GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 22, 1845.

Dublished Weckln BY SWAIM & SHERWOOD

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS A VEAR, OR \$2.50, IP PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH AFFER THE

Pailure on the part of any customer to order a discontin-tance within the subscription year, will be considered in-dicative of his wish to continue the paper.

THE PATRIOT.

CONGRESSIONAL.

BRAKING THE SEALS .- On Wednesday, the 12th, the two Houses of Congress performed the constitutional duty of opening and counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States given by the Electoral College of the

A Washington paper remarks that "The scen had nothing of the pomp that would have blazed upon the eye at a ceremonial of such consequence in Governments differently organized from ours. Depending for its effect on the inherent greatness of the act to be done, to one who regarded it with a philosophic eye it had a solemnity approaching Who that reflected on the struggles, the tumult, the battles, and the blood, which have so often accompanied the acquisition of a disputed throne in the Old World-or, indeed, of a disputed Chieftainship in the Governments of the New World-could look on this peaceful and tranquil assembly, remembering the purpose which had called it together and the event which it was virtually to consummate, and not be deeply impressed by the happy expedient here first devised for securing the succession to supreme Executive power by a delegated expression of a Na-

THE SENATE met at 12 o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the resolu-tion just adopted in the House having been com-municated, the President of the Senate, followed by all the Senators, left the Senate Chamber and crossed the Rotundo to the House of Representas. The Speaker of the House and all the abers and officers rose as the Senators enter-The President of the Senate took his seat in the Speaker's Chair and the Speaker sat beside

him.

The Senators were seated in the open circle between the Clerk's desks and members.

The Senators and Representatives having been seated, the President of the Senate rose and said:
"Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, the Senate have assembled to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States."

The tellers took their seats in the Clerk's desk,

upon the right, Mr. Walker, of Miss., of the Senate; upon the left Mr. Kennedy, of Md., of the House of Representatives. (appointed teller in place of J. R. lagersoll indisposed.) Between the two, Edmund Burke of N. H. of the House.

The President of the Senate presided over both Houses, and Mr. Walker acted as prisonal to. Houses, and Mr. Walker acted as principal tel-

The President of the Senate rose with the record of the Electoral yotes of each State and

"I deliver to you, gentlemen, tellers, the votes of the Electors of the State of Maine, &c. for Pre-sident and Vice President of the United States, that they may be counted.'

The records were then read to the two Houses by Mr. Walker and recorded by the tellers. When the first thirteen States had been called, Mr. Walker yielded to Mr. Kennedy, who read

The time occupied in counting the Votes was one hour and fifteen minutes.

The tellers reported as follows:

Whole number of votes, Necessary to a choice, James K. Polk had James K. Polk having the greatest number of votes, was declared to have been duly elected President of these United States.

FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY. Necessary to a choice George M. Dallas had Theodore Frelinghuysen had The President of the Senate said-

"I do therefore declare that James K. Polk, having received the greatest number of votes, has been duly elected President of these United States for four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1815, and that George M. Dallas, having received the greatest number of votes, has been duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1815."

The President further said: "The business for which the two Houses had been convened, having been performed, the Senate will now return to their chamber. This naving occursance Chair, sident of the Senate left the Speaker's Chair, which was immediately resumed by the Speaker himself. The members of the House rose and This having been said, the Pre-

Mr. Burke, as one of the tellers of the House. presented a Resolution which was at once ado t-ed, that a Joint Committee on the part of the Seed, that a spint continuous on the part of the se-nate and House be appointed to inform James K. Polk of his election to the office of President of the Polk of his election to the onice of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1845, and to inform George M. Dallas of his election to the office of Vice Presi-

Highly Important from Mexico-Cap-

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Feb. 6. By the arrival of the schooner Water Witch, ult., we learn the capture of Santa Anna, which took place on the 15th, at Jico, near Jalapa, whilst he was endeavoring to reach the coast in disguise accompanied by four of his officers. He is con-fined at present in the same Castle of Perote, from which the Texan prisoners have not long since been liberated, and well guarded by some 3,000 soldiers. It is proposed to remove him to the Capital in a few days, where he will have to answer to the country, before the Chamber of Deputies, for his past tyranny and cruelty; and, doubtless, from the excited state of public feeling against him, he will expiate his conduct by ninious death

Santa Anna had written to the President. General Herrera, on the 10th ult., from his camp near Puebla, soliciting passports for Senor Harory Ta-mariza, and Generals Cortzar and Mendoza, late of his suite. He also begs passports for him-self, that he may leave the country, and, as he says, "seek abroad a home where I might end my last days." He states that he has already given up the command of his army to Gen. Morales, who would proclaim the Constitutional Go-

He authorizes certain Commissioners to announce to the Chambers his renunciation of the Presidency, and states that be has sacrificed his "property and all that a man holds most dear."—Alone he resisted the contempt and outrages manifested against his person, and these expressions alone could never have driven him to take this resolution; fearing, if he remained, some conspira-cy would be formed against his life—unfortunate enough already to the nation and himself—for his reason only he has resolved to separate him-

off from his faithful and valiant army.

He continues, "no doubt the august Chambers know how to respect the rights of a citizen that has well served his country, and has poured forth his blood for her," and that they will not inter-rupt his embarkation no more, than he did the embarkation of those "who like himself had the lisgrace to occupy the supreme command of the

At day-break on the morning of the 11th ult., Attay-break on the morning of the 11th dia.

Santa Anna left his camp in a coach, taking the route for Vera Cruz, escorted by 300 cavairy, but soon changed his course for Orizavo, intending to leave the Repulic from Hautzacuralso or ing to leave the Repulic from Hautzacuaiso or some part in Ojaca, as the road to Vera Cruz was strongly fortified at almost every place through which he would have to pass. Having dismissed his escort, he proceeded as a citizen, until he was arrested by some Indians, by whom he was re-cognised, from his lameness, and delivered up to

At Puenta Nation, the key of Mexico, the

ight. The same day as the flight of Santa Anna took place, Generals Parades and Arrillaya, followed by Gen. Bravo, entered the city of Puebla with their united forces, amidst the rejoicing of the in In a letter from the captive ex-President to the

Governor of the department of Vera Cruz, dated Jalapa, 17th ult., he complains most bitterly of his treatment by his guards and the populace ays his habitation presents the appearance of a guard room, with a sentinel constant by his bedhe cannot sleep—the officials will permit none of his friends to have any intercouse with him—and in fact, his condition is vastly more rude and dein fact, his condition is vastly more rude and ungrading than whilst he remained a prisoner in the hands of the Texans. His entry into Jalapa resembled a triumphal procession, conducting him as a conquered foe to his country. "Indeed," he continues, "I would prefer death to such insults

It is stated that Santa Anna had \$400,000 in gold at his residence, Eusero, which was to have been forwarded to him, but it has fallen into hands of the Government of the department of Vera Cruz who propose to employ it in remunerating the in-habitants of that Department for the losses sus-

tained by them during Santa Anna's occupation.

Capt. Jose Santa Anna, the eldest son of the fallen President, was arrested near Jalapa, the morning of the 16th. We have no advices from the Capital since the

events we chronicle. At that period they were carrying on the trials of the ex-Ministers, and had already voted honorary medals to those citizens of Puebla, who should distinguish themselves in the approaching struggle, as also a sword to the Go-

Gen Arista, the instrument of Santa Anna in to against his fallen leader, and declares that although they now unite against him, they must not lose sight of Texas.

From the N. O. Picagune of same date.

The Schooner Water Witch arrived last night from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 26th

Col. Wm. Boardman came passenger in her, with despatches from Mr. Shannon to the United States Government.

By this arrival we are in possession of the fact of Santa Anna's capture. Since our last advices, he had made several attempts upon the city of Puebla; attacking it at the head of four thousand troops, one half of which were cavalry. In these endeavors he was repulsed with considerable loss. Soon afterwards he left the army, about four

leagues below Puebla, with an escort of several hundred men and proceeded towards Jalapa. Before arriving at that city he parted with his escort shortly crowned with success, for on the night of and attempted to make his escape to the mount the 15th, at half past 0, he was captured with and attempted to make his escape to the moun-

On the 15th of January he was discovered in a Jito, some leagues from Jalapa, by a couple of lu-dians who were hunning. The dogs belonging to not an Indian that does not know him well, and the Indians became restive and furious, the Indians they all enjoy a pleasure in hating him. He was

Mexico and Puebla, marching at the head of the Government forces, to give Santa Anna battle; but the fortunes of the Despot became so despe-rate that he deserted the army and was captured efore Paredes came up to his

[Perschr. Water Witch]

To the Editors of the Picagune: VERA CRUZ, Jan. 12, 1815.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 12, 1815.

This vessel will sail in two or three days but as we may very shortly be attacked by Santa Anna, I write to you now, lest at her sailing, I should be otherwise occupied and unable to write.

Since my last the cry against Santa Anna has been echoed throughout the whole Republic; the remaining master only of the sod, he and his troops stand upon. The news of the overthrow of his tool Canalizo, reached him in Quereturo on his march against Paredes. He immediately countermarched with all his forces upon Mexico. countermarched with all his forces upon Mexico southermarened with all his forces upon the wearing vengeance upon the Congress, &c. &c., whom he called revolutionists. On arriving before the gates of the Capital, he addressed a comnunication to Gen. Herrera, the actual President advising him that he had come to take charge of the Presidency, which, he said, belonged to him beyond any question, and demanded to know if he was disposed to evacuate the "big chair."

He of course was well aware of the decree of the Congress, by which he was deprived of all authority, civil and military, when he addressed his note; but, as he had feigned ignorance, in re ply a copy of the decree was sent to him, and he was asked if he was disposed to deliver over the command of his troops, as he had been previous-ly ordered, and present himself to the government to answer to the charges made against him before the Congress constituted in Grand Jury. To this Santa Anna replied, with his accustomed audaciwithin twenty-four hours, he would open them himself and enter sword in hand. This commu-nication was handed over to General Bravo, as Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the Capital, for reply. Accordingly an answer was forthwith given, notifying him that the defence of the city was under his charge, and that it should be defended to the last, at the same time calling upon him to submit and avoid blood shed. After braradoing for three days to no purpose, Santa Anna retreated with his forces and marched upon Peubla, before which city he arrived on the 2nd. instant, and immediately demanded the surrender notifying General Inclan, the Commandant General, that if the city was not surrendered within that time, he would carry the place by assault and give quarters to no one. The reply of Inclan was give quarters to no one. The reply of Inclan was short and sweet, without any of the humbug so common in the military proclamations of this coun-try: he told him that he would not surrender the city as long as he had a man left to fire a shot. kept his word. Santa Anna commenced his attack on the following morning and was repuls continued making daily until the 7th, when he continued making dany until the 1th, which he sent in a flag of truce with propositions. While a Council of War was holding in Peubla to determine upon the propositions which Santa Anna's Commissioners had to make, an attack was made Commissioners had to make, an attack was made with a large proportion of the traitor's forces, and had already forced their way a considerable distance, when the Poblanos railied and drove them back at the point of the bayonet, taking some two hundred prisoners, and one piece of artillery.

After this disgraceful act of treachery. Santa Anna retreated from before Peabla, and report says that he was in the neighborhood of Perote on his way down to make one last desperate effort

his way down to make one last desperate effort upon Vera Cruz. Should be come he will here find his grave. I must tell you that in Puebla there were not above 5000 regulars, and that its defence has been made principally by the volun-teers—private citizens of the most respectable classes—Vivan los Poblanos. Santa Anna has lost in his several attacks upon that city some-thing like 800 killed and wounded; among whom one general, and perhaps a great number of prisoners and deserters. Among the prisoners are two generals. The killed and wounded on the part of Puebla is not known with any certainty.

Every breast burns to revenge the blood of the

. We are here all prepared, and our volunteer companies were doing active service. We sleep every night in our borracks, and lay with our arms beside us.

I shall leave this letter open to add any thing new that may occur before the vessel sails. Bravo and traredes have ten 2000 infantry and close upon Santa Anna with 2000 infantry and 3000 horse.

Yours truly,
E. M.

Anna has retreated from Puebla, and has placed themselves at the process of same and emphasis; but the pages are missing which himself between Perote and Jalapa. All was joy bere; as we made sure that his intention was to sympathy with misfortune, of impartiality in our attack us, but we were disappointed. On the 14th, judgments of men, of love and fidelity to truth; the troops of Santa Anna placed themselves at the of the ever-during relations of men, in the domestic on the process of the surface and at the rest of the property goes to the disposition of General Rincon. Commandant Gen. the troops of Santa Anna placed themselves at the disposition of General Rincon, Commandant General Ri disposition of General Ruiscon, Commandant centered in the organized government, and of this department, who is stationed at La stranger to stranger. How can it be expected Hoya for the defence of that pass, at the same that such cultivation will scatter seeds so that in time making it manifest that their object in approaching and entering the Department was not shall come up to the fir tree, and instead of the to commit any act of hostility, but to escort Gen. brief shall come up the myrtle tree?" If such Santa Anna in his flight, and this General having be the general condition of the schools, is it a succeeded in making his escape, there only rematter of surprise, that we see lads and young succeeded in making his escape, there only re-

He was disguised as an arriero, but this was or

of the Governor, has been made a Feast-day, and consequently all commercial establishments closed. There is but one voice to be heard, "Shoot him and his Generals, without exception!"—Shoot all of them! No mercy! Government will be obliged to proceed with great severity. as the whole country is in the gratest state of exasperation that was ever seen in any country, owing to

he late attacks on Puebla.

