the "British party." It is very pleasant and very fair with them to denounce others without color of pretext as the "British party," and to charge upon them the employment of British gold, but it is quite a nay, their degradation. They placed this facility of the manner of British gold, but it is quite a nay, their degradation. They placed this facility is golden. The problem of their manner of Democracy, who were steading from them their power, and subverting the speak—when, 12 one Dr Wirr Charges of the principles. Those warnings they heeded not;—and behold now their prostrate condition.—
the employment of British gold, but it is quite a nay, their degradation. They placed this facility is golden. It was nevertheless gratifying to see the noise facility of their powers. the employment of British gold, but it is quite a my, their degradation. They placed this faction my, their degradation. They placed this faction my, their degradation. They placed this faction with which this is loss detalgation was treated by the such charges, especially when there are well established facts concurring to convict them—there tablished facts concurring to convict them—there shall govern. It heads not the claims of those thievals had been the contry.

It was nevertheless grathying to see the polite fortexance with which this is loss detalgation with which this is loss detalgation with the crowd. We lett him—with his foot in it—capped in the like a large of the country.

It was nevertheless grathying to see the polite fortexance with which this is loss detalgation with which this is loss detalgation of the crowd. We lett him—with his foot in it—capped in the like a large that the majority of the country.

It was nevertheless grathying to see the polite fortexance with the place of the country. Sages, whose time and whose talents had been engaged in their country's councils—it heeds not the chivalrous deeds and wounded bodies of those gallant heroes, whose gallant bearing in the bat-tle-field, sheds a lustre over their country's glory,

In layor of imitating England by extending the territory of the Government in violation of treaty stipulations and common honor—that they are in favor of enriching men in office while they oppose—that they are opposed to extending equal rights to all by prohibiting just claims to office—that their leaders are posed to extending equal rights to all by prohibiting just claims to office—that their leaders are like the advocates of the alien and sedition law, and only wish to get the power to revive the oppressions of that law, which is proved by their votes in the Senate against allowing the people to

votes in the Senate against allowing the people to become tedious, take a survey of the ground, and tertain, of the triumphant prevalence of our party and Tappan, "that mechanics and laboring mea in this county should work for a shilling a day:"

—but we do now arraign them herein—that the whole locofoco party oppose the protection of American Industry and advocate the decrine to promote which "British Gold" is sent here, which will take bread out of the mouths of American citizens and give it to the chizens of France and U. vote for President, and only wait for the power hazard an opinion on the details of the probable too, to make the iron heel of despotism felt on the backs of the prestrate masses of our people, which

POSTSCRIPT.

THE MASS MEETING AT JAMESTOWN.

The Greensbore Guards, accompanied by a large num by fresh accessions from various sections of the country, and when arrived at the appeared ground there were obgrove at the west of the village, where the speakers' stand

We procured the reply of Mr. Badger to the invitation of not the Committee, and husten to print it for the special benefit

In this place 23rd Oct., ENOCH T. SHIPLY of Washington co. Tenn. He had been in the lower part of the State with a dreveot horses, and was taken such

- of the English of LATE the value, only 1 faintly said too, at a many value of the while a more incoming to go, at by manufactor to take and the exercical content
 and the exercical content

to the state to vise the cave not a kies, it was examined vise at suffice while; let I also the facilities with some rony return.

The contact we another long units.

Che Avenger. A STORY OF GERMANY, 18 1816.

deep attention of coming generations in their strug-gle after human improvement, not merely in its

but in all analogous fields of interest; as in fact already, and more than once, in connection with these very events, this lession has obtained the effectual attention of Christian kings and princes assembled in congress. No tragedy, indeed, as mought all the said ones by which the charities of the human heart or of the fireside have ever been outraged, can better me fit a separate chapter in the private history of German manders or social life than this unparallelest case. And, on the other had, no one can put in a better claim to be the historian than myself.

