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From the Register.

GOV. GRAHAM'S INAUGURATION.

On New Year's day, the inauguration of Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, as Governor of North Carolina, took place in the COMMONS HALL, in the presence of both Houses, and before an audience which, for every thing that could make the occasion imposing, has never been surpassed within our recollection. At 12 o'clock, the Senators, preceded by their Speaker, entered the Hall. A few minutes thereafter, the Governor elect made his appearance, escorted by Governor MOREHEAD, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Joint Committee of both branches, consisting of Messrs. SHEPARD, CAMERON, JOYNER, of Halifax, and GUYNN, of the Senate; and Messrs. THOMAS WILSON, MEDANE, GRAVES and BRIDGEMAN of the House of Commons. The Lobby and Galleries were crowded with strangers and citizens, and a brilliant collection of Ladies, all anxious to witness a scene, which gave to the Old North a Governor, of whom the people of the State have so much reason to be proud.

As soon as the immense auditory had assumed the attitude of attention, Governor GRAHAM rose and delivered the subjoined INAUROGURAL, to which, we know, we need not call the attention of our readers. It is enough to say, as we can say, that this dignified, and manly, and most appropriate Speech, delighted Whig friends, and received the liberal commendations even, of those politically opposed to him. The delivery was as impressive and eloquent, as is the matter of the Inaugural, and this, we think, about as high a tribute as we can pay it.

The Oaths of Office were administered by Chief Justice REYNOLDS, and subscribed by Governor GRAHAM, in the book kept for that purpose. The Senate and escort then retired from the Commons Hall, and the Governor, at once entered upon the duties of his Office.

Senators & Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In presenting myself before you, to take the oaths required for my qualification as Chief Magistrate of the State, I gladly embrace the occasion, to express to our common constituents, my deep and abiding sense of gratitude, for their confidence and approbation as manifested in the election which calls me hither. If by diligence, faithfulness, and impartiality in the high trust I am about to assume—if by a constant observance of those great maxims of liberty and justice that are imbedded in the Constitutions which I shall swear to support—if by a consultation of our history, and a deference to those precedents and examples which are deemed most excellent in past time, I can gather that wisdom which my own deficient faculties are unable to supply, I may hope to render to my countrymen some, although it be an inadequate return, for this mark of their favorable consideration.

A philosophical observer of our Institutions, has attributed as a defect to the State Governments, that they do not comprehend objects of sufficient interest to human ambition. Although the facts be otherwise, yet it is much to be apprehended, that there is a tendency in the affairs of the Federal Government, extending as it does over so vast a territory, and so many millions of inhabitants, identified in recollection with the proudest events of our history—with its power to make war and peace, and being constantly surrounded with the pomp and circumstance of warlike preparation, by land and sea—with its large revenue and expenditures—its numerous officers, and their superior compensations above those of the States—its power to regulate Commerce, to conduct our foreign intercourse, and to administer the code of Nations, with the great and concentrated powers and patronage of its Executive—that there is a tendency in the affairs of that Government, to engross too much of the attention which is bestowed by our citizens on public affairs. That these important concerns of the Nation should be objects of constant observation and active vigilance, is to be expected and desired. But that they should be so, to the exclusion of those more immediate interests which "come home to our business and bosom," our homes and firesides, and which are wisely retained under State jurisdiction, is a misfortune to be deprecated. If we glory in the name of American citizens, it should be with feelings akin to filial affection and gratitude, that we remember, we are North Carolinians! And that the preservation and prosperity of our system, and its ability to secure the permanent and habitual attachment of the people, depend quite as much, nay, much more, upon an enlightened policy, and a correct administration in the State Government, than in that of the Union. In enacting, therefore, to occupy this occasion, with more than a passing notice of matters which concern the action of the General Government, I am actuated by the belief that other topics are more appropriate, and moreover, that from recent opportunities, my opinions on National affairs are not unknown. Let suffice, then, to say, that the line of partition between State and Federal powers, should be kept distinctly marked; and while those yielded by the States should be liberally exercised for the general good, those retained should be carefully watched over and preserved—that I regard the liberty and Union of these United States as inseparable, and that it is the duty of those entrusted with authority, as well as of all good citizens, indignantly to frown upon the first dawnings of every attempt to alienate any

portion of our country from the rest, or to enforce the sacred ties which link together its various parts. But, for the cultivation of that harmony so essential to Union, we must bear in mind, that it is necessary, not only that the course of the General Government shall be characterized by justice, wisdom, and enlarged patriotism; but that the several States shall keep the covenants of the Constitution as undertaken by them, not merely in letter, but in spirit and in good faith. Certain parts of that instrument require duties to be performed, or omitted, by the State Governments, or some department thereof, without, however, providing penal sanctions for the failure, relying only upon the sense of duty, the sense of right, and the official oaths of public servants for their observance. Yet it is obvious that a non-compliance on the part of a State in these articles, is as injurious to the rest of the confederacy, as can be ascribed by the Federal Government, as any usurpation by the Federal Government. The Constitution having stipulated that Congress shall have power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization;" and Congress having extended the power, by prescribing a previous residence in our own country, of five years, and a declaration of an intention to become a citizen, in some Court of Record, at least two years, before any foreigner shall be naturalized, it is manifest that any State which undertakes to confer the right of citizenship on aliens with a shorter residence, and upon other terms than those declared in the Acts of Congress, commits an infraction on the Constitution, injurious to the other States. And if they are enumerated in the census of her population, so as to give her a greater number in the appointment of Representatives, and admitted to the right of suffrage in elections affecting the Union, she acquires importance and power beyond her due, and by means unauthorized by the Constitution. Yet, regulations for the naturalization of foreigners, after a residence of but six months or other period less than that required by the Acts of Congress, have been introduced in several of the States, and are believed to have already had an important influence in great national results.

So also the Constitution in express terms provides that criminals fleeing from justice, in one State to another, and that persons held to labor escaping into other States, shall be delivered up where they fled. Nevertheless, instances have occurred of refusal by State authorities to make such delivery, because the State of servitude, alleged in the particular case, did not exist in the State where the demand was made; or because the crime charged, was not regarded as an offence there. No difference can be perceived, whether the crime be treason against a State, larceny of a slave or other property, or whether the person demanded be a slave, or apprentice, a ward or infant child, the obligation under the Constitution, to deliver up, in any and every of the cases, is alike imperative and unavoidable.

I have thus particularly pointed out, these breaches of constitutional duty in other States, because the Judiciary of this State, have uniformly held, that the right of naturalization could only be acquired under the laws of the United States. The Executive has never failed to deliver up on a proper demand, and due proof of identity, any fugitive criminal or person held to service; and your predecessors in the General Assembly have aided the requirements of the Constitution, for the surrender of criminals, by statutory enactment.

Another source of disturbance to the harmony of the Union, from failure in duty by the State Government, arises from the toleration within their limits, by particular States, of organized societies or combinations of individuals, having for their object the subversion of the Government or particular institutions of other States. If it be matter of boast in the Federal Government, that it has made similar combinations against foreign powers punishable as crimes in Courts of Justice, it would seem to be demanded by the duties of good neighborhood, to say nothing of closer ties, that such interference in the affairs of sister States should be prohibited by each member of the confederacy. And if particular frames of Government or organizations of society, existing in any of the States as the formation of the Constitution, and recognized and guaranteed by it, are to be warred upon by the inhabitants of other States, no matter what motive of faction or fanaticism, or with whatever hope of driving them to a greater ideal perfection of liberty or humanity, the consequences cannot but be most disastrous to the general peace and happiness.

It is now near seventy years, since the organization of the government of the State of North Carolina. Never in her colonial condition, enjoying the sunshine of royal favor, and partly aided in but a limited degree of the patronage and honors of the General Government, which has succeeded to the principal powers from which patronage flows, possessing a soil upon the average not above the medium grade of fertility, but yielding fruitful returns, to patient toil in our generally salubrious climate—excluded by the nature of her sea-coast from any enlarged share in the commerce of the world; her people have been enabled to self-reliance, industry, economy and for the most part, to competence, but moderation in fortune. The natural fruits of this situation have been personal independence, unostentatious self-respect, habits in the general of morality, obedience to the Laws, fidelity to engagements, public and private, frugality in expenditures, and loyalty to Government, which is at once the offspring of the will, and the type of the simple manners, and honest manly character of the citizens. Our Constitution, both in its original and amended features, exhibits both in its original and amended features, a Government affording every essential right of freedom, yet sufficiently conservative, to give to permanence and energy in administration. No more can we find a better practical illustration of liberty secured by law. Our statutory enactments, embodied in a volume of but little more than six hundred octavo pages, in which are comprehended every act of Legislation, affecting the citizens in general, from the earliest English statutes until within a few years past, attest how well the simplicity and plainness of the fundamental law have been followed in general Legislation. In fulfillment of the requirements of the Constitution, a Judiciary system was early put in operation, which being matured from time to time, as experience suggested improvement, will compare favorably with the best systems of other States. Under its administration by officers, in the main, of a high grade of ability, learning and purity of character, our standard of professional eminence has been uniformly elevated, justice has been executed, and truth maintained, in such a manner,

that in no part of the world have life, liberty and property, been more secure, than within the borders of our venerated State.

More than half a century ago, our University was established, which has gradually increased and diffused its lights not only in our own but in others of the State, until it now justly ranks among the first of the seminaries for education in the Union. Other institutions for literary, scientific, and religious instruction, in various parts of the State, and within a few years past, the long deferred duty enjoined by the Constitution, of providing a system of Common Schools, for the instruction of all our youth, has been undertaken with earnestness and vigor. May it prosper, until we shall realize the desire of the Roman Emperor, who "would have every citizen so learned, that a portion of the Republic might be committed to his charge."

While such is the happy situation of our Government, and such some of its more fortunate results, we cannot delude ourselves with the belief, that our advancement in prosperity and wealth, has equalled that of most of our sister States, or that the task of those honored with the confidence of the people of North Carolina, and entrusted with their delegated power, is one of ease or indolence. Such has been the flow of emigration, that our population has not yet doubled its number at the first Federal census in 1790. Its regular increase, however, during each decennial period until the last, was at the average rate of about 50,000 souls in each ten years. But during the period from 1830 to 1840, owing to the temptations to removal, from the action of the General Government, both in relation to the currency, and the extinction of the Indian title to public land, the increase was only about 20,000 souls. Notwithstanding, however, the augmentation of population from 323,000 in 1790 to 755,000 in 1840, and the consequent increase of production and consumption of articles of commerce, the imports of the seaports in our own limits, as shown by the table of commerce of the Treasury of the United States, are no greater at the latter than at the former period. The Inlets on our coast have undergone no change for the better; but few of our rivers have improved in navigation, though all have obstructions, and that extended tract of country lying between this capital and the Blue Ridge, and north-west of the river Cape Fear, comprehending more than one-third of our whole territory, population and taxable wealth, enjoys but little better facilities of transportation than when it was traversed by the baggage wagons of hostile armies, in the midst of the Revolution. These beneficent establishments, the products of modern humanity and science, in which cures are administered to minds diseased, "the dumb are almost made to speak, and the blind to receive their sight," and have as yet no foundations among us; and although a Common school system has been commenced, a surprisingly large part of our people are yet destitute of the first rudiments of education. Our earth abounding, it is believed, beyond any other region of no greater extent, in the precious and useful metals, in materials for manufacturing, for manuring, for building, and a thousand other desirable objects, is not half explored. Our Agriculture, though attracting more intelligence than formerly, is yet greatly in need of improvement; and our capabilities for manufacturing are but beginning to be understood.

