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WOMAN.

BY HANNAH MORE.

As some fair violet, loveliest of the glade,
Sheds its mild fragrance on the lonely shade,
Withdraws its modest head from public sight,
Nor courts the sun, nor seeks the glare of light—
Should some rude hand profanely dare intrude
And bear its beauties from its native wood,
Exposed abroad its languid odors fly,
Its form decays, and all its odors die.

No woman, born to dignify retreat,
Unknown to flourish, and unseen be great,
To give domestic life its sweetest charm—
With softness polish, and with virtue warm—
Fearful of loss, unwilling to be known,
Should seek but heaven's applause and her own;
Should dread no blame but that which crimes impart—
The censures of a self-condemning heart.

From Mrs. Hall's Sketches of Irish Character.

Norah Clary's Wise Thought.

She was sitting under the shadow of a fragrant lime tree, that overhung a very ancient well; and, as the water fell into the pitcher, she was mingling with its music the tones of her "Jew's harp,"—the only instrument upon which Norah Clary had learned to play. She was a merry maiden of "sweet seventeen;" a rustic belle, as well as a rustic beauty, and a "terrible coquette;" and, as she had what, in Scotland, they call a "tocher,"—in England, a "dowry," and in Ireland, a "pretty penny of money," it is scarcely necessary to state, in addition, that she had—a bachelor. Whether the tune—which was certainly given in *alto*—was, or was not, designed as a summons to her lover, I cannot take upon myself to say; but her lips and fingers had not been long occupied, before her lover was at her side. "We may as well give it up, Morris Conovan," she said, somewhat abruptly; "look, 't would be as easy to twist the top off the great hill of Howth, as make father and mother agree about any one thing. They've been playing the rule of contrary these twenty years; and it's not likely they'll take a turn now."

"It's mighty hard, so it is," replied handsome Morris, "that married people can't draw together. Norah, darlint! that wouldn't be the way with us. It's one we'd be in heart and soul, and an example of love and—"

"Folly," interrupted the maiden, laughing. "Morris, Morris, we've quarrelled a score of times already; and a bit of a breeze makes life all the pleasanter. Shall I talk about the merry jig I danced with Phil Kennedy, or repeat what Mark Duolen said of me to Mary Grey?—eh, Morris?"

The long black lashes of Norah Clary's bright brown eyes almost touched her low, but delicately pencilled, brows, as she looked archly up at her lover—her lip curled with a half-playful, half-malicious smile; but the glance was soon withdrawn, and the maiden's cheek glowed with a deep and eloquent blush, when the young man passed his arm round her waist, and, pushing the curls from her forehead, gazed upon her with a loving, but mournful look.

"Leave joking, now, Norry; God only knows how I love you," he said, in a voice broken by emotion; "I'm yer equal, as far as money goes; and no young farmer in the country can tell a better stock to his share than mine; yet I don't pretend to deserve you, for all that; only, I can't help saying that, when we love each other (now, don't go to contradict me, Norry, because ye've as good as owned it over and over again), and yer father agreeable, and all, to think that yer mother, just out of *deilment*, should be putting betwixt us, for no reason upon earth, only to 'spite' her lawful husband, is what sets me mad entirely, and shows her to be a good-for—"

"Stop, Mister Morris," exclaimed Norah, laying her hand upon his mouth, so as effectually to prevent a sound escaping; "It's my mother ye're talking of and it would be ill-blood, as well as ill-repute, to hear a word said against an own parent. Is that the pattern of yer manners, sir; or did you ever hear me turn my tongue against one belonging to you?"

"I ask yer pardon, my own Norah," he replied, meekly, as in duty bound; "for the sake of the lamb, we spare the sheep. Why not?—and I'm not going to ginsay but yer mother—"

"The least said's the soonest mended!" again interrupted the impatient girl. "Good even, Morris, and God bless ye; they'll be after missing me within, and it's little mother thinks where I am."

"Norah, above all the girls at wake or pattern, I've been true to you. We have grown together, and, since ye were the height of a rose-bush, ye have been dearer to me than any thing else on earth. Do, Norah, for the sake of our young heart's love, do think if there's no way to win yer mother over. If ye'd take me without her leave, sure ye'd be nothing but the loss of thousands, let alone what ye've got. Dearest Norah, think; since you'll do nothing without her consent, do think—for once be serious, and don't laugh."

It is a fact, universally known, and recorded in

the good barony of Bary that Morris Donovan possessed an honest, sincere, and affectionate heart—brave as a lion, and gentle as a dove. He was, moreover, the priest's nephew—understood Latin as well as the priest himself; and, better even than that, he was the beau—the Magnus Apollo of the parish;—a fine, noble-looking fellow, that all the girls (from the house-keeper's lovely English niece at Lord Gort's, down to little deaf Bess Mortican, the lame dress-maker) were regularly and desperately in love with; still, I must confess, he was, at times, a little stupid;—not exactly stupid either, but slow of invention,—would *fight* his way out of a thousand scrapes, but could never get *peaceably* out of one. No wonder, then, that, where fighting was out of the question, he was puzzled, and looked to the ready wit of the merry Norah for assistance. It was not very extraordinary that he loved the fairy creature—the sweetest, gayest of all Irish girls;—light of heart, light of foot, light of eye;—now weeping like a child over a dead chicken, or a plundered nest; then dancing on the top of a hayrick, to the music of her own cheering voice; now coaxing her termagant mother, and anon comforting her henpecked father. Let no one suppose that I have over drawn the sketch of my Bannow lass—for, although her native barony is that of Bary, the two may be considered as wedded and become one.

"I'm not going to laugh, Morris," replied the little maid, at last, after a very long pause; "I've got a wise thought in my head for once. His reverence, your uncle, you say, spoke to father—to speak to mother about it! I wonder (and he a priest) that he hadn't more sense! Sure! mother was the man;—but I've got a wise thought. Good night, dear Morris, good night."

The lass sprang lightly over the fence into her own garden, leaving her lover *perdu* at the other side, without possessing an idea of what her "wise thought" might be. When she entered the kitchen, matters were going on as usual—her mother bustling in style, and as cross "as a bag of weasels."

"Jack Clary," said she, addressing herself to her husband, who sat quietly in the chimney-corner smoking his *dooden*, "it's well ye've got a wife who knows what's what! God help me, I've little good of a husband, barring the name! Are ye sure Black Nell's in the stable?" The spouse nodded. "The cow and the calf, had they fresh straw?" Another nod. "Bad cess to ye, can't ye use yer tongue, and answer a civil question?" continued the lady.

"My dear," he replied, "sure one like you has enough talk for ten."

This very just observation was, like most truths, so disagreeable, that a severe storm would have followed, had not Norah stepped up to her father, and whispered in his ear, "I don't think the stable door is fastened."—Mrs. Clary caught the sound, and in no gentle terms, ordered her husband to attend to the comforts of Black Nell. "I'll go with father myself and see," said Norah. "That's like my own child, always careful," observed the mother, as the father and daughter closed the door.

"Dear father," began Norah, "it isn't altogether about the stable I wanted ye—but—but—the priest said something to ye to-day about Morris Donovan."

"Yes, darling, and about yerself, my sweet Norry."

"Did ye speak to mother about it?"

"No, darling, she's been so cross all day. Sure, I go through a dale for pace and quietness. If I was like other men, and got drunk and wasted, it might be in reason; but—as to Morris, she was very fond of the boy till she found that I liked him; and then, my jewel, she turned like sour milk all in a minute.—I'm afraid even the priest 'll get no good of her."

"Father, dear father," said Norah, "suppose ye were to say nothing about it, good or bad, and just pretend to take a sudden dislike to Morris, and let the priest speak to her himself, she'd come round."

"Out of opposition to me, eh?"

"Yes."

"And let her gain the day, then?—that would be cowardly," replied the farmer, drawing himself up. "No, I won't."

"Father, dear, you don't understand," said the cunning lass, "sure, ye're for Morris; and when we are—that is, if—I mean—suppose—father, you know what I mean," she continued, "and luckily the twilight concealed her blushes,—if that took place, it's you that would have yer own way."

"True for ye, Norry, my girl, true for ye; I never thought of that before!" and, pleased with the idea of "tricking" his wife, the old man fairly capered for joy. "But stay a while—stay, say, say!" he recommenced; "how am I to manage? Sure the priest himself will be here to-morrow morning early; and he's out upon a station now—so there's no speaking with him;—he's no way quick, either—we'll be bothered entirely if he comes in on a sudden."

"Leave it to me, dear father—leave it all to me," exclaimed the animated girl; "only pluck up a spirit, and whenever Morris's name is mentioned, abuse him—but not with all yer heart, father—only from the teeth out."

When they re-entered, the fresh-boiled potatoes sent a warm, curling steam to the very rafters of the lofty kitchen; they were poured out into a large wicker dish, and, on the top of the

pile, rested a plate of coarse white salt; noggin of butter-milk were filled on the dresser; and, on a small round table, a cloth was spread, and some delf plates awaited the more delicate repast which the farmer's wife was herself preparing.

"What's for supper, mother?" inquired Norah, as she drew her wheel towards her, and employed her fairy foot in whirling it round.

"Plaugy snipeens," she replied; "bits o' bog chickens, that you've always such a fancy for;—Barney Leary kilt them himself."

"So I did," said Barney, grinning; "and that stuck wid a hook, of Morris Donovan's, is the finest thing in the world for knocking 'em down."

"If Morris Donovan's stuck touched them, they shan't come here," said the farmer, striking the poor little table such a blow, with his clenched hand, as made not only it, but Mrs. Clary jump.

"And why so, pray?" asked the dame.

"Because nothing belonging to Morris, let alone Morris himself shall come into this house," replied Clary; "he's not to my liking any how, and there's no good in his bothering here after what he won't get."

"Excellent!" thought Norah.

"Lord save us!" ejaculated Mrs. Clary, as she placed the grilled snipe on the table, "what's come to the man?" without heeding his resolution, she was proceeding to distribute the savory "birdcens," when, to her astonishment, her usually tame husband threw dish and its contents into the flames; the good woman absolutely stood for a moment, aghast. The calm, however, was not of long duration. She soon rallied, and commenced hostilities; "How dare you, ye spalpeen, throw away any of God's mate after that fashion, and I to the fore? What do you mane, I say?"