I was at the time, and still am, a professor in that city and un-versity, which had the melanchely distinction of being its theatre. I knew familiarly all the parties who were concerned in itself, and the concerned in the mysterious storm which fell upon our devoted city in a strength like that of a West Indian, harricane, and which did seriously threaten at one time to depopulate our university, through the dark suspicious which settled upon its members, and the matural reaction of generous indignation in republic heart and one can of the city in its more stations. suspicions which settled upon its members, and the natural reaction of generous indignation in repelling them—whilst the city in its more stationality and native classes would very soon have manifested their awful sense of things, of the hideous insecurity for hie, and of the unfathomable danders which had undermined their hearths below their very feet, by sacrificing, whenever circumstances allowed them, their houses and beautiful gardens in exchange for days uncursed by panie, gardens in exchange for days uncursed by panic, and nights unpolluted by blood. Nothing, I can take upon myself to assert, was left undone of all take upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, and myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert, was left undone of all takes upon myself to assert u that human foresight could suggest, or human in-genuity could accomplish. But observe the me-rapidly that all was closed before the end of Seplancholy result: the more certain did these artisemeer. And, when once that consummation was rangements strike people as remedies for the evil, attained, I, that previously had breathed no syllason much the more effectually did they aid the terso much the more effectually did they aid the terror, but above all, the awe—the sense of mystery, when ten cases of teal extermination, applied,
the sense all the sense of the town. It will trough the whole compass of the town. It will be easily imagined that such a story, already rome of which these precautionary aids had failed to yield the slightest assistance. The horror, the perfect frenzy of fear, which seized upon the town after that experience, baffles all attempt at description. Had these various contrivances failed merely in some human and melligible way, as by bringing the aid too tradily—still in such cases, though the danger would no less have been evidently despend, nobedy would, have felt any further mystery than what, from the very first, rest.

lice, after an examination the most searching per-sued from day to day, and almost exhausting the atience by the minuteness of the investigation, patience by the minuteness of the investigation, and finally pronounced that no attempt apparently had been made to benefit by any of the signals preconcerted, that no footstep apparently had moved in that direction—then, and after that result, a blind misery of fear fell upon the popula-tion, so much the worse than any anguish of a beleaguered city that is awaiting the storming fury of a victorious enemy, by how much the shadowy—the uncertain—the infinite is at all times impression made upon our stagnant society; evenue from the mind than a danger ry tongue was busy in discussing the marvelous that is known—neasurable—palpable—and hu-young Englishman from morning to night; every more potent in mastering the mind than a danger that is known—measurable—palpable—and numan. The very police, instead of offering protection or encouragement, were seized with terror for themselves. And the general feeling, as a metal in a merming walk, (for the overmastering tense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of a public calamity broke down every barrier of covery—and all men talked freely to all the sense of the saveries and satisfaction. Street, wore at surprise and satisfaction, tha

the blank privations of silence and darked come powers the most positive and awful.

Agencies of fear, as of any other passion, and allowe all of passion felt in communion with thousing any thing I had ever met with in my experious and sin which the heart bears in conscious sympathy with an entire city, threugh all its regions of their hand low, young and old, strong and weak, of this hand low, young and old, strong and weak, of the blank private the such agencies avail to raise and transform the fear thoughts traveled with the rapidity of the private directions to change the hair from any of the court at office without staining or irritating the skin like other Hair strong and weak, took in the supremacy of beauty and power which took in the supremacy of beauty and power which took in the supremacy of beauty and power which took in the supremacy of beauty and power which took in the supremacy of beauty and power which took in the supremacy of beauty and power which took in the supremacy of beauty and power which took in the supremacy of beauty and power which took in the supremacy of beauty and power which took in the supremacy of beauty and power which took in the supremacy of beauty and power which took in the supremacy of beauty and power which took in the rapidity of the private law to the private the movements of the case. I may add that I had another advantage, not possessed, or not in the same degree, by any other inhabitant of the town.

a letter from the chief secretary to the Prince of or almost commensurate to a human sorrow; a M—, a nodemnin connected with the diplomar radioes that might have become a Jewish prophet, cy of Russia, from which I quote an extract:—If when laden with inspirations of we, with a hort, to recommend to your attentions.