It is most obvious, that to moderate our condition in any, or all of the particulars alluded to, pecuniary means are indispensable. In common with the greater portion of our constituents, I have looked for years to a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as the source from which we were to derive the supplies necessary for objects so desirable. If in this hope, we shall be doomed to disappointment, those among us who prefer a different disposition of that fund but who yet concur in the enlightened policy of diffusing education and improving our situation in every practicable method, will be expected to bring forward some other scheme of finance, to effect ends so important. Whatever system may be adopted, no time should be lost, in putting into energetic operation, such measures as may be best calculated to add to public and private wealth. Our country must be made to hold out the hope and expectation of acquiring the means of comfortable livelihood, and of reasonable accumulation, or its population cannot be expected to remain, nor its resources to increase. While labor is the only true foundation of national wealth, it may be much aided in its efforts, by the kind and upholding hand of Government. No State is more diversified in its fields of labor, or its varieties of marketable production, than our own. The great majority of the people being engaged in Agriculture, there are far more than a superficial observer would imagine, who are, with perhaps greater profits employed in the forests and fisheries, mines, manufactures, and mechanical arts. Our agriculture again, such is the variety of soil and climate, comprehends every great staple cultivated in the Union, except Sugar and Hemp. And it is difficult to say in the present state of statistical information, which of our chief exports, of Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Wheat and Flour, or Indian Corn, is the greatest value. While that of Cotton would seem to be the greatest, we must remember that a full one-third of the domestic supply of that article is manufactured at our own mills, and finds a market chiefly at home, in their manufactured state. These varieties of occupation, and production, creating a partly diverse interests, may be made to contribute to mutual accommodation, and to multiply the bonds of fraternal feeling, if government will but open communications between different sections, and give to the producer a cheap and easy mode of transportation to market, or shall encourage new settlements, by means of which the production shall find a ready market. In view of the great deficiency of facilities for transportation, under which we labor in the larger portion of the State, an extended system of Internal Improvement, or a more general devotion of industry to mining and manufacturing, would seem to be indispensable. If we cannot, without too great a loss of profits, send our staples to existing markets, we must endeavor to bring a market nearer to them. This is most obviously our interest, especially since in raising the amount of revenue necessary for the Federal Government, the practice of laying discriminating duties for the protection of manufactures and other pursuits of domestic industry, seems to be a settled part of our national policy. Unfamiliar with the details of our affairs, it will hardly be expected that I shall attempt to recommend any recommendation of specific measures to your

consideration. This would indeed be presumptuous, after the lucid and interesting review of them in the message of my distinguished predecessor, at the opening of your present Session. I cannot however forbear to impress upon the Legislature, my deep conviction of the importance of his recommendation to undertake without delay, an Agricultural and Geological survey of the State, with particular reference to the discovery of means to improve our soil and cultivation. In whatever we produce, we have millions of competitors throughout the world. And unless we avail ourselves of all the natural resources we possess, in addition to the lights of science, the skill of experience and application of industry, we shall be left behind in the great race, of increasing profits by cheapening production.

In contemplating the important interests which require the care of Government, it is a consolation to me to know, that by the wise distribution of powers, the Executive in the general discharge of its duties, but moves in the rear of the Legislature endeavoring to carry out their wise determinations, by such means as they have committed to its hands. Whatever in our respective spheres we may find demanding our attention, I trust that no pledge necessary on my part, nor exhortation to you on yours, that the public engagements of the State shall be observed scrupulously and faithfully. In our past history, we have gained a high character for the virtues of honesty and fidelity; thus far, our escutcheon is unstained—the public faith has been kept, the public honor held inviolate. And whatever destiny may await us in the future, let us fervently unite our invocations to that good Providence, who has so signally upheld and preserved us heretofore, that our beloved North Carolina may still be permitted to "walk in her integrity," the object of our loyalty and pride, as she is the home of our hearts and affections.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

Here is one of "Phaenias's" touching poems, recently published in the St. Louis Reveille, which has a peculiar interest, now that he is dead, and the hand that swept from the chords such sweet and mournful strains, lies paralyzed and pulseless in the grave.

THE PRAIRIE GRAVE.

He will slumber as well and as soundly there
As a prince in a hampered aisle,
And his dust will as many true tears-drops share
As the gorgeous marble pile!
No words to be read are over his head,
And no sculptured praise to save
The faintest of the pilgrim's pale and dead,
In his lonely prairie grave!
But the whispering breeze wanders there,
And they speak of the sky above him,
Of the stars that are there all bright and fair,
Like spirits that watch and love him.
And a bright stream flows near his lone repose,
While gently murmuring wave,
Seems to have a sigh as it hurries by
The grass-grown prairie grave.
O, the one who sleeps in that lonely spot,
Left fondness and love behind him;
And there's one yet weeps who has not forgot
In her heart of hearts to find him!
Ah! that lonely mound in the prairie wild,
Comes oft to a mother's mourning,
When she bends and prays for the absent child
She has sighed for ever since losing.
'Twas a summer morn in the solitude,
Ere the sun over the prairie rose,
That we dressed the dead for his lowly bed,
And bore him to his repose.
O, the silence then of the broad, broad sky,
And the wide-spread green below,
Seem'd to hush even the waters rolling by
Into strange and solemn woe!
Not a willow twig, not a stone was there
To be left on the sloping mound,
But the grass is green, and the flowers are fair,
That are sprinkled there around.
No words to be read, are over his head,
And no sculptured praise to save
The faintest of the pilgrim, pale and dead,
In his lonely prairie grave. PHAENIAS.

We extract the following from Major Noah's Messenger, with the distinct disclaimer, however, of our appreciation of its sentiments and advice.—If we should dare to offer advice in a matter in which we feel so particularly interested, we have no hesitation in saying, it would be of an entirely opposite caste:

ADVICE TO MAIDENS.—That classical song which commences with "O, take your time Miss Lucy," has proved very disastrous to young ladies who have been controlled by it. Every thing is done in a hurry in this world; therefore, get married as quickly as possible. Husbands are like birds, if you don't bring them down at once, they are off.

Love is an idea; beef is a reality. The idea you can get along without; the beef you must have. Do not then allow any refined sentimentalism to interfere with what judicious and calculating parents call an advantageous settlement.

Young girls will have twinges of the heart strings we know, but these are like other complaints incidental to youth, they go away suddenly without any bad effects. Dyspepsia often produces melancholy, which is attributed to disappointed affections, but bran bread and apple sauce will speedily remove this complaint.

Some girls have imaginations so tender, that they believe themselves in love with every man who says a civil word to them. These unfortunate creatures should use the shower bath every morning, and take frequent exercise on horseback.

Romance should be confined to circulating libraries and boarding schools; it is well enough in these places, but out of them it is sadly in the way. It is very apt to take bread and butter out

of one's mouth, and it is a curious fact in "physiologies," though love causes the heart to swell, it never fills an empty stomach.

If a man falls in love with you, instead of ascertaining the color of his eyes, find out the length of his purse; instead of asking his age, get a list of his effects. If these make a goodly appearance, never mind his looks, but conclude the bargain at once. You will learn to love him when you feel the necessity for such a passion. In the meantime endure him.

There used to be many Alonzos and Mellissas in the world, and there was much misery in consequence. Now-a-days, people are more sensible. They have an eye to the real; they are matter of fact, and see more substantial comfort in a well furnished home, than a dozen sonnets; more beauty in a bountifully supplied table, than a score of love-letters.

Elegant Extracts.

Major Noah, of New York, many of our readers are aware, has been recently lecturing on the Restoration of the Jews. The New York Express of Thursday last, among the extracts from a recent discourse by the Major, publishes the following, relating to the outrages in Philadelphia, which, it says, was given with an impressive effect—the language is certainly sublime and beautiful:

"I stood recently in front of a noble Church, in a neighboring city, adorned with all the splendor of architecture, and all the embellishments of pious taste; it was surrounded by a frightful mob, which had set fire to it. They brandished their incendiary torches, and threw them flashing into the middle of the aisles; they covered the altar with straw, and heaped it with misal and hymn books; the flames spread rapidly in every direction until they reached and curled round a magnificent altar piece, a triumph of the art. The whole Church was one bright sheet of fire; the devouring element stormed and rushed and roared until it encompassed the broad and stately dome. I saw the golden cross by which it was surmounted encircled with myriads of bright sparks while the flames played round it in a dance—'In hoc signo vincit,' melting before the consuming heat. At length the whole dome fell, and cinders, smoky clouds and bright flames ascended high in the air. Then the ruffian set up a shout which gave alarm to the Host of Heaven; a shout of exultation, that a Christian Church, in a land of religious freedom, had been destroyed by men calling themselves Christians. This is one of the stumbling blocks to the Jews which we cannot overlook, though in our way it lies.—When did the chosen people ever fire any structure raised to the honor of God?"

In reference to Jesus Christ, and his mission upon earth, Major Noah thus discourses:—"It has been said, and with some commendations on what was called my liberality,—that I did not in this, discourse term Jesus of Nazareth an impostor. I have never considered him as such. The impostor generally aims at temporal power,—attempts to subvert the rich and weak believers, and draw around him followers of influence, whom he can control. Jesus was free from Fanaticism; he was a quiet, subdued, retiring faith; he mingled with the poor, communed with the wretched, avoided the rich and rebuked the vain glorious. In the calm of evening he sought shelter in the secluded groves of Olivet, or wandered pensively on the shores of Galilee. He sincerely believed in his mission. He courted no one, flattered no one; in his political denunciations, he was pointed and severe—in his religion calm and subdued. These are not characteristics of an impostor; but, admitting that we give a different interpretation to his mission, when 150 millions believe in his divinity, and we see around us abundant evidences of the happiness, good faith, mild government and liberal feelings which spring from his religion, what right has any one to call him an impostor? That religion which is calculated to make mankind great and happy, cannot be a false one."

Was it Providence.

Take, for example, a young girl, bred delicately in town, shut up in a nursery in her childhood, in a boarding-school through her youth, never accustomed to air or exercise, two things the law of God makes essential to health. She marries; her strength is inadequate to demands upon it.—Her beauty fades early. She languishes through her hard offices of giving birth to children, suckling and watching over them, and dies early.—"What a strange Providence, that a mother should be taken, in the midst of life, from her children!"

Was it Providence? No! Providence had assigned her three-score years and ten; a term long enough to rear her children; but she did not obey the laws on which life depends, and of course she lost it.

A father, too, is cut off in the midst of his days. He is a useful and a distinguished citizen, and eminent in his profession. A general buzz rises on every side, of "What a striking Providence!"

This man has been in the habit of studying half the night, of passing his days in his office, and the courts, of eating luxurious dinners and drinking various wines. He has every day violated the laws on which health depends. Did Providence cut him off? The evil rarely ends here;—the disease of the temperance often transmitted; and a

feeble mother rarely leaves behind her vigorous children.

It has been customary in some of our cities for young ladies to walk in thin shoes and delicate stockings in mid winter. A healthy blooming young girl, thus dressed in violation of Heaven's laws, pays the penalty; a checked circulation, cold, fever, and death. "What a sad Providence!" exclaimed her friends. Was it Providence or her own folly?

A beautiful young bride goes, night after night to parties made in honor of her marriage. She has a slightly sore throat, perhaps, and the weather is inclement; but she must wear her neck and arms bare; for who ever saw a bride in a close evening dress? She is consequently seized with an inflammation of the lungs, and the grave receives her before her bridal days are over. "What a Providence!" exclaims the world. "Cut off in the midst of happiness and hope!" Alas! did she not cut the thread of life herself?

A girl in the country, exposed to our changeful climate, gets a new bonnet instead of getting a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should the girl sit down tranquilly with the idea that Providence has sent the rheumatism upon her, or should she charge it to her vanity and avoid the folly in future?

Look, my young friends, at the mass of diseases that are incurred by intemperance in eating or drinking, or in study, or in business, also being caused often by neglect of exercise, cleanliness, pure air; by indiscreet dressing, tight lacing, &c., and is quickly imported to Providence! Is there not impiety as well as ignorance in this? Were the physical laws strictly observed from generation to generation, there would be an end to the frightful diseases that cut life short, and of the long list of maladies that make life a torment or a trial. It is the opinion of those who best understand the physical system, that this wonderful machine, the body, this "goodly temple," would gradually decay, and men would die as if falling asleep.

A Beautiful Incident.

Messrs. Editors.—The following incident occurred a few weeks since in a village in one of the Southern counties of our State. It was a warm Sabbath afternoon, and the doors of the village church were thrown open to let in the balmy air from the fields without. The congregation had assembled, and while the minister was reading the first hymn a beautiful dove entered the door and came walking up the main aisle.

Such a visitor drew of course universal attention. But as the choir arose to sing, he seemed startled, and lifting himself on his wings, alighted on the store pipe above him, where he sat bending his glossy neck and turning his head so as to catch the harmony as it swelled through the Temple of God. Whether it was the chorus of voices or the full-toned notes of the organ that captivated him I cannot tell; but he sat the perfect picture of earnest attention till the music ceased.

Waiting a moment as if to hear the strain commence again, he started from his perch and sailed to the top of the organ, where he furled his pinions and sat and looked down on the audience. The young clergyman arose to pray. He is distinguished for the earnestness and fervor of his invocations, and as he stood with his hands around the Bible which lay clasped before him, humbly beseeching the Father of all God to send his Holy Spirit down, that beautiful bird pitched from its resting place on the organ, and sailing down on level wing the whole length of the church, perched on the Bible directly between the hands of the clergyman.

It was merely a natural occurrence, but how beautiful the picture. There stood the messenger of God with face toward heaven pleading for heaven's blessing—the Bible before him, around which his hands were reverently clasped, while on it stood that beautiful and innocent dove. The three thus together formed a group full of interest, and symbolizing all that is dear to man. The Word of God was before the people, with God's chosen emblem upon it, and God's herald clasping them both as he prayed.