"I mane that noth'g touched by Morris Donovan shall come under this roof; and if I catch that girl of mine looking at the same side o' the road he walks on, I'll tear the eyes out of her head, and send her to a nunnery!"

"You will! and dare you to say that to my face, to a child o' mine? You will—will ye?" we'll see, my boy! I'll tell ye what, if I like, Morris Donovan shall come into this house, and what's more, be master of this house; and that's what you never had the heart to be, yet, ye poor old snail!" So saying, Mistress Clary endeavored to rescue from the fire the hissing remnants of the burning snipes. Norah attempted to assist her mother; but Clary, lifting her up, somewhat after the fashion of an eagle raising a golden wren with its claw, fairly put her out of the kitchen. This was the signal for fresh hostilities. Mrs. Clary stormed and stamped; and Mr. Clary persisted in abusing, not only Morris, but Morris's uncle, Father Donovan, until, at last, the farmer's help mate *scored*, ay, and roundly too, by cross and saint, that before the next sunset, Norah Clary should be Norah Donovan. I wish you could have seen Norry's eye, dancing with joy and exultation, as it peeped through the latch-hole;—it sparkled more brightly than the richest diamond in our monarch's crown, for it was filled with hope and love.

The next morning, before the sun was fully up, he was throwing his early beams over the glowing cheek of Norah Clary; for her "wise thought" had prospered, and she was hastening to the trying tree, where "by chance," either morning or evening, she generally met Morris Donovan. I don't know how it is, but the moment the course of true love "runs smooth," it becomes very uninteresting, except to the parties concerned. So it is now left for me only to say, that the maiden, after a due and proper time consumed in teasing and tantalizing her intended, told him her saucy plan and its result. And the lover hastened upon the wings of love (which I beg my readers clearly to understand are swifter and stronger in Ireland than in any other country), to apprise the priest of the arrangement, well knowing that his reverence loved his nephew, and niece that was to be (to say nothing of the wedding supper, and the profits arising therefrom,) too well, not to aid their merry jest.

What bustle, what preparation, what feasting, what dancing, gave the country folk enough to talk about during the happy Christmas holidays, I cannot now describe. The bride, of course, looked lovely and "sheepish;" and the bridegroom—but bridegrooms are always uninteresting.—One fact, however, is worth recording. When Father Donovan concluded the ceremony, before the bridal kiss had passed, Farmer Clary, without any reason that his wife could discover, most indecorously sprang up, seized a shillelagh of stout oak, and, whirling it rapidly over his head, shouted, "Carry me out! by the powers, she's beat! we've won the day!—ould Ireland forever! Success, boys! she's beat—she's beat!"—The priest, too, seemed vastly to enjoy this extemporaneous effusion, and even the bride laughed outright. Whether the good wife discovered the plot or not, I never heard; but of this I am certain, that the joyous Norah never had reason to repent her "wise thought."

A Paris paper states that, in consequence of the scenes of disorder which have sometimes arisen at the churches during *midnight mass*, the ceremony will this year be performed at 8 o'clock in the morning. This reminds us of a change once made in the meetings of a provincial club in Ireland, which was thus announced: "Notice is hereby given, that the quarterly meeting of this society will in future be held every six weeks, and not every two months, as formerly."

General Washington.

The following character of General Washington, from an English paper printed during the revolutionary war, will be read with interest at the present day:

A Short Sketch of the Life and Character of Gen. Washington.—As this gentleman always refused to accept of any pecuniary appointment for his public services, no salary has been annexed by Congress to his important command, and he only draws weekly for the expense of his public table, and other necessary demands. General Washington, having never been in Europe, could not possibly have seen much military service when the armies of Britain were sent to subdue the Americans; yet still, for a variety of reasons he was by much the most proper man on the continent, and probably anywhere else, to be placed at the head of an American army. The very high estimation he stood in for integrity and honor, his engaging in the cause of his country from sentiment and conviction of her wrongs, his moderation in politics, his extensive property, and his approved abilities as a commander, were motives which necessarily obliged the choice of America to fall upon him.

That nature has given General Washington extraordinary military talents, will hardly be controverted by his most bitter enemies. Having been early actuated with a warm passion to serve his country in the military line, he has greatly improved his talents by unwearied industry, a close application to the best writers upon tactics, and by a more than common method and exactness. In reality, when it comes to be considered, that at first he only headed a body of men entirely unacquainted with military discipline or operations, somewhat ungovernable in temper, and whom he styled an alert and good militia, acting under very short enlistments, unclashed and at all times very ill supplied with ammunition and artillery; and that with such an army he withstood the ravages and progress of near 40,000 veteran troops, plentifully provided with every necessary article, commanded by the bravest officers in Europe, and supported by a very powerful navy, which effectually prevented all movements by water; when all this comes to be considered, we may venture to pronounce that General Washington may be regarded as one of the greatest military ornaments of the present age.

General Washington is now in the forty-seventh year of his age; he is a tall well made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerable genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a blueish cast, and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long, and marked with the small pox; his complexion sun burnt and without much color, and countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has excellent understanding without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant, and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of another; in his morals he is irreproachable, and was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance; in a word, all his friends and acquaintances universally allow, that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher, with the talents of a General; candor, sincerity, affability and simplicity, seem to be the striking features of his character, till an occasion offers of displaying the most determined bravery and independence of spirit.

Gaming.

Of all the evils that make desolate the social hearth stone, there is not one more deadly, if we except intemperance, than that of gaming.—Young man! whose "life's young dream" tells of happy days yet to come—you who, gazing upon the ocean of future life, "see pleasure glittering in the sunbeam of hope and dancing upon the waves of expectation," whose glowing imagination points out to you golden hours of bliss which are already yours by anticipation—beware—beware, I do beseech ye, of this tremendous whirlpool! Beware, lest in the royaume of human life, reason should quit the helm, and you should be lost, irrecoverably lost, amid the quicksands of iniquity.

Look at the pale victim of this insatiable destroyer of human happiness—his haggard cheek and beamless eye—what language do they speak.—With mute and awful eloquence they tell of blighted fame and fortune—of hopes withered and crushed—that fame, fortune and honor is all a fearful wreck. Hear his hollow laugh, which tells you he is ruined, ruined and undone. His brain is all on fire—his glaring eye-balls seem ready to burst from their sockets as the awful reality bursts upon his affrighted soul. The deep pang of mental agony gives a fearful lustre to his rolling eye—his desperate mirth—his wild convulsive joy—tells of black despair wrung from a withered heart.

Look we back for a moment upon youth and youth. The morning of his days is bright and glorious. The gayety of the *bona fide* and the happiest of the happy, he sets upon the pathway of life, rejoicing in *bona fide* and hope, loving and being loved. He is not at all, although his morning sun rose loved, and not every two months, as formerly."

is eclipsed. In an evil hour, a pander, a demon, must drag him into a mazy labyrinth, from whence there is no escape. He must drown his love of virtue in the intoxicating bowl. Soon the wreaths of vice, which had been treacherously thrown around him, are hardened to adamant.

Now what is his situation. Cain-like, upon his brow is stamped the burning mark of shame—and the cold hand of scorn is pointing a withered finger at his blighted reputation. Could he speak, he would tell you that he has reached the lowest point of living degradation and woe. And could he anticipate his end, he would tell you that self-murder would shortly crown his work of guilt, and despair's last work be done. The father who hung over his cradle, weaving bright visions of the future greatness of his boy, would shortly feel a dreadful satisfaction as he gazes upon his coffin—that the mother, even immutable and everlasting as is her love for her backsliding children—she who has so often lulled him to repose, and joyed to watch his waking—even she will not murmur that a sleep has come upon him, out of which he will wake no more on earth—even the mother will not repine that the grave is made ready to receive him; for "there the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Young man! again we say beware—touch not the unclean thing lest ye perish.

The Ranz des Vaches.

Most men have felt, in a greater or less degree what we call home sickness. With us it is a slight temporary affliction, but with the Swiss absent from their native mountains, it often assumes the form of a positive malady, mental and physical, which they first made known in France as the "mal de pays" (native country sickness).

In the reign of Louis XV. some ill-advised person, thinking, no doubt, to do them a pleasure, introduced the little, purely national melody, the "Ranz des Vaches," (the Scent of the Cows) into the band of the Swiss guards. The ditty is sung by the Swiss women as they drive the cows home in the evening. The effect was electrical.—Whole ranks threw down their arms and lifted up their voices and wept. The health of some was so seriously affected that they were discharged and sent home, as the only means of saving their lives. From that time forward, the Ranz des Vaches was a prohibited air in the French army.

We read this historical anecdote, we know not where, a great many years ago; but we never heard or saw the words of the Ranz des Vaches, till a few days since, when we happened upon them in a very old English magazine. Thinking the song a rare curiosity, we transcribed it, and here present it to our readers with a translation, which has at least the merit of being faithful in preserving the metre of the original.

LE RANZ DES VACHES.

Quand reverrai-je en un jour
Tous les objets de mon amour;
Mes clair ruisseaux,
Mes vaches,
Mes montagnes,
Et l'ornement de nos montagnes,
La si gentille babaue!
A l'ombre d'un ormeau
Quand danserai-je au son chalameau!

Quand reverrai-je en un jour
Tous les objets de mon amour;
Mon pere,
Ma mere,
Mon frere,
Ma sœur,
Mes sapereux,
Mes troupeaux,
Ma bodega!
Quand reverrai-je en un jour
Tous les objets de mon amour!

TRANSLATED.

When shall I see in one day
All of the objects dear to me;
My crystal hills,
And our hills,
Our mountains blue,
And her who adorns them too,
Gentle, pretty babaue!
When the elm tree's shade below,
Will her pipe lead life to my sportive toe!
When shall I in one day see
All of the objects dear to me;
Father,
Mother,
Sister,
Brother,
And the sheep,
And locks I keep,
And one other!
When shall I see in one day see
All of the objects dear to me!

Temporary and Periodical Stars.