I shall not close yet, in order at the last moment

January, 21.—Nothing new to add. Santa Anna is on his way up to Mexico, under a strong escort, tostand his trial before both Houses of Con-

I send you a file of papers, to which I refer

COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM OF MASSACHU-SETTS. Extracts from the first Annual Report of the Hon. Ho-race Mann, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of

COMPETENCY OF TEACHERS. - Another component element in the prosperity of schools is the competency of teachers. Teaching is the most difficult of all arts, and the profoundest of all sci-

ences. In its absolute perfection, it would involve a complete knowledge of the whole being to be taught, and of the precise manner in which every possible application would affect it; that is, a complete knowledge of all powers and capacities of the individual, with their exact proportions and relations to each other, and a knowledge, how, at any hour or moment to select and apply, from a universe of means, the one then exactly apposite to its ever-changing condition. But in a far more limited and practical sense, it involves a knowledge of the principal laws of physical, mental and moral growth, and of the tendency of means, not more to immediate, than to remote resalts. Hence to value schools, by length instead of quality, is a matchless absurdity. Arithmetic. grammar, and the other rudiments, as they are called, comprise bit a small part of the teachings in a school. The rudiments of feeling are taught not less than the rudiments of thinking. The sentiments and passions get more lessons than the intellect. Though their open recitations may be less, their secret rehearsals are more. And even in training the intellect, much of its chance of arriving, in after life, at what we call sound of arriving, in after life, at what we call sound judgment or common sense; much of its power of perceiving ideas as distinctly as though they were colored diagrams, depends upon the tact and philosophic sagacity of the teacher. He has a far deeper duty to perform, than to correct the erroneous results of intellectual process. The error in the individual case is of little consequence. It is the fulse projecting power in the mind—the power which sends out the error,-that is to be dis overed and rectified. Otherwise the error will be repeated, as often as opportunities recur. is no part of a teacher's vocation, to spend day after day, in removing the hands on the dialplate backwards and forwards, in order to adjust them to the true time; but he is to adjust the machinery and the regulator, so that they may indicate the true time; so that they may be a standard and measure for other things, instead of needing other things as a standard and measure for them. Yet how can a teacher do this, if he be alike ignorant of the mechanism and the propelling power of the machinery he superintends!

The law lays is weighty injunctions upon tea-chers in the following solemn and impressive lan-guage: "It shall be the duty of all instructors of youth to exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth, committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety. justice and a sacred regard to truth, country, humanity and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtues. which are the ornament of human society, and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded; and it shall be the duty of such instructors, to endeaver to lead their pupils, as their a-ges and capacities will admit, into a clear undertanding of the tendency of the above mentioned virtues to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and al-so to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices."

Moral Instruction.—Among the Pagan

Greeks, the men most venerated for their wisdom, their Plates and Socrates, were the educators of their youth. Our teachers address themselves to the culture of the intellect mainly. The fact that children have moral natures and social affictions, then in the most rapid state of development, is scarcely recognised. One page of the daily manual teaches the power of commas; another, the succeeded in making his escape, there only remained for them to put themselves at the disposal of the government, which they then did.

The object no doubt was to cause it to be lieved that he had succeeded in embarking, and thus put a stop to further search for him. This however failed in its object, and searches were made with redoubled vigilance, which were very hardle covered with redoubled vigilance, which were very hardle covered with research to the covered with redoubled vigilance, which were very the contempts at a case of false spelling or grammar, but can witness expectacies of drunkenness, in the streets with case of false spelling or grammar, but can witness spectacies of drunkenness, in the streets with entire composure. Such elevation of the subordinate, such casting down of the supreme, in the education of children, is incompatible with all the subordinate, such casting down of the supreme, in the education of children, is incompatible with all the others who accompanied him, near a place called duration of children, is incompatible with all that Jico, about 11 leagues from Jalapa, in a barranea. is worthy to be called the prosperity of their manbood. The moral universe is constructed upon tion. In the public affairs of his active principles, not admissive of welfare under such Se-quo-ya never performed happiness of the public affairs of his active.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer. DECISION IN THE RANDOLPH WILL CASE.

We mentioned in our last paper that the Jury in this case had brought in a verdict establishing the Will and Codicil of 1821. We had designed the will and Colicil of 1521. We had designed in that paper to have published a copy of the Will, but we were requested by the counsel in the case not to do so until the result of the application for a new trial was ascertained. Since then the case has been compromised, and there can now be no objection to the publication of the following copy of the Will and Codicil:

other wills whatsoever.

1. I give and bequeath to all my slaves their freedom, heartily regretting that I have ever been

the owner of one.

2. I give to my Executor a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to transport and settle said slaves in some other State or Territory of the United States,

some other State or Territory of the United States, giving to all above the age of forty not less than ten neres of land each.

To my old and faithful servants Essex and his wife Hetty, who I trust may be suffered to remain in the State, I give and bequeath three and a half barrels of corn, two hundred weight of pork, a pair of strong shoes, a suit of clothes, and a blanket each, to be paid them annually—also, an annual hat to Essex, and ten pounds of coffee and twenty of brown sugar.

To my woman servant Nancy the like allow-ance as to her mother—to Juba (alias Jupiter) the same—to Queen the same—to Jonny, my body servant, the same during their respective natural and twenty of brown sugar.

I confirm to my brother Beverly the slaves I I confirm to my brother Beverly the slaves I gave him, and for which I have a reconveyance.

I bequeath to John Randolph Chay four hundered dollars annually to complete his education, until he shall arrive at the age of twenty four years, carnestly exhorting him never to eat the bread of idleness or dependence.

I bequeath to my namesake John Randolph Bryan my gold watch, chain and seals, and the choice of my horses. I bequeath to his brother

choice of my horses. I bequeath to his brother

homas the choice of two of my horses.

To Win. Leigh of Halifax I bequeath to him and his heirs forever, all the land on which I live, lying between the Owen's ferry road and Carring-ton's, Cooke's Lipscomb's and Morton's lines.— Also, the books, plate, linen, household and kitchen furniture, liquors, stock, tools, and every thing as it new stands, hereby appointing him my sole executor, and I do desire that he may not be required to give security or to make an in-ventory of any thing here, that is, at my mansion house or the middle quarter.

(Cut out in the original) B. Dudley all the interest I have, under the will of Mrs. Martha Cor-

My interest under the Will of Mrs. Judith Randolph, I desire my executor to sell if he shall see fit, but not otherwise—

The Land above the Owen's Ferry road and the Lower Quarter, and the land I bought of the

Read's to be sold at my said executor's discre-tion, and whatever in (cut out in the original) y debts, I give and bequeath to Francis Scott Key and the Rev. Wm. Meade, to be disposed of towards bettering the condition of my manumitted

I have not included my mother's descendants in my Will, because her husband; besides the whole profits of my late father's estate during the minority of my brother and myself, has contrived to get to himself the slaves given by my grand-father Bland, as her marriage portion when my father married her, which slaves were inventoried at my father's death as part of his estate, were as much his as any that he had. were entitled to freedom at my brother Richard's death, as the others would have been at mine.— Witness my hand and seal,

In presence of (cut out in the original) SEAL. S. Richard Randolph, ir.

Codicit to this my Will, made the 5th day of Becember, 1821.

I revoke the bequest to T. B. Dudley, and be-

queath the same to my Executor, to whom also I give, in fee simple, all my lots and houses in Farmville, and every other speries of property whatever that I die possessed of, saving the aforesaid specifications in my Will.

(cut out in the original) Amelia county.

The reason of the above revocation I have com-

is about as fair an adjustment of the contest as could have been made, and there seems to be a satisfaction equally general that this case, so long pending, and involving so many important interests, has at length been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

SE-QUO-YA: OR GEORGE GUES The editor of the Cherokee Advocate gives the following interesting account of Se-Quo-Ya, the distinguished man of that nation, who invented

tempts to mature his system of Arithmetic, in which he made some progress. See Quo-Ya evenually gave it up as impracticable, but adapted to his hubits of industry, observation agriculty, iton. In the public affairs of his neglice part, additions on the greatness, the beauties, the many second perity of his gast country, he gave the strongest attachment, type in his efficient or expenses in the time producing stream is, from its mount to that this producing stream is, from its mount to bits, there is a gravination and proclivity to ultimate downfall and rain. If persevered in, the
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people's destiny may still be a
consummation of a people of the consu

nual pension. At the last session of the Counc ension was increased to three hundred d this pension was increased to three hundred dol-lars, to be paid yearly to him during his natural life, and afterwards to his wife in case she shall survive him.

But what has become of this remarkable map

But what has become of this remarkable man, whose native genius has struck light from darkness—conferred inconceivable blessings upon his
people, and achieved—for his own name an enviable distinction among those few truly great names,
with which are connected imperishable honor?
Is he still alive? or does his venerable head repose
beneath some—unknown clod of the Grand Prazrie? These are questions that we cannot now
satisfactorily answer.

rie! These are questions that we cannot now satisfactorily answer.

In the summer of 1842, influenced perhaps by a desire to explore the Western Prairies, and become acquainted with his Red brethren, who roam there free and untrammelled. Se-quo-ya, having loaded several pack horses with goods, visited in company with a number of Cherokees, the Comanche Indians. After remaining with them some time he made his way with a son and two of time, he made his way with a son and two or three Cherokees, into Northern Mexico, towards Chi-hua-hua, and engaged a while in teaching the

Since then, several reports concerning him have reached his friends in this country. That which seems to be most probable, when the hardships to which, in his wanderings, he has been necessarily exposed, are remembered, in addition to his decrepid form and the weight of many years, is, that this truly great man, full of years and of honors, sleeps the sleep of death, in some wild and unknown spot, far from his wife, his country and

WHALE FISHERIES OF THE U. STATES. The imports of these fisheries into the United States for the year 1843 are thus stated in the

Boston Daily Advertiser:
"Ships and barques 193, brigs 28, schooners 13; making a total tonnage of 67,593 tons.— These vessels brought in 165,744 barrels of sperm oil, 205,861 barrels of whale oil, and 1,908,017

pounds of bone."

The exports of spermaceti and whale oil and whale bone for the nine months ending the 30; and day of June, 1843, was in value \$1.372,023, and 82B308 in spermaceti candles. The Hanse Towns and Holland are our best customers for whale oil, but England takes nearly all the sperm

The first regular attempt to engage in the wha-The first regular attempt to engage in the whating business in this country was about the year 1672; the English, French, and Dutch were before that time largely engaged in it. In 1972 the town of Nanucket formed a copartnership with James Lassar for carrying on the traffic, which was done by means of beats from the shore, the whales then being numerous in the neighborhood of the island. The first sperm whole was taken in 1712 by Christopher Hukwhale was taken in 1712 by Christopher Hussey, a Nantucket whaleman, who was blown off shore while cruising for "right whales." From this commencement the business increased, and in 1715 Nantucket had six vessels of thirty to forty tons burden engaged in this business, yielding about \$5,000 per annum. From this small beginning the traffic has grown to its present pa-ramount importance among the various branches

of American industry.

Mr. Grinnell, a member of Congress from New Bedford, stated during the last session that our whaling fleet now consists of 650 ships, &c., tonaging 200,000 tons, which cost at the time of saling 20,000,000, and are manned by 17,500 officers and scamen, one-half of whom are green hands when the vessels sail. The value of the annual import of oil and whalebone in a crude state is \$7,000,000; when manufactured it is in-Taking the entire amount of exports at \$2,000,000 there will be from six to seven millions in value to be consumed at home. Mr. Grinnell adds:

"Although this interest is not directly, protect ed by the tariff of 1812, as its products ar per in this country than in any other, yet those concerned in it are decidedly in favor of the protective policy. They have found by experience that when the manufacturers and inechanics of the country are actively employed, they can sell their products at fair prices; and that when di-ties have been low, and almost without discrimination in favor of such articles as are made in this country, it has been difficult to make sales even at low prices. They are in favor of the protective policy, notwithstanding that the duties on each whale ship and outfits of 350 tons amount Amelia county.

The reason of the above revocation I have communicated to Wm. J. Barksdale, Esq.

It seems that after the verdict of the Jury was rendered it was ascertained that some of them.

half years; they search every sea, and often crouse three and four months with a man at each mas It seems to be the general impression that this head on the look out without the cheering sight

> Governor Briggs, in his inaugural speech wa the 10th January, 1811, says that Massachusetts has \$12,000,000 and 16,000 men engaged to the fisheries, (we presume he means home fisheric and the whale fisheries together,) and that be share therein is twice as great as that of all the

> Dr. R. J. Barckeninger is Executaining mea-ing the volumes just public travels in Europe oranda of Dr. Breglewe marked some passage some ten yearbelow.
> which rish and amenical sivers compared

"A gentleman like and well-inform i Eag-lishman, who was in the stage coach with in-and who had found out I was an American, affect Dallas of his election to the office of Vice President. This resolution was atterwards adoption ones afterwards adoption was atterwards adoption was atterwards adoption was atterwards adoption ones atterwards adoption was atterwards adoption of the fibrility of this gas country, be gave the strongest two continuous and procleting to ultimate downfall and rain. He was predicted and the bottom, the followed the direction of the fibrility of the fibri

MR ARCHER'S REPORT

From the Sena'e Committee on Foreign Rela-tions, upon the Joint Resolutions from the House for Januxing Texas to the United Nates.

Unwilling that this decisive argument against the incorporation of foreign States with our own by any resort inferior to the treaty-making power, should fail to be any where examined through the disinclination which many have to read any thme, of whatever merit or importance, unless in brief, we have tuken the pains to make a close abstract of this report; so that its main points at least may reach even the realer who has the least time to spare for the consideration of such matters.

time to spare for the consideration of such matters. The report sets out with adverting to the deep atterest and the strong passions, political, party and personal, which the measure has excited, not only through communities and masses, but even in those legislative bodies which only calmer aftections should reach. With this excitement, produced by very various and very extreme views of amere expediency hardly offering itself any where is the same light, the committee hope not to be able directly to deal; they confine themselves to able directly to dear; they connic themselves to the legitimate question alone of the merits of the severalt sebennes of annexation, of those of the class sent in from the House in particular, and of the constitutional possibility of thus effecting the

the proposed.