[To be continued.] wish, in chort, to recommend to your attentions, and in terms stronger than I know how to devise, a young man on whose behalf the earr liquiest is privately known to have expressed the very strongest interest. He was at the battle of Warecognest interest. He was at the banks of Waterlooms an aide de-camp to a Dutch general offi-lier, und is decorated with distinctions won upon that aw ful day. However, though serving in that instance under English orders, and although an Englishman of rank, he does not belong to the English military service. He has served, young as he e, under corrows banners, and under ours-mentically in the expeller of unimoral legach. in particular, in the cavalry of our imperial guar-He is English by birth, repliew to the Earl of E., and heir presimptive to his immense estates. There is a wild story current—that his mother was a gipsy of transcendent benuty, which may account for his somewhat Moorah complexion.

though, after all, Had is not of adcoper tinge than I have seen amongst many an Englishman. The is himself one of the noblest looking of God's creatures. Both father and mother, however, are while of the same after the steps of the opposite and another, he were after the relations of the state of th of Germany were convulsed during the year 1816, has in itself, and considered inertly as a blind movement of human tiger-passion ranging unstrained amounts men, something too menorable to be forgetten or belt without its own separately cond; but the moral lession impressed by these cycles is yet more memorable, and deserves the deep attention of coming generations in their struggle after human improvement, not merely in its position and service of service as the lauricane of the formal power when a mere boy, and shifted a four from service to service as the lauricane of own limited field of interest directly awakened, bout from service to service as the hurricans of own limited field of interest directly awarened, war blew from the point or from that. During but in all analogous fields of interest; as in fact allowed and more than once, in connection with the French analogs to Moscow he entered our

dently deepened, nothed would, have felt any fur-ther mystery than what, from the very first, rest-ed upon the persons and the merives of the man-derers. But as it was, when in ten separate ca-ses of exterminating carnage, the astounded po-finally (other) along more delimperial ladies, finally (other) are most awful battle of this planet since the day of Pharsaha.—radiant with the favour of courts and ef imperial ladies, finally (other) are more delimperial ladies, -finally, (which alone would have given him an interest in all female hearts.) an Antinous of faultless beauty, a Grecian statue, as a were, into which the breath of life had been breathed by some medern Pygmalion,—such a pomp of gifts and en-dowments 'settling upon one man's head, should not have required for its effect the yulgar consummation (and yet to many it iras the consumma-tion and crest of the whole) that he was reputed to be rich beyond the dreams of romance or the necessities of a fairy tale. Unparalleled was the

on action of definess and darkness, like one deep canning or another, and the decamer's own learn the centre from which the whole net-work of this I had been warned to look for so much. unimaginable chaes radiates, by means of which the blank privations of silence and darkness become powers the most positive and awful.

Agencies of fear, as of any other passion, and a hand, this existed in such excess, so far transcend-

was such that no stranger could represent it to his fancy. In that respect, therefore, I had an advantage, being upon the spot through the whole course of the affair, for giving a faithful narrative; as I had still more enumently, from the sort of central station which I necessary, with respect to all his eye; an eye such as might have been body.

I was personally acquainted with every family of and therefore meant by nature for the residence the sinchest account, belonging to the resident and organ of serene and gentle emotions; but it populations; whether amongst the old local generation is take actions when the late wars had almost with construction that with pry, to observe, that in these ever a light of sadness had serve, that in these ever a light of sadness had serve.

It was in September, 1815, that I received their more profound than seemed possible for youth, letter from the chief secretary to the Prince of or almost commensurate to a human sorrow; a

YOUNG HICKORY AND HIS MAMA. When Polk, to govern Tennessee, Set up his claims so roundly. Th' old lady took him o'er her knee, And twice she thrashed him soundly.

The Whig boys stood around and laughed The sport they all remember: She beat him well in Yorty-three-

The Harvest Moon .- This expression is doubtless familiar to many who are ignorant of the cause of its origin and which is found in the simple fact that annually, in the month of September, the moon rises apparently about the same hour, for six or eight evenings in succession. This peculiarity was noticed at a very remote period, and indeed long before astronomical science had made sufficient progress to enable those who cultivated it to divine its cause. As its occurrence took place at the time of "ingathering," it was denominated the "Harrest Moon." The "Hunter's Moon." resulting from a similar peculiarity observable in her rising, occurs in October.—Maine Culticator.