Among the extraordinary phenomena which the heavens from time to time present, there are none more inscrutable, none which surround even astronomers with more wonder and perplexity, than the appearance of Temporary Stars. Indeed, the views which such appearances open to the mind of the economy of the universe, are most extraordinary. From time to time, phenomena like this have been exhibited; a star makes its appearance in a point of the heavens which has never been seen before, and of *other* stars and splendor far superior to *it* continues visible by which it is *surprised* declines in splendor, for some twinkles and is never seen again. In the night of 1784, there was an appearance of this kind, but in 1792 there was one much more remarkable. A star appeared so suddenly, that in half an hour from its first becoming visible, it had reached a size equal to that of a star of the first magnitude. An astronomer of that day was observing the same portion of the heavens and saw nothing remarkable. Nothing which was not perfectly familiar to him.

He retired to his dwelling, and shortly some peasants ran in and astonished him by saying that a star had blazed out and suddenly assumed the splendor of a star of the first magnitude. He went out and found it was so; it exceeded Jupiter in splendor, and was for a long time so bright that it could be seen in the day, in the immediate presence of the sun. It continued thus for about two years, when it disappeared, and has never since been visible. There are several instances, not quite so remarkable as this, which have occurred in a similar way. What purpose these stars subserve in heaven's high economy—whether they are suns called into being by the Maker of the Universe, and permitted for a time to exist until they shall have fulfilled the purposes of His wisdom, is only a matter of conjecture. The fact of their appearance is unquestionable, the witnesses have been scientific men, and their number is so great as to preclude all doubt. Beyond this we are entirely ignorant. What I have told you, Science tells you; and no more. The facts are all before you.

The appearance of periodical stars is also very extraordinary. They are subject to great variation in their apparent splendor—being at first of small magnitude; gradually, after the lapse of time, increasing in splendor to that of a star, sometimes of the first, and at others of the second magnitude, then they decline in size and soon become invisible. But by watching the spot where they were first seen, after the lapse of time, they will be seen to re-appear, in brightness, then decline and disappear for another period. Their recurrence is observed to be periodical. When a phenomena of this kind is observed to occur at regular intervals, of course a variety of theories will be suggested to account for it; and astronomers accordingly have devised several hypotheses whereby to explain it. One of the most plausible is that described from existence of spots upon the sun's surface; and it may easily be conceived that one side of a distant sun should be entirely covered with spots, so that when that side is presented towards us no light proceeds from it; whereas, when the other hemisphere, which may be unobscured, is towards the earth, the full splendor of the star is apparent. It is observable that there are periodical stars which never become quite extinguished—varying from the second to the sixth magnitude, at regular periods. If we suppose, then, that the surface of distant suns is covered with permanent spots, there will be no difficulty in imagining that, as the body turns upon its axis, its appearance to us would be precisely that presented by the periodical stars.

Battle of Plattsburg.

AN EXTRACT.

"At this point," says Gen. Skinner, "one of the finest specimens of discipline ever exhibited, was shown by the British troops on the occasion of the opening of Capt. Leonard's battery upon them. The company to which I was attached formed a part of the left of our little army, and was on the rise of ground west of the road leading from Halsey's corner to Isaac C. Platt's about midway between the artillery and the head of the British column, and the whole scene was open to our view. Here (at Halsey's corner) was a battery of two field pieces so perfectly masked by a party of the infantry that the enemy were probably not aware of it until it opened upon them."

"The dense column of men, with a front equal to the width of the road and extending nearly half a mile in length, pressed on with a buoyancy and determination of spirit betokening an expectation that they would be enabled to walk into our works against all opposition. Suddenly, with the noise of thunder, the sound of cannon came booming through the air. It sent forth a round shot which took effect near the centre of the front platoon about breast high and ploughed its way through, sweeping all before it the whole length of the column, opening a space apparently several feet wide, which, however, was immediately closed as if by magic and the column pressed on as if nothing had happened. A second shot was fired with like effect and similar consequences, but when the third discharge came with a shower of grape shot, there was a momentary confusion. Immediately, however, the charge was sounded by some dozen British bugles, which through the clear and bland atmosphere of a bright September morning was the most thrilling and spirit stirring sound that could greet a soldier's ear. In an instant of time the men forming the advance of the column had thrown their knapsacks on either side of the road and began to piece pieces to a charge advanced in—upon our miniature battle-marks, the disciplined advance glided retreat of the corps under the gallant Wool and a portion of the militia was no less admirable. In front of an overwhelming force, platoon after platoon delivered their fire and fell back to load and form in a regular succession, contesting every inch of ground and seizing every favorable point to unlimber their artillery and pour a deadly shower of grape upon the advancing enemy. After repeated contests they were driven across the river, the bridges were taken up in the retreat, a final stand was made on the southern bank of the Saranac and the enemy driven back beyond the reach of our guns."

There is no capital so secure as the one which is surrounded by a people who are united in heart and mind.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AN ACT to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the net annual income of the Literary Fund (exclusive of monies arising from the sale of Swamp Lands) shall annually be distributed among the several counties of this State, in the ratio of their Federal population, to be ascertained by the census next preceding such distribution.

II. Be it further enacted, That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the counties which have adopted the School system, shall at the Term next preceding the first Monday in October in each and every year, a majority of the Justices of the Peace of said county being present, appoint not less than five nor more than ten, superintendents of Common Schools, who shall hold their appointments for one year, and until others are chosen.

III. Be it further enacted, That the term of said superintendents shall commence on the first Monday of October, and they shall assemble at the office of the Clerk of the county court, on the day thereafter and appoint one of their number chairman.

IV. Be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the county court shall be ex officio clerk of the Board of superintendents, and shall record in a book to be kept for that purpose, the proceedings of the board, and such other papers touching the subject of common schools, as the board may direct; and shall safely keep all papers which may be committed to his custody by said board.

V. Be it further enacted, That the share of the Literary Fund to which each county may be entitled under the provisions of this act, shall be due and payable on or before the first Monday of October, in each and every year, and shall be paid to the chairman of the board of superintendents or his lawful attorney, upon the warrant of the Comptroller.

VI. Be it further enacted, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county, a majority of the Justices being present, may in their discretion levy a tax in the same manner that other county taxes are now levied for other county purposes, which shall not be less than one half of the estimated amount to be received by said county for that year from the Literary Fund; and the sheriff is hereby required to collect and pay over the same to the chairman of the board of superintendents on the day of their first meeting as prescribed in the third section of this act; and his bond given to secure the payment of county taxes, shall contain a condition for the faithful collection and payment of the school taxes to the person authorized to receive the same; and for a breach of said condition by the sheriff, the chairman of the board of superintendents shall have the same remedies against him and his securities, as are given to the county trustee for enforcing the payment of ordinary county taxes: except that his right of action shall arise on the first day of November in each and every year, and the sheriff's penalty shall go to the use of common schools in his county.

VII. Be it further enacted, That the board of superintendents shall have power to lay off in their counties school districts, and number the same, of such form and size as they may think most conducive to the convenience of the inhabitants of said county, and also to alter the boundaries of the same, causing said boundaries and such alterations to be recorded by their clerk in the book in which the record of their proceedings is kept.

VIII. Be it further enacted, That the free white men of the several School Districts, who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, on the last Saturday in September in each and every year, shall vote by ballot for three men, to be entitled "The School Committee," whose term shall commence on the first Monday in October and continue for one year, and until others are chosen; and that election shall be held at such convenient place in the school districts severally, as the said superintendents may designate; and the three persons having the highest number of votes at such election, shall be declared elected as the "school committee" of their respective districts; and the superintendents shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in said committee by death, removal, or other cause. The chairman of the board of superintendents, whose term of service is to expire on the first Monday of October, shall give public notice in writing at three or more public places in each district, of the election to be held as provided in this section, at least ten days before the day of such election; and the said board of superintendents shall appoint two freeholders of the district to conduct such election of the "school committee." The said freeholders shall give to the board of superintendents whose term of service commences on the first Monday of October, on the day of their first meeting, as prescribed in the third section of this act, a certificate under their hands, of the number of votes received by each person; and the said board shall declare the three persons receiving the highest number of votes the "school committee," as herein provided: provided, nevertheless, that whenever the districts fail to make an election, the board of superintendents shall appoint the school committee, who shall continue in office till others are chosen at the next annual election: And whenever the people, or any number of persons of any district, may consider themselves aggrieved by the committee, or any one of the committee-men of their respective districts, an appeal may be taken or had to the board of superintendents of common schools; and said board shall have power to appear and decide on the merits of all such complaints, and also have power to remove any committee-man, who, in their opinion, has violated his duty, and, in case of such removal, to appoint another in his stead.

IX. Be it further enacted, That each committee of the several school districts shall be, and is hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The School Committee of District number and in this County of _____," as the case may be; and holding real estate for the purpose of purchasing and selling personal estate for school and prosecuting and defending the same; and against said corporation.

X. Be it further enacted, That when a school is brought against any "school district," the process shall be by summons; a copy of which shall be left with some one of the committee of said district.

XI. Be it further enacted, That a shall be the duty of the school committee to designate and purchase or lease, or receive by donation a suitable site for a school house, as near the central part of each district as may be convenient; to hire, purchase, build or receive by donation a school house of such form and dimensions as they may deem suitable.

XII. Be it further enacted, That the school committee shall, in one month after their appointment, report in writing to the chairman of the board of superintendents the number and names of the white children in their districts, of five and under twenty-one years of age.

XIII. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the school committee to contract with a suitable teacher for their respective districts, for such time as the monies to which said district may be entitled, will permit; and strict regard shall be had to the qualification and moral character of said teacher: it shall be the duty of the teacher, at the end of the time for which he was employed, to give to the committee the number and names of the children who may have gone to his school, specifying the number of days each one went; and upon his rendering this statement, the committee shall pay him by giving an order on the chairman. And no committee-man, whilst acting as such, shall be a teacher in any common school.

XIV. Be it further enacted, That any branch of English education may be taught in said schools; and all white persons over the age of four years shall be permitted to attend the school of their district, as scholars and receive instruction therein: provided, That the children in any one district may, by the consent of two or more superintendents attend the schools in any adjoining district.

XV. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said school committees to visit the schools from time to time, and generally to perform all such duties as they may deem necessary to the successful operation of said schools; and said committees shall have power to unite with individuals or other districts for the purpose of raising a sum sufficient to carry on their schools for the longest time.