What wonder is it if a superstitious feeling ran through the house as the people watched the dove, the emblem of innocence and purity and the Divine Spirit itself—standing on the Bible and looking gently down on them. Beautiful bird, it centered for a time the affections of all on it; and he who could have injured it there, would have injured hundreds of hearts at the same time. The pressure of its tiny feet was no sacrilege there, for the expression of its soft eye was innocence and love.

The clergyman feeling the presence of the bird, and fearing it might distract the attention of his hearers, gently passed his hand over the Bible. The dove, unstartled, merely hopped over on the cushion, where it sat till prayer was ended. It then rose and sailed away. In former times the dove would have been regarded as a spiritual visitant from the unseen world, sent on a special mission in answer to prayer, and awakened feelings of awe and reverence.

To us it was only a natural but unusual occurrence, awakening simply the sentiment of beauty. It was a new and accidental figure introduced suddenly into a beautiful picture, giving greater harmony and perfection to what we deemed perfect before. There was no religion in it, but it was full of beauty.

N. Y. Observer.

SENATE.

Tuesday Dec. 23.

On motion of Mr. Jeffries, Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be instructed to report to the Senate the correspondence between the Treasurer and His Excellency the Governor, relative to the legal right of the Governor to receive a salary as President of the Literary and Internal Improvement Board, and also, the opinion of the Attorney General, thereupon, together with the amount which His Excellency the Governor has received for said service.

The bill to prevent fraud in levying Executions, passed by a single majority upon lands, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized under executions, was read the third time. Mr. Egan moved to lay it on the table until the 1st of March, but by the vote of the Speaker, The bill, on motion of Mr. Albright, was then laid on the table.

A number of Engrossed Bills, mostly of a local character, passed their third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Poindester, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the engrossed bill to amend an Act, passed 7th January, 1841, entitled an act to secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and for the relief of the same, reported the same without amendment; when, on motion of Mr. Cherry, it was made the order of the day for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Littlejohn, Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Assembly of this State, as soon as the condition of the Public Treasury will allow, to make appropriations for erecting suitable buildings for Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and the Insane.

Resolved further, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to give this House all the information in his possession, as to the probable cost of building suitable edifices for these purposes, and also to communicate to the General Assembly any other information in his possession on this subject.

These Resolutions were adopted by a vote of 81 to 27.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up for consideration the bill to authorize the foreclosure of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Mortgage.

SENATE.

Thursday Dec. 26.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled Courts of Equity, was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill giving Equity jurisdiction to the Courts of Law in certain cases, was read the second time. Mr. Boyden moved to amend, by striking out "Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions," which was rejected and the bill passed.

The Senate took up the Engrossed Resolution concerning the Public Treasurer, which was read the second time.

Mr. Biggs offered the following amendment: "Whereas it appears by the Report of the Committee on Finance that \$91 have been erroneously paid to James Page, Doorkeeper to the House of Commons at its last session; Therefore

Be it Resolved, That the Public Treasurer investigate the same, and take such steps as he shall see fit, for the recovery of said money."

On motion of Mr. Francis, the resolution and the amendment were re-committed to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Washington, from the Judiciary Committee reported without amendment, the bill to provide a suitable punishment for owners or occupiers of houses burning the same, under the circumstances therein mentioned, when the same passed its second reading.

Mr. Lord from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported without amendment, the bill to open the Pedee and Yadkin Rivers, when said bill passed its second reading.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill to amend the 6th Section of the 61st Chapter of the Revised Statutes. [This bill amends the Act by saying, that the 6th Section, shall not be construed and taken to extend to the votes given for three fifths of the whole number of directors in such Corporation.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Shepard introduced the following Preamble and Resolution:

Whereas, the Bank of the State of North Carolina, by the statement of Nov. 23, 1841, shows surplus profits on hand, to the amount of \$150,000, which after deducting the Jan. dividend of \$45,000, (3 percent,) will leave a surplus of \$105,000, about one third of which belongs to the State; and whereas, it is believed, that the keeping of so large surplus on hand, is unnecessary for either the safety or healthy action of the Bank;—and no interest being derived from it, or dividends paid or payable on it, it is kept there to the great loss of the holders of stock in said institution; for if divided now and put at compound interest, it would more than double itself by 1860, (the expiration of the Charter of the Bank,) but, if kept in Bank till then, to be divided among the Stockholders, the same will be paid them then that could be paid them now; and whereas, it is believed that a dividend of bonus of 5 per cent. (\$75,000) can be now with safety divided among the Stockholders, which would leave a surplus of profits of \$30,000 on hand, to cover contingent or accidental losses;—a sum believed to be more than amply sufficient for that purpose.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby instructed, at the meeting of the Stockholders of that Bank on the first Monday in January next, to advocate and vote for a dividend or bonus of 5 per cent. on the Capital of the Bank, being declared and made payable by or before the second Monday in February next.

The engrossed bill concerning Jury Trials was read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, being the adoption of Mr. Cherry's substitute to the bill authorizing the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Dockery, from the Committee on Finance reported a bill concerning the Treasurer and Comptroller [This Bill transfers the Clerk auditors heretofore to the Treasurer, to the Comptroller, and hereafter, the Treasurer is only to be required to keep a cash book.]

On motion of Mr. Reich,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Common School Law, so as to authorize the School Committee to expel from the Schools, unruly scholars, and to give to the citizens of Districts the selection of Teachers.

The bill to prevent fraud in levying Executions issued by a single majority upon lands, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized under Executions, was read the third time, amended, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors, passed and was ordered to be Engrossed.

Mr. Joyner of Halifax, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported with sundry amendments, the bill to lay off and establish a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the Buncombe Turnpike Road, and thence to the line of the State of Georgia. The bill and amendments were, on motion of Mr. Woodfin, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After some little transaction of unimportant business, the House proceeded to the special order of the day, and took up the bill to authorize the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Cherry as heretofore amended. The said amendments, was further amended, on the several motions of Mr. Cherry and Moore. The bill then passed its second reading as amended.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 30.

The Finance Committee, to whom the matter had been committed, reported back the Resolution holding the Public Treasurer responsible for the deficiency of \$91 in the Treasury, and recommended its passage.

The Public Treasurer was authorized to borrow one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at 6 per cent. interest, for the purpose of meeting the proper charges authorized by law against the State, until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There was nothing transacted during the morning, but business of private nature. A message was received from His Excellency Gov. Morehead, which caused some excitement, impugning the Report recently made by the Public Treasurer, in relation to the amount received by the Governor as President of the Literary and Internal Improvement Board.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Boyden introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State.

"Proposes to elect by the People a Lieutenant Governor, who is to be President of the Senate, &c."

The bill to lay off and establish a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the Buncombe Turnpike Road, and thence to the line of the State of Georgia, was read the second time.

Mr. Woodfin made an able and eloquent speech in advocacy of the bill.

Pending the question, the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Senate took up the unfinished business of the morning, the bill to lay off and establish a Turnpike Road. The bill was rejected by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Albright, Bogle, Boyden, Cameron, Dockery, Edwards, Elliott, Francis, Halsey, Hellen, Jefferson, Joyner, of Halifax, Lindsay, McMillan, Pharr, Shepard, Smith, Taylor, Waddell, Woodfin, Worth.—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Cowper, Drake, Eaton, Elbridge, Exum, Gwynn, Hargrave, Hester, Hill, Holmes, Jeffries, Joiner, of Pitt, Melvin, Moody, Pastore, Reich, Spaight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson, of Bertie, Thompson, of Wake, Tomlinson, Walker, Wilson.—27.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to authorize the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company was read the third time, and passed.—Yeas 63, Nays 40.

The House unanimously adopted the Report and Resolutions of the Joint Select committee raised to offer some testimonial of respect to the lamented Judge Gaston, and ordered the same to be spread on the Journal.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 1.

On motion of Mr. Francis, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing that the joint Resolution of both Houses to adjourn sine die on Monday the 6th inst. be rescinded.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Bertie, the vote by which was rejected the bill to lay off and establish a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the Buncombe Turnpike Road, and thence to the line of the State of Georgia, was reconsidered, and laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mills presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which passed their first and second reading, and were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Friday next at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Whereas, The people of North Carolina are anxious to have within her borders, Asylums for the deaf and dumb and the blind and the insane; and unless the General Government will pay over the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, as provided by an act of Congress passed in the year 1836, and which the national faith stands pledged to carry out, these humane institutions cannot be erected without heavy taxation; and whereas, now appears that owing to obligations entered into previous to the meeting of this General Assembly, it becomes indispensably necessary to raise money, to meet the said obligations, without a resort to taxation:

Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That in the opinion of this Legislature, it is the duty of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their efforts to procure the payment of said instalment, amounting to \$477,919 38, that the finances of the State may be relieved from embarrassment, and that the State may be enabled, without taxation, to establish the charitable institutions demanded by the people.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of the resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

The Chair announced that the hour had arrived, when by the joint order of the two Houses, the qualification of the Governor elect was to take place.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

The bill to transfer the fund for Internal Improvements to the Literary Fund of North Caro-

lina, was taken up, and after adopting the amendment proposed by the Finance Committee, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be Engrossed.

The Engrossed bill to authorize the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company to issue Bonds to the amount of \$100,000, to redeem a like amount of Bonds issued under the Act for the relief of that Company, was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Cameron proposed the following amendment thereto.

Proposed, That in addition to the Mortgage which the State has upon the Road, the Stockholders, in said Company, shall give their individual Bonds to the State, in a sum or sums sufficient to cover the liabilities of the individual Stockholders for the amount which the State has already advanced on account of the said Road, and for their proportion of the amount as Stockholders in said Company, the State is now liable for, with the accruing interest.

The amendment was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker, the Senate voting 21 to 21.

Whereupon, the bill passed its second and third reading by the same vote, and was ordered to be Engrossed.

Mr. Waddell from the Judiciary committee reported the bill to provide for holding a session of the Supreme Court once a year in the Western part of the State, and recommended its passage.

There was no business of importance transacted in the House on Thursday.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 3.

The Speaker presented the certificate of the Sheriff of Onslow of the election of Wm. Ennett to supply the vacancy occasioned in this body by the expulsion of said Ennett; upon which Mr. Biggs moved that he be qualified and take his seat. Mr. Francis said he did not rise to resist that motion; but that he should enter his solemn protest against allowing any man convicted, as he had been by the Senate, of an infamous crime, to take his seat here to participate in framing the laws of the country, and should invite all other Senators, who thought as he did, to unite with him. Mr. Hellen, called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Biggs's motion; and the vote stood, yeas, 41, nays 19—Messrs. Bayden, Dockery, Francis, Halsey, Hellen, Jefferson, Joyner, of Pitt, McMillan, Pharr, and Taylor voting in the negative. Mr. Ennett then qualified agreeably to law, and took his seat.

Mr. Francis presented a bill for laying taxes to meet the extraordinary demands upon the Treasury of the State; which passed its first reading and was ordered to be printed. It provides that a tax of two dollars be laid upon following articles of luxury and profit, for two years only: On every gold watch, two dollars; on 4 wheel pleasure carriages, C springs, five dollars each; on sarsnet, other kind of metal springs, 2 dollars each; with wooden or no springs, one dollar each; on money at interest, one fourth per cent.

The engrossed bill to authorize the foreclosure of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad mortgage was taken up, when Mr. Shepard proposed two amendments, one of which was rejected, and the other adopted. Mr. Cameron then proposed an amendment; when the Senate took a recess.

At the evening session the consideration of the bill was resumed, and the amendment of Mr. Cameron negatived. The bill was then amended, on the motions of Messrs. Shepard and Thompson of Bertie, and passed its second reading, 25 to 21. It was subsequently read the third time, passed and sent to the Commons for concurrence in the amendments, by the casting vote of the Speaker; an amendment submitted by Mr. Francis having been first rejected.

The resolutions calling for the "Fourth Instalment" were laid on the table until the 4th of March next, 27 to 20.

After acting on a number of bills of a private nature, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The engrossed bill in favor of poor debtors passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled "Religious Societies;" which passed its three readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wilder moved that the vote rejecting the bill providing for the reorganization of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad Company, be reconsidered. Pending the question the House proceeded to the special order, to wit: the bill to change the location of the Court house of Lincoln county; the question being on the passage of the bill passed its second reading; when the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

At that hour the House resumed the consideration of the last mentioned bill, and rejecting it by a vote of 54 to 51.

The vote rejecting the bill for the reorganization of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad Company, was reconsidered, 63 to 48. After an ineffectual motion of Mr. Fleming to amend the bill, it passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed, 61 to 50.

The House agreed to the proposition of the Senate, to rescind the resolution to adjourn sine die, on the 6th instant.