All orders for Machines, or other communications forwarded to my address at Clemmonsville, N. C.

tield, two pert fellows riding that way, one of them called to him with an insolent air "Well, honest fellow, it is your business to sow, but we reap the fruit of your labors." To which the countryman replid, raising his hand to his neck, "Very lookly you wall, vor I be sowing hemp."

BIBLE REPOSITORY.

THE Guilford county Bible Society having made a deposite of Bibles and Tostaments with the subscriber, he is prepared to furnishall who wish to purchase at the Society's prices, and those who are not ble to be will be combined according to the society of the so able to buy will be supplied gratuitously. Call at the Drug Store. D. P. WEIR.

I HAVE made arrangement with a manufacturer to be supplied at all times with the best article of LINSEED OIL, which will be sold at 15 cents per gailon.

W. J. McCONNEL.

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 Colieges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred

pitals and Aimsheuses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve meatrn and cure piezaes, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these ralinable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample apportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedica best calculated to remove them.

diseases, and of the remease and diseases, and of the remease move them.

JANNE'S EXPECTORANT.

New York, March 10th, 1541.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—Being neverely offficeted with influenza—a hard Cough and Asthma—and finding every means fail of releving me, Consumption appeared inevitable—but by using two bottles of your exteriorant, I was restored to perfect health.

Respectfully yours. John Fillis,

Late Paster of the Baptat Church, Stamford, Ct.

From the Rev. John Segur.

Take Paster of the Espirat Charlet, Stanford, C.,

From the Rev. John Segur.

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

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—By the blessing of God your expectonaxy has effected a cure in me of a most distressing complaint. In December last, I was seized

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

From the Sommerville (N. J.) Whig.

Some time since I called upon Mr. P. Mason, of Somerville, for Dr. Jayne's celebrated nair ronic, to restore my hair, which was then falling out daily. I procured one bottle, and applied its contents according to the directions. When the bottle was exhausted, I discovered, to my great surprise and satisfaction, that the young hair was starting handsomely; I therefore purchased another, and so on till I had used three bottles, and now, as a compensation, my hair is

sense of a public colamity broke down every particle of the real men and the streets, as they would have done during an its streets, as they would have done during the streets, as they would have done during the streets as the which conceines the street in an appearance of the streets and in dreams—when the street is made in dreams—when the street is the street is transcendent of its kind, it is always deful to rack the expectation up to the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the street is remarked that had be as the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the street is transcendent of its kind, it is always deful to rack the expectation up to the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the street is transcendent of its kind, it is always deful to rack the expectation up to the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the street in the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the street in the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the street in the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the street in the rest in the most of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the street in the rest in the most of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the street in the rest in the most of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the street in the rest in the most of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the street in the rest in the most of the highest point; in any thing which partakes of the street in the rest in the rest in the most of the hi ber Term, 1844.

i.e., &c., and is a certain and permanent cure for FE. Nancy R. Boyles, and others, Petition for partition VER and AGUE.

Depper, Pimente, Cloves, Macc, Nutmegs, Ginger (White and Race,) Cintamen. The above also ground. For sale by TYLER & HHIL. Whalesale Druggists, Petersburg.

IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINES

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent, (and the only Agent in this State,) for the sale of William Kirkpatrick's Portable Horse Power and Thrashing Machines, for thrashing Wheat, Rye, Oats, and small seed, and hulling Clover Seed.

The improvement which makes these Machines superior in a Southern and ever. Northern country, is

superior in a Southern and ever. Northern country, is an open cylinder with wrought iron spikes securely serewed 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 lorse power is a decided improvement, as there are but two cog-wheels and a band working horizontally, which greatly reduces the friction, and consequently the labor of the horses. 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 self the Power and Machine, with 65 feet of band and all other necessay apparatus, delivered at Psycteville, for \$150.00, or at my residence for \$170.00.

I am authorised to self these Machines on a credit of 12 months—no performance no pay, ordinary care being taken.