XVI. Be it further enacted, That within one month after the school committee shall have reported to the chairman the number of children in their respective districts, the chairman shall call a meeting of the board, who shall determine how many teachers are necessary for each district of their county; and the monies received from the Literary Fund and from the county taxes, shall be distributed among the school districts of their county in the ratio of the number of teachers required.

XVII. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the chairman of the board of superintendents to give notice by written publication at the court house door of each county, of the amount due each school district in the county in which publication shall be made, soon after the money is first received.

XVIII. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Superintendents shall have power, and they are hereby authorized, to make such other regulations relating to the schools of their county, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as they may deem necessary to the usefulness of said schools.

XIX. Be it further enacted, That the school committees shall annually, on or before the first Monday of October of each and every year, make a report to the Board of Superintendents showing the number and names of children in their respective districts who have received instruction at their schools the preceding year; the length of time the same was kept up; the name of the teacher and the amount paid him; and such other facts in relation to their schools as they may deem expedient.

XX. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Board of Superintendents to keep a true and just account of all monies received and expended by them, during the year for which they shall have been chosen, when and of whom received, and for what and to what paid, and the balance if any remaining on hand; and shall lay the same before the Committee of Finance of their respective counties; and if no Committee of Finance, then before the Clerk of the county court, together with the vouchers in support of the charges therein made, on or before the second Monday of October in each year; which account it shall be the duty of the said Committee of Finance, or the clerk of the county court, as the case may be, to carefully examine, and if found correct to certify the same; and the chairman shall annually, within fifteen days after the first day of November report in writing to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, or to such other officer or Board as may be appointed by the General Assembly to manage said fund, a copy of the above account together with the number of children in his county—the number who may have been taught in the schools of his county the preceding year; for what time the schools may have been kept up in the several districts; with such other facts and suggestions as he may deem useful; and he shall make 2 additional copies of said report—one of which he shall file with the clerk of the board, to be recorded in the Book in which are kept all the proceedings of the board, and the other he shall put up for public inspection in some conspicuous place in the court house of his county.

XXI. Be it further enacted, That if in settling their accounts as required by the foregoing section, any balance shall be found remaining in the hands of the said board of superintendents, or any of them, the same shall immediately be paid by them or him, to his or their successors in office; and if the payment of the same be improperly delayed, it shall be the duty of such successors in office, to bring suit in their name of office, in the Superior or county court of their county, for its recovery with interest.

XXII. Be it further enacted, That if the Board of Superintendents, or any member thereof, in this State, shall misapply to purposes unconnected with Common Schools, any of the school funds placed in the possession of the said Board or any member thereof, the person or persons so offending and assenting thereto, if he be a member of said Board, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall be subject to indictment in the County or Superior Court of the County where the offence shall have been committed, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

XXIII. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any county court in this State, to tax any free person of colour, for the support and maintenance of any common school or schools.

XXIV. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any committee to receive into their hands any of the funds set apart for the support of common schools; but whenever it shall become necessary for any such committee to incur any expense in the purchase of a piece of land on which to erect a school house, or to rent, build, or repair a school house, it shall be lawful for such committee to state an account for such expense, & to draw on the chairman of the Board of Superintendents for the same, which account shall be accompanied by a *fiat* *facias*, and shall be paid by the said chairman, or he shall be liable to the said committee, in a sum sufficient to pay to the hands of the chairman the duty of the several County Courts, shall be to require the Chairman of the Board of superintendents of common schools, before he enters upon the duties of his office, to give bond with good and sufficient security in such sum as they may deem reasonable and adequate, conditioned for the faithful application of the funds that may come to his hands, and the discharge of all his duties; which bond shall be payable to the State of North Carolina.

XXV. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall prepare proper forms to enable the chairman of the Board of Superintendents and the school committee men to make the returns required of them by this act, and shall cause the same to be printed and distributed to the counties which have voted or may hereafter vote, for schools; and shall defray the expense incident to the printing and distribution of said forms, out of the Literary Fund.

XXVI. Be it further enacted, That if any superintendent or committee man appointed agreeably to the provisions of this act, such superintendent or committee man having accepted the appointment, or any clerk of the county court, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the State, in any court of record in this State; and such penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over to the chairman of the board of superintendents of the county in which said default may occur, to be applied as the other monies which shall come to his hands from the Literary Fund and the county; and it shall be the duty of the county attorney for the State to prosecute suit in all such cases, for and on behalf of his county.

XXVII. Be it further enacted, That if the chairman of the board of superintendents, on demand, any draft which he may be bound to pay, he shall be liable to suit before any tribunal having cognizance thereof, in the name of the person in whose favor said draft may be drawn; and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover, over and besides the amount of said draft, twelve per cent damages for its unlawful detention.

XXVIII. Be it further enacted, That a majority of the Board of superintendents, and a majority of a school committee, shall be competent to do any duty required of the Board and of a Committee in this act.

XXIX. Be it further enacted, That the superintendents and committee men now in office in the several counties, shall so continue and remain until others are chosen as required by this act.

XXX. Be it further enacted, That the teachers and pupils of any common schools shall be exempt from performing military duty, working on the road, or serving as jurors whilst engaged in teaching in said schools, or attending them as scholars.

XXXI. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall cause to be printed copies of this act, and shall distribute the same to the counties which have or may hereafter vote for schools, in the proportion of twenty-five copies for every member in the House of Commons; and shall forward the same to the Chairman in the several counties at the time the Acts of the present General Assembly may be distributed; and the expense incident to the printing and distribution shall be paid out of the Literary Fund.

XXXII. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the counties in this State, which have not adopted the common school system, as established by law, when they advertise the next election for members of the General Assembly, to give notice at the same time, by public advertisement in every election precinct, that an election will be held to ascertain the voice of the people upon the subject of common schools, and all persons who may be entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, shall be entitled to vote in said election; and every voter in favor of schools, will deposit his vote with the word "school" upon his ticket; and those opposed to it, will vote "No school" upon their tickets: And it shall be the duty of the poll-keepers to count the votes given at each precinct for "School" or "No school," and to return the same to the sheriff who shall count together all the votes and certify the numbers for "School" and "No school," separately, to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, within thirty days after said election and to the County Court of his county next ensuing said election; and any sheriff failing to comply with the requisitions of this Act shall suffer all the pains and penalties imposed by law for failing to discharge his duty in any election for members of Assembly.

XXXIII. Be it further enacted, That should a majority of the qualified voters of any of the said counties vote in favor of schools, then such county shall be entitled to draw from the Literary Fund, by warrant from the Comptroller, in favor of the Chairman of the Board of superintendents of such county, the portion to which such county is properly entitled, to place it on a footing of equality with the counties which have already received their portion of the said fund—and shall be entitled to all the benefits, privileges and advantages, and subject to all the duties and responsibilities of the laws passed for the regulation and government of common schools.

XXXIV. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, shall vest so much of said fund as counties not accepting the school system, would have been entitled to receive under the ratio prescribed for its distribution, in the stock of any of the Banks of this State, or to loan the same, upon such terms as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to improve the value thereof; and the County Courts of such counties shall take no action on the subject of "common schools" until a majority of the people of such county shall have voted for the system agreeably to the provisions of this Act.

XXXV. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE CASES.

AN ACT more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of bonded debtors.

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 hereafter no *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall issue, unless the plaintiff, his agent or attorney shall make affidavit, in writing, before the clerk of the court in which said Judgment may be, or the Justice of the Peace to whom application is made for such process, that he believes the defendant has not property to satisfy such judgment which can be reached by a *fiat* *facias*, and has property, money or effects, which cannot be reached by *fiat* *facias*, or has fraudulently concealed his property, money or effects, or is about to remove from the State.

II. Be it further enacted, That no court in this State shall permit an issue of fraud to be made and tried, under the provisions of the act for 58, sec. 2, of insolvent debtors, Rev. Stat. chap. 10, shall dispense the creditor, his agent or attorney, shall file a declaration, in writing, of the particulars of such fraud or concealment, specifying the names of the said debtors and the sum of money which he believes the matters therein stated that he

III. Be it further enacted, That whenever the plaintiff in any judgment shall be desirous of subjecting the land of the defendant in such judgment to the payment thereof, such plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed, in the first instance, by *seire facias* against such bail, without having previously issued any *capias ad satisfaciendum* against the defendant; but such *seire facias* shall not stand for trial at the appearance term.

[Ratified this second day of January, 1845.]

POOR DEBTORS.

AN ACT to prevent frauds in levying executions issued by a single Magistrate, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized under execution.

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 in addition to the property now by law exempted from execution, there shall hereafter, in favor of every house keeper, be exempted from seizure under execution, on debts contracted after the first day of July next, the necessary farming tools for one laborer; one bed, bedstead, and covering, for every two members of the family; two months' provision for the family; four hogs; and all necessary household and kitchen furniture, not exceeding fifty dollars in value.

II. Be it enacted, That whenever any poor debtor shall apply for the benefit of this act, it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace to whom such application shall be made, to appoint three respectable freeholders, disinterested and unconnected with the parties, to lay off and assign to such poor debtor the portion to which he is entitled under the provisions of this act, and to make report thereof to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county in which they reside.

III. Be it further enacted, &c. That all and every conveyance by sale, deed of trust, or otherwise, for the payment of any debt or demand whatsoever, of the property hereby exempted from executions, shall be deemed and held and is hereby declared to be null and void and of no effect.

[Ratified this 2nd January, 1845.]

LEVY OF EXECUTION, &c.

AN ACT to prevent frauds in levying executions issued by a single Magistrate, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized under execution.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That hereafter when any execution shall be levied upon personal chattels, and bond and security taken for their forthcoming on the day of sale, it shall be the duty of the officer making said levy and taking said bond, to specify in said bond the property levied upon, and, moreover, to furnish, under his hand and seal, to the security, a list of property levied upon, attested by at least one credible witness, and stating therein the day of sale; and all the property so levied upon shall be deemed in the custody of the officer; and all other executions thereafter levied on said property shall create a lien on the same from and after the said respective levies, and shall be satisfied accordingly out of the proceeds of said property; but said officer thereafter so levying, shall not take the said property out of the custody of the said security for the forthcoming of the same on the day of sale; provided, that all such sales shall take place within thirty days after the said levy; provided further, that if such sale shall not be made within the time aforesaid, any other officer who may have levied upon said property may sell the same.