Mr. Moore presented a resolution concerning the printing of the Inaugural Address of the Governor; which passed its first reading.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Biggs presented a paper writing signed by twenty-four members of the Senate, purporting to be a protest against the proceedings of the Senate in the case of Wm. Ennett, which was read to the Senate. The Speaker having doubts as to the character of the document submitted the same to the Senate, whether the paper writing was such as to come within the constitutional right of each Senator to dissent from and protest against any act of the Senate which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have his reasons of dissent entered on the Journal; and put the question as follows: shall the said paper be spread upon the Journal of the Senate? The question was decided in the negative as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Albright, Bogle, Boyden, Cooper, Dockery, Elliott, Francis, Halsey, Hellen, Jefferson, Joyner, of Pitt, Joyner, of Pitt, Lindsay, McMillan, Moody, Pharr, Shepard, Smith, Taylor, Thompson of Bertie, Waddell, Woodfin and Worth.—23.

Mr. Dockery presented a bill to revive and continue in force an act to incorporate the Raleigh and Columbia Railroad Company; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Biggs presented a resolution to pay William Ennett \$20 for carrying a writ of election to "insure to supply the vacancy occasioned by the said William Ennett's expulsion; which passed as first reading.

Mr. Jefferson presented a bill to amend an act to authorize the laying out and establishing a turnpike road from the South Carolina line, near the Black Horse in Rutherford, to Cane Creek Bridge, in Buncombe; which passed its first reading.

A resolution was reported to appropriate \$1000

for purchasing furniture for the Government House; which passed its first reading.

The Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock; when the Senate again met and took up the bill to amend the 123rd chap. Rev. Stat. concerning wreck and wrecked property; which passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed on the subject of common schools, was read the second time, amended, on motion of Mr. Euton; and further amended, on motion of Mr. Hellen, by reducing the commissions allowed chairmen of the boards of superintendents from 5 to 2 1/2 per cent., 51 to 14.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After passing upon a number of bills, the House took up the resolutions in relation to the fourth instalment heretofore presented by Mr. Mills. Mr. Euton moved an amendment as a substitute, in effect to call on Congress to reduce the Tariff; which was negatived, 62 to 48.

Mr. Scales moved another amendment, that no more revenue should be collected than an economical administration required; which was adopted. His other amendments were lost. The resolutions then passed their third reading 65 to 49, and were ordered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock; when the bill for the better regulation of the militia of the State of North Carolina, was taken and read the second time. Mr. Poindester moved to strike out the 6th section; which was carried; when the bill was rejected, 59 to 53.

At the night session, a great number of bills passed their second and third readings.

The resolution authorizing the Governor and heads of Departments to cause the Capital Square to be enclosed at an expense not exceeding five thousand dollars, was laid on the table.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Dockery presented a bill to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from trafficking in ardent spirits; Mr. Walker, a bill to regulate the 70 and 71st regiments of North Carolina militia; Mr. Thompson of Bertie, a bill making further compensation to the jurors of Northampton; and Mr. Cowper, a bill to amend the act of 1821 '5, amending the several acts to prevent obstruction of fish passing up Roanoke and Cashie, &c. so far as extending to Cashie river; which passed their first reading.

The bill to amend and consolidate the several acts on Common Schools, was amended, passed its third reading and ordered to be engrossed, 43 to 2.

Much time was spent in discussing a motion to amend the Journal of Saturday last, in relation to the entry touching the paper called a protest, offered by the democratic party;—which motion, after wasting a good deal of time, was withdrawn by the mover, Mr. Wilson, of Edgecomb.

At the evening session, the turnpike bill was rejected, 26 to 21.

On motion of Mr. Albright, a message was sent to the Commons, proposing to adjourn sine die on the 9th inst.

At the night session, Mr. Francis presented a bill to provide for connecting Cherokee county with the other portions of North Carolina by means of a road which can be travelled over with safety to the lives of its citizens; and Mr. Thompson of Bertie, a bill to locate the residence of Judges hereafter to be elected, which passed their first reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to prevent obstructions to the free navigation of the waters of this State; also a bill to prevent obstructions, to the passage of fish up Fishing Creek; Mr. Littlejohn, a bill to amend the Rev. Stat. concerning hunting;—to prevent fraudulent voting;—to amend the act concerning salaries and fees; Mr. N. Wilson, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in and for Catawba county; which bills passed their first reading.

At the evening session, on motion of Mr. Jones, a proposition was sent to the Senate to adjourn sine die on the 9th inst.

Mr. Moore made an ineffectual effort to revive the bill to locate the Judges.

At the 7 o'clock session, Mr. Washington presented a bill to amend the 7th section of the Rev. Statutes, entitled "Gardens and Ward" which passed its first and second reading.

Mr. Cherry presented a resolution directing the collection of bonds due the President and directors of the Literary Fund; which passed its first and second readings.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in and for the county of Catawba, was postponed indefinitely, 16 to 23.

"The 80 gain."—The following remarks of "Oliver Oldschool," in a letter from Washington, tallies well with the advice which we have from time to time received of "bargains" and "combinations;" there between the leaders of the various hosts whose united action beat down the Man of Kentucky, to elevate the pignity of Tennessee.

The poor dupes at the South who were induced to vote for Polk by the unceasing cry of "Abolition" by his friends, will no doubt feel highly gratified with the course taken in reference to this matter, in Congress, by those who led them, by false pretences, into opposition to the only statesman who could, in the crisis which must come, have "poured oil on the troubled waters."—Aug. Chron. & Sen.

"In regard to the Tariff, those interested may make themselves easy for one year at least, as there will be no general onset upon it at the present session. The bargain between the two wings of the Locofoco party, I have no doubt, was, and is, that in consideration of the Northern wing going for Annexation, the Southern wing agreed not to make a general attack upon the Tariff, but would, by the consent of the Northern wing, attack in detail—assail particular articles—any thing, for instance, which the Whig States are interested in, provided iron, coal, and some other articles in which Pennsylvania and New York are interested shall go unscathed. And farther, the Chivalry of the South" also agreed to let the twenty-fifth Rule be repealed, as payment to the New York Abolitionists, who rendered such important service in electing a pro-Slavery, and a pro-Texas man.

This was the reason that, when Mr. Adams moved to rescind the Rule, instead of a fiery and most exciting debate of six weeks, and a very interesting display of "chivalry" as was the case last year when the same proposition was made, "the chivalry" was as dumb as fishes, as tame as coosets, and as tractable as could be desired;—no one of the Houspurs saying a single word; no, not even Mr. Holmes, who, when Mr. Wase backed out last year, stepped boldly forward, drew his trenchant blade, and in the most solemn and emphatic manner, declared that he never would yield—no more.

ANNEXATION BY RESOLUTION.

A letter has been addressed by Mr. D. D. Field to the venerable Albert Gallatin, requesting his opinion respecting the constitutional character of the resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, now before Congress. Mr. Gallatin, in reply, declares the resolution unconstitutional. The following extract from his letter contains the pith of his objections:—*Belt. Sun.*

"It (the resolution) transfers to a majority of both houses of Congress, with the approbation of the President, and to two-thirds of both houses without his approbation, the power of making treaties, which, by the Constitution, was expressly and exclusively vested in the President with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate. It substitutes for a written constitution, which distributes and defines powers, the supremacy or as it is called, the omnipotence of a British Parliament. The resolution is evidently a direct and, in its present shape, an undisguised usurpation of power and violation of the Constitution."

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.—The following extract, taken from one of the most trusted of the organs of "the Democracy" of New York, makes a curious revelation, if we may confide in its truth, of the state of things in our Department of Foreign Affairs:

From the New York Morning News.

The following paragraph, from a letter which we find in the *Philadelphia Ledger*, agrees so entirely with the intelligence which we receive from a well-informed correspondent, that we lay it before our readers:

"The whole Cabinet, individually, have condemned Mr. SHANNON's conduct, and were it not for the correspondence of the Department of State, every act would be disavowed, if the wishes of Mr. CALHOUN could prevail. He, too, is committed through the improper use made of a despatch, and this accounts for the effort to 'varnish over mistakes, to which there happen to be higher parties.'"

San Marino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Apennines, the Po, and the Adriatic, is the oldest Republic on earth. From a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq. to the American Quarterly Review, we learn that San Marino is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 7,000. The Republic was founded more than 1,300 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiment of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent chosen every 6 months by the representatives of the people, (sixty-six in number,) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, and justice.

Love and Pride.—Many a man has seen his choice for a partner in life, in the humble girl, far beneath him in the opinion of the world, and although love and pride might have straggled with him for a while, yet pride triumphed, and he sought one from higher walks of life. In all the vicissitudes of social existence nothing can be capable of inflicting more certain misery than is sure to follow such a course. It distracts the general harmony of our days, misshapes the stature of manhood, and is contrary to the plain instruction of reason, for it declares that where love is, there is peace, plenty and thriftiness. Every thing good is sure to follow a happy union. Let no pride interfere in this matter."

The Locofocos of the South have been in the habit of styling John Quincy Adams as an Abolitionist. Before they again attempt to charge him with Abolitionism, it will perhaps, not be amiss to recollect that the entire body of Abolitionists in his District voted against him in the election which has just taken place.

An Immense Rope.—Mr George J. Weaver, 13 North Water street, has just completed, for the use of the Inclined Plane on the Columbia Railroad, an endless rope, weighing 20,000 lbs.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm and style of J. & H. KIRKMAN expired yesterday by limitation. All customers indebted to the firm are notified to come forward immediately and make settlement, with James Kirkman, who is authorized to attend to the same, and may always be found at the old stand.

Jan. 1st, 1843.

JAMES KIRKMAN, HARRIS KIRKMAN.

SHOE & BOOT MAKING.

Still carried on by the subscribers in all their various branches. Customers shall be accommodated with good work, promptly done, on good terms. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

40-41 JAMES KIRKMAN.

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THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

Saturday Morning, January 11, 1845.

GOVERNOR MOREHEAD'S RETURN.

Gov. Morehead, with his Family, arrived at home in Greensboro' last Thursday. His reception was marked by every demonstration of respect and affection. His old neighbors, not only of the Town, but a very large number from the surrounding country, assembled to welcome him back from the scene of his labors in the service of the State. It was a spontaneous outpouring of our people, such as we have rarely seen before. Our population, we must in truth remark, have as little, perhaps less, of the egotism in their composition, as any people on earth; but on this occasion they felt that it was due to their own self-respect, to show fitting public regard to their distinguished countryman, who had for years presided over the State with so great honor to himself and to North Carolina.

The day was a glorious one: the sun shone out from the soft blue sky with a warmth and brilliancy almost equal to that of an April day. The heavens literally smiled upon this joyous meeting of an honored and faithful public servant with his old associates and friends.

The Greensboro' Guards, with Gen. Logan and his Staff in their line regiments, and a large number of people on horseback and on foot, attended by Mr. Miller's Band of Music, went out at 11 o'clock to meet him at the border of the corporation. When the Governor arrived in sight he was saluted by a round from the Guards. He was received by RALPH GORELL, Esq., into a landau drawn by four "gallant grays," and followed by the Band, the General and Staff, the Guards, and a long procession of citizens, he was escorted into Town amid the cheering and strains of music. Proceeding through East street to the space at the east front of the court house, the procession halted, and the crowd of citizens streamed around him, filling the street to a great extent. The windows and piazzas in the vicinity were crowded with Ladies, who greeted the Governor's approach with their smiles and waving kerchiefs. In front he saw "Welcome Home!" wrought in large letters with evergreens, beneath which was suspended a tasteful evergreen festoon.

Arriving in the carriage, an address of welcome was pronounced by J. R. McLEAS, Esq., as follows:

Governor Morehead:

The citizens of Greensboro', and especially "The Greensboro' Guards," through me their organ on the present occasion, welcome your return. Your presence always cheers and animates us. The return of yourself and most agreeable family once more to engage and enlighten our private circles is hailed with general exultation and joy. We have been deprived, for a season, of the pleasure of your affable and ever virtuous society; but we did not part as those who part to meet no more, but only as relations often part, that good may be accomplished. In the mean time by decided expressions of the popular will, we have seen you twice made the Governor of pure and honest North Carolina. And the gloom which your absence would otherwise have produced has been continually dispelled in a constant admiration of the great strides of your practical and comprehensive mind for our country's good. The able and efficient manner in which you have discharged all the duties of the Executive—the liberal and comprehensive policy which you have so forcibly and eloquently recommended and urged on the Legislative department, have secured to you and to your memory an honest fame, which will shine with a constant light and which is encircled with a lustre that will never fade away. To us, your neighbors, it is a source of thrilling pride, that having gone from our midst and served the people of the "Good Old North State" in a station highest and most exalted in the gift of her people, you have returned, not in the triumphal pomp of a hero and conqueror, but crowned with that civic wreath, which gives lasting peace, the general exclamation of an honest and intelligent constituency, "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

In your person we have the example of one who being a good neighbor, a kind friend, affectionate husband and loving parent, hath also shown himself susceptible of loving the people of a great State, and of struggling to promote their interest and to protect their honor, as you would that of your own children.