All orders for Machines, or other communications, an open cylinder with wrought iron spikes securely

forwarded to my address at Clemmonsville, N. C., will receive prompt attention.
WILLIAM J. McELROY.

Oakes' Ferry, Davie County, N. C. April 25th, 1844.

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 those remedies which cleanee the bowels and purity the blood. Dr. B. Brandreth's VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILL'S tend to cure all disease, because
they are the natural medicine of man; and therefore,
only remove the corrupt or vitiated humors—the cause
of pain and sickness, leaving the blood in a good and
healthy state, to give lite and strength to the bady.—
Many have been restored to health and happiness
from their use, and the consequence is they are now
recommended by thousands that they have cured of
Golds, laftnenns, indigestion, Dyspepsis, Head Acl e.
Scarlet Fever, Jaundice, Fever and Agne, and Billious Fevers of all kinds.

These Pills are for sale in every county of this
State, at 25 cents per box; and by the following persons in this county: J. & R. Slean, Greensboro', Cel.
Wm. H. Brittsin, Bruce's × Roads, E. & W. Smith,
Alamience, Shelly & Field, Jamestown.

7:1y.



CABINET FURNITURE,

UADINET FURNITURE.

Of every description and price, from the cheapest Walnut and Birch to the finest Mahogany and Marble finish, kept constantly on hand or made to order, at the ild stand opposite Gott's Hotel on West street.

Among other articles of furniture may be had MARBLE TOP CENTRIE AND PIER TABLES; Ladies' Splendid Breasing Burraus, & Work Tables, With Marble or Mahogany Tops;

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES OF ALL KINDS; an assortment of BURRINA USA, of every price.

Splendid Mahagany Chairs, fine spring seats, and Rocking Chairs of the same material;
SO F A S, WARDROBES, TABLES, STANDS, &c.

All offered st reduced prices, for cash or countyr produce.
All work made and sold by the subscriber warranted in every respect.

PETER THURSTON.

Greensboro', April, 1844.

1-tf.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—By the bitesing of God your kexperronavar has effected a cure in me of a most distressing; complaint. In December last, I was seized with great severity by a parentem of Asthma; a disease with which I had been afflicted for many years of the lange and throat, together with a laboriuse of the lange and throat, together with a laboriuse of the lange and throat, together with a laboriuse of the lange and throat, together with a laboriuse of the lange and throat, together with a laboriuse and throat, together with a laboriuse mended by lar, Going with whom I was well-acquainted, I was induced to ity it, and in a few days it commended by lar, Going with whom I was well-acquainted, I was induced to ity it, and in a few days it completely cured me, nor have I exer had any return of the discusse since. I have now formed as high another, the street had any return of the discusse since. I have now formed as high another, the street had any return of the discusse since. I have now formed as high another, and the laborium of your medicine, that if I had but a low between the street of the street with a laborius of the discusse since. I have now formed as high another, the street had any return of the discusse since. I have now formed as high another, the street had any return of the discusse since. I have now formed as high another, the street had any return of the discusse since. I have now formed as high another, the street had any return of the discusse since. I have now formed as high another, the street had any return of the discusse since. I have now formed as high another, the street had any return of the discusse since. I have now formed as high another, the street had any return of the discusse since. I have now formed as high another, the street had the street of the street with the street of the stree

Raleigh; D'Heart, Hillsbore; George F Taylor, Ox-ford; John P Mabry, Lexington; and in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above Salisbury by Comstoc are the only Agents.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1841.

It not only destroys worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant sime or mucus so prevalent in the stormach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This nucus forms the bel, or nest, in which worms produce their young; and by removing it—it is impossible for worms to remain in the body. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no Worms are discovered.

AMERICAGE.

Petition for partition 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 the 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 Description.

Pepper, Pimente, Cleves, Mace, Nutmers, Gines.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving directly from New York, Philadelphia and Baitmore, my stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of every article usually kept in retail stores in this country. If you want goods clean call and see before you buy,

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

April 12th, 1844.