The projects are, in the main, alike in the mode of action which they propose: they all assert that the power to annex a Foreign Territory and State

proceeds to examine, first, as to its existence at all and, secondly, as to its existence at the constitutional power to ame to it an independent foreign territory, the committee protest against the force of precedent as an argument. If there is precedent, that precedent may have been illigal and unwarrantable; or it may have expressly placed itself on the principle of necessity, the salus populi—a law overriding all human enactments and obligations. Of such cases the leading one is that of the acquisition of Lensiana, by the Leffers A has a acquisition of Lensiana, by the Leffers A has a capital to this Union by the act of Continuous process of sample addition, multiplication and division. Superior even to Sir Isaac Newton in this single faculty, he is destitute of every other that is necessary to render it available for any practicable purdence of an authenic purpose, on the side of the other party or people, which here have not been afforded. It has been but assumed that Texas of the in any positive form given, her assent.

We expose ourselves, therefore, to all these charges of eager and reckless cupidity which we have so often and loudly hurled against others.

A single line of the Constitution, "New States in the force in proceeds to the strain and the continuous perior even to Sir Isaac Newton in this single faculty, he is destitute of every other that is necessary to render it available for any practicable purdence of an authenic purpose, on the side of the other party or people, which here have not been afforded. It has been but assumed that Texas developed the communicate his process to others. The basis of his reckoning must be decimally assument that the constitution and division. Surport of the constitution, which we have so often and loudly hurled against others.

A single line of the Constitution, "New States held for any practicable purpose.

A single line of the of necessity, the salus populi—a law overriding all human enactments and obligations. Of such cases the leading one is that of the acquisition of the acquisition of Lousiana, by the Jefferson Administration; of which the later purchase of Florida was but the sequel, acowed and intended from the first as its struction, all bounds to this Confederacy. Either completion. As to these, the committee insists effect is a fundamental change of this Governwith great force that legal precedents cannot be made of them; they were distinctly admitted by Mr. Jarrens x himself to be acts beyond both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution and to be dictated only by a law superior to it. To cure even imagination had then taken for the exten-

like necessity: but it is for them to state the state of those by facts supposed merely, not to speak of those by facts supposed merely, not to speak of those By the Constitution foreign relations are entisticated to the Executive and two-thirds of the Section 1.

As to detiving authority for this act from any more regular source, the school of strict-construcionists, the high and severe interpreters of the constitution, have always held that all the powers to be lawfully derived from that instrument for this Clovernment, or any part of it, are found in a precise grant, forming a special sort of schedule in the Constitution itself. There and elsewhere in it the principal powers have each a name and

Yet it was the opinion of Mr. JEFFERSON that to expending. Like after the districted by the objects for this power must be limited by the objects for twinch it was granted. Under this right construction, it is far from being paramount: it is but subsidiary—the handmarden of the Constitution. Under this constitution. Under the constitution of the Constitution. Under the constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution. ier this construction, there must even be some superior power to put the treaty-making power in otion; nor can the latter act except on behalf of that superior power, and in subordination to it.

Within itsown proper sphere, however, though "mited as above shown, the treaty-making power is, by the Constitution, paramount to all others.— That peculiar sphere is our foreign relations; and ever their arrangement, of whatever nature, it has entire control. To ascertain whether or not a parcoular transaction belongs to this power, we have

alv to ask, "Is it toroign We have seen that all the powers granted by the Constitution have attached to them express tages, individual or generic—as " the treaty-manouver," " the war power," " the revenue power,"cr." ended power The legitimacy, then, of any prether it answers to nice tested by considering whenex answers to nice tested by considering whenex answers that it is its last enames. Try "Anteressed in the Constantion?" its purpose extends to the constantion of the purpose of the constantion of the constanti Power is given to Congress to acquirinly not.

descend the Onio, in a stepanheat of the largest class, a thousand miles; "Of what sir—how many arthurs and there he will map the mother steambeat of the same class, which has came in an opposite direction, twelve hundred miles down the Missouri; and then after close by afty channels into the sea!" I had made up my mind to be considered a cheat; so I went calculy and emphatically through the statement! As I progressed, my companion seemed! As I progressed, my companion seemed!

As I progressed, my companion seemed:

There we find exhibited in one paragraph the fower of God, controlling all words;—the omnup-to-tence of God from which nothing can be hid; the sovereignty of God, regulating all events; the security of the Christian, upheld and protected by independent of the law of Necessity. A purchase might be made are calculated and the certain prospective day in the case of Florida or Louisanna, where it would avert an impending and certain war; for the war power must just to be engaged with shaining myriads in his service and even the clause of "providing for the general prospective and to be engaged with shaining myriads in his service and even the clause of "providing for the general prospective and the certain of the Christian, destined to rise and tongue."

There we find exhibited in one paragraph the owner of God, controlling all words; the owner of God controlling all words; the source of God from which nothing can be hid; the sovereignty of God, regulating all events; the sovereignty of God, regulating all events; the sovereignty of God, controlling all words; the owner of God, controlling all words; the source of God foom which nothing can be hid; the sovereignty of God, controlling all words; the source of God controlling all words; the source of God foom which nothing can be hid; the sovereignty of God, regulating all events; the sovereignty of God, controlling all words; the source of God foom valid in one paragraph the owner of God, controlling all words; the source of God controlling all words; th ment: As I progressed, my companion seemed and even the clause of "providing for the general goodness.—Jaurnal of Commerce. welfare"—though abused by one party in a latificate but at its close, he let down his visage had a contemptuous pout, and regularly cut my nothing by the over-strict interpretation of the few moths since, an account of a n nothing by the over-strict interpretation of the other—inight well justify a power to do that which is truly necessary to the common, the federal (as opposed to the sectional welfare. Such a power used as in the case of Fl rida and Louisiana, is conservative, not unlimited—limited, not latitudinous. In those cases, it tended directly to avert war and to cement the Union and the Constitution.

A Producy—The Slave Arithmetician.—A few moths since, an account of a negro of an extraordinary faculty for numbers, belonging to Mr. P. McLemore, of Madison county, Ala., was put in the papers. Mr. McLemore was in town on Monday, and we had an opportunity of witnessing the powers of calculation of this mountaly in mind.

He is an idiot as to every thing else.

between the sovereign receiving; and that con-tract, conducted for their agents or commissioners, in conference, is a treaty. This, then, is the onin conference, is a treaty. This, then, is the only lawful avenue by which a foreign State or territory can be brought into this Union.

If, under the question of voluntary cession, you include the case of a population, as well as a territory, then, since it has been already shown ritory, then, since it that a territory can in no manner be brought into the Union but through the agency of the treaty power, it follows that its population must be included within the same rule.

It is, then, only to be considered, further, whether population and territory, combined into a State
—an independent body politic—can be, as such,
incorporated into this Union by the act of Con-

the proposed, first, an act of indemnity; and, sion of our limits; and accordingly, in the repeat-secondly, an alteration of the Constitution, that ed discussions of this clause not one allusion oc-

secondly, an alteration of the Constitution, that should permit the incorporation of Florida, when it could be effected. These facts strip those instances of all force as precedents, unless for that which needs no precedent, an act of overruling processity. To justify a like act, there must be a like necessity; and that would find its force, not in extense of this clause not cause that such an effect from it entered into any man's conception.

The compact itself was a well considered compromise between conflicting interests and sections. But the admission of an unlimited power, by an ordinary act of legislation, utterly to change the entire face of things, could never have been in To justify a like act, there must be a like necessity; and that would find its force, not in extraple, but in the occasion and its more than legal or constitutional validity. Self-preservation demanded and legalized the acquisition of Louisiana; but those acts can give no ultra-constitutional authors. The small States, that submitted only with mis-

thority for what cannot plead the same high neces-sity. Certainly, they who urge the present incastire allege, among countiess other things, a like necessity: but it is for them to prove its ex-tive influence in the Confederacy would be utter-

trusted to the Executive and two-thirds of the So-nate; while to Congress is given the power to admit new States. Is it possible that the latter power should include the former? But if it be a foreign State that is to be admitted, then what but the departments alone empowered to treat with foreign States can settle and arrange the matter, or even receive or give the expression of a will-

ingness to be united!

It is urged that this is a matter of the people's in it the principal powers have each a name and definition. To be valid in its application, each power must answer to its name and definition there.

But the territory hitherto acquired has been obtained only through the treaty-making powers and hence that power has, until lately, come to be considered as sole in that faculty and as of unit to the decision of two-thrids of the majority of the people, if that were ascertained.

Yet more: we are one people only in certain

Yet more: we are one people only in certain respects; in others, we are but a body of inde-pendent States, equal partners under a common admit a power so unlimited was to render the agreement. Of such an arrangement it is an inseparable condition that the parties cannot be expounding. Like all the other anumerated power than the parties cannot be expounding.

Union by act of Congress.

The report next passes to the special objections of great force which lie against the Joint Resolutions. But these, pressed for time and space, we cannot follow.—National Intelligencer.

SUBLIMITY OF ROBERT HALL .- There are many passages in the fourth volume of Robert Hall's works, just published by the Harpers, which like the sublime portions of the Bible, rise higher in grandeur and interest, the others they are r ad. Take for instance the following extract:

"The Christian looks at the power that controls all worlds, from whom no result is hidden, and re-flects that no event can take place but in conse-quence of his holy permission. This one princi-ple of knowing the Lord, understanding the moral principles of his government, approving of his administration, and being willing that he should govern us, arms the mind as with brass. "As the Power is given to Congress to acquirdully not state soil and sites for fores, &c. If therether power to do the like abroad through the same purpose only. Such acquisitions, when made, fall, like all others, ander the control of Congress: but it follows not, because it must povern what has been acquired, that it belongs to Congress to acquire. Besides the clause last alluded to, and that other excluded the clause last alluded to, and that other excluded the clause last alluded to, and that other excluded the clause last alluded to, and that other excluded the clause last alluded to, and that other excluded the clause last alluded to, and that other excluded the clause last alluded to and that other excluded the clause last alluded to and that other excluded the clause last alluded to and that other excluded the clause last alluded to and that other excluded the clause last alluded to and that other excluded the clause last alluded to and that other excluded the clause last alluded to and that other excluded the clause last alluded to and that other excluded the clause last alluded to and that other excluded the clause last alluded to and that other excluded the clause last alluded to and that other excluded the clause last alluded to another account to the case of the ca the clause last alluded to, and that other exchided by Mr. Jefferson, there is none in the Constitution from which can be derived, except by the merest implication a power like that sought to be exercised by the House of Representatives.

Since not deducible from these sources, can the troposed act inswer to any of the names of powers of the consoled by the Constitution?

Since not deducible from these sources, can the troposed act inswer to any of the names of powers is connected by the Constitution?

New York, Friday Feb. 14, U.M.

We have had another fall of snow this morning dentities from the North asserts that the North asserts the Governor Petter seems to have been much a power kike that sought to be cast a first light upon it; but "eye hath ing has cast a first light upon it; but "eye hath ing has cast a first light upon it; but "eye hath ing has cast a first light upon it; but "eye hath ing has cast a first light upon it; but "eye hath ing has cast a first light upon it; but "eye hath ing has cast a first light upon it; but "eye hath ing has cast a first light upon it; but "eye hath ing has cast a first light upon it; but "eye hath ing has cast a first light upon it; but "eye hath ing has cast a first light upon it; but "eye hath ing has cast a first that "the North asserts the Constitution of sufficient depth, however, to do any injury explain and ussert, that the controlling centre of the church, the controlling centre of the whole system." It is self evident that when the North asserts the General Conference to be the foundation of all authority in the church, the controlling centre of the whole system." It is self evident that "the North asserts the General Conference to be the foundation of the whole system." It is self evident that "the Church, the controlling centre of the whole system." It is self evident that "the church, the controlling centre of the whole system." It is self evident that "the church, the controlling centre of the whole system." It is self evident that "the church, the contro

descend the O'ne, is a stepment of the largest territory may be gotten by conquest, by purchase numerable multitude of every nation and tongue.

A PRODICY-THE SLAVE ARITHMETICIAN.-A

tion.

What, then, is the department of the Government that can take this power if to be exercised? Congress may declare war and furnish the means for carrying it on; but there its powers end; at cannot declare who is to conduct it, or how it is to be presecuted. Occupation of territory in war gives no title; that the arrangements and terms of peace can alone confer. The surrender of the be presecuted. Occupation of territory in war by 351! answer 182.871. He also solved questives no title; that the arrangements and terms of peace can alone confer. The surrender of the counting room calculation; such as how many right to the territory can be procured only by the treaty-making power, and the legitimate acquisition must, therefore he derived from that power a million, he was asked how many were 1862 one. The same thing must be said of purchase or cession. These imply, necessarily, contract between the sovereign receiving; and that contents the same thing must be said of purchase or four minutes, we were not able to detect any mental effort in his countenance, and doubted whether he was thinking at all, he answered

The negro does not know a letter, or figure, or The negro does not know a letter, or figure, or any other representation of numbers, or ideas.—
He speaks to no one, except when spoken to. His forehead is long and covered with hair within an inch and a half above the eyebrows. But the volume, from temple to temple, is deep beyond comparison. He is nineteen years old, but has the appearance of thirty. He has never been taught to understand (perhaps has never heard, as he has never before been from home, where no one could teach him) the forms of mathematino one could teach him) the forms of mathemati- I have no idea that you lack sense, I cannot cal arguinos or problems, other than those of inate to say that those who can look at this subject simple addition, multiplication and division. Su-through other mediums than self-interest and

then drawing down across his mouth. Such is the "scientific nigger" from Alabama—a being of one idea.—Columbus (Tenn.) Observer

THE ANGIENT TUSCULANS .- The Tusculans THE ANCIENT TESCHASS.—The Tusculans opposed the Roman arms by a method so entirely new, that it made it impossible to commit hostilities against them. When the troops entered their country, the inhabitants neither abandoned their places in the line of their march, nor desisted from cultivating their lands. A great number of the citizens, dressed as in the times of peace, came out to meet the generals. Camillus, having encounted before the graces, which were open. encamped before the gates, which were open, and desiring to know whether the same tranquility prevailed within the walls as he had found in the country, entered the country. the country, entered the city. All the houses and shops were open, and all the artificers were intent upon trades; the schools resounded with the voices of the children at their books; the streets were full of people going backwards and forwards upon business, without any sign of ter-ror or amazement, or the least trace of war. ror or amazement, or the least trace of war. Berrything was tranquil and pacific. Camillus, surprised at such a sight, and overcome by the enemy's patience, caused the assembly to be summoned by the magistrates. "Tusculans," said he, "you are the only people who till now have found the true arms and forces capable of securing them against the anger of the Romans." Such probably will be the conduct of Christians, on gospel principles, as an introduction to the glo-rious millennium, the universal tranquility, under the spiritual government of the true Solomon, the the spiritual government of the true Solomon, the Prince of Peace.—Doddridge's Lectures. 491— Note by Dr. E. Williams.