[Ratified this 8th day of January, 1845.]

GROWING CROPS.

AN ACT to prohibit the levying of executions upon growing crops, until said crops are matured.

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 it shall not be lawful for any sheriff, coroner, constable or other officer, to levy an execution on any growing crops.

[Ratified the 7th day of January, 1845.]

PIANO WITH ACCOMPANIMENT.

We had the pleasure, on Thursday, of hearing a Piano at Mr. Nash's with the *Æolian* accompaniment. Much as we had read of this new invention, and highly as our expectations had been raised, we confess that the reality went far beyond what we had anticipated.

We do not know how we can better describe the effect, than by saying that a Piano with this accompaniment gives all the tones of an ordinary Piano, together with those of the Organ. You may have the Piano alone, the Organ alone, or both combined. The accompaniment, we hear, only increases the cost of the Piano \$100, and can be attached to any Piano for that sum.—*Petersburg Intelligencer*.

In March, 1823, it was enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, "that whosoever shall absent himself from divine service any Sunday without an allowable excuse shall forfeit a pound of tobacco, and he that absented himself a month shall forfeit 50 lbs. of tobacco."

It was further enacted, "that no minister be absent from his church above two months in all the year, upon penalty of forfeiting half his means, and whosoever shall be absent above four months in the year shall forfeit his whole means and cure."

"That no man dispose of any of his tobacco before the minister be satisfied, upon pain of forfeiture double his part of the minister's means, and one man of every plantation to collect his means out of the first and best tobacco and corn."

OREGON EXPEDITIONS.—We see it stated that a company is forming in Iowa county, Wisconsin Territory, to emigrate to the Oregon Territory; one in Muscatine, Cedar, and Scott counties, Iowa Territory; another in Galena and Dubuque; another in the southern counties of Iowa Territory; another in Putnam county, Illinois; several families in Mercer county; one family, at least, several young men from Rock Island county, and some from Ohio, are making preparations for a journey to Oregon.—*St. Louis Republic*.

A NOVEL CASE.—The Editor of the Louisville Courier mentions the case of a young man named Joseph D. Tisdale, of Indiana, who was born deaf and dumb, and who for the last eighteen months has been attending the school of the Rev. Robert T. Anderson, of Christian county, Kentucky.—He now pronounces quite distinctly, can read intelligibly, and is capable of making any of his wants known without recourse to the slate.

The editor adds: "We have no doubt but that he will be enabled, by further application, to speak fluently. Mr. Anderson's school has been in operation for eight or ten years, and, during that time, he has taught a number of dumb persons to speak. Notwithstanding his institution is almost entirely unknown, except in the immediate neighborhood in which it is located."

"Jack," said one sailor to another, "Jack, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but shiver my timbers! if I don't believe you stole my watch."

THE NATURALIZATION LAW OF MOSES.—From an Address of Professor Wines, on the Civil Government of the Hebrews, we make the following extract, as highly pertinent to the times: "I sympathize, most sincerely, with an eloquent rebuke, administered by a distinguished Divine, but a few weeks ago in one of the pulpits in this city, of that mercenary patriotism which would repel from our shores the friendless and the oppressed of other climes. I say emphatically, 'Let them come!' Let every ship that enters our harbours pour them by hundreds upon our soil. The first civilized men who settled as permanent residents on this continent, sought, in the then howling wilderness, among savages and wild beasts, a refuge from tyranny and oppression; a home where they could breathe the air of freedom; where they could think without a master, and above all, where they could worship God without asking a tithe and purse-proud hierarchy when, or where or how. God forbid that civilized and christianized America—America blessed with free institutions, and embellished with the trophies of science and religion—should be more hard hearted than America peopled with the wolf in the panther the buffalo, and the painted Indian! God forbid that my native country, whose boast it is to be free and happy herself, should ever cease to afford to the sons and daughters of sorrow fleeing from the wrongs and miseries of European despotism, a hearty welcome and a happy home!"

"But are we, therefore to permit these foreign refugees to overturn our liberties, and render the government under which we live so happily as little worth as any of the worn-out and tottering dynasties of Europe? Have they any of that attachment to our institutions, which would make them at once safe depositories of political power? Are they qualified either by their education, habits, or sympathies, to exercise the most precious of a freemen's franchises, and march to the ballot box almost within the first 24 hours after their arrival upon our shores?"

"In my opinion, our American law-makers might profitably go to school to Moses in this, as well as on several other questions of public policy; and if they should not carry the principle of his naturalization laws to the full extent that he did, it would at least be instructive to them to contemplate the procedure of a true patriot and able statesman—and one, too, under the guidance of divine wisdom."

"Admission to citizenship was denominated by Moses, 'entering into the Congregation of Jehovah.' He ordained that this should never take place in the first or second generation. Some nations, as the Ammonites and Moabites, for particular reasons, were not to be admitted to the tenth generation; that is, never. But the Edomites, Egyptians, and probably foreigners of other nations, could become Israelitish citizens in the third generation. That is to say, the grand children of those who had emigrated into Judea from foreign climes, could be admitted to the privileges of natives of the soil. Why this jealousy of foreign influence? The reason is plain. Moses was an intelligent and devoted lover of his country's liberties, and he was not willing that they should be lightly subjected to the peril of destruction, through the ignorance and recklessness of foreigners. Hence, he required that foreigners should become naturalized in their sentiments, habits, sympathies and manners, before, by a legal naturalization they should be admitted into the body politic and invested with the rights and dignities of citizens. And certainly, the principle of this enactment must commend itself to every sober understanding, as founded in the wisest policy and the most true hearted patriotism; though, doubtless, the application of the principle need not in all cases, be carried to an equal degree of rigor."

*Rev. R. Bellune, of Philadelphia.

AMUSING FREAK OF AN INSANE PATIENT, related by Dr. Earle, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, in the January number of the Journal of Insanity: An insane lady, in the middle age of life, a peaceable, quiet creature, with a heart overflowing with the "milk of human kindness," occupied a room in the asylum. She had a large quarto Bible, which, when she was not reading from it, laid upon the table. One morning, I was somewhat surprised on finding her seated in an arm chair, the table in her lap and the Bible on the floor. Asking her the cause of this new arrangement, she told me that "the table was so tired with holding the Bible, that she was tendering it for the purpose of giving it some relief." This process was often repeated afterwards, and the benevolence that prompted it soon extended to the bedstead, to which she frequently gave opportunities of "rest," by holding up, for hours in succession, the corners of the bed, and the superincumbent clothing.—This may appear like burlesque or caricature, but it is not intended as such; for truly, if ever an act of kindness was induced by the pure spirit of affection, I believe such was the fact with those just related.—*Houston Post*.

THE UNICORN DISCOVERED!—A recent number of the "Journal Asiatique" (published in Paris) states that Mr. Fresnel, the profound Orientalist, now French Consul at Jeddah, in Arabia, has published a notice of the existence of the real unicorn in the wilds of Hadramaut! This strange beast has a single horn, attached to its head by a joint, through which it can elevate or depress its horn at pleasure; remarkably confirming Psalms 92, 10, where it speaks of the "horn being exalted like the horn of the unicorn." This will throw great light on other passages of scripture, which ignorance of Arabia prevented our comprehending.—*Forum*.

The Editor of the "Alabama Journal" has been presented with a novel vegetable of the Cabbage kind, raised from seed sent from Belgium, by the Hon. H. W. Hilliard. This vegetable is about the size of a small hen's egg, and is a perfect Cabbage, firm and white; it is said to be a most delicate dish, and superior to any of the same family of plants. The seeds were sown in May, and transplanted in August as other Cabbage plants are, each plant producing from thirty to forty of these beautiful little Cabbage heads.

MARRIED FOR A JOKE.—A bill has passed the Senate of Missouri, declaring the marriage of Congreve Warner and Elizabeth Crockett null and void. The parties were at a wedding, and upon a banter given, probably by the gentleman, they mounted their horses and rode to justice's, where the ceremony was performed. Upon their return, and even afterwards, the lady insisted that it was all a joke, and refused to consider it otherwise.—The gentleman desired to stand up to the joke, but the lady would not.

SPICES.

Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger (White and Black), Cinnamon.

The above also ground, For sale by

TYLER & HILL,

Wholesale Druggists, Petersburg, Va.

30 BARRELS of good family Flour for sale low.

W. J. McCONNELL.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

PAPER MANUFACTURING AND BOOK BINDING IN SALEM, N. C.—The subscriber informs the public that he has purchased the Patent 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, Blank Books, &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 paper, blank books, or other articles.

The Book Bindery continues in operation, where any work is bound, old books rebound, and every variety of Blank Books furnished in a style equal to the best Northern work.

Messrs. J. R. & S. OLAN, 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 Blank Books, delivered to the Messrs. Sloan, will be as punctually attended to as if given directly to the subscriber.

Orders sent through the post office should come free of postage. DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, Stokes Co., N. C. Jan. 1845. 42-36.

TIN & COPPER ESTABLISHMENT

(SIGN OF THE LARGO COFFEE-POT.) THE subscribers have taken the Shop recently occupied 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 TINWARE 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 orders for STILLS, KETTLES, &c. &c. And all REPAIRING done at the shortest notice either in Copper or Tin.

They will also give their attention to Covering Houses with Tin or Zinc on the most approved method, and satisfactory references given with tin and zinc. They solicit a share of the public patronage.

HAUGHAWOUT & ELLIOTT.