Pime Plank wanted

WANT to barter for 2000 feet of Pime Plank, as a corted thickness.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Win. McBride, Stary Wood Parado R. Boswell and Ellen his wife,

against
Morison Weatherly. Edward McBride, Aikin McLean and Peggy his wife, and Lataystte Wood.

Petition for partition of the Lends of John McBride. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Morrison Weatherly, Edward McBride, Aiken McLean and Peggy his wife are not inhibitants of this State: it is iterefore 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 demut 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.c.

pr adv \$5: 27.6

gust, 1844. pr adv \$5 .27-6

CREENSBOROTCH DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

DRUG AND MEDICINE STOKETHE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, would
respectfully inform his friends of the Medical
profession and the citizens generally, that he has en
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 betore sending North, as he is confident he can furnish
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.
Afull assortment of Botanic Medicines. Those practicing the Thompsonian system will pleaste call at
the Drug Store.

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia their spring supply of goods, which are new 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 secondingly; 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.

to do so.

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

night in any of our southern towns. Greenstere', 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 males from Lexington, 27 from Greensborn, and 16 from Salem. His house will undergo a repair in the course of the Summer, when he will be prepared to receive bearders for any length of time.

1-tf. ELI HARRIS.

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

DE. DELAMATER'S

NERVE AND BONE RHEUMATIC Linament and Indian Specific, A watranted CURE for RHEUMATISM or no pay, Also, Dr. Libby's Vegetable

BITTERS AND PILLS.
For the Cure of Yellow and Billions Fevers, Fevand Agne, Dispopsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Head-Ache, &c. &c. THE CHINESE HAIR ERADICATOR,

Warranted to remove superfluous Hiar without injuring the Skin.
Sold by D P WEHR, sole agent for Greensborough.

One genuine without the signature of Comteck & Tyler.

Jefferson, Tazewell county, Va. 13th May, 1843. I hereby certify about four months since I made use of Peery & Hamiin's Vermifuge in case of one of my children about the age of four years. The child was very low, so much so, that I thought her almost at the point of death. In a few hours she passed one hundred and ninety worms, and in the course of the next day, was entirely restored to her former health. I have given it to others of the family with the same beneficial effects. The above vermiting is smalle use of altegether in this part of the country with the greatest success.

ALEX. ST. CLAIR.

For sale at the Dreg Sfore, by D. P. WEIR.

Greensborough, Jan. 5, 1844. at the point of death. In a few hours she pas

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STOKES COUNTY.

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

Martin Gordon
Vs.

James Gordon, adm'r,
and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ias.
King are his wife Brazilla, John S. Gordon, Mordacia Philips and his wife Jane, and Thomas Guyman and his wife Sarah, the Delendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered

and his wife Sarah, 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 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 Ger-manton on the second Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or denur, or the petition will be tackn pro-confesso as to them and heard ex-

parte.
Witness, John Hill, clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September 1-44. pr adv 85 27-6 JOAN HILL, cc b

1 HAVE on hand for sale Waldron's 50 inch CRA-DLING SCYTHES, MOWING do., BRIER do., German SCYTHES of dufferent stamps; and a new article of American Scythe SNEED. Cheaper than munt. W. J. McCONNEL.

UST received a supply of Dead Shot, a safe and valuable norm medicine for children.

D P WEIR

Ten Waggons for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 10 Waggens, from one to six Herse. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine. W. I. Med ONNEL.

PATENT PLOWS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, outliend country.

Wm. McBride, Mary Wood Parabo K. Boswell and Ellen his wife,
against

Mottson Weatherly, Edward McBride, Aikin McLean and Peggy his wife, and Latayette Wood.
Lean and Peggy his wife, and Latayette Wood.
Petition for partition of the Lands of John McBride, Aiken June 1, 1844.

Mt. Heela 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 season. 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 costonials. mers as may favor him with a call. Bring clean wool and you shall have good work.
WOOL ROLLS kept constantly on hand for sale

THOS. R. TATE 7:0

BARGAINS-BARGAINS,

HAVE determined 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 cost. 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.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Oil Lemon, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Burgamot, Lavender, Juniper, Cubebs, Rose, Peppermint, Spearmint, Horsemint, Anise, Rosemary, Sassafras, Amber, Wormsend, Orange, Camphor, Cloves, dc. &c. All of the above Essential Oils are warranted perfectly pure, and constantly for sale very low by

TYLER & HILL,

Wholesale Druggist, Petersburg, Va.