THE NOBLEMEN OF ENGLAND .- The editor of

The Noblemen of England.—The editor of the Savannah Republican, who has been travelling through England, makes the following observations in a late letter to that paper:

"I have visited the house of Commons and of Lords. In the Lords, I heard the Marquis of Cleuricarce, Lord Normandy, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Monteigh, Lord Radnor, the Earl of Ripon, and several of their lordships speak, and was surprised in the case of every one except the last named peer, to see at what a halting pace they went on. There was not the slightest pre-tensions to eloquence. I observed this body with attention, and declare, without fear of contradiction, that in oratory and in personal appearance, they fall far, very far below the American Senate. The reason is obvious—at least as to their ability. These men are peers by inheritance; and, though doubtless thoroughly educated and though doubtless thoroughly educated and the senate of the conditions and the senate of the conditions and the senate of the conditions and the elegible to the episco-

REPUBLICAN FARLES.—I he St. Arbans (Vermont)
Republican informs us that the quiet of that little
village was suddenly broken in upon on Saturday
week, by the arrival of thirty-cight of the Canadians, who were exiled to Van Dieman's Land
for participation in the troubles of 1837. It is nearly two years (says the Republican) since the British Government pardoned their offences, and gave them liberty to return to their homes. Since that time they have been at work to earn the ne-cessary funds to enable them to reach their own shores They appeared healthy, well dressed, in high spirits, and spoke well of the treatment they had received at the hands of the British authorities. Two of them, on returning to their homes, where they had expected to meet the smiles and joyful tears of their wives, found that these last had supplied their places with other lords.

NEW YORK, Friday Feb. 14, P. M.

COMMENICATION.

DIVISION OF THE M. E. CHURCH, &c.

Messrs. Editors:—I perceive that the Rev. S. Bryant has thought proper to animadvert on y article of the 4th inst. The main point at ismy article of the 4th inst. sue, on which I wished your readers to decide, he passes over without offering the least explanation. I asserted as a notorious fact that the abolitionists of the north and the party so extremely opposed to them in the south were, from causes entirely opposite, both advocating the division of the Church. Hence I inferred that at least one the propositions of abolitionists was right or the division of the church was wrong. Facts are stubborn things; but instead of explaining away their force, my respondent draws off the attention of your readers to the old complaints of oppression, extra judical action, &c. In his outset he greatly deprecates that "church affairs should be argued in secular prints:" If your readers were aware of the most extraordinary efforts that have been made to shut out from the public eye all arguments opposed to this division, they would not wonder that it should be thought improper to bring "sacred principles to the bar of public opn-ion for decision;" besides it is a great pity but this could have been thought of before this time. Since last May, or after the adjournment of the General Conference, the most inflammatory reso-lutions on this subject were published in the secular papers. I suppose it was all right then, but now when the attempt is made through the same medium to counteract the influence of this hereto-fore one-sided discussion, it has become a matter of "great aversion." Moreover it is asserted that of "great aversion." whether he was thinking at all, he answered this division is made necessary from the demands "seven hundred and twelve thousand and thirtyof "public opinion," surely then "public opin-ion" ought to be formed, on the discussion of both sides of this subject. So much for my respondent's exordium.

He then says that I "assume that the cause of

He then says that I "assume that the cause of the difficulty is a strife for victory between aboli-tionists and slavery: that merely because Bishop Andrew happened to become a slaveholder, and the south sustains while the north rejects, there-fore the church is to be torn asunder!" and then asks if I and you think the Methodist preachers want sense!! Not quite so bad, rev, sir; while party prejudice will see the want of a principle for more necessary to the preservation of the various relations of life than the want of good sense; "knowledge puffeth up" and "vanisheth away," but "charity faileth not." As to what my assumptions are I will state the case as it really is, or as I understand it. As I before asserted this "Strict amenability in church officers, subordinate and superior is provided for in our discipline. of the General Conference thought and still think necessary to pay to the extreme doctrines, now rife in the church. The doctrine of one extreme is that slavery is a sin under all circumstances, and ought to be immediately abolished. The advocates of this fanatical extreme cannot fellowship a slaveholding bishop, and to retain and reconcile them, the ground is taken by the majority that the bishop must not be a slave holder. The other extreme maintains in doctrine precisely the reverse, to wit: that the institution of slavery is not an evil but a blessing and ought to be made perpetual: this extreme demands as a circumstance necessary to perpetuate slavery that the bishops should be slaveholders, and the minority pay that degree of respect and obedience to this extreme as, regardless of consequences, to divide the church to accomplish this object. My respondent affects to be very much surprised that division should be charged to such a cause and asserts as has frequently been done before, that this division is justified on the ground of the lawless expediency frequently been done before, that this division is justified on the ground of the lawless expediency and extra-judicial action of the majority. Now there can be no doubt that under similar circumstances the minority would necessarily have acted as did the majority, and to illustrate, we will suppose that one of the bishops had become a ranting abolitionist. There is nothing in the Discipline of the church by which he could be deposed. The only resort would be, lynch law, or quietly to bear it. The General Conference although a majority are willing to do so, cannot or must not sry that it is the "sense" of the Conference that this abolitionist bishop desist from the exercise of his episcopal functions until he recants his errors. All the difference in the two cases is that the "lion is not the carver." In the incipient stage of this controversy it was asserted that the matter of the bishop was not the source of the difficulty, but the principle involved, and that was, the universal disfranchisement of all the southern ministerical, that the Bishop's case was only the entering wedge, &c. But when any such intention was disrayed by the majority, and could no longer. wedge, &c. But when any such intention was disavowed by the majority, and could no longer consistently with truth and charity be urged as a consistently with truth and charity be urged as a cause for division, then the attempt was made and is still making to exalt and glorify methodist episcopacy; and succinctly to state the question mooted, it is whether the bishops made the church or the church the bishops; the sage conclusion is, it would seem, that the bishops made the church and are the source of all the power

It is said "there can be no compromise," let Generally I have not found the English so hands some a people, as I expected; but of all the ugsome a people, as I expected; but of all the ugliness I ever saw, Edinburg furnishes the most specimens."

Reference Exiles.—The St. Albans (Vermont)

Reference Exiles.—The St. Albans (Vermont)

Republican informative that the quiet of that little

Republican informative that the quiet of that little interference. What makes the rejection of this compromise by the South more remarkable, is that just previous to the last General Conference Dr. Capers of South Carolina, one of the principal leaders in this movement, avowed, in view of the demand for a slave-holding bishop, that he would doubt the heart of the man that would go North as a slave-holding bishop; and further, for such a bishop to be confined to the South would destroy our general itinerancy, and tend to the introduction of Diocesan Episcopacy, which he prayed God might avert from us. But as the lawyer said to the farmer "this alters the case" and the Doctor takes the whole of it back; never meant what he said notwithstanding it had the effect to quell the storm that was rising,

from the agitation of this same subject.

I will now pay some attention to my respondent's "real grounds," first that "the North asserts

reme court, from which there can be no appeal. Now what, in the Methodist church, answers to our supreme court? Recollect our lowest ecclesiastical court is first the Quarterly Conference, next Annual Conference, and lastly General Connext Annual Conference, and lastly General Con-ference. Respondent asks "what is the General Conference! A body camposed of only one in every 21 of the travelling ministers, not a layman in it." Well really, once this was, and by some is yet brought against the M. E. Church as a charge showing it to be a lordly aristocracy, a cause for secession. Strange, that to support an untenable position, its friends should bring to its support and defence the weapons of its enemies. Let me here again illustrate: the freemen of N. Carolina are possessed of the political sovereignty, Carolina are possessed of the political sovereignty, are the origin and makers of the laws: but do all the people go to Raleigh and is it necessary for them so to do in order to exercise their supremacy! certainly not. Yet representatively they meet there and the power of every one is exercised through his representative in every law. meet there and the power of every one is every cised through his representative in every law that is made. As to the General Conference I do not moot the question whether the laity should be represented there. I do not believe they should; but the idea, because the ratio of representation in the General Conference is 1 to every 21 travelling ministers, that therefore all the pow-lers possessed by the 21 are not in fact to all iners possessed by the 21 are not in fact to all in-tents as perfectly exercised through their repre-sentative as though they were personally present, is too absurd to be proposed.—Where is any ju-diciary, legislature, or executive powers that are not concentrated and properly represented in the General Conference? Where is the travelling preacher that does not to all intents say yea or no to every act of the General Conference? But I am told that all this power can only be exercis-ed according to the discipline; it would be very strange if it were otherwise; the exercise of al power in a representative government is surroun-ded and controlled by the proper guards, the dis-cipline very properly defines the exercise of this power, but this does not prove that the power does not exist. Where shall we decide that the toes not exist. Where shall we decide that the supreme or highest authority of the church is lodged? will any Methodist who is not a radical say, in the bishop! Will Methodists who have so loudly and lustily clamored against high Episcopal assumption claim for their bishops those same assumptions they have all along been cen-suring in others? That the reader may have a correct knowledge of the operation of Methodist correct knowledge of the operation of Methodist discipline I will give an extract from the debates of the last General Conference, which will show

nate and superior is provided for in our discipline. From the class leader upward, this amenability regards not only major but minor morals—no only the vices, but also the improprieties of be haviour. The class leader, by mere eccentricity, becomes unpopular in his class. The pastor ty, becomes unpopular in his class. The pastor at discretion removes him from office. The exhorter or unordained local preacher proves unac ceptable, and a quarterly conference refuses to renew his license. The itinerant pastor is not useful in his charge, and the bishop or the presiding elder deposes him from his charge or from the pastoral office and makes him an assistant.— The presiding elder impairs his usefulness on a district not by gross mulicasance, but by a slight misfeasance; or oftener still because he is "not popular," and the bishop removes him to a station or a circuit, and perhaps makes him an assistant. I speak not now of annual appointments, when the term of the itinerant expires by limitation, but of removals by the bishop or the presiding elder in the intervals of conference, which siding elder in the intervals of conference, which always imply a deposing from office, as well as a stationing act. In all these instances the manner submit; for there is no tribunal authorized to cure
the error, or rectify the wrong. But we believe
there are good and sufficient reasons for granting
this high power of removal to those who exercise
it. It promotes religion. It binds the church in
a strong and almost undissoluble unity. It quickens the communication of healing influences to
the intected and enfeebled parts of the body ecclessastical. We will now inquire as to the bishop. In this case is this strong feature of methodism lost sight of? Is he, who at discretion, by

himself or his agents removes from office so many, among whom are thou ands of his co-ordinates or peers, subject in turn to no such summary control? We have seen that to lodge this power of removal in superior, and impose submission to it in an inferi-or officer is the fashion of methodism. She loves to it in an inferi- and to Eternity. or officer is the fashion of methodism. She loves the system. She carries it up through many grades of office until we reach the bishop. Does it suddenly stop there? If so on what ground? If an conceive none. If any can, let the reasons be arrayed before us. In Church and State there river in the gleaming sun. The other springs from excess of heart; that is, from a heart oversuns always be an ultimate or supreme authority.

"extra judicial, inconstitutional" act of the Geneference, that has so shaken the " foundation sills " of the Church that it must come to pie-

ces; it is as follows:
"Whereas, the discipline of our church forbids the doing of anything calculated to destroy our itinerant general superintendency, and w as, Bishop Andrew has become connected with slavery by marriage and otherwise, and this act having drawn after it circumstances which in the estimation of the General Conference will greatly embarrass the exercise of his office as an itinerant general superintendent, if not in some places appointed for the trial of the offenders by the Faentirely prevent it, therefore,
"Resolved; that it is the sense of this General

Conference, that he desist from the exercise of this office so long as this impediment remains."

This, the minority postively asserted, was a de-grading deposition of Bishop Andrew. The ma-

judiciary, a justice's court is lowest, next the county court, next the superior court and lastly the superior court, from which there can be no appeal. that has been made. None will deny but that the passage of the foregoing resolution, was the avowed cause that made a "distinct ecclesias-tical connexion" necessary. If there was any other act that made division necessary. I have have never heard of it. But did the minority really believe that Bishop Andrew was deposed? If they did, that Bishop Andrew was deposed. If they on, they have acted most inconsistently since, for no sooner had the time arrived for holding the first Southern Annual Conference, than they wrote to this same deposed bishop to preside in their Conference, which he accordingly did. Comment is here unnecessary.

[Concluded next week.]

THE MOTHER AND HER FAMILY.

Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect sample I ever met was an old woman, who was sample I ever met was an old woman, who was apparently the poorest and the most forlorn of the human species—so true is the maxim which all profess to believe, and none act upon invariably, viz: that happiness does not depend on outward circumstances. The wise was produced to the contract of the contr circumstances. The wise woman to whom I al-luded, walks to Boston, a distance of twenty or thirty miles, to sell a bag of brown thread stockings, and then patiently walks back again with her little gain. Her dress, though tidy, is a gre-tesque collection 'of shreds and patches '—coarse the extreme. "Why don't you come down in a wagon?"

said I, when I observed she was wearied with

"We havn't got any horse," she replied; "the neighbors are very kind to me, but they can't spare their'n, and it would cost as much to kiro one as all my thread would come to."