We have anxiously awaited the time for your return among us. That time has at length arrived, and we welcome you home with a most cordial welcome. We realize much happiness, in having you again our neighbor, and we confidently hope, under the will of Providence, that you may long remain with us and enjoy to oldest age unmingled peace and happiness. And, finally, under all circumstances and in whatever station your lot may be cast, that your portion may be the best portion—that

"The brightest visions still may be Country, home and friends to thee"

is the ardent wish of those who now surround you, your friends and neighbors.

To this most appropriate address, which gave admirable expression to the feelings of the assembly, Gov. MOREHEAD replied with evident emotion. He was embarrassed, and his heart was full, with this spontaneous manifestation of respect from those who had known him best and longest; and the tears that were dashed from many a manly cheek, and that swelled in the eyes of beauty, during his address, attest the sincere recognition of his feelings.

He said he expected a cordial welcome home, among the old friends with whom he had so long and intimately mingled, during the youth and manhood of his days; but he felt overcome by the kind regard manifested among the great concourse of his fellow citizens so unexpectedly assembled around him. This overwhelming evidence of affection he was unprepared for, and he could only return it in assurance of the most grateful emotions of his heart. He had left them four years ago to enter upon the service of the State as the Seat of Government, and together with his

Family had tendered, with tears, and with the regrets natural to friendly association, the ties which had become strong during many eventful years. He had returned again, with all his Family; Providence had smiled upon him in his relation of husband and father, and not one member had been severed from his household. And he was indeed happy, to find around him on his return most of his old neighbors, whose faces were familiar to him when he left—but some—worthy and cherished by himself and by us all, had departed to the eternal world.

He was glad to receive the warm expression of approbation from his neighbors for the manner in which he had discharged the public trust to which he had been called by the people of North Carolina. Assurances had been given him from all quarters of entire satisfaction with his administration of the Government of the State. He had been gratified with the numberless expressions of respect and confidence in his strict fidelity to the honor and interests of North Carolina, exercised in his official capacity. And he was conscious himself that he had done the best he could. But he had left the "Old North" in safe hands. It was a source of complete satisfaction to his mind, that he had left the highly responsible office of Governor in the hands of one who would administer it with fidelity and ability, and a paramount regard for the rights and honor of the best interests of our good old North State. He was happy to say that Gov. Graham would be assisted in his efforts for the good of the State by the Legislature, which he left in session, and by the honorable and courteous Officers of State lately appointed by them. Between them and himself, Gov. M. said, feelings of the most cordial nature had been reciprocated. It was one of the most painful passages of his life to part from them; and he confessed that he had not enough of the man about him to take the withered hand of the venerable Secretary of State and bid him adieu!

Gov. M. repeated, that in all his after life he should remember this fond reception with pleasure. And his dear Family, in whatever situation the vicissitudes of time may hereafter throw them, will ever look back with joyful emotion to this 9th of January, when they received this affectionate welcome of their earliest friends. In all parts of our good old North State he had himself ever and uniformly enjoyed the unstrained politeness, and unostentatious, warm-hearted hospitality of his fellow citizens. The bickerings of party itself had not been permitted by our noble citizens to mar their social attentions and intercourse. Among all—everywhere over the State—he had found old friends.

His sojourn in Raleigh had been indeed a pleasant one, the memory of which himself and Family would cherish to their last hour with most grateful recollections. He had there formed associations, which must ever be dear to him. While surrounded by the trappings of Office, and receiving the honors due to the dignity of that Office, he yet valued the personal friendship of his fellow citizens of Raleigh and Wake county more than all the honors of state. Their kind and unaffected attentions touched his heart. Turning to the Greensboro' Guards, he said, I ask for Captain Smith and the Troop under his command, and for Captain Clark and the Guards under his command, should you ever meet, a Soldier's hearty welcome, without any distinctions of party; for they are each a gallant corps, animated by as generous and manly hearts as ever thronged under a soldier's uniform. And friends of old Guilford, said he, when the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity come among you, let your lachrymose hang out long, and your warmest hospitalities be showered upon them, for the sake of your old neighbor and servant who has received such manifold kindness and regard at their hands.

I have returned among you, my fellow citizens of Greensboro' and Guilford, with a bosom thrilling under emotions of inexpressible pleasure. I am among my early friends, and shall in all probability spend here the remainder of my days. I love old Guilford. Why should I not love this beautiful and pleasant spot, consecrated to my heart with the most cherished reminiscences of my life? It is the birthplace of my wife—he birthplace of my children—the scene of my early public efforts—and the place where my remains will repose when it shall please the Almighty to call me hence. And what do I not owe to you, my neighbors and fellow citizens—you who have so often endorsed me to the State and to the world with a cordial unanimity almost unexampled in the annals of free elections! The position of Guilford is an enviable one. Let her ever maintain that proud position which she has achieved in the scale of intelligence, and the good influence of her moral and steady habits. Let us still join and continue our efforts to spread intelligence, morality and religion among all the people, and ever cease while anything good is left for us to perform.

Such is the substance—a meagre sketch—of the Governor's address; but the warm feeling which his presence and his remarks aroused cannot be conveyed on paper.

After he had concluded, the band struck up, and the procession of Guards and citizens escorted him to the residence of his brother, James T. Morehead, Esq., where he received the individual congratulations of his friends—his "huge paw" giving and receiving many a hearty shake, which with the kindling and moistened eye, told the mutual joy occasioned by his arrival at home.

The Guards performed some handsome evolutions in front of the house; fired a parting salute, and left him in the repose of private life.

Miss Ross's School.—Another session of the School at the old Female Academy, under the superintendence of Miss E. H. Ross, will commence on next Thursday, the 10th inst.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Probably adjourned last Thursday. In our next we shall be able to copy the Captions of the Laws passed, and will perhaps review some of the prominent acts of the session. We have again to express our sense of obligation to the gentlemen who have so punctually contributed Legislative intelligence to our columns during the Session. Here follows our last

LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

Raleigh, Jan. 6, 1845.

Messrs. Editors:—The Whigs of the Senate have had another struggle for the maintenance of the honor, the rights and the purity of their branch of the Legislature. On Friday the former Enactment came back to the Senate, re-elected from Oakes! On Saturday Mr. Biggs presented a long printed paper which he called a protest, signed by the Loco Senators, demanding that it be spread upon the Journals of the Senate. The Constitution says "That any member of either House of the General Assembly shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the Journals." Well, this is very clear. It has frequently been done, and at great length. The right to protest and give reasons has not and cannot be questioned. But Mr. Biggs's paper was not permitted to go upon the Journal. Why? For this plain reason—it was not a protest with reasons, but a long, labored, one-sided argument in favor of Enactment. But if this had been all, it might have passed without rebuke. It contained palpable and gross misrepresentations and mis-statements of facts and testimony—and more, it contained a charge of insincerity and duplicity against the Committee of the Senate on Enactment's case, charging said Committee with a design to prejudice the case—and more still, charging the Speaker of the Senate with improper conduct, in preventing Mr. Henry from making a speech in Enactment's defence, and the Senate of convicting an innocent man of a foul crime, by a strict party vote, and that this was accomplished only by the fasting vote of the speaker!! Call you this a protest? Call you this such a paper as the Constitution recognizes as a protest, and authorizes the insertion of, on the Journal? Could the Senate, without sealing its own infamy and dishonor, permit the Journals to be defaced by a paper which thus charges a majority with conduct no less criminal than that they had condemned? I presume not. I wish every Whig of North Carolina had been present to have heard the withering and blighting speeches of Senators Shepard and Waddell on this Locofo attempt to stain their Journals with their miserable party venom, falsehood and vauperation. You should have been present to see and hear Waddell's impassioned manner, his soul-stirring voice, his speaking gestures, as he poured forth torrent after torrent of words that breathe and thoughts that burn, giving vent to that just and patriotic indignation which such an attempt to brand him and other Whig Senators with infamous conduct and judicial corruption naturally created in a noble heart, in order to arrive at a just appreciation of its effects upon those that heard him. His fiery arrows pierced even the mailed consciences of the Locofofo protestants themselves, and they writhed and agonized under the torture, as was attested by the flushed countenances of some, and the blanched cheeks and bloodless lips of others. Can a party, whose course as such, has been marked by a violation and repudiation of every rule of moral conduct and public decency—every obligation of public faith and honor—all disregard of law and order and the Constitution itself, be sustained by a people in whose hands are the issues of our political existence? It is to be seen whether the law-abiding citizens of North Carolina will stand by the altar of our rights and save it from desecration.

The bill to foreclose the mortgage on the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, and sell the same, has passed into a law. It was opposed by the Locofofo party in all its stages, in the hope of causing a loss to the State, that they might make political capital out of that loss, by charging it upon the Whig party who in 1836, 1838 and 1840, as they say, involved the State by guarantee and investment, to a large amount. Their proficiency in the arts of deception and humbuggery is manifest, in nothing more than in this attempt to fasten on the Whigs the responsibility of the State's entanglement with the Rail Roads. It was from the beginning no party measure and they knew it. The great Apollas of their party, Wm. H. Haywood, Gen'l Saunders, L. D. Henry and Michael Hoke, did more than any other four men to bring about the present condition of things.

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham was on the 1st of January regularly installed into Office as Governor of the State. Before taking the oath of office, he delivered an eloquent and appropriate address to the members of the Legislature and a crowded gallery of ladies and strangers. You will see the address in the city papers. It is worthy of its author.

The Chairman of the Penitentiary Committee in his Report, made an estimate of the cost of such an establishment with 200 cells at \$100,000. Since that report was printed, we have verbal information from Mr. John S. Norris, who is a distinguished architect now in the employment of the United States, in the construction of a Custom House in Wilmington. This gentleman is familiar with the cost and plans of Penitentiary buildings, and states the cost of a building with about 150 cells, including all necessary houses and a wall enclosing three hundred feet square at \$200,000, if built upon contract, which corresponds pretty well with the Committee's estimate of \$300 per cell. But he states that \$52,000 will be amply sufficient to construct a building with 150 cells without the outer enclosing walls, and that the convicts can build the rest. An additional in-

document for the State to build a Penitentiary, is that the convicts can also build Asylums for the insane, the deaf mute, and the blind. Thus we are urged to the undertaking by the considerations of benevolence and humanity, as well as by those of public policy and expediency.

CONGRESS—THE TEXAS QUESTION.

In the Senate very few of the Committees have reported upon the subjects referred to them, consequently but little business of national interest has yet transpired in that body. Mr. Merrick, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, has reported with amendments a bill to reduce the rates of postage.

The Texas Question is now the great matter before the House of Representatives. On Friday of last week the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Annexation schemes, and Messrs C. J. Ingersoll, and Beher of Alabama spoke in favor of the general proposition. On Saturday Mr. J. R. Ingersoll addressed the Committee in opposition to the measure.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll in the course of his speech made the following remarkable statements:

He said in the first place, that he was authorized by those who he was well assured, had not deceived him—and he could assure the House and the country that in making the statement he was not deceiving them—to say, and he did here take the responsibility of stating, that whatever angry feelings might now prevail between us and Mexico, there was no reason to believe that any rupture with Mexico would be the consequence of "annexation." He had asked for information where he ought not to be, and where he believed he had not been deceived; there was a sinew of war, the best of all its sinews, namely, money, which would heal all its breaches with that power. In the next place, he said, possibly some would be surprised to hear him state, further, that in regard to Great Britain, there was just as little reason to believe that the measure would produce any rupture in that quarter. [A voice here inquired, "And Oregon too?"] Mr. I. said that as to Oregon, that subject was under negotiation, and he did not know what the state of the question might be. But in regard to Texas, he was authorized to state that, however Great Britain might desire to have a more intimate connection with that country, however much she desires to see all the slaves in Texas emancipated, and however little she might like to see the country annexed to the United States, yet there was every reason to believe that annexation would occasion no rupture with that power.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1845.

The Locofofo members of Congress held their caucus last evening at the Capitol, and it was very generally attended by the party. The result of the meeting was no agreement to proceed at once to the debate upon the subject of annexation, and accordingly to day we have had two speeches upon the annexation of Texas, and both from the friends of the measure.

There was no agreement in caucus as to the plan for annexation. Some were for one form and some for another, but a decided majority, thirty-one, I am told—voted for the immediate annexation.

The debate to day gave no evidence of any thing like unity of opinion. There were three new bills, as you will see, introduced by members of the dominant party, all looking to different modes. What the end will be, it is difficult to know, but the best opinion I think is that the annexation scheme will pass the House in some form, and it is probable that a simple plan to annex Texas will command most votes.

The debate to day commanded great attention. Several Senators were present, and some of the members of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1845.