Greensboro, Feb. 1, 1845. 43-13

DYING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. O'NEIL returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Guilford County and its vicinity for the liberal patronage which he has received since his arrival in this place, more especially to the ladies. It is to them he is indebted for the best part of his encouragement. He begs leave to give a sentiment towards them in return. To all those who are candidates for marriage may they soon be married to their desire, and that the married may always be happy! This is the sincere earnest of the female glass of all communities in all countries throughout the universe, more especially to the Ladies of Guilford, whom he is now supported. He has been so kindly and liberally treated by both Ladies and Gentlemen since his commencement in this place he has located himself permanently in Greensboro 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; light Blues from the darkest shades to mazarine or the palest shade of Blue; gentlemen's clothing and Ladies' cloaks and cloth coats that have greased spots on them or have lost their brightness, he pledges himself to clean and renew them that they will look not inferior to new without any injury to the texture, if the nap is not damaged. He assures his customers that he will spare no pains or care to please and accommodate all those who may favor him with their custom. Any orders with which he may be favored shall be promptly attended to.

J. O'NEIL.

Greensboro, Feb. 13th, 1845. 40-17

DANVILLE REPORTER FOR SALE

THE Editor of the Danville Reporter being prevented by other engagements from giving his personal attention to the paper, offers for sale the entire establishment, including three Presses, the Type and every necessary fixture.

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 necessary expense, including interest on the purchase money.

To any responsible individual making early application a good bargain will be offered.

Danville, Va. Feb. 7th, 1845.

State of N. Carolina, Guilford County.

IN EQUITY.

Thomas Gilbreath and Thomas McCulloch

John Morrow, Isaac Rasmus, &

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

Saturday Morning, March 1, 1845.

CONGRESS.

At our last dates Senators were still "taking it turn about" on the Texas Resolutions. Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Merrick had addressed the Senate in favor of annexation, Mr. Simmons and Mr. Huntington against it.

The House has been engaged on the details of the appropriation bills.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.—In addition to the Common School Law, we have also copied this week some other Acts of the late Assembly which have a particular and important bearing upon the relation of debtor and creditor. We have frequently heard the wish expressed to see these laws so far as our readers are concerned that desire may now be gratified. Our next will contain the Act concerning a Penitentiary.

"TOM THUMB."—This celebrated Dwarf was exhibited in this place on Thursday and Friday. His name is Chaffin, and he is a native of Bedford county, Virginia. The "Colonel"—for such is the title he bears per courtesy—is undoubtedly the smallest specimen of humanity which the age has produced. He is sensible, sprightly and of most agreeable disposition. It is a general characteristic of Dwarfs, as we have been informed by books, to be envious, peevish, ill-natured; but the little Colonel Chaffin, we were agreeably surprised to find, forms a fine exception to this description.

"THE JOE IS UP."—The Legislature of Virginia cannot agree as to the mode of admitting Texas into the Union—some members being in favor of admission by legislative act, and others for admission by treaty; therefore they have failed to pass resolutions in favor of annexation. The thing is out now! The Legislature of Virginia, according to immemorial custom and the resolutions of '98 and '99, has especial charge of the affairs of the Union in particular, and of Texas and the world at large in general; and having failed to annex Texas—it is not annexed.

"NORAH CLARY'S WISE THOUGHT"—on our first page, is "one of many." It is copied from Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Sketches of Irish Character," now in course of publication in numbers, 12! cts. each, by E. Ferret & Co., Publisher's Hall, No. 101 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

FEBRUARY 22d—the birthday of Washington, and also the anniversary of our town Guards, was celebrated by a fine parade, and an eloquent address by ROBT. P. DICK, Esq.

CORRECTION.—In our last paper the types were made to say—"The character of the city of Nauvoo has been unconditionally repealed by the legislature of Illinois." The "character" instead of the "character" was meant. But it would be well if the latter could be repealed; for Nauvoo would be better off with no character at all, than so bad a one as has been held up to the eyes of the world.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the steamer Hibernia at Boston, papers are received from England as late as the 3d and 4th ult.

The money market was very easy, and cotton remains at previous quotations. Trade generally good.

The British Parliament opened the day the pack-tail sailed. There is no political news.

There has been a large meeting of the Conservative party in France.

In Spain, the insurgent chief Zurbarán has been captured and executed.

Accounts from Switzerland say that several Cantons are in open warfare. At Argovie, the insurgents have taken the Arsenal.

It is stated that the Pope of Rome is dangerously indisposed.

News from Morocco has been received by way of Gibraltar, giving a most deplorable account of the internal state of the empire. The Kabyles were pillaging the towns.

JUDGE McLEAN.—The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says that a circumstance worthy of note occurred in the Senate on Saturday last. Mr. McDuffie was speaking upon the postage bill, and of the immense patronage that already belonged to the Post Office Department, when he took occasion to pass a very high eulogium upon Judge McLean—whose ability, as a public officer, he declared to be unsurpassed—and whom he pronounced one of the purest men that had ever filled a public station. Judge McLean happened then, by mere chance, to be sitting upon one of the sofas in the lobby, unseen by Mr. McDuffie. Hearing himself thus eulogized, his face crimsoned and he looked extremely embarrassed. Thinking, however, probably that this strain would cease with a few complimentary expressions, he remained in his seat; but Mr. McDuffie, continuing it, even in warmer language, the Judge was put to flight, and made a rapid retreat out at a private door, under a heavy tide of deserved praise.

A SINGULAR BET.—Public notice is given in the Boston papers of a bet, which is to be settled on the 4th of March, in that city. It appears that a democrat and a whig, after having bantered each other, several months since, for a bet on the presidential election, finally agreed that if Mr. Clay was elected, the democrat should saw a half a cord of wood for the whig, in any public place he should name; vice versa, if Mr. Polk should be elected, the whig having lost, is to saw the half cord of wood on the 4th of March, in front of the market house.

STANDING.—The New Orleans Bee of Feb. 5, contains accounts of live cases of standing, two of which immediately proved fatal.

"DIVISION OF THE M. E. CHURCH."

The thoughts which follow were prepared for last week's paper, but withheld to make room for other matter.

We think it proper to remark, that we do not consider our paper an appropriate medium for controversy concerning the question of division of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and we did not anticipate any controversial sparring, when we admitted the article of "Union" on this subject some weeks ago. Our subsequent course in this matter has been demanded by a sense of impartiality. Having got into the business—no matter how—the simple conclusion presented itself, that we must get out; and we had no idea of "coming out at the same hole we went in at."

Statements of facts and reasons in relation to the difficulties which arise in any of the churches of the country, are legitimate articles for the common newspaper, more or less interesting and important in the general relations of society. But a train of argumentation, founded upon data understood only by one particular sect, is more appropriately confined to the established channels through which the members of such sect derive the information pertaining thereto.

While we say that our paper does not afford the proper field for controversy on this subject, it may possibly be expected that we also admit any suggestions of our own to be uncalled for.—We have thought them justified as among the high duties of American citizenship. We do deprecate a geographical division of this church, and shall deplore the event, on account of the fearful operation we apprehend the act must have upon the destinies of the Union. There are already malignant influences enough operating against the integrity of our Federal system. We dread this church division, consummated in any, the most agreeable manner; though it be amicably done, in its effects it must resemble, in too many particulars, the "peaceful remedy" once recommended by certain southern politicians for the cure of political evils.

There are numerous cases where the duties of the citizen are interwoven with those of the church-member in the same individual; and the present is an instance where, as public journalists, we feel a freedom to suggest that the former shall not be disregarded while in the discharge of the latter.

We regard it as a fact beyond disguise, that this question of division is more the offspring of the times—of over-heated feeling in the North and in the South,—than of any inherent or radical defect in the Methodist church polity, which has withstood the shocks of a century of time. It is not so, then, that we have greatly overrated the strength and efficiency of the Methodist system. This fact admitted, the admission must also follow that a "geographical division would affect unfavorably the sentiment of devotion to our Union of States.

And that this unhappy effect would be of a most potent character we are convinced, when we reflect that the church to be divided is now spread out all over the land, from the polished cities of the Atlantic border to the remotest hamlets of the western frontier; embracing in its all-pervading influence, and reaching with wonderful efficiency, every class of society, from the most elevated and godlike in intellect down to the humblest hind who has just enough understanding to know that he trusts his Maker—from the wealthy nabob in a marble palace to the beggar of the highway and the hedge—from the statesman to the slave. Let the idea be made prominent among all these classes, by the act of division, that the Methodists of the North and the South cannot live and act together in christian fellowship, and you weaken to an untold extent the patriotic tie which binds them as citizens to the Union. And this dismembering influence would inevitably extend to other churches, already standing we know not how near the verge of division for similar causes. The effect of all this upon the popular masses need not be left to the imagination.

The Methodist book concern and their constellation of periodicals have for an age contributed to the impression of a *oneness* of sentiment upon millions of minds throughout all our country. The mingling, at stated periods, of their pious and intellectual ministers from all points of the Union, fosters—if any thing in the world can do it—the goodly charities of social intercourse and cultivates that forbearing disposition towards honest prejudices so necessary in a wide connexion.—Suppose this powerful concern divided, and this personal communion and commerce of soul interrupted, by the line which separates the slave and free States—the cause of this division forever, like an abiding temptation, present with the conflicting minds on each side,—and you have a melancholy figure of Jew and Samaritan.

If there is one earthly public sentiment which deserves to be cherished above all others, it is the love of our Union. Recent political events and popular indications from various quarters have made the patriotsensitive on this point. Like the wretch who values life more and more as his apprehension of dissolution increases—we perceive more clearly and feel more powerfully the measurable blessings of Union, when its existence is menaced by the poisonous breath of mad fanaticism, and by the more chivalrous but not less fatal weapons of unhalloved ambition. Our Union of States hangs the most cheering, the brightest, the LAST hope of political and religious liberty to mankind. The scenes transpiring in our own times in South America and Mexico, the history of Europe and of the world, with the annals of all past time, admonish us of this great fact—important as the interests of eternity to millions of mankind.

But—all these things may be so, yet not obviate the difficulties in which the church is involved. It is a deal easier matter for us to sit cross-legged by our old red table and write about them, than it is for a great conference of able men to settle

them. We cannot suppress a sympathy with those who have to deal with certain fanatical pharisees who say to their southern brethren, "stand aside; we are more holy than you!" But from the magnanimity of the south we have the right to expect every concession agreeable with the customs and usages of the church. If division must ultimately come, we have only to deplore its consequences.

OREGON.—On the 20th Feb. the President sent the following communication to the Senate, which we suppose gave a quietus to all thought of passing the Oregon bill this session:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1845.