"You have a husband—don't he do any thing

for you!"

"He is a good man—he does all he can, but he's a cripple and an invalid. He reels my yarn, and mends the children's shoes. He's as kind a husband as a woman need have."

"But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune to you." said I.

to you," said I.

"Why, ma'am, I dont look upon it in that light," replied the thread woman. "I consider that I've a great reason to be thankful that he never took to any bad habits."

"How many children have you!"
"Six sons and five daughters, ma'am."
"Six sons and five daughters! What a family for a poor woman to support!"
"It's a family, ma'am; but there ain't one of

'em I'd be willing to lose. They are all healthy children as need be—all willing to work, and all clever to me. Even the little boy, when he gets a cent now and then for doing an errand, will be sure to bring it to me."
"Do your daughters spin your thread?"

"Do your daughters spin your thread?"

"No, ma'am; as soon as they are big enough they go out to service, as I don't want to keep them always delving for me; they are always willing to give me what they can, but it's right and fair that they should do a little for themselves. I do all my spinning after the folks are abed."

"Don't you think you should be better off if you had no one but yourself to provide for?"

"Why, no, ma'am I don't. If I hadn't been married I should always had to work as hard as I could, and now I can't do more than that. My

I could, and now I can't do more than that. My children are a great comfort to me, and I look forward to the time when they'll do as much for

Here was true philosophy! I learned a lesson from that poor woman which I shall not soon for-[Miss Sedgwick.

TRIFLING WITH THE SCRIPTURES .- It is of the greatest importance that we should resist the temp-tation, frequently so strong, of annexing a familiar facetious or irreverent idea to a scriptural expression, or a scriptural name. Nor should we hold ourselves guildess, though we have been misled by mere negligence. Every person of good taste will avoid reading a parody of a beautiful poem, because the recollection of the degraded likeness will always obtrude itself upon our memories, when we wish to derive pleasure from the contemplation of the elegance of the original. But how much more urgent is the duty by which we are bound to keep the pages of the Bible clear of any impression tending to diminish the blessing of habitual respect and reverence towards our Maker's law.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT .- Dickens, in his last work, the "Chimes," thus rebukes that spirit which tolerates no aberration from virtue in others, and sees no palliation in the temptation to which

erring one was exposed, or in the struggle which he made to overcome it:—
"Lastly and most of all, who turns his back up-on the fallen and disfigured of his kind abandons them as Vile; and does not trace and track with pitying eyes the unfenced precipice by which they fell from God—grasping in their fall some tufts and abrubs of that lost soil, and clinging to them still when bruised and dying in the gulf be-low; does wrong to Heaven and Man, to Tune

and, though doubtless thoroughly educated and sustained by a conscious pride, yet nature has not part office, and that the whole matter of slaves undeniable that their lordships are, the most of them, men of rather ordinary personal appearance. Generally I have not found the English so handsome a needle as I expected, but of all the control and management of the proposed in certain exigences with the annual conferences. Conferences, in the boundaries of which slavery exists. It will be perceived that the proposed compromise is one of mutual concession, the South is the ultimate depository of power in our church."

The General Conference, adjunct may be compared to the same river, sparking in certain exigences with the annual conferences, and smiling under the sun of summer and running is the ultimate depository of power in our church."

on to give fertility and increase to all within, and Nounprejudiced methodist who knows anything even to many beyond its reach.

> More Trouble in the Episcopal Church.— We find in the Episcopal Recorder, published at Philadelphia, an article headed "Recent Develop-Philadelphia, an article headed "Recent Develop-ments in New York," in which it is stated that a sort of conspiracy has been discovered amongst some of the members of the General Theological Seminary in this city, the object of which appears to be to render the institution, as far as practica blu, subservient to the principles and policy of Rome. It is said that the association has its common seal, with C. U. (Catholic Unity.) upon it, its secret meetings, and its correspondence with the Papal authorities in this vicinity. The Recorder appointed for the trial of the offencers by the Pa-culty, and calls upon the Bishops, to meet the sol-emn responsibilities which such delevopments de-volve upon them as the visitors of the General Theological Seminary of the Church.

Governor Perter seems to have been much apprecinted by his colored fellow-citizens, if the following teast, drunk at a late symposium of theirs

"De Governor ob dis State-De most popular

1. Be it enacted by the General Azsembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby caracted by the authority of the same. That there shall be annually appropriated, out of the proceeds of the Literary Fund, five thousand dollars for the ways held this week, at which the annual taxes maintenance and education of such poor and desti-tute deaf mutes and blind persons, as are unable to pay for such maintenance and education, to be selected in the mode that shall be prescribed by the Literary Board, provided, that such selection and education of such poor and destihall be made with a due regard to the claims of

every portion of the State.

SEC. II. Be it further enacted, That the sumhereby appropriated shall be expended, at the dis-cretion of the Literary Board, either by hiring teachers to open schools in this State, or by plac-ing such papils as may be selected by them to such institutions of the sister States, for the in-struction of the deaf and dumb and the blind, as they may deem most advisable, due regard being the expense of instruction and maintenance

in said institutions.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That the Jus-Sec. III. Be it further enacted. That the Justices of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the terms of their respective Courts when the taxes are laid, may levyt in the same manner as taxes are now by law levied for the support of the poor, seventy-five dollars for the support and maintenance of every such deaf mute and bind person as shall be selected from their counties, by the Literary Board, for the purpose of education.

[Ratified this 8th of January, 1845.]

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES.

AN ACT extending the jurisaction of Justices of the Peace over judgments, and amendatry of the sixth sec-tion of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Justices of Peace," and the fortieth section of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Courts, County and Superior."

1. Be enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enact-ed by the authority of the same. That Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction over all sums due by judgment rendered by a single magistrate, when the principal money does not execut trate, when the principal money does not exceed one hundred dollars, although the principal and interest together with the costs may exceed that

Sec. II. Be it further engeted. That if any sun shall be brought in the County or Superior Courts, or any judgment rendered as aforesaid, for any ss value than one hundred dollars due l such judgment, the same shall be dismissed by

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That all laws and classes of laws inconsistent with the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby re-pealed: Provided however that the provisions of this act shall not affect any suit now commenced or which may be commenced within thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature. [Ratified the 2d day of January 1545.]

PRACTICAL VOTING.

AN ACT to prevent fraudulent voting.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person shall be reafter knowingly and fraudulently vote at any election, who by law shall not be entitled to vote at such election, he shall be liable to indictment in the County or Superior Courts of law; and on conviction, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court : the amount of hundred dollars; and the term of imprisonment to be not less than five, nor more than thirty days.
[Ratified the 9th day of January, 1845.

Connel's Pain Extractor

FOR the cure of Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises,
Piles, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Corns, and
general Sores of all kinds. From two to eight times
cheaper than before, or nothing if the user is not delighted with it. An article that every family must
consider indispensable when they know its jower and
value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to
reach all classes, has now been reduced 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, 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 sear. No burn can be fatel if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for "Connel's Magical Pain Extractor Solve," at Comstock & Co's, 21, Cortland St. New York. Price 25 cents or four times as much for 50 cts, and near ten times as much for a dollar.

A certain quantity is given every day to the poor

A certain quantity is given every duy to the poor in New York, and there is not a boy tour years old in the city, but can tell all about this wonderful extractor of all pain. Sold wholecale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortland street, New York, J. & R Sluan, Greenshoro, J. P. Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N. Carolins.

Comstock & Co's Sarsaparilla.

SUPERIOR quality and helf price. For the cure
of Scrofula, chronic Rheumatism, general Debility, Cutaneous diseases, scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
Tetter, Pimples or Pustales on the Face, Mercurial
of Scrobial diseases, Ribs from an impuse liability boly. Ulcerations of the Throat and Leg. Pains and Swelling of the Bones, Liver Affections, and all discuses arising from an impure state of the Blood, Ex Swelling of the Bones, Liver Affections, and all dis-cases arising fions an impure state of the Blood, Ex-posure and Imprudence in Life, Excessive use of Mercury, &c. The great popularity of Sar-aparille, and its established efficacy, reader it superflows to en-ter into any encomiums of its virtues, or adduce any

The Sarseparilla is warranted positively as good as any other that can be made at one dollar, at just half the price of these so much advertised, and as strong and in as large bottles, viz: Fitty cents per bottle, or five dollars per dozen. This article has cured Scrofula of 30 years after the dollar articles had been used in vain. Sold wholesale by Constock & Co. 21 Cort-land steet, N.Y., J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough, J. P. Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N.C. 46

Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N.C. 40

Hewes Lininean S. Elixer

FOR RHEUMATISM. The sudden, certain and sure rehet that the use of this preparation gives to the sufferer, is almost beyond belief. Its penetrating powers, are very great, so much so, that the west cases have been entirely cured, in two or three days Persons troubled with this complaint, have only to use these preparations according to directions, the Elixer inwardly, and the Liniment applied outward, ly, and a cure is effected almost before they have looked for any good results, to follow the applied to the groung of them to the peoprietors to be applied to the groung of them to the poor, which is daily done. Certificates without number, are pouring in every day or two, it is useless to say that this article, has also been counterfeited and the public are cautioned against hiving any that has not the signature of Comstock & Co. F. Caetland street, N. Y. J. & R. Sloun, Greensher sight, J. P. Mahry, Lexington, and E. Belo, Shem, N.C. 46

TAT ANTED, 30,000 leet of pine plank, assorted

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

was held this week, at which the annual taxes were laid and other county business transacted.

The following taxes were laid-the State tax being 20 cents on the poll and 6 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land and town pro-

County tax, 38 cents on the poll and 10 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land and town

School tax, 15 cents on the poll and 7 cents on every hundred dollars valuation of land and town

Poor tax, same as the School tax.

Tax for Education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, 2 cents on the pall and 2 cents on every hundred dollars valuation of land and town pro-

By addition of the above amounts it will be seen that the poll tax for 1815 is 90 cents.

The following named Magistrates were chosen members of the Special Court for the ensuing year: I. J. M. Lindsay, Jed. H. Lindsay, Peter Adams, William Millis and Nathan Hunt.

James Denny was re-elected County Trustee Five Commissioners were appointed to contract for the erection of a fire proof building on the corner of the jail lot, for Offices of the Superior and County Court Clerks and Register-the cost of said building not to exceed \$1000.

Jesse H. Lindsay, Jesse Wheeler and Robert ferred to the Committee on the Judiciary. S. Gilmer were appointed to ascertain the number, condition. &c., of the Deaf Mutes in the County, and report at next term.

The worshipful magistracy of the County have ceedings and appropriations for public and charitable purposes.

The constant liability to destruction of the public documents and papers of the Clerks and Register, by fire, in our wooden town, makes it not only prudent but necessary to provide for their safety by lodging them in a fire-proof building.

The appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, the subject of which was brought to the atention of the Court by the County solicitor, Mr. GILMER, and our senator, Mr. LINDSAY, we were much gratified to see made without a dissenting voice. The amount of tax levied will be over \$300-on amount amply sufficient to defray the expenses of Guilford's portion of those afflicted classes of children. The gentlemen appointed for that purpose have at once proceeded to the inquiries and investigations assigned them; and we are happy in the assurance that nothing will be wanting on the part of our county in the charitable effort to impart of the plentiful intellectual stores of the age to the deaf and dumb, and to give mental illumination to the blind.

Gov. Graham, ex officio President of the Literary Board, has made advertisement requesting the County Courts to make the inquiries which our Court have now instituted, with a view to the school about to be established in Raleigh. The following is an extract from the Governor's notice containing farther information :

"The amount of appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb, will allow of the instruction of thirty-five beneficiaries each year, provided the County Courts shall raise for each year, provided the county-ourse, shall raise for each one sent, from their Counties, the amount contemplated by the law to wit: Seventy-five Dollars. The Board propose at the commencement to receive five benificiaries from each Judicial Circuit in the State. If a greater than the language the selection, in cases of experiences.

rach Judicial Circuit in the State. If a greater number shall apply, the selection, in cases of e-qual capacity for educatian, will be made by lot. "Each person applying to be admitted as a bene-ficiary of the State, will be required to produce a Certificate of the County Court of his County un-der its Seal, and with the signature of its Clerk,

stating, "1st. That such applicant is a resident of such

County. "2nd. That he or she though Deaf and Dumb

"2nd. That he or she though Deat and Dumb is not deemed to be idiotic or iunatic.
"3rd. That the estate of such applicant, or of his or her Patents, is not sufficient to enable him or her to pay for her education.
"The Board has opened a correspondence with approved Institutions in other States for the education of the Blind to enable it to determine when

cation of the Blind, to enable it to determine whether the appropriation for their benefit can be better expended in opening a School for them within the State, or by sending them abroad. In the mean time, it is hoped that every County will make returns to the Board, of the number, sex and age, of the destitute blind persons within its limits in the manner already indicated.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY

We propose to copy into the Patriot such Laws passed by the General Assembly at its bute session as appear to have most general and important bearing upon the interests of the people. In this week's paper will be found the Act for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, an Act concerning the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and the Act to prevent Fraudulent Voting. Our next will

ANTED, 30,000 leet of pine plank, assorted the Hon, Janes Marris, an eminent Lawyer of Theorem of W. J. McCONNEL under of North Carolina, and formly under of our Superior Courts.

	Kets:-			
	Horses & Mules.	Hogs.	Black Cattle.	Sheep.
٠	In 1840-5.181	52,255	3,243	3,235
•	1841-5,883	54,786	3,049	2,357
t	" 1942-3,840	62,649	3,318	3,192
r	* 1843-4,361	52,612	3,333	3,565
	19,215	222,302	12,943	12,359
	Aug. 31, } 2,090	0 4,792	2,656	2,101
	ot one	227,004	15,599	14,469

River, in North Carolina.