The House of Representatives is now fairly launched upon the Texas discussion, but with what conclusion no man knows. The intelligent men of this dominant party admit that there is great doubt as to the form which this question will assume, or whether it can assume any shape that will give it the vote of the majority. There will be a vote no doubt upon nearly all the leading questions submitted, unless there should be a previous settlement as to the terms of annexation in caucus. The two caucus meetings already held resulted in nothing beyond an agreement to take up the question, and a third, from indications of opinion in the House, would accomplish no more. Nevertheless there is to be a third meeting.

Two or three points in the discussion thus far excite very general attention. The Chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations is called up to show what his authority is for saying there will be no rupture with Mexico and England should Texas be annexed. What authority could be given for such a declaration?

Mr. Rhett has said to-day, "Texas we will have, regardless of the manner," and Mr. Payne intimates that nullification may follow the rejection of Texas upon the ground that slavery is retained in the Territory. All declarations like this are calculated to give point to the discussion, and you may now look for a very earnest debate.

MR. CLAY.—We find the following paragraph in the National Intelligencer of Wednesday, and copy it with a hope of furthering the object had in view in its publication. The last part of it will be read with pain by all the friends of the great American statesman:

"We have been requested by Mr. CLAY to express his thanks to those Editors of Newspapers who have been so kind as to supply him gratuitously with their papers for some time past. Desirous of avoiding obligations which he cannot conveniently repay, he wishes henceforward to receive only such papers as he subscribes for. We add on our own information, derived from the friends of Mr. CLAY, that his postage is enormous—swelled, we are shocked to learn, by exulting and inculting letters transmitted to him, as well as by letters requesting his autograph, &c. and by other correspondents. Those who address him ought to reflect that he is not invested with the franking privilege. We are sorry to learn that his pecuniary condition is such as to make the practice of great economy an indispensable duty."

REBELLION.—A serious difficulty has again occurred among the tenants of the Remondel estate near Hudson, N. Y. They refuse to pay rent and have murdered one man. There are many hundreds of them. The Governor has dispatched seven military companies to the scene of trouble.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

We copy from the Baltimore American the following statement of the popular vote in the several States at the late Presidential Election. The full official vote is given in eighteen States, and reported and estimated majorities in the others:

	CLAY.	POLK.	BIRNEY.
Maine	34,346	45,719	4,837
New Hampshire	17,896	27,160	4,161
Massachusetts	67,708	53,262	10,047
Connecticut	32,832	29,811	1,913
Rhode Island	7,322	4,807	5
Vermont	26,770	18,011	3,984
New York	232,451	237,555	15,740
New Jersey	38,315	37,495	131
Pennsylvania	161,263	167,535	3,188
Delaware	6,217	5,963	—
Maryland	35,591	32,076	—
Virginia	—	6,000	—
Ohio	155,057	119,115	8,950
Kentucky	10,000	—	—
North Carolina	43,232	39,237	—
South Carolina	—	—	—
Georgia	32,106	44,155	—
Alabama	—	12,000	—
Indiana	67,867	70,181	2,106
Illinois	—	10,000	—
Michigan	21,237	27,703	3,632
Mississippi	17,920	23,192	—
Tennessee	60,030	59,917	—
Louisiana	—	687	—
Missouri	—	8,000	—
Arkansas	—	3,000	—
	1,081,579	1,113,323	57,751

Mr. Polk's majority over Clay, exclusive of South Carolina, is 31,741. If to this be added 20,000 as the majority for Polk in South Carolina—whose vote is not included in the above, the Legislature of that State choosing her Electors—Mr. Polk's aggregate majority over Mr. Clay is 51,741.

The Abolition vote, as stated above, is 57,751. Add to this, 2,500, the probable vote for Mr. Birney in Illinois, and the total Abolition vote is 60,251. The Abolition vote, therefore, exceeds Mr. Polk's majority over Mr. Clay by 8,510 votes; and Mr. Polk has consequently been elected President of the United States by a minority of the popular vote.

NUMBER OF THE DEAD.—In an article in the Portland Tribune it is calculated, that, at the expiration of 6000 years from the creation, if all the inhabitants ever born into the world should then be living, there would be 40 square rods to each individual. "Hence if every person that shall have been born into the world at the end of 6000 years should then be living on the earth, and the inhabitants should be divided into families of 8 persons, there would be about two acres of land to each family."

The writer finds his calculation upon the following data: "Let us suppose that three generations on an average are born and die in 100 years.—This will give 180 generations when the world shall be 6,000 years old. Multiply the number of inhabitants, 900,000,000, by 180, and the product is 172,800,000,000, for all that has been brought into existence at that period. This must far exceed the real number, when we consider that the earth began with only two persons, and nearly 1700 years after there were only 8 persons to repopulate it. Divide 172,800,000,000 by 27,864,000, the number of square miles of land, and there will be 6,237 inhabitants to a square mile. Then divide 142,400, the number of square rods in a square mile, by 6,237, and we shall have more than 16 square rods to each individual. But Worcester says in his Geography, there are about 50,000,000 square miles on the earth. And as the number of inhabitants we have calculated from must be too great here would be 40 square rods to each individual."

All this goes against the calculations that the earth has been dug over 100 times to bury its inhabitants; that were the bodies laid upon the surface, they would cover the land to the depth of 100 feet, &c.

"GOING THE ENTIRE FIGURE."—Mr. J. F. Gamble, formerly a citizen of Guilford county, now of Winstonsboro, S. C., dropped us a line under date of Dec. 30th, as follows: "As I know the people of old Guilford are fond of fat shoats, as well as big turnips, I will give you the weight of some of mine. I killed a shoat last Monday 22 months old, which weighed 453 pounds, net meat. I also weighed one, gross, 4 months and 71 days old, which weighed 147 pounds." Mr. G. also pulled a turnip which weighed 74 lbs. and measured 33 inches in circumference.

Much animals are to be styled "shoats," we ask where's hogs? Mr. Gamble is "lucky to swine;" it will be recollected that a year or two ago he raised the most enormous porker that was ever seen in the southern country; it was carried to Charleston, Columbia and other places and exhibited as a "show." If "old Guilford" cannot compete with South Carolina in the way of fine "shoats," we have the consolation to know that the man who did raise the shoats aforesaid learned his trade in Guilford.

"There's good in every thing." The malignant influences operating North and South against the integrity of the Union, assimilated at the ballot box in the late Presidential election in a most astonishing manner. By what arts this singular coalition was brought about, it is needless now to inquire: the fact exists, and is perhaps, in the good Providence of the Ruler of nations, a saving point in the perpetuity of our institutions and the internal peace of the country.

The election will also, we think, be found to result in this great additional good: it will open the eyes of the American people to the insidious and unscrupulous nature of political Catholicism.

SUPERIOR HALF DOLLARS, we are informed have been passed in Madison and Hamilton counties, Florida, and in Lowndes county, Georgia, by some person from North Carolina. It is a hard matter to tell the spurious from the genuine coin; they are a few grains lighter and said to be dated from 1834 to 1836. It is suspected that they have been imposed upon the people all the way from N. C. to Florida.

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.—The Whig General Committee of the city of New York make the statement that the increased vote of the State at the late election over that of 1840 is 44,656. Of this amount the Whig increase is 6,591, the Locofofo increase 25,061, the Abolition increase 13,001. Of the Locofofo increase, more than one-third of the whole amount, namely 8,849, which is 3,820 more than the entire plurality for Polk, was obtained from the city of New York and the counties of Erie and St. Lawrence, where illegal voters from Canada could be easily imported. In this city alone, notwithstanding an admitted defection from the Locofofo to the Whig ranks of at least 5,000, the Locofofo increase is 6,361—more than enough by upwards of twelve hundred to have given the Electoral vote of the State and the Union to Mr. CLAY!

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Mr. Cushing, U. S. Minister to China, has arrived at New York direct from Mexico. He reports that the revolution had extended to the city of Mexico, and that Santa Anna's government was abolished, and his Ministers fled, letters however by the same arrival express the belief that he will yet put down all opposition. He was at the head of 15,000 troops.—One letter says that war against the U. S. is certain, let either party prevail, if annexation should be effected.

FOREIGN EMIGRANTS.—The Secretary of State has furnished statements to the House of Representatives, exhibited in the returns made to the Department of State by collectors of customs, which show the number of passengers who have arrived in the United States on shipboard during the three first quarters of 1843, to be 56,529. For the year ending 30th Sept. 1844, 84,764.

In all, in one year and three quarters, 141,293. Some collectors, it is believed, have made no returns.

THE PANAMA CANAL.—The Engineers sent out by the French Government to make surveys and examine into the practicability of opening a Canal through the Isthmus of Panama to unite the Atlantic and Pacific have reported against the undertaking, as the difference between the level of the two seas, is 375 feet.

One of the most remarkable facts in the diet of mankind is the enormous consumption of tea and coffee. Upwards of 800,000,000 of pounds of those articles are annually consumed by the inhabitants of the world.

TEXAS.—Anson Jones, the new President, was inaugurated on the 9th ult. In his Address he does not allude to annexation.

DORR.—The Supreme Court of the U. S. has refused the application of Dorr for a writ of Habeas corpus.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Special Administrators on the estate of John W. Caldwell, dec'd, we will on the 25th day of January A. D. 1845 proceed to sell on a credit at the former residence of said dec'd, four miles west of Greensboro', the following property, viz. Horses, Mules, one Jack, one Jinney, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, cooking tools, Blacksmith tools. Also will be sold Corn, Fodder, Hay, Oats, and other articles too tedious to mention. On the same day will be rented the Home Plantation, the Edwards Tract, the Burns place, all in lots to suit renters. On the following day 24th will be held at the Court House door in Greensboro', the Negro Slaves of dec'd, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls, and Children, upwards of 20 in number. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MARGARET CALDWELL, } Admrs
ROBERT C. CALDWELL, }

Jan. 1st, 1845. (41-5) WM. WEATHERLY.

DISSOLUTION.

A & W. WEATHERLY have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Firm are hereby notified to come forward and make settlement of their accounts, by Note or Cash, with either of the subscribers. Those against whom we hold Notes are requested to cash them as soon as convenient.

A. WEATHERLY,
Jan. 1st, 1845. (41-5) WM. WEATHERLY.

REMOVAL.

A. WEATHERLY would respectfully inform the public that he has established a Shop nearly opposite J. & R. Sloan's Store, on South street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the TAILORING BUSINESS in his well known style of work, and with promptness and despatch. Also,

Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, and other articles in his line, kept constantly on hand, for sale cheap. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see.

A. WEATHERLY,
Jan. 1st, 1845. (41-5)

State of N. Carolina—Stokes County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session.
December Term, 1844.

James Davis, William Davis, Mary Salmons, Jane Covington, Bethecia Eason, Winston Carter and his wife Margaret, vs.

James Deering and his wife Rebecca, William Deering, James Deering, Jun., Margaret Deering, Susanah Eason, Bethecia Eason, Carter T. Eason, Eleanor Eason, Rebecca Eason, Margaret Eason, Jane Eason and Diadema Eason.

Petition for a Division of Slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Deering and his wife Rebecca, W. Deering, James Deering Jun., Margaret Deering, Susanah Eason, Bethecia Eason, Carter T. Eason, Eleanor Eason, Rebecca Eason, Margaret Eason, Jane Eason and Diadema Eason the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, printed in Greensboro', that they personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for the County of Stokes, at the Court House in Germantown on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demurrer, or the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard ex parte.

Witness John Hill Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday of December 1844.

JOHN HILL, C. C. O.

41-6 (pr. adv. \$5)

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

WANTED, 30,000 feet of pine plank, assorted thickness. Enquire of W. J. McCONNEL.

JUST received and for sale Spices Turpentine and Rice, low for cash. W. J. McCONNEL.

30 BARRELS of good family Flour for sale low. W. J. McCONNEL.

From the Danville Reporter.
LETTERS TO A STRANGE LADY.
SUGGESTED AT THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH.
While the preacher doth speak of angels divine,
Of bliss that heaven alone can impart—
Forgive that I gaze on that bright form of thine,
And cherish such a place in my heart.
He says that no discord dwell on above;
That's true, but we angels here know
That beautiful stranger, each other let's love,
And have, of our own, a heaven below!
As from flame unto flame, the lone bird it doth soar,
I've found in search of some beautiful one;
But never, sweet stranger, no never before
I've gazed upon one that I would love my own.
And oh, how now here, while the preacher is speaking—
While scraps and airs are hovering o'er,
My heart I will yield into thy gentle keeping,
And if, on earth, it will ask for no more!
Then do not reject it, though hardened it be,
Nor cast it away on account of its size;
More lasting 'till I keep its impressions of thee,
And flourish and grow in the light of this eye.