BACON & LARD The subscriber has 25,000 lbs. Bacon and 2,000 lbs. Lard, of good quality, which he will sell low for cash by the lead or retail. Apply at his residence opposite Col. Gott's Hotel, Greensborough, N. C. W.M. H. BRITTAIN.

Aug. 1844 21-tf

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

Just to hand a large assortment of School Books
Stationary, &c.
Ballion's Eng. Grammar Scientific Class Book
do Latin do Worcester's Geography

Foolscap & post paper Gilt edged & Note do Donnegan's " Leveritt's Latin

Steel pens, assorted Inkstands, Waters, Crayons, Scaling wax Motto scals, &c. &c. &c. Smith's do Pearce's Algebra ALSO, an assortment of

" Trigonometry
" Geometry
" Curves, &c.
Gummere's Surveying books handsomely bound, soutable for Christmas or New Year's presents. D P WEIR. APPLICATION will be made to the next gen-

eral Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of timber in all the water courses of Cruil-ford County. Oct. 8th, 1844.

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, 1841.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the charter of the Guitford Gold Mining Company amended.

Oct. 12, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for a law to be passed for the benefit of the town of Greensbord, relating to retailing, circus shows, &c. similar to the law at present existing for the benefit of Chapel Hill.

NANY CITIZENS.

Oct. 16th, 1841.

certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most briliant discoveries of the age.

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

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

Wythe county, Dec. 6, 1843.

Jefferson, Tazewell county, Va. 13th May, 1843.

RANY CITIZENS.

Oct. 16th, 1841.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of a Private Act to prevent the failing of Timber in North Buffel ocreek, Gnifford county.

September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE: Application will be made to the next are 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, or South of where Rockingham and Gnifford comes on Stokes County, running west about a mile and three quarters north of Hausertown, to the Surry line, thence With the Surry line, to the Yadkin.

River, thence with the meanderings of the River, to or South of where Rockingham and Gnilford comes on Stokes County, running west about a raite and three quarters north of Hausertown, to the Surry line; thence South with the Surry line, to the Yadkin River; thence with the meanderings of the River, to a point west of the Southern boundary of Stokes County, thence past, to the Gnilford line and theace north, with the Guilford line, to the beginning.

THE PEOPLE.

Stokes County, Oct 9th, 1814.

I.OST, In Guilford County, somewhere West of Greensbero In Guilford County, somewhere West of Arcenssion on the 30th afte, or the 1st inst, a round silver instand, with the name of the subscriber. R. Mitchell, engraved on it, also a pair of spectacles, silver timed, with double glasses, and a black case with the rame of the maker. Mr. Davis, of Richmond, labelled on the lost articles will be Any information concerning the lest articles will thankfully received. ROBERT MITCHELL. Greensbore', Oct. 30, 1444. 27-tt.

JUST received, and for sale, low for cash, Caster Oil, in pints and half pints, Sweet Oil, Quinine, Epsem Salts, Camphor, Opedeldec, W. J. McCONNEL.

HAVE just received for sale Sparits Turpentine,
Copal Vatnish, Lamp Oil, dry White Lead, White
Lead in Oil, Logwood, Venetian Rod, Sjanish Brown
and a large assortment of Paints of various kinds—
Greceries, de. W. J. McCONNEL.

I HAVE 10 barrels of good TAR which I will for \$2.25 per bill. W. J. McCONNEL

pPure Nitrie Acid. Aqua Fortle, Muzintic Acid. Sul-huric Acid (or Oil of Vitrol.) for sale low by TYLER & HILL.

Wholesnie Druggists, Petersburg, Va

FOR SALE at the Drug Store, ky John M. Ross.

Fayetteville, N. C. WILL give strict attention to the forwarding of

ds consigned to his enter 1.51 April 2, 1711.