These products, it is remarked, are purchased from a people with whom the buyers can carry on no direct barter-they are paid for almost exclusively in cash, often in specie. And the annual outlay for the above products is over a quarter of a million of dollars annually!

North Carolina has to endure also a portion of this exhausting trade.

VIRGINIA .- The Senate to their indelible disgrace says the Norfolk Herald have refused to elect a Senator to represent the State in the U. States Senate. Such "madness of party" was never exhibited in a Virginia Legislature before! The vote on the question to go into the election was 17 noes to 14 ayes. There were three Democratic Senators who could not consent to this blot upon the fair escutcheon of Virginia. Their

resentatives a memorial of a Mr. Whitney on the subject of constructing a railroad from lake Michigan through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The distance is stated at two thousand one hundred and sixty miles, and the estimated cost is sixty-five millions of dollars! The memorialist recommends the setting apart a portion of the public domain to this project.

An election was held last Thursday for Commissioners and Assessors of the Town of Greensborough, which resulted as follows: Commissioners-Robert O. Lindsay, John A.

Gilmer, George Albright, I. J. M. Lindsay and Robert Mitchell.

Assessors-George Albright, James McIver and Andrew Weatherly.

Nulty investigation was brought to a close on Wednesday night by the Justices (Morsell and Goddard) requiring the accused to give bail in the sum of seventeen thousand dollars for his appearance at the next Criminal Court, on the second Monday in March, 1845, to answer to the charge of embezzlement. His securities are the Hon Emery D. Porter and Mr. Bryan Leonard.

TEMPERANCE. - At a meeting of the Washington Temperance Society, held in the Methodist church in this place last evening, officers of the Society for the ensuing year were elected, as follows :-Wm. S. Gilmer, President; James M. Garrett, and Robt. G. Lindsay, Vice Presidents; M. S. Sherwood, Recording Secretary; B. H. Epperson Corresponding Secretary; Lyndon Swaim, D. F. Caldwell and Andrew Weatherly, Executive

The attention of builders is directed to the proposals of the Committee to contract for the erection of a Presbyterian Church in this town.

We learn that proposals will also be made in a week or two for erecting a fire-proof building for Clerks' and Register's Offices,-the Court having made an appropriation not exceeding \$1000 for that purpose.

Senator of the United States from the State of Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from an after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from an after the 3d day of March next.

Michigan for six years from an after the 3d day of

age to be paid for out of the Treasury.

6. Newspapers to go out of the mail, without subjecting the senders or carriers to any penalty.

7. Private posts for carrying newspapers to be

8. All deficiences between the revenue of the Department and the expenses (limited four and a half millions) to be paid out of the public Treasury.

THE MORNONS .- The character of the city of Nauvoo has been unconditionally repealed by The above was obtained from R. W. BRANK, the legislature of Illinois, by a decided majority keeper of the Toll Gate, on the French Broad of votes in each branch, after a long debate on the

From the Georgetown Advocate, Feb. 15. ARRIVAL OF MR. POLK.

Mr. Polk, the President elect, arrived in Washngton on Thursday evening about half past seven o'clock. His approach was heralded by the fir-fing of cannon, and upon his arrival at the Rail-road depot he was greeted by a large concourse, of his political friends, who had assembled for that purpose. A welcome speeth was delivered by a Mr. Ratcliffe, of Alexandria, to which Mr. Polk very briefly responded. Mr. Dallas, the Vice President elect, joined Mr. Polk at the Relay House between this and Baltimore, and came into the city with him. Mr. Polk, and we believe Mr. Dallas, took lodgings at Coleman's hotel. We have seen a notice of a speech of Mr. Polk

at Cincinnati which he made to an assembly of his friends while on his route to Washington, in which he reiterated the assurance that he will dis card party biases in the discharge of his official duties. We fear that we have reason to be skepblot upon the fair escutcheon of Virginia. Their duties. We fear that we have reason to be skepnames deserve to be mentioned with honor: Sloan
Baptist and Crawford.

RAILROAD TO OREGON!—Mr. Pratt, of New York, on Jan. 28, presented to the House of RepYork, on Jan. 28, presented to the House of RepTo Manual Control of the House of RepState of the House of RepState of the House of Repacle. No man has served party more fauthfully, if more efficiently. But, nous verrons.

acte. No man has served party more intuitive, if more efficiently. But, nous rerrons.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, under date of yesterday, gives the following additional particulars as to Mr. Polk's

At half past seven a committee of members of Congress and a committee of the citizens were crowded into one of the small rooms of the depot to give him a welcome. The crowd of persons was very large, but there was no enthusiasm in the reception of Mr. Polk either upon his arrivel at the depot or when his friends left him at Coleman's Hotel.

The Committee conducted him along the Av The Committee conducted him along the Avenue, preceeded by a band of music, to the apartments which had been neatly fitted up to receive him. Mr. A. V. Brown seemed to have charge of his person in the crowd; and Mr. Dallas, the Vice President elect, was also in company with some other member of Congress. Many of the crowd mistook Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, for the President, and the poor delegate in consequence was very near being crowded down with the honors of the general gaze.

To-day Mr. Polk was visited by a large number of his friends, who presented him to be in good

Correspondence of the Baltimore American. Washington, February 15th.
The President elect has received a large number of visits since his arrival here, and among them the official visit of the Committee chosen by the two Houses of Congress to inform him of the result of the examination of the Electoral votes before the two Houses on Wednesday last, and of their officially declaring him "President of the United States." The Committee made the same

United States." The Committee made the same visit to the Vice President elect.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of Chief Justice Nelson, of New York, to the office Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Circuit of New York.

The nomination of Thomas A. Hemston, as Consult of Galescon, has also been confirmed.

Consul to Galveston, has also been confirmed, with some others of inferior importance.

The Senate Chamber was full to overflowing this morning to hear Mr. Rives, who made an able speech upon the Texas Resolutions from of House. The discussion creates a gree particulations, and many strangers are has rarely been note in it. The Senate Che.

hours long, and very eloquent and powerful to

and the name of the years, it of the the present day is at the thinking the years.

The Pardonina Power at the present day is at that which has so shamefully defeated the ends of justice by opening the penitentary doors to fellow the present to which this abuse has been carried by the late Governor Porter of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document labely the late Governor Porter of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document labely the late Governor Porter of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document labely the late Governor Porter of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document labely the late Governor Porter of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document labely the late Governor Porter of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document labely the late Governor Other of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document labely the late Governor Other of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document labely the late Governor Other of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document labely the late Governor Other of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document labely the late Governor Other of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document labely the late Governor Other of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document labely the late Governor Other the late of the la

of November, 1845.

It is desired that the plans, estimates and specifications be turnished by bilders for the best building on the most improved plan for the sum of four thousand dollars, which will be paid in the following instalments: one-third in advance, one third in six months, and one-third in twelve months. The area of the building to be about 44 by 64 feet, or as near that size as the amount appearance of the size of the size as the amount appearance of the size of the siz

cabout 44 by 64 feet, or as near that unt appropriated will justify.

[JESSE H. LINDSAY, JAMES SLOAN, Committee. JED. B. LINDSAY, JOHN M. LOGAN, D. P. WEIR, 47-3

A speech was expected from Mr. Polk on his arrival, but he appeared at the window of one of his rooms, howed several times and retired, and Mr Hammett, of Miss., a member of the House, announced that he would receive his friends to-day or to-morrow.

Wards them in return. To all those who say cannot determ any always be happy! attention to the female class of his rooms, howed several times and retired, and Mr Hammett, of Miss., a member of the House, announced that he would receive his friends to-day or to-morrow. inerally treated by both Ladies and Gentlemen since his commencement in this place he has located himself permanently in Greensbero' and hopes that he will be a useful citizen in his line of business to the community. He has received a supply of dye stuffs from New York to suit the colors generally called for in this place: that is, Black, Blue-black, Red, Brown and Green of all shades from the darkest to the lightest, peagreen, light Blues from the darkest shades to mazarine or the palest shades of Blue. Gentlemen's clothing and Ladies' cloaks and cloth costs that have greased spote on them or have lost their brightness, he pledges himself to clean and renew them the they will look not inferior to new without brightness, he piedges himself to clean and renew them that they will look not inferior to new without any injury to the texture, if the map is not damaged. He assures his customers that he will spare no pains or care to please and accommodate all those who may tavor him with their custom. Any orders with which he may be favored shall be pramptly attended to.

Greensboro' Feb. 13th, 1845,

IN ORDER TO CORD TAN OPINION

Willies that we have abandoned our out, shed system of transacting business, to long finking annual settlements, we assure them to the contrary, and inset hat a via union a rule cannot with impunity to be 150 kg. J. & L. SLOAN.

J. monty 20 h, 1845.

pate in it. The Senate Che than during to-day, NoTICE—All persons are forwarded from trading more crowded with the pre-than during to-day.

DIED, in this place, on Monday, the 10th inst., Mrs./ LYDIA M. the wife of W. R. D. Lindsay.

SEXAT.—On the 13th the Joint Resolution from the House for the suncession of Texas came upon the minds of Mr. Archer from the Constitutions of Mr. Archer from

At a meeting of the Adelphian and Herman Socie-ties held on Monday evening last, Mr. Wim. McKer-all having been called to the chair, the object was ex-plained to be the adoption of some measures express-ive of our deep regret for the loss of our deceased friend Josiah Bell, and on motion a Committee was appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions, which are as tollows:

Since it has pleased Almighty God, in his all wise dispensations to remove one of our beloved compan-

Greensboro' Feb. 20th, 1945.

DYING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

DYING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. G'Xell returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Guilford County and its vicinity for the liberal patronage which he has received since his arrival patronage which he has received since his arrival in this place, more especially to the ladies. It is to them he is colligated for the best part of his outcomes and his colligated for the best part of his outcomes greated Almighty God, in his all wise dispensations to remove one of our beloved companions and this loudly call upon us to remove one of our beloved companions and this sour loss of course as also mortals, we feel it to be our duty to express our submission to the soveregn and righteous will of our Creator. While we mourn for the loss of one whom we could not but respect and love for his many virtues and his carnest and ardent desire of knowledge, yet we hope that what is cur loss is his gain. It has to them he is colligated for the best part of his our couragement. He begs leave to give a sentiment to couragement. He begs leave to give a sentiment to wards them in return. To all those who are candisciplined to us that we were permitted to minister in solution to us that we were permitted to minister in strangers. Under these circumstances it is some con-solation to us that we were permitted to minister in any degree to his wants during his confinement and suffering. As a token of respect to our deceased fel-low-student and of sympathy with his relatives—Re-

1st. That, while we bow with profound submission to the sovereign will of heaven, we deeply lament and mourn the less of our beloved companion Josiah Bell.

2nd. That, we sincerely conduct with the porent and relatives of the deceased for the loss of him whom the treatiest lessed. they tenderly loved.

Ind. That, as a tribute of respect we do wear the

customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

4th. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the surviving parent, as a testimony of the affectionate remembrance we entertain of

5th. That, a duplicate of the tranger the Greens meeting be furnished for publics*

borough Patriot.

John Lawinger, Alfred Scales, S. V. Sppersen, L. D. Pender, P. HENRY LANGDON, See'r;
cornary 17, 1845

PROPOSALS will be received until the 10th March for Painting the outside of the Jail of this County with three coats of pure white lead and the root with two coats of Spanish brown, the last of which will be a slate color. To be completed by our next Superior Court.

JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', Feb. 21, 1845, (47-3) Treas, Pub. Bur.

TO HIRE. I have a boy that I wish to here as a day laborer, persons wishing to curpley a hand by the cay will do well to call on the Suberfler.

Greensbore Feb. 20, 1845.

Greensbore Feb. 20, 1845.

POR RENT.—The Methodist parsonne House and Lot with be rented for the balance of the grant Innoce at the softer. This is a

TO BETSEY S S.

- sty girl I Dos lav yn Wy carnt yu buy pore i to git won kis wot wud i do i think ide ner bout di
- a Bets i axed a to lav me but a told me u kuddent ide lav a like bark dus a tre but then a sed i shuddent
- lase my hand rite on my har an sez bets I luvs u un til u takes a worser part to u i will-prov tru
- o wunst i luvd a nuther girl Hur name it was murrier but betsey deer my law for u is 45 times here

THE OLD BOY AND THE OLD GIRL. A LEGEND OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

The time was the year 1690; the scene, the growing colony of New Amsterdam: the place, is a snug little Putch house; and the subject of the following tale, David Staats and his wife. And who was Pavid Staats? He was a short built fellow, and not very smart. In former days he had been very comfortable, but owing to after circumstances all had long departed. He had acidentally become acquainted with Miss Amelia olisi and old maid. Therefore as her last resource, she set her cap for David Staats. Poor David was an unsuspecting soul. The tender, languishwas an unsuspecting soul. The tender, languishing smile of Amelia Gull deceived him, and in an wil hour he made her Mrs. Stasts. But although he had un-Gulled her, he soon found that she had had vanished, and in their place came a look partaking strongly of vinegar. Every one said he was a fool, and he began to believe it. She ruled him with an iton hand. He was never able to face the wrath of man, and then how could he be expected to triumph over the anger of woman?—Amelia's will was law. Whatever she commanded was done, for he knew the penalty of disobedience. Under these accumulating tortures, flock of the state of the word of the state of the word of the state of the was always and together they passed a more pleasant evening than the state of the was always and together they passed a more pleasant evening than the state of the was always and together they passed a more pleasant evening than the state of the was always and together they passed a more pleasant evening than the state of the state o Amelia's will was law. Whatever she commanded was done, for he knew the penalty of disobedience. Under these accumulating tortures, flesh fell off. long drawn sights frequently burst from his evercharged heart, and it was evident to all that he was unbappy. Every one pitted him except his wite, and she extended her rule more and more every day.