To the Senate of the United States:
In answer to the resolution of the Senate of 11th December, 1844, requesting the President to lay before the Senate, if in his judgment that may be done without prejudice to the public interests, a copy of any instructions which may have been given by the Executive to the American Minister in England on the subject of the title to and occupation of the Territory of Oregon since the 4th day of March, 1841; also, a copy of any correspondence which may have passed between this Government and that of Great Britain, or between either of the two Governments and the Ministers of the other, in relation to that subject since that time, I have to say that, in my opinion, as the negotiation is still pending, the information sought for cannot be communicated without prejudice to the public service.

I deem it proper, however, to add, that considerable progress has been made in the discussion, which has been carried on in a very amicable spirit between the two Governments, and that there is reason to hope that it may be terminated, and the negotiation be brought to a close, within a short period.

I have delayed answering the resolutions under the expectation, expressed in my annual message, that the negotiation would have been terminated before the close of the present session of Congress, and that the information called for by the resolution of the Senate might be communicated.

JOHN TYLER.

SPRING.—This day ushers in the first month of spring. Such a winter as that just past, for clear warm weather, we recollect never to have witnessed before.

The *Dorcas Society*, of this city, have received a present of \$25 from some person unknown.—This is true charity.—*Portland Tribune.*

We have a suspicion that the donor is in hopes somebody may accidentally find him out yet.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION LAW.—The following is a copy of the one day election law, recently passed by Congress:

AN ACT to establish a uniform time for holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed; *Provided*, That each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of Electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote; *And provided also*, when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing Electors and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the Electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

JOHN W. JONES,
Speaker of the House of Rep.
WILLIAM P. MANGUM,
Pres. of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved January 25, 1845.

JOHN TYLER.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—Now that it is ascertained, beyond all doubt, that there will be no election of U. S. Senators for Virginia or Indiana, and that the Tennessee Legislature will not meet before next December, so that the vacancies of Messrs. Rives, White and Foster, cannot be filled, we are enabled to speak positively as to the political character of the United States Senate after the 4th of March next.

The following are the names of those who will compose the Senate after that day:

WHIGS. Geo. Evans, Maine. John Fairfield, Maine. Levi Woodbury, N. H. C. G. Atherton, do. John M. Niles, Conn. John A. Dix, N. York. Daniel S. Dickinson, do. James Buchanan, Pa. Daniel Strong, do. W. H. Haywood, N. C. Daniel E. Huger, S. C. George McDuffie, do. J. W. Huntington, Conn. W. T. Colquhoun, Georgia. J. W. Miller, N. Jersey. Dixon H. Lewis, Ala. Wm. L. Dayton, do. A. P. Bagby, do. William S. Archer, Va. Robert J. Walker, Miss. W. M. Mangum, N. C. John M. Berrien, Geo. Alex. Barrow, Louisia. Henry Johnson, do. Spencer Jarman, Tenn. Jas. T. Morehead, Ky. John J. Crittenden, do. Thomas Corwin, Ohio. W. Woodbridge, Mich. 24 Whigs.

This makes it certain that the Locofocos will have a majority of one in the Senate on the incoming of Mr. Polk's administration—leaving 3 vacancies to be filled, one from each of the States of Virginia, Indiana and Tennessee.—*Balt. Pat.*

FAMILY RECKONING.—Two Irishmen lately met who had not seen each other since their arrival from Dublin's fair city. Pat exclaimed: "How are you my honey? how is Biddy Sullivan, Judy O'Connell, and Daniel O'Keefe?" "Oh! my jewel," answered the other, "Biddy has got so many children that she will soon be a grandfather; Judy has six but they have no father at all. And as for Daniel, he's grown so thin, that he is as thin as us both put together."

ANECDOTE OF BENJAMIN.—One day, when Benjamin had preached with peculiar warmth and enlargement, some of his friends came to shake hands with him after the service, and observed to him what a sweet sermon he had delivered. "Ay!" he replied, "you need not remind me of that; for the devil told me of it before I was out of the pulpit."

MR. MADISON'S OPINIONS.—Among the many wise things left by the illustrious Madison in his writings, we know none so just in its sentiments or so finely expressed as the following passage, which we find in his "Letters of Helvidius."—"Nothing could well be more opportune to subjects now before the public:

"War is, in fact, the true nurse of Executive aggrandizement. In war a physical force is to be created, and it is the Executive will which is to direct it. In war the public treasures are to be unlocked, and it is the Executive hand which is to dispense them. In war the honors and the emoluments of office are to be multiplied, and it is the Executive patronage under which they are to be enjoyed. It is in war, finally, that laurels are to be gathered, and it is the Executive brow they are to encircle. The strongest passions and the most dangerous weaknesses of the human breast—ambition, avarice, vanity, the honorable or venal love of fame—are all in conspiracy against the desire and the duty of peace.

"Hence it has grown into an axiom that the Executive is the department of power most distinguished by its propensity to war; hence it is the practice of all States, in proportion as they are free, to disarm this propensity of its influence.

"As the best praise, then, that can be pronounced on an executive Magistrate is, that he is the friend of peace—a praise that rises in its value as there may be a known capacity to shine in war—so it must be one of the most sacred duties of a free people to mark the first omen in the society of principles that may stimulate the hopes of all other Chief Magistrates, of another propensity, to intrude into questions on which its gratification depends. If a free people be a wise people, also, they will not forget that the danger of surprise can never be so great as when the advocates for the prerogative of war can sheath it in a symbol of peace."

GREAT SNOW STORM.—Speaking of the recent snow-storm, a private letter, dated at Ogdensburg, N. York, on the 12th ult., says:

"I wrote to you the day of the big snow-storm, (1st instant,) and think it altogether likely that the letter sent on that day is still on the way, or laid up in a snow-drift. That was the greatest snow-storm ever known in this country. It snowed very fast, with strong northeast wind, all Tuesday and the next night. It continued to snow and blow on Wednesday. We found the front door blocked up with the snow, which was six feet deep, and as high as the fence all along the streets.

"It is thought that the snow must have fallen from three and a half to four feet; but the drifts were astonishing. The front of A. Velas's house was covered, door and windows, up to the windows of the second story; the streets were impassable; and, for the first time in my life for a storm, I had to stay in all Wednesday. The corporation employed teams of four and five span, with something like a harrow, to make a kind of canal through the centre of the streets. The sidewalks are now pretty well cleared, but look very singular, particularly in the moonlight, the bank of snow being from six to seven feet high, with lanes cut through, so as to allow of crossing the street. It looks brilliant, and one could easily imagine himself walking between walls of alabaster."

WASHINGTON LETTER WRITERS.—The Hon. J. Wentworth, member of Congress from Chicago district, Illinois—who is so tall that instead of mounting the stump when addressing his constituents, has to be let down into a hole dug for the purpose—writes some quite characteristic letters home. In one of his recent epistles, he thus unveils the mysteries of Washington letter writing.

"They have a new way of advertising here.—A man wants his tavern praised. Accordingly he gives a letter writer \$5 and he writes to some New York, Boston, or Philadelphia newspaper that 'Col. Polk, President elect, has taken rooms at—hotel.' Accordingly, all the office hunters go and engage lodgings there. A man has a piano for sale and he gives a letter writer \$5 to write that 'Mrs. Polk has bought one of Mr. —'s splendid pianos.' So the matter goes even to milliner shops, in each of which hangs a bonnet, 'engaged to Mrs. Polk.' And it takes \$5 to get a letter writer to tell of it. Indeed it takes \$5 and no more to reach any of this profession. For this they will put an eloquent speech in any man's mouth. For this, put him in Col. Polk's cabinet. For this give him a foreign mission. For this, put up Col. Polk at his tavern. For this, make Geo. Polk buy a hat at a particular store, &c. &c. The magic number is \$5. All under is insult, all over is superfluity. A prominent politician who has not \$5 to spare a few of the letter writers, will not be prominent long.

MR. YANCEY.—We noticed on Wednesday a statement of a correspondent of an Eastern paper, that Yancey who recently fought a duel with Clingman, killed his brother-in-law in a street fight. A gentleman, seeing the notice in our paper, called to relate to us the particulars of the affair. He says it took place in the porch of his own house in Edgefield district, South Carolina. The person killed was Dr. Earle, the uncle of Yancey's wife. The parties were discussing some political subject and during the discussion, Dr. Earle gave the lie to Yancey. Yancey drew a pistol and demanded that Earle should retreat. Earle refused to do so, and Yancey fired and killed him. Yancey was tried on a charge of murder, and the attempt was made to show that in the agitation of the moment he fired unintentionally. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to a fine of fifteen hundred dollars and one year imprisonment. The Governor remitted one thousand dollars of the fine, and nine months of the imprisonment, and Yancey moved to Alabama. This is the account given by our informant.—*Louisville Journal.*

INFORMATION WANTED.—The Boston Daily Mail asks the following questions:

Did you ever know a lady with white teeth to put her hand over them when she laughed? Did you ever know a gay lad and a sprightly lass who couldn't pick berries into one basket? Did you ever know a woman that never had anything stolen from her clothes line? Did you ever know a young lady who was too weak to stand up during prayer time at church, who could not dance all night without being tired at all? Did you ever know a young man to shout skein of yarn for his favorite to win? Did you ever know a girl to get a shocking bad hair, a long beard, and that was not full? Did you ever know a very pretty young lady who had not a cousin to wait upon her to lectures and parties?

REMARKABLE ROCK.—One of the most remarkable rocks of which we have any knowledge has been lately discovered in the middle of that great inland sea, Lake Superior. By a gentleman who has recently returned to this city from Copper Harbor, we learn that a shaft of Trappe rock has very lately been discovered, rising in the Lake from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles from land, and ascending above the surface of the water, a distance of not above four feet. What renders it more extraordinary is, that it stands alone, and all around it, so far as examinations have been made, no bottom has been reached by any of the lead lines used on the lake, and the point of the rock itself does not exceed an area of more than six or seven feet square, and so far as observations of it have extended, it does not appear to enlarge in size as it descends. It has already, he states, become a source of alarm to the mariners who navigate the lake, who take special care in passing to give it as wide a berth as possible. It is too small, too remote and dangerous to admit of a light, and therefore its removal has become a matter of serious importance, and will doubtless pertain to the duty of Government. A single blast from a bore of sufficient depth would probably do it, but the surface of the rock being so near that of the water, and the space so narrow as to forbid any regular lodgement for workmen, they would have to be attended constantly by a vessel of sufficient size to resist any sudden storm of the lake, and would also have to be kept constantly under way, as no harbor or even bottom for an anchor is within a day's sail.