From the Danvers Wily.
IMPORTANT LETTER!!!
We make no apology for presenting the following letter to our readers, and only say that it was not stolen, and was not "picked up in the mud." If Patrick will call upon us, we will explain the manner in which we came by it to his entire satisfaction.

Letter from Patrick McNaggin in Danvers, America—to Michael O'Flanagan, Kilmore, Ireland.

MICHAEL MY DEAR—The top of the morning to you, Michael, and can't you pick up your little bit things, and be after coming over to this blessed country? And bring Sawney and Bridget and the twins, and Patrick and little Michael and the other twins, and the baby and the rest of 'em?—And if you'll be after coming you can live on the best of parities, that can be had for the digging, and then you can have coffee and parities in the morning, and parities and say at night, and mate and parities for dinner seven days in the week, besides Friday, when you know Parity won't let us have any mate.—It's a land of O'Flanagan, Michael, and we want the sons of the Grace line to live on the best of parities, and help us to make a President—and what's that Patrick says you. I'll tell you Michael.—It's the man that rules the Yankees, and gives the office to Irishmen. I want you to come over this blessed month and help us choose Jimmy O'Poke for President; and he's as good an Irishman as any of us, only he wasn't born in his own native country. It's he that was speaker of the House, when they would let him speak at all.

Now, when you come over here, Michael my honey, and the big-bellied man from the Custer House tells you to hurry for Young Hakey, he means Jimmy O'Poke, that's the son of Zakie O'Poke, his grandfather. But after all, Jimmy isn't the son of his own father, he's the darling child of Ould Hakey Jackson, and Ould Hakey's mother you know, was an Irishman. I tell ye, Mike, this is a great country, where you can dig on the railroads in summer and live in the work-house all winter, for nothing at all, and no rint to pay.

The Americans have got a great ogle thing here they call the Tariff, but what it is, it puzzles the likes of me to tell ye. They say it's a great fence across the harbors and all round America to keep off every thing the Yankees can make themselves. So you see, Michael, it makes the Americans have all their own work to do, and what is worst of all, they get all the money for doing it. Now, Mike, that's what I call *chating*. It makes 'em live in their native houses, and wear their good clothes, and eat their coffee and tay, and drink their mate and parities, and go to their heretic churches; and ant that downright chating all the good Catholics in Kilmore?

Now, Michael, ye're a nice cobbler, and no miller's son in Kilmore can bate you in making a brogue, or tapping a shoe—and supposin' you wants to make little brogues for me and Rory O'Scroogin and the rest of us that's diggin' on the Danvers Railroad—don't ye just go to Kilkenny, and buy your leather of Tommy M'Hide, the tanner, and don't you get Benny McBlubber to curry it? And don't you go to Dublin and get your lasts, and your tools, and your pegs, and your binding skins? And don't you cut out your brogues, and then get Billy Doon and Sawney O'Toole, that's glad to get tenpence a day, to make 'em up! And then, don't you get M'Adze, the carpenter, to make a mate box to put 'em in, and don't you mark it on the top this way:

To Patrick McNaggin,
this side up
—FROM KILMORE, IRELAND TO
Patrick in America.

30 Brogues. Danvers
From Michael O'Flanagan.
And then Michael, don't you find it to me, and I and Rory and the rest of us, get our brogues for 50 cents, instead of giving Mister Manning and Mister Lane, the Yankee brogue makers, a Dollar? No, we don't Michael.—And why, says you? Wait a bit, and I'll tell you, my honey, says I. This great lubberly Tariff sticks up, his fence in Boston harbor, and stops your nice box of brogues, and tells Patrick McNaggin, (and that's me), and Rory and the rest of us, you can't have your brogues until you can pay Uncle Sam enough money to make 'em cost more than Mister Manning's and Mister Lane's Yankee brogues do.

Now, I ask you, Michael, ain't that chating you? And don't it chate Billy Doon and Sawney O'Toole, that made the brogues? And don't it chate Tommy M'Hide, the Tanner, and Benny McBlubber, the currier? And isn't it chating the farmer who sells the parities, and the carpenter M'Adze, who made the box, and the Parity you confess to, and the Doctor that cured Sawney O'Toole's ninth child of the typhus fever? I say, Mike, don't you in Ireland and England and Germany and France, and all about there, want good houses and mate and tay, as well as the Yankees? And ain't the men that makes brogues in Kilmore, every bit as good as Mister Manning and Mister Lane, and the men that's their work? And can't them live in mud houses and eat parities without salt as well as Billy Doon and Sawney O'Toole? Then come over and vote for Young Hakey and that for the reple of the Tariff. *Reple!* is the word in America as in Ould Ireland.

From yours,
PATRICK McNAGGIN.
P. S. I'm done now Michael, and send this by the good steamer Hibernia, and hope you'll get it before she gets there. The Yankee's re going to have another *and* it's a steamer, and it's no steamer at all, but it sends letters by thunder and lightning; so, Michael, can't I send you a letter before it's sent, and get an answer before it's sent?

P. S. I'm done now Michael, and send this by the good steamer Hibernia, and hope you'll get it before she gets there. The Yankee's re going to have another *and* it's a steamer, and it's no steamer at all, but it sends letters by thunder and lightning; so, Michael, can't I send you a letter before it's sent, and get an answer before it's sent?

BUSTLES.
The "American" man is something of an antiquarian, and has instituted an inquiry into the early history of bustles. He thinks St. Paul was blowing out against them, when he told his hearers to forget or cast off "the things which were belated them." Very like.
Passages from ancient writers prove the existence of bustles in the old classic times. Hear what one of them says, as translated by Dryden:
"With bustles huge she girt herself about."
Here is a curious passage from Tacitus, who wrote a great many years ago.
"The ladies of rank are accustomed to wear certain curious shaped articles of dress, called bustles, which are ornamented with fine embroidery and needlework. The wife of a chief wears one weighing three ounces. The weight of that worn by the wife of the emperor is one pound two ounces."

A traveller lately dug up a bustle in Pompeii, in a good state of preservation. He thus describes it:
"The form is that of three equilateral triangles, joined at the base. The substance with which it was stuffed proved to be wool, but at length it was decided to be reaped white wool."
Thus prates an old English poet:
"No was there in all the countess' room
So fine a make, as of old high renown:
A bustle great she wore of velvet made,
Which she with finest silk was bordered."

And here is a passage from one of the older dramatists, and thus introduces the bustle as the last pledge of affection from a dying wife to her absent husband:
"This bustle take and to my husband bear,
And say that she whom well he loved has sent
A token of her love, and bid him think
That the pulse of her who loved it once
Doth thro' for him."

Orestes Brownson, the great transcendentalist, thus descants upon these articles, in the following clear and lucid manner:
"Their superiority obviates to eternity. The cylindrical predominates. The cycloid reduced to entity is imperishable. Cotton is dull; linen is derivative. Circumstances combined fortuitously provoke investigation. The irrefragable concatenation derived by attraction supercedes diversity. Preternatural divisions are oblique."
Sam Slick, too, is truly crazy upon the subject, and thus delivers himself:
"I even to man, it gives a flow sort of an all-overish feelin' to see a gal with one of them things on. I'll be darned if my heart don't jump clean into my mouth every time I set my eyes on 'em."

The St. Louis Gazette says:
"A friend of ours took home one Saturday night, a short time since, a long watermelon which grew in the Jersey, intending to make it for his Sunday dinner. Dinner time came and he could not find the melon. He asked his wife if she knew where it was. She made no reply, but instantly turned pale as death. The affectionate husband, thinking she was ill and about to faint, cut open her dress behind for the purpose of procuring her coat when, to his astonishment, out dropped the watermelon. She was wearing it as a bustle!"

MOUNTAINS.
"Thanks be to God for mountains!" is often the exclamation of my heart, as I trace the history of the world. From age to age, they have been the last friends of man. In a thousand extremities they have saved him. What great hearts have thrummed in their depths from the days of Loomis to those of Andreas Hofer! What lofty souls, what tender hearts, what poor and persecuted creatures have they sheltered in their strong bosoms from the weapons and tortures of their fellow men!

Avenge, O Lord, thy strengthened saints, whose bones lie scattered on the Alpine mountainside!
Was the burning exclamation of Milton's agonized and indignant spirit, as he beheld those sacred bulwarks of freedom for once violated by the disturbing demons of the earth! and the second of his fiery and lamenting appeal to heaven will be echoed in every generous soul to the end of time.—Howitt.

Law anecdote.—You have all heard of Counselor Higgins. He was exceedingly adroit in defending a prisoner, and would sometimes almost laugh down an indictment for a small offence. A fellow (one Smith) being on trial for stealing a turkey, the counsel attempted to give a goodhumored turn to the affair: "Why, gentlemen of the Jury," said he, "this is really a small affair; I wonder any one would bring such a complaint into court if we are going on at this rate, we shall have business enough on hands. Why, I recollect when I was in college, that nothing was more common than to go out for a foraging. We did not get the poultry too often in the same place, and there was no harm done, no fault found?" Notwithstanding this appeal, the jury convicted the prisoner. After the court rose, one of the jury, a plain old farmer, meeting the counsel, complimented his ingenuity in the defence, and now, Squire, I should like to ask you a question; which road do you take in going home, the upper or the lower?" "The lower," answered the counsel. "Well, then, as no matter; I only wanted to observe that if you were going my way, I would just jog on before and look up my hen house!"

The way to make up a newspaper is, just as the Almighty makes up the weather; composed of all sorts, and of all rather than any particular one.
Of all beings in the universe, man has the greatest reason to sing his Maker's praise, and yet he is the least of all engaged in the delightful service. A coquette is a rose from which every lover plucks a leaf—the thorns are reserved for her future husband.

The chief indication of our minds being at ease, is to be satisfied with our own company. It is always through the rents of moral feeling that our happiness oozes out the quickest.
Fishermen are addicted to low correspondence, they often drop a line to a scaly set.
Adversity not only tests men's courage, but arouses and excites their minds.

Poetry is the art of substantiating shadows, and lending existence to nothing.
Justice is a duty, generosity a virtue. Yet the world regard the former as a favor, the latter as a folly.
Talent is wealth, tact is ready money.
Truth must be met with smiles; when past she will not be recalled, or if she turns she is sullen and ungracious.

Dancing.—Swift called it "voluntary madness." The Chinese seem to think it useless fatigue, for when Commodore Anson was at Canton, the officers of the Centurion had a ball upon some Court holiday; while they were dancing a Chinese who surveyed the operation, said softly to one of the parties, "why don't you let your servants do this for you?"

Witty Reply.—I once heard a gentleman make a very witty reply to one who asserted that he did not believe there was a truly honest man in the world. "Sir," said he, "it is quite impossible that any one man could know all the world; but it is very possible that some one man may know himself."—Cotton

An Anecdote.—We heard the other day a good anecdote related of Lorenzo Dow, the celebrated preacher. Dow was travelling one day in the State of New York, and happened to get up for the night at a public house where Gen. Erasmus Root and Mr. Bush were also staying. In the course of the evening, Mr. Bush and Gen. Root thought they would have some sport with the eccentric preacher.

"Come, Mr. Dow," says Mr. Bush, "we suppose you know all about heaven; can't you describe it to us, or tell us what kind of a country it is?"
"Well, I don't know but I can," says Mr. Dow.
"Come, then," says Gen. Root, "let us have a description of it."
"Well, then," says Mr. Dow, beginning his description, "it is a very fine and delightful country, perfectly level, smooth, and not a *fisher* Root within its bounds."

Mr. Bush and Gen. Root did not stop to hear a further description.
England, which is rich in gentlemen, furnished, in the beginning of the present century, a good model of that genus which the world loves, in Mr. Fox, who added to his great abilities, the most social disposition, and real love of men. Parliamentary history has few better passages than the debate in which Burke and Fox separated in the House of Commons; when Fox urged on his old friend the claims of old friendship with such tenderness that the house was moved to tears. Another anecdote is so close to my matter, that I must hazard the story. A tradesman who had long dunned him for a note of three hundred guineas, found him one day counting gold, and demanded payment.

"No," said Fox, "I owe this money to Sheridan; it is a debt of honor; if any accident should happen to me, he has nothing to show."
"Then," said the creditor, "I change my debt into a debt of honor," and tore the note to pieces.
Fox thanked the man for his confidence, and paid him, saying, "this debt was of old standing, and Sheridan must wait."

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—STOKES COUNTY. COURT OF EQUITY.
Thomas H. Boyles

William A. Lash and John Banner, Administrators of William Boyles, deceased, vs. Richard Cheatham and Ed. M. Reynolds.