It was an exceeding stormy night. The rain swept down in such torrents, that it seemed as if another deluge was coming to devastate the earth. The thunder burst on high, as if the very heavens

The thunder burst on high, as if the very heavens were splitting, and many a fallen chimney gave widence of the violence of the wind. David Staats sat by his fire alone musing on his troubles. The storm without was unheeded; there was a secret tempest agitating in his breast, which forsecret tempess agracing bade him to think of any thing else. At last he made up a praiseworthy resolution. His thoughts became words, and he muttered something like

hade up a praise worthy resolution. The thoughts became words, and he muttered something like the following:

"Thunder and lightning, just as if I was going to mind her! I'm her husband and she is my wife. Then she ought to obey me. But instead of that she orders me round, just as if I was that dog. Come here, Zeb, and lie down, you're my lefting a beginning to the interior of the she orders are round. only friend," he continued, as the intelligent animal slowly rais. himself, and licked his master's hand. "Now at it too bad that she should try for to make a prute of me! Well, we'll see; the next time shearly anything to me, I'll be darned

"You will, will you't't he heard in an angry tone, close to his cars." Gracious heavens! there she was! her eyes glowing with anger, like two coals of fire. She had entered the room unperceived by him, and had heard the whole of his will be said. solilonuy. "Take that for your pains!" she said, and he received a blow on one ear which nearly knocked him over; "and that," and he felt a similar application on the other side of his head, which

set him up again. "Now, go and get some more wood, don't you see it is almost burnt out, stupid!"
"But, my dear, it rains!" said David in a supplicating tone, all his courage evaporating at the

nd of his fingers.
"And what of that," replied the gentle Amelia, "do you think I am to go! And how dare you bring that dog in this room with his muddy feet? Come, off with you, both of you!" and giving poor Zeb a kick that sent him to the other end of the room, and raising the poker, to pursue her enquiries, the crest-fathen David and the dog skulked out together, while the amiable spouse, with a enigger, said; "a pretty fellow, to talk of ruling me! we'll see, indeed;" and went off to bed.

David soon came in dripping with rain and with the wood in his arms; but, although his wife was maker, he did not dare to let in the dog, but with a heavy heart, left him out to how in the storm. Sitting down to dry himself, he continued his thoughts—this time, however, keeping his thoughts thinkself. "Every one laughs at me, and they think I'm a coward; but I only wish they would try it, that's all. I wish that I had never married her, or that I could get rid of her some way. I really believe I would give my soul to the devil, if I could bring that about."

He accidently looked round just then. He started in affright, for sitting by his side was a little man dressed in a full suit of black. Could it be the devil himself! He glanced down at the

to be the devil himself! He glanced down at the

"So, you are looking for them are you;" said the stranger, lifting up his cloak and presenting to view the prettiest pair of hoofs that ever grew on rnan or beast.

Bold low and upon reasonable credit.

R. G. LINDSAY.

35:tf

DR. DELAMATER'S

nan or beast.

"Or, if you want further evidence, look here!"
and unbuttoning his coat, he slowly unwound from
his body a long, black, beautiful shining tail,
ease, he drew through his fingers with all the
lits silver-tope with which an exquisite handles
Now is nt thanne.

ight in it. Just see howaty? I take particular detinued his Satanic Majesty, find silky it is," con-p David, who recoiled in affright. "the tail over

"Oh! you are afraid of it, are you: ome are, sometimes," he added as he re-would, t around his body, buttoned his coat and smiled omplacently.

David said nothing, but he looked as if he

would gladly have been away. a stormy night," said the devil, starting a

There was a sudden hissing; a thick steam a-rose; a filled the room so that no object was visi-

rose; it filled the room so that no object was visible. When it cleared away the wood was dry. His Majesty piled it on the fite, until it was so insuffrably hot that David could hardly breath.

"Ah, well, now it begins to be a fittle confortable; I thought as it was raining, I would just step in and see you a few moments. I was going to get a small invoice of souls that are waiting for me at the next town. Besieds I intend to thrush an artist, who painted me with a pair of horns, which is an insult to my dignity that I cannot well pass over, for you must know," said the devil "that I can whip any person alive."

Staats thought of his wife and looked incredulous.

lous. "You don't believe me, I see, but I will make

sains thought what he had a loss of the lower that will whip me. If you can't find a person that will whip me. If you can't find a person that will whip me. If you can't find a person that have your soul. Do you agree?"

A sudden thought struck the host. "Yes!" he cried eagerly. The devil's eyes glistened. He was sure of winning. They shook hands on it. Suddenly David Staats threw the poker over to the other side of the room. Next the shovel went the same way. Finally he threw down with a great crash the dresser full of plates. This had the desired effect. Mrs. Staats woke up.

"What's that noise, David?" she screamed.
"What's that noise, David?" she screamed.
"What's that noise, David?" she screamed.
"Virgil with Eng. notes

"You go to grass," her husband answered, as he imitated the loud bark of poor Zeb. The lovely Amelia sprang up in a perfect tor

nt of anger.
"How dare you let that dog in again?" shoutface of brass and a voice like the sound of a crack-ed coffee pot. Nearly fifty years of age, yet in spite of all her efforts she had never succeeded in are you doing here, you willian!" as her eyes fell upon the devil, who sat wondering at the scene, becoming a belle; she had never received an of-tier, and, at time wore on, she begun to be seri-ously alarmed lest it should be her fate to live and her husband was entertaining unbeknown to her. A smoothing iron was instantly raised, His Ma-jesty remembered his bet; he trembled; he turned to face the vixen—the smoothing iron flew through the air; he dodged it; another one was caught up! the terrified guest made a precipitate retreat; she followed; he gained the door, she was close behind him; she caught hold of his

agreement, if she had not come voluntarily. But agrees with her temper better than any "Your faithful friend till death. end till death, "BELZEBUB. other.

"P. S. Will you take back your wife, if I give you another bag of gold? She kicks up a terrible rumpus here. She has chopped off three inches of my tail."

But as David Staats newer did take back his wife it is needless to say that he was ever after a hap-

VALUABLE RESIDENCE

VALUABLE RENIDENCE
In the town of Greensborough
FOR SALE.

FEELING anxious to move my residence to snother part of North Carolina, I offer for sale my very winable HOUSE AND LOT in Greensboot.
The location is a delightful one, I may say without hesitation the meet desirable one in this portion of the country. The lot is high and rolling, and the buildings all of the best style and the most convenient form. The Dwelling house is a large two story building, in the shape of an L, with two passinger running through each way; the rooms are large, comfortable and convenient, with here and there indispensable closets—the whole house finished in the best manner by the best workmen in the country. The out buildings are all large and convenient. There are two wells on the premises of good water—to one of which wells on the premises of good water—to one of which is attached a mitch house and a bathing room. The garden is large and of the best gardening soil, divided into flower, vegetable and fruit garden, attached to which is a small parcel of ground well set in choice appie, pear, and peach trees. The Stable lot is of good size with an excellent born, carriage house and orthon it. All these buildings are now and in excelgood size with an excellent born, carriage house and crib on it. All these buildings are new and in exceltent condition. I will sell low and upon the best terms to the purchasor. Immediate application should be made, or you will miss the opportunity of purchasing where you will have so many advantages for educating your children in the best male and temale lichools in the whole country, besides a most cellightial residence in a very, if not the most, pleasant part of the Old North State. I offer also my VALUABLE MERCHANT

MILLS AND PLANTATION

ing to purchase such property are desired to see it and judge for themselves. This property too will be sold low and upon reasonable credit.

NERVE AND BONE RHEUMATIC

Linament and Indian Specific,
A warranted cuRe for Rife MATISM or no pay,
Also, Dr. Libby's Vegetable
BITTERS AND PILLS,
For the Cure of Yellow and Billions Fevers, Fever
and Ague, Dispepan, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Head-Ache, &c. &c.

THE CHINESE HAIR ERADICATOR,

Warranted to remove superfluous Har without injuring the Skin.

Sold by D P WEIR, sole agent for Greensborough, J.: None genuine without the signature of Com

Tyler. 20 51

Pure Nitric Acid. C I D S.

phuric Acid (or Oil of v.Eortis, Muriatic Acid, Sul

T by sale low by

Wholesale Druggists, Pore HILL.

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.

H ENRY T. WILBAR would respectfully inform
the citizens of Green-book and the sorrounding
country that he has taken the Store recently account
by Mr. Albright, where he keeps constantly on hims
a large assertment of Hats and Caps of his own mana brige assertment of Hats and Caps of his own manufacture, of every variety of style and pattere now worn, consisting in part of Nutria. Beaver, Moleskin Russia, Casimere, Fur and Silk HATS; and Cloih, Velvet, Fur, Hair, Seal and Select CAPS;—all of which he will warrant as being equal in quality and durability to any manufactured in the Northern Cities, Gentlemen supplied with Hats by the year at \$12—having a new one every three menths. Hats made to select the abovest motion and contents.

-having a new one every three months. Hats to order at the shortest notice, and customers' kept in good order gratis.

Country Merchants and others can be supplied with

Virgil with Eng. notes Chalmers on the Romans Macauley's Miscellanies Authon's Horace Macauley's Miscettanies
American Almanac, 1844
Amnuals for 1844
Winter Green
Opal, by N P Willis
Gift(extra,) Rose of Sharon
n Friendship's Offering, &c,
Foolseap & post paper
Gilt edged of Note do
Steel pees, assorted
Inkstands, Wafers,
Crayons, Sealing wax
Motto seals, &c, &c, &c,
ALSO, an assortment o Gould's Ovid Folsom's Livi Felton's Homer Greek Testament Donnegan's " Leveritt's Latin

Greenes do
South's do
Pearce's Algebra
Tingonometry
Geometry
Texes, &c. ALSO, an assortment of books handsomely bound suitable for Christmas of New Year's presents.

DP WEIR. Gummere's Surveying

IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE.

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

The improvement which makes these Machines

The improvement which makes these Machines superior in a Southern and ever Northern country, is an open cylinder with wrought iron spikes securely screwed in, thereby obvisting the danger of the spikes flying out, as sometimes happpens with close cylinders, which greatly endangers the lives of the operatives. An instrument called a "shaker" separates the wheat from the straw. The horse power is a decided improvement, asthere are but two cog, wheels and a band working horizontally, which greatly reduces the frietten, 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 Ferm to another; and after arriving at the piace 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 self the Power and Machine, with 65 rect of band and all other necessay apparatus, delivered at Fayetteville, for \$150.00, or at my residence for \$170.00.

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

All orders for Machines, or other communications. superior in a Southern and ever Northern country, is

being taken.
All orders for Machines, or other communications,

forwarded to my address at Clemmonsville, N.
will receive prompt attention.
WILLIAM J. McELROY. Oakes' Ferry, Davie County, N. C. April 25th, 1844.

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

from Petersburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, which will be much heavier than usual, emsora, which will be much heavier than usus', embracing almost every article usually kept in this section of country. They invite a call frem all persons wishing to puschase, hoping they will be able to give satisfaction both as to quality and price.

They will generally take in exchange for goods fluxseed, corn, meal, flour, pork, bacon and lard, and many caller articles.

N. B. They have provided a lot with convenient nitching racks, ceding troughs, upping blocks, &c. adjoining the store.

Jane's Life Preservative.

A NALTERATIVE and DEPURATIVE PREA PARATION combining all the medicinal virtues of those articles, which long experience has proved to possess the most sure and efficient Alterative and Deobstruent properties, namely, the Composition Taraxena, SARSAPARILLA, Gusiseum, Mizercos, &c. &c., for the cure of SCROFULA, KING'S EVII., White Swelling, Ulerry, Service, Sarchious, Cancerous and Lodolent TUMOURS, Riffer Matins, Gout, Scowy, Nerwaldts of Tie-Doulouseux, CANCER, GOITRE of Bronchocele, (Swelled Neck.) ENLARGEMENTS of the Bones, Joints or Ligaments or of the Ovaries, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, &c. &c. All the various DISEASES, of the SKIN, such as Tetter, Ringwerm, Blies, Pimpley, Carbincles, &c. &c., Dropsical Swellings, onstitutional Discorder, and Diseases originating from a deprayed or IMPURE state of the BLOOD or other fluids of Jane's Life Preservative. or IMPURE state of the BLOOD or other fluids of

Just received and fursale by D. P. WEIR.

THE CONDITIONS upon which God has given health to man, is a constant care to keep his stomen and bowles tree from all morbid or unbleastly accumulations. The means to effect this must be those remedies which cleanse the bowels and purify the blood. Dr. B. Brandreth's VEGETABLE UNL. VERSAL PHLIS tend to cure all disease, because they are the natural medicine of man; and therefore, only remove the corrupt or vitated humars—the cause.

Wholesale Druggiet, Petersburg, Vanding Company of the story o they are the natural medicine of man; and therefore, only remove the corrupt or vitated humors—the cause of pain and sickness, leaving the blood in a good and healthy state, to give life and strength to the body.—Many have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is they are now recommended by thousands that they have cured o Colds, Influenza, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Acte, Scarlet Fever, Janudice, Fever and Ague, and Billions Fevers of all kinds.

These Pills are for sale in every county of this State, at 25 cents per box; and by the following persons in this county: J. & R. Sloan, Greensbore, Col. Wm. H. Brittain, Bruce's — Roads, E. & W. Smath, Alamance, Shelly & Field, Jamestown.

7.1y.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informathe travelling Public that he is now prepared to entertain tra-vellers. His TABLE and STABLES shall be sup-Wholesale Druggists, Pe& HILL.

"Yes s-s-s-sir," gasped poor Staats.
"How's the crops?"
"Pretty well, thank you."
"Glad to hear it. Why, how cold it is here.
"The w-w-wood is wet," David managed to get out.

DEAD SHOT.

Wholesale Druggists, Pe& HILL.