Bill of Injunction and to set aside Conveyances, &c.
In this case Complainant filed his Bill in vacation, having obtained an injunction at Chambers before his Honor Judge Dick; and it being made to appear that Richard Cheatham and Ed. M. Reynolds, two of the Defendants in this case do not reside within the limits of this State.—Publication is therefore made according to the Statute in this regard. Patriot, printed at Greensboro, N. C., for six weeks, that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Stokes, at the Court-house in Greensboro on the 24th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the Bill will be taken on for confessed against them and the cause set down for hearing ex parte as to them.
Witness, F. Fries, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, December 16th, 1844.
30-6 (pr. adv. \$5.) F. FRIES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—STOKES COUNTY. COURT OF EQUITY.
Joel Boyles

William A. Lash and John Banner, Administrators of William Boyles, deceased, vs. Richard Cheatham, Wesley W. Pepper, Ed. M. Reynolds and William H. Johnson.

Bill of Injunction, and to set aside Conveyances, &c.
In this case Complainant filed his bill in vacation, having obtained an injunction at Chambers before his Honor Judge Dick; and it appearing that Richard Cheatham, Wesley W. Pepper, Ed. M. Reynolds and William H. Johnson do not reside within the limits of this State.—Publication is therefore made in the Greensboro Patriot, printed at Greensboro, N. C., six weeks according to law, that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Stokes, at the Court-house in Greensboro on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the Bill will be taken on for confessed against them and the cause set down for hearing ex parte.
Witness, F. Fries, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, December 16th, 1844.
30-6 (pr. adv. \$5.) F. FRIES, C. M. E.

THE CONDITIONS upon which God has given health to man, is a constant care to keep his stomach and bowels free from all morbid or unhealthy accumulations. The means to effect this must be those remedies which cleanse the bowels and purify the blood. Dr. B. Brander's VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS 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 life and strength to the body. Many have been restored to health and happiness from their pain, and the consequence is they are now recommended by thousands that they have cured of Colds, Influenza, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, Scarlet Fever, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fever 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. Sloan, Greensboro, Col. Wm. H. Brittain, Bruce's Roads, E. & W. Smith, Albemarle, Shelby & Field, Jamestown. 7-ly.

IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent, and the only Agent in this State, for the sale of William Kirkcaldie's Portable Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, for thrashing Wheat, Rye, Oats, and small seed, and hailing Clover Seed. The improvement which makes these Machines superior to a Southern and even Northern country, is an open cylinder with wrought iron spikes securely screwed in, thereby obviating the danger of the spikes flying out, as sometimes happens with close cylinders, which greatly endangers the lives of the operatives. An instrument called a "shaker" separates the wheat from the straw. The horse power is a decided improvement, 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 thrash of good wheat four hundred bushels per day.
I now propose to sell the Power and Machine, with 60 feet of land and all other necessary apparatus, delivered at Fayetteville, for \$1500.00, or at my residence for \$1700.00.
I am authorized to sell these Machines on a credit of 12 months—no performance no pay, ordinary care being taken.
All orders for Machines, or other communications, forwarded to my address at Greensboro, N. C., will receive prompt attention.
WILLIAM J. McELROY,
Oakes Ferry, Davis County, N. C.

April 25th, 1844

Magical Pain Extractor
REDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRICES—OR nothing if the user is not delighted with it.—An extractant of every family must contain a pain-extractor, when they know the power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced *fourfold* in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert without the possibility of contradiction, that *all Burns and Scalds, every external Sore, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or cure. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the fluids are destroyed by the accident.* It is truly magical, to experience, in its effects. Enquire for "Connell's Magical Pain Extractor Salve," at Connell & Co's, 21, Cortlandt Street. Price 25 cents, or Four times as much for 50 cents, and ten times as much for \$1.
All country merchants are requested to take it for their towns on commission, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine for ages. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will fully justify it. Sold at 21, Cortlandt Street, where it can be found genuine in New York City.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get CONNELL'S, as our plate with Bailey's name on it has been stolen, and counterfeit and worthless stuff may appear under that name. See that it is direct from Connell & Co. or from sales by J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; D. Hart, Hillsboro; George F. Taylor, Oxford; John P. Mabry, Lexington; and in Salem and Salisbury by Connell & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

Something Good and Pretty.
RANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving and opening the stock of
WALL AND WINTER GOODS
from Pennsylvania, 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 purchase, hoping they will be able to give satisfaction both as to quality and price.
They will generally take in exchange for goods flaxseed, corn, meal, flour, pork, bacon and lard, and many other articles.
Oct. 18, 1844.
N. B. They have provided a lot with convenient hatching and sewing troughs, lapping blocks, &c. adjoining the store.

NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS.
If you want to buy goods cheap, just call at the store of the subscriber and take small a peep at them before you buy elsewhere, and if you don't find what you are in quest of, we will then acknowledge that the newspaper publishing is only intended as a hoax. In an advertisement of this kind we cannot give you any thing like an idea of the prices that we are asking and selling goods at. It is to your interest that we make this appeal and hope you will appreciate the present opportunity of buying in your fall and winter goods, which has been selected in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by myself, with all the care and attention necessary to have our stock and prices to suit the times. Below we have given you a small list of some of the leading articles so that you may form some idea of prices:—
Coffee 8 & 10 cts. lb. Imperial Tea 50 cts. lb.
Brown Sugar 10 cts. Axes from \$1 to \$14.00.
Lard Sugar 14 to 15 cts. lb. Indigo 10 cts. oz. or \$1.50
Cheese 10 to 12 1/2 cts. lb. per lb.
I go upon the same principle that I set out upon, that the humblest experience is better than the showy shining. If you want to buy goods for cash, call and see us before you buy elsewhere and you shall not be disappointed.
W. J. McCONNEL.
November, 1-14.

CABINET FURNITURE.
Of every description and price, from the cheapest Walnut and Birch to the finest Mahogany and Marble finish, kept constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite Gott's Hotel on West street.
Among other articles of furniture may be had **MARBLE TOP CENTRE AND PIER TABLES; Ladies' SHIRAZ DRAWING ROOMS, & Work Tables, &c. &c. &c. or Mahogany.**
SECRETS A BOOK CASES OF ALL KINDS an assortment of **BRASSES** of every price and quality.
Splendid Mahogany Chairs, fine spring seats, and Rocking Chairs of the same material.
SOPHAS, WARDROBES, TABLES, STANDS, &c. All offered at reduced prices, for cash or country produce.
All work made and sold by the subscriber warranted in every respect. **PETER THURSTON.**
Greensboro, April, 1844. 1-14.

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

JOHN M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
WILL give strict attention to the forwarding of all goods consigned to his care.
April 2, 1844. 1-14

DEAD SHOT.
JUST received a supply of Dead Shot, a safe and valuable worm medicine for children.
D. P. WEIR.

Koot's Penmanship
FOR SALE at the Drug Store, by D. P. WEIR.

BALSLEY & MORING,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
4th door North East of the courthouse,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

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

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

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

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

JUST RECEIVED 300 lbs. mixed and Dry White Lard exceedingly low for cash.
Dec. 25th 1844. W. J. McCONNEL.

JUST RECEIVED 300 lbs. mixed and Dry White Lard exceedingly low for cash.
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JUST RECEIVED 300 lbs. mixed and Dry White Lard exceedingly low for cash.
Dec. 25th 1844. W. J. McCONNEL.

MRS. S. C. HALL'S
Sketches of Irish Character.
In 21 Numbers—at 12 1/2 cents each.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
No edition of Mrs. Hall's for famed Tales and Sketches of Irish Character, has ever been published in the country, although her name and merits are familiar to all readers of light literature, so called. Who has not read "THE BANSLOW POSTMAN," "LILLY O'BRIEN," and "ALICE MELVANY?" and who that has read them can ever forget their sparkle, their pathos, their deep, absorbing interest?
All who have been charmed by the beauty of these sketches, or the few of them that have occasionally found their way into our periodicals, will be gratified to learn, that the subscribers have commenced publishing in numbers, at 12 1/2 cents each, on fine white paper, and in clear bold type, a *splendidly illustrated* edition of these admirable portraits of Irish life and character. The work alone will cost several hundred dollars. The whole, when completed, will make a volume of nearly 400 pages, and be one of the handsomest books ever issued in the country. It contains nothing that is sectarian, or at all offensive to any class.
It is gratifying to find that the public taste is returning, satisfied, from the mass of cheap (dread) reading, villainously printed, that has come tearing from the press in the last two years, and that good books, well printed in large type, and handsomely embellished, are coming again into fashion. To enter such a taste is the publishers' most pleasant task. In offering the works we now do, to the reading public, we experience a pleasure that is never to be, when a drowsy looking affair, with type totally small for the eye, is thrust forth. A sigh and a sense of shame go with the one; but we launch proudly the other upon the tide and ask for favoring glances, and favoring glances, we know, await the admirable volume we now present to the reader.

The work will be completed in about twenty four weekly numbers. To any one transmitting \$3 we will send the whole by mail, as a regular appearance. Or 2 copies for \$5, and 5 copies for \$10.
As it will be published in numbers, at regular periods, it can be sent by mail at periodical postage.—Each number will contain only a single sheet, and, therefore, the postage will be light.
For sale at the different Periodical Offices throughout the United States.
The Trade supplied on liberal terms.
A specimen number will be sent to any one who will write us, free of postage.
Any newspaper copying the above Prospectus for a few times, will receive all the numbers of the work as they regularly appear.

E. FERRETTI & CO.
Publishers' Hall, No. 101 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.
These medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Physicians and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Asylums, 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, as they are so admirably calculated to preserve health and cure sickness, no family should ever be without them. For a prospectus of these valuable preparations, received free of charge at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and have had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
New York, March 10th, 1841.
Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—Being severely afflicted with influenza—a hard Cough and Asthma—and finding every means but of relieving me, consumption appeared inevitable—but by using two bottles of your EXPECTORANT, I was restored to perfect health.
Respectfully yours, JOHN FILLIS,
Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Stamford, Ct.
From the Rev. John Sagar,
Lambertville, N. J., April 27th, 1839.
Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—By the blessing of God your EXPECTORANT has effected a cure in me of a most distressing complaint. In December last, I was seized with great severity by a paroxysm of Asthma; a disease with which I had been afflicted for many years past. It was attended with a hoarseness and constriction of the lungs and throat, together with a laborious cough, and complete prostration of strength, and when almost worn out with suffering, a bottle of your EXPECTORANT was sent to me. At first I thought it was nothing but quackery, but seeing it so highly recommended by Mr. Going with whom I was well acquainted, I was induced to try it, and in a few days it completely cured me, and I have never had any return of the disease since. I have now formed as high an opinion of your medicine, that if I had but a few bottles of it, and could obtain no more, I would not part with them for ten dollars each. Your most affectionately,
JOHN SAGAR.

No Apology for Wigs.
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 Sumnerville (N. J.) Whig.
Some time since I called upon Mr. P. Mason, of Sumnerville, for Dr. Jayne's celebrated HAIR TONIC, 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 *growing hair* was starting luxuriantly; I therefore purchased another, and so on till I had used three bottles, and now, as a compensation, my hair is as thick as ever. And what is more surprising, my baldness was not occasioned by sickness, in which case there is greater hope of restoration—but was hereditary.
J. A. D. ROGERS,
Methodist Minister, Mount Horeb, Somerset Co., N. J.

DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE
which is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys WORMS, nourishes the system or restores the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general, non permanent Tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial to Intermittent and Recurrent Fevers, Indigestion, &c., and is a certain and permanent cure for FEVER and AGUE.
It not only destroys worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, most especially of those in bad health. This mucus forms the basis, or nest, in which worms propagate their young; and by removing 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.

AMERICAN HARE DYES.
This dye is warranted, if strictly applied according to the printed directions to change the hair from any other color to a beautiful auburn or a perfectly jet black without staining or irritating the skin like other Hare Dyes. It is prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents per bottle.
The above Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store by
[14] D. P. WEIR.

JUST RECEIVED 300 lbs. mixed and Dry White Lard exceedingly low for cash.
Dec. 25th 1844. W. J. McCONNEL.

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VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE
AT BRUCE'S CROSS ROADS.
THE Subscriber being desirous to move to the West offers for sale his valuable & well known TRACT OF LAND, containing Four Hundred and Fifty Acres, adjoining the lands of Wm. H. Brittain, H. H. Saunders and others. There are about seventy-five acres fresh cleared, well adapted to tobacco, corn, wheat and rye. Also about two hundred acres of wood land, well timbered. Also twenty-five acres of first rate meadow land, well ditched and dry. All the cultivated land is well improved, with two never failing streams running through it, with four or five first rate springs on it. For a Merchant, Farmer or Tavern Keeper, this place cannot be excelled. There is a large TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING on it with 8 rooms and a fire place to each. Also, a STORE HOUSE not quite finished, 36 by 18, and all other necessary out houses, together with a most excellent Garden and other improvements, with a good well standing immediately in the yard. If any person wishes to purchase, possession of the Farm can be had forthwith, and