"Velers. Has TABLE and STABLES shall be supplied with the best the country affords, at the well knewn stand, by the name of Rich Fork, on the road eight unles from Lexington, 27 from Greensboro', and the 'ago Salem. His house will undergo a repair in the 'ago Sale

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

These medecines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United states, by numerous Protessers and Presidents of Colegos, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hosegos, Physicians of the Army and Physicians of the Physicians of the Army and Physicians of the Physic tals and Aimshouses, and by more than five hundre !

pitalisand Alm-bouses, and by more than five hundre! Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for tamily use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the Cinted States, and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure District, no minily should exer be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. States, and has led twenty ware exercises. and has 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 re-

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

move them.

JANNE'S EXPECTORANT.

New York, Marca 10th, 1841.

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

Respectfully yours, John Filles,

Late Paster of the Baptist Church, Stanford, Ct.

From the Rev. John Segur.

Lambertsville, 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 paroxism of Asthma; a disease with which I had been afflicted for many years past. It was attended with a hoarseness and occurs of the lungs and threat, together with a laborious cough, and complete prostration of strength, and when almost worn out with suffocation, a bettle of your Expectorant was sent to me. At first I thought it was nothing but quackery, but seeing it so highly recommended by Dr. Going with whom I was well acquainted, I was induced to try it, and in a few days it completely cured me, nor have I ever had any return of the disease since. I have now formed so high an opinion of your medicine, that if I had but a few bott fles of it, and could obtain no more, I would not parwith them for ten dollars each. Yours mest affectionately,

Don Apology for Wigs.

No Apology for Wigs.

DR. JAYNES TONIC VERMIFIGE

which is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children with its perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys WORMS; neutralizes addity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general, and permanent Tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in Intermittent and Remittent 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 prevalently in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which worms produce their young; and by removing it—it is impossible for worms to remain in the bedy. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no Worms are discovered

ANDRICAN MAIN DIE. The dye is waranted, 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 ekin like other Hair Dyes. It is prepared only by Dr. D. Javne, No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents nor bottle.

OF The above Medicines are for sale at the Drug



CABINET FURNITURE,

Of every description and price, from the cheapest Wainut and Birch to the finest Mahogany and Marbie finish, kept constantly on land or made to order, at the old stand opposite Gott's Hotel on West street.

Among other atticles of furniture may be had MARBILE TOP CENTRE AND PIFR TABLES, Ladies Spiralled Dressing Bareaus, & Work Tables, With Marbie or Mahogany Lops, SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES OF ALL KINDS an assortment of BIGHERA US; of every price and quality;

Splendid Mahogany Chairs, fine spring seats, and Rocking Chairs of the same material; SOFAS,

WARDROBES, TABLES, STANDS, &c.
All offered at reduced prices, for each or country produce.

PETER THURSTON. ed in every respect. Pi Greensboro', April, 1844.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

HAVE the agency for the sale of a Cast Iron Plough, said to be just such an article as will suit the sail of old Guifford 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. to \$6.50 for very large heavy two horse Ploughs. Call and see the ploughs before you buy others. W. J. McCONNEL.

JOHN M. ROSE, Fayetteville, N. C. WILL give strict attention to the forwarding of all goods consigned to his care.

April 2, 1844.

April 2, 1844.

SPISE S.

Pepper, Pamento, Cloves, Macc, Nutmegs, Ginger (White and Racc) Commanon.

The above also ground. For safe by TYLER & HILL.

Deterabuse, Va.

Wholesale Druggists, Petersburg, Va. 30 BARRELS of good family Flour for sale low W. J. McCONNEL.

A RITHERM & PLANTERS' Almane, by Blum F & Son, tor sale by J. & R. SLOAN, f "The w-w-wood is wet, David managed to get out.

One shat all? I can easily fix that: now see,"

JUST received a supply of Dead Shot, a safe and valuable worm medicine for children.

D P WEIR.

D P WEIR.

FARMERS & PLANTERS A MARKET SEED for eale by

J & R. SLOAN. of

CLOVER SEED for eale by

J & R. SLOAN.

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 we say to be correct, we will then acknowledge that this newspaper puffing is only intended as a heax 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 Biltimore, Philadelphia and New York by myself with all the care not attention necessary to have our stock and prices to suit the times. Below we have In an advertisement of this kind we cannot give yo

with all the care and attention necessary to laye our stock and prices to suit the times. Below we have given you a small hist of some of the leading articles so that you may form some idea of prices. So, Coffice 8 & 10 cts. Is. Imperial Tea 90 cts. Brown Sugar 10 cts. Axes from \$1 to \$1.40. Loat Sugar 14 to 15 cts. Indige 10 cts. oz. or \$1.50. Cheese 10 to 12 1.2 cts. per lb.

I go upon the same principle that I set out upon, that the nimble expence is better than the slow shifting. 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, 1844.

FARMERS OF GUILFORD-READ. THE subscribers are Agents for the sale and delivery of that exceedingly valuable periodical for the Farmer, THE CULTIVATOR, published every month in the city of Albeny, 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.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE AT BRUCE'S CROSS ROADS.

THE Subscriber being desirous to move to the West offices for eals his valuable & well known TRACT OF LAND, containing Four fundred and Fifty Acres, adjoining the lands of Win. H. Brittain, H. H. Saunders and others. There are about seventy-five acres tresh cleared, well adapted to tobaco, corn, wheat and reen cleared, well adapted to tooked, corn, wheat and tye. Also about two hundred gares of wood land, well timbered. Also twenty-five acres of first rate meadow land, well diched and dry. All the cultivated hand is well improved, with two never failing strens running through it, with tour or five first rate springs on it. For a Merchant, Farmer or Tavern Keeper, this piace cannot be excelled. There is a large TWO STORY BRILK BULL BULL files or with Keeper, this piace cannot be excelled. There is a large TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING on it with 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 improved tots, with a good well standing immediately in the yard. If any person wishes to purchase, possession of the Farm can be had forthwith, and one half of the dwelling house. This valuable Land and premises can be had for \$3,000, March pay, 1845.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

W HO will not consult their own interest and CALL AT GILMER'S Clothing establish were Call, AT GHABERS Clothing establishment on east Street and make a thorough examination before purchasing! Where may be found thriness cloth Cloaks, Bestga, Pilot, and Blanket ovec Coats, Cassmere and cloth Pants, Vests, Stocks, Suspenders, Cellars, Bosoms, Marino Shirts and drawers, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, waiking Canes &c. Also an extensive assortment of FRENCH CLOTHS AND CASIMERES of the latest style, with every Variety of fashionable Vestings.

CASIMERES of the latest style, with every variety of fashionable Vestings.

We dont profess to be more fashionable than any and every body else, but doubt not our opportunities of information as to style and workmanship will compare favorably with any in this section, those not excepted that would seem most solicitous to institute a comparison—still continuing to employ the best Journeymen, and avoiding no other necessary expense or trouble, it is hoped general satisfaction will be given, by their turning out clothing in the most neat and fashionable manner. WM S. GILMER.

Greensboro, N. C. Oct. 11th, 1844. 28—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE. THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, would respectfully inform his friends of the Medical profession and the citizens generally, that he has on hand an extensive stock of fresh and genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE STUFFS, which will be MEDICINES and DTE STUFFS, which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from Physicians before sending North, as he is confident he can furnish them articles at such races as will make it their interest to purchase from him.

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

Botanic Medicines.

Adulancement of Redicines.

A full assortment of Botanic Medicines. Those pra-ticing the Thompsonian system will pleaste call D P WEIR.

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

A good lot of the genuine ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH's on hand, at prices as low as they can be beingth in any of our southern towns.

Greensboro', May 8, 1844.

Mt. Becla Steam Mills, Greensbore', . C. WOOL CARDING COURT-HOO

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

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

THOS. R. TATE.

May 1845.

7:tt

at the fectory.
May 1845. 7:tf BIBLE REPOSITORY.

THE Guilford county Bible Society having made a deposite of Bibles and Textaments with the subcriber he is prepared to furnish all who wish to pur chase at the Society's prices, and there who are not able to buy, will be supplied gratuitously the Drug Store. D. P.

UST RECEIVED 30 Barrels SAI/T at \$3.40
Barrel or one Dollar pr Bushel; also 3 Hogsheads
of good MOLASSES at 45 cts. pr Gallen.
Dec. 28th 1844. W. J. McCONNEL.

LINDSAY & BOGG AVE just received from N. York waved and plain Beaver and Pilot cloths, ensumeres, Satinets, Flannels, black and colored Alpacha prints, Irish Linen, &c. In store a superior article of Coffee brown and load Sugar.

Oct. 8, 1844

28.

RANKIN & MCLEAN

RETURN their thanks for the liberal patronage which they have heretofore received at the At which they have heretofore received at the hands of a generous community, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their stack is quite good for the season of the year. They also respectfully solicit all persons due them by book account to come forward soon and close them either by each or bond, (cash preferred.) All persons failing to do so may expect to be charged with nativest from this date.

January 18th, 18th

State of N. Carolina, Gullford County. IN EQUITY.

Thomas Gilbreath and Thomas McCulloch

John Morrow, Ispac Russum, & John M. Logan. John Merrow, Isaac Russum, & John M. Logan.

To appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Morrow, one of the defendants in this case, is not an imbabitant of this State,—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks for the said John Morrow to appear before the said Court of Equity to be held for the county of Guilford, in the town of Greensboro on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to pleud, answer or demur to the plaintiffic bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Test:

J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. Greensborough, 12th Jan. 1845. (pradv \$5) 42:0

State of N. Carolina, Guliford County. IN EQUITY.
D. C. Mebane & Gravener Sullivan.

> L. H. Dillan & P. A. L. Dillan Petition for Sale of Lands.

Petition for Sale of Lands.

I Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the detendants, L. H. Dillan and P. A. L. Dillan, are not inhabitants of this State therefore it is ordered and decreed that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot for them to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity held for the County of Guilford State aloresaid, at the courthouse in Greensborough on the third Monday atter the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to this petition or the same will be heard exparte as to them.

Test J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. (pr. adv. \$5)

DANVILLE REPORTER FOR SALE

THE Editor of the Danville Reporter being pre-rented by other engagements from giving his personal attention to the paper, offers for sale the en-tire establishment, including three Pressos, the Typo and every necessary fixtures.

In the hands of an individual who would exact

prompt payment for services rendered, the office might be made profitable; the advertising and job work being more than sufficient to pay every noces-sary expense, including interest on the parchase mo-

ney.
To any responsible individual making early appli-cation a good bargain will be offered.
Danville, Va. Feb. 7th, 1845.

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

CONSIGNMENTS of Produce or Merchandise, for sale or re-shipment shall have prompt attention and liberal advances made thereon. Reference. (45:26)
David Carter, Esq., Raleigh, N. C,
Rev. S. S. Bryant, Greensborough, N. C.
Mesers, J. W. Southall & Co. Murfreesboro' N. C.

OST, on last Sunday, between the Presbyterian church and the courthouse, a fine GOLD PENCIL, with a purple setting. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this Office

Encourage Home Manufacture,

PAPER MANUFACTURING AND BOOK BINDING IN SALEM, N. C.—The subscriber informs the public that he has purchased the Paper Mill at Salem, and is now putting it in a condition to do the best of work. He will shortly be prepared to supply any orders for Wrapping. Writing and Printing PAPER, Bonnet Boards, &c. Country merchants and others are informed that any quantity of clean Cotton or Linen RAGS, white or colored, will be taken in exchange for mayor, blank books, or will be taken in exchange for paper, blank books, or

other articles.

The Book Bindery continues in operation, where any works are bound, old books rebound, and every variety of Blank Books furnished in a style equal to

Messer. J. & R. SLOAN, OF GREENSBORO, Messrs. J. & R. SLOAN, OF GREENSBORO, have kindly consented to act as Agents for the delivery of orders or work from Guilford county. All orders for binding, for paper, all Books to be bound, and for Blank Books, delivered to the Messrs. Sloan, will be as punctually attended to as if given directly to the subscriber.

Ouders sent through the post office should come free of pastage.

DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, Stokes Co., N. C. Jan. 1845. 42—3mc.

TIN & COPPER ESTABLISHMENT

(aton of THE LARGE COFFEE-FOT.)

THE Subscribers have taken the Shap recently accupied by Caldwell & Elliott, in Greensboro, and promise all who may favor them with their custom, that they will find a large and general assortment of TIN WARE always on hand, manufactured by experienced workmen, and at prices which cannot fail to please.

So soon as a supply of Copper can be procured from New York, they will be prepared to execute all or-ders for STILLS, KETTLES, &c., &c. And all REPAIRING done at the shortest notice either in

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice either in Copper or Tin.

They will also give their attention to Covering Houses with Tin or Zinc on the most approved method. Satisfactory reterences given with pleasuse as to their success in covering houses with tin and zinc.

They solicit a share of the public patronage. HAUGHAWOUT & ELLIOTT. Greensboro', Feb. 1, 1845.

NOTICE.

Nobedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Stokes County, made in the case of Garland Garth and others. I shall expose to public sale, before the court leaves door at Garmanton, in Stokes on the Sec. e door at Germanton, in Stokes, on the Sec

Garden Seed, &c

JUST received from one of the best Horticulturists in the Northern States a well selected and fresh assortment of Garden Seed, warranted of the growth ome choice Dahlia Roots.

Double Hyacynth bulbs.
Double Tube Rose do. dc. dc.
D. P. WEIR. ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS will be taken in exchange for Goods.

Jan. 30, 1845.

J. & R. SLOAN.

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

SETTLE UP—SETTLE UP.

FIRE subscriber having disposed of nearly all his Goods, finds it necessary to bring his business speedily to final settlement. Those indebted on open account are notified to call at once and settle, and those against whom we have bonds due will confer a favor by cashing them immediately. My store business must be settled.

GEO. ALBRIGHT.

Greensbore, Nov. 1844

35.3m

JUST received and for sale Spirits Turpentine and Rice, low for eash, W. J. McCONNEL.

JUST RECEIVED 2000 ibs mixed and Dry White Loud exceedingly low for each, Dec. of the 1-14.