The discoverer relates that the rock appears to be a place of general resort for the salmon trout of those lakes, as they found them there in almost incalculable numbers, having, during their short stay, caught several barrels with no other instrument than a rod of iron, on one end of which they turned a hook. They tried with all their lines on board for soundings immediately around the rock, but without success. Such a vast column, could it be exposed to view, would laugh into ridicule Cleopatra's needle, Pompey's pillar, the colossus of Rhodes, or any production of ancient or modern art.—*Pittsburg American.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN VERMONT.—Gov. Slade in his annual report makes an interesting synopsis of the number of districts, where the free school system prevailed. There were 159 towns returned—embracing 1809 school districts. They contained in 1843, 25,574 families, 64,950 children between the ages of 4 and 18, and 54,065 children who attended school in said year; that schools were taught by male teachers, 38,06 months, and by female teachers 60873 months; that there was paid to the former for wages, \$51,097 75, and to the latter \$35,005 30; amounting to \$86,103 05; and that there had been received by those districts within said year, of public money, the sum of, \$60,080 87.

It results from these data, that 19 per cent. of the children between 4 and 18, did not attend the Common Schools (a portion of these doubtless attended Select Schools); that the average monthly wages of the male teachers was \$13 11, and of the female teachers \$4 50; that the average number of months, taught in each district by teachers of both sexes was six, and the average number of children that attended school in each district, 29; and that the amount paid to teachers was equal to \$1 61 to each scholar taught.

It furthermore appears that the population of the towns from which returns have been received was in 1840, 193,253; and that the amount paid to teachers others than those of Select Schools, in the whole State, assuming the returns received, and the population in the towns returned, and the population of the State, as the basis of the calculation, is \$125,000 per annum.

PERSEVERANCE.—It is said of Tamorlane, the terror of whose arms spread over the eastern nations, and whose successes were almost unparalleled, that this celebrated warrior once learned a lesson of perseverance from an insect, which was never afterward forgotten. When closely pursued by his enemies, he took refuge in some old ruins, where left to his solitary musings, he espied an ant tugging and striving to carry away a grain of corn. His unavailing efforts were repeated 99 times, and at each several time, so soon as he reached a certain point of projection, he fell back with his burden, unable to surmount it. But the 70th time he bore away his spoils in triumph, and left the wondering hero reanimated and exulting in the hope of future victory. How simple the incident! How impressive the lesson! Well said it by the ancient King of Israel, "Go to the ant thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." The same tenacity of purpose, the same unflinching perseverance, would ensure triumphant success in a thousand instances where inglorious defeat ends the career of the desponding and supine.

A BAKER BAKED.—The business of Recorder Baldwin's Court yesterday, says the N. O. Picayune, was comparatively unimportant. John McAllwell was arrested by the watch on Sunday night, for being in a state antipodal to that of teetotalism. So far from being all well he seemed all ill.

"Hallo!" said the watchman.
"Hallo!" said John.
"What are you?" said the watchman.
"A baker," said John.
"Rather a crusty customer, I guess," said the watchman, "or as some would say, a loafer."
"Not a bit of it," said John; "I'm a free white male citizen, twenty-one years of age. I am a well bread man, though I never have had the advantage of a classical education."
"John," said the watchman, "your cake is all dough—how do you rise now?"
"Rise," said John, "I don't rise at all—I'm as flat as a pancake."
"Well, give me your arm," said the watchman, "and I'll conduct you to the work-house."
"That's all right," said John, "I need your assistance. But won't you listen till I make a speech for you on annexation, for I tell that though not what you would call an eloquent orator, I am yet a flimsy speaker."
"I have not a doubt of it," said the watchman, "but I prefer waiting till to-morrow morning, when I will hear a touch of your speaking quality before the Recorder."
John so pleaded his cause, that the watchman let himself on paying his jail fees.

—The desire of knowledge is the desire of knowledge. Even power would not be sought, were there no opportunity of showing it to others; it derives half its value from that circumstance. And as to the desire of esteem it can have no possible gratification but in society. These parts of our constitution, therefore are evidently intended for social life; and it is not more evident that birds were made for flying and fishes for swimming, than that man, endowed with natural desire of power, of esteem, and of knowledge, is made not for the savage and solitary state, but for living in society.

Owing to the repeated failures to elect members of Congress in Massachusetts, in consequence of the law requiring a majority of all the votes given, the House of Representatives have passed a law allowing a plurality of votes to elect after two trials in which a majority shall not be obtained.

A man in Cincinnati has obtained a patent for a machine to navigate the air. A steam engine is attached. It may blow up—we doubt if it will go up.

MARRIED.—In Rockingham county on the 26th inst. by Rev. J. D. Lumsden, Mr. J. P. M. SPRINGS to Miss LEAH, daughter of Mr. Wm. Walker.

In this place, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. JOSEPH WASHBURN to Miss NANCY HARRIS.

Advertising Rates of the Patriot.

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

Three months.	Six months.	One year.
One square, : \$3 50	5 50	8 00
Two squares, : 7 00	10 00	14 00
Three—(14 col.) 10 00	15 00	20 00
Half column. : 15 00	25 00	35 00

TOM THUMB.
This wonderful little Hero, after having visited the principal cities at the north, is now making a tour through the southern country. This celebrated man is now 20 years old, 27 inches high, and 27 pounds weight. The Col. is just from the American Museum, N. Y., where he was visited by crowds of admiring ladies and gentlemen, and although amid the million of curiosities of art and nature the Col. proved its greatest care. Feb. 1845. 48-1

LOST. on last Sunday, between the Presbyterian Church and the courthouse, a fine GOLD PEN, and 25 cents for every continuance. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this Office. Feb. 11

FOR RENT.—The Methodist parsonage House and Lot will be rented for the balance of the year. Inquire at this office. Feb. 20 47-3

TO HIRE. I have a boy that I wish to hire as a day laborer, persons wishing to employ a hand by the day will do well to call on the Subscriber. F. M. WALKER. Greensboro' Feb. 20, 1845. 27-2

PROPOSALS will be received until the 10th inst. for painting the outside of the Jail of this County with three coats of pure white lead and the roof 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. Bu.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 15th day of March next for the building of a PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Greensboro, to be fully completed by the 1st day of November, 1845.

It is desired that the plans, estimates and specifications be furnished by bidders for the best building of 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 near that size as the amount appropriated will justify.

JESSE H. LINDSAY,
JAMES SLOAN,
JED H. LINDSAY,
JOHN M. LOGAN,
D. P. WEIR, Committee. Greensboro' Feb. 20th, 1845. 47-3

NOTICE.

In obedience 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-house door at Germantown, in Stokes, on the *Second Monday of March next*, the TRACT OF LAND purchased by Hezekiah Arnold of D. A. Guyan, at the price of some \$8,000.

The terms of sale will be twelve months credit, bonds with approved security will be required. The Land lies upon Dan River, about six miles above Madison, and is a desirable residence. J. M. MORHEAD, Commissioner. January, 1845 43da

Garden Seed, &c
JUST received from one of the best Horticulturists in the Northern States a well selected and fresh assortment of Garden Seed, warranted of the growth of 1844.

Also some choice Dahlia Roots.
Double Hyacinth bulbs.
Double Tulip Rose do, &c. &c. D. P. WHITE.

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. (45-26)

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

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 Albany, N. Y. They have made an arrangement with the publishers whereby they will be enabled to furnish the work to subscribers at ONLY EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS a year. No man can read it a year and say it is not worth double the money. Call early and leave your names. Dec. 1844. J. & R. SLOAN.

JUST received and for sale Spirits Turpentine and Rice, low for cash. W. J. McCONNELL

JUST RECEIVED 2000 lbs. mixed Lead exceedingly low for — McCONNELL. Dec. 25th 1844.

SHOT. Supply of Dead Shot, a safe and reliable worm medicine for children. D. P. WEIR.

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

1000 copies of Swain's "Road Law" and a half doz. do. "N. C. Election" for sale at this Office.

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

COVER SEED for sale by J. & R. SLOAN, Jan. 30.

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

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

For the Patriot.
DIVISION OF THE M. E. CHURCH, &c.

[Continued.]

My respondent indirectly makes the old charge against that part of the Methodist discipline, relating to slavery, that has lately directly been made for the thousandth time; and that, that it "contravenes the civil authority." In his conclusion he charges me with being in the dark. I confess that for the want of light I cannot understand this "contravention." Have I not the most undoubted right to abstain from the use of wine, or bacon, or slaves? most certainly. If I have this right, any hundred men have the same; and if one hundred men have this right one hundred thousand or any indefinite number have the same right. If they possess this right they of course have the right to institute rules by which to govern and regulate their abstinence. What would be thought of the president of a society of teetotalers, who would insist on taking his dram daily and at the same time hold his office in his society, and justify his conduct on the ground that the civil authority allowed him to do so? Abstinence from any thing whatever cannot contravene civil authority unless such authority does require the action abstained from to be done. Thus the civil authority requires no man to drink spirits, eat bacon, or to own slaves; yet temperance men with all respect to the laws, abstain from spirits, Jews from eating bacon, and Methodist preachers, under particular circumstances, from owning slaves. Now to apply these principles to Bishop Andrew's case. As a citizen of Georgia in the relation of citizen or even traveling preacher, the General Conference have had nothing at all to do in these relations he is at perfect liberty to own 1000 slaves if he desires to do so. But when he claims to be a bishop of the Methodist church in contravention to their rules of abstinence, like the president of the temperance society, because the State of Georgia allows him to own slaves, the irrelevancy is at once seen. If the State of Georgia compelled him to be a bishop of the Methodist church and also to own slaves, then the rule of abstinence in the Methodist discipline would contravene civil law, but it does not under present circumstances. The case seems too plain to need argument.

My respondent very significantly asks "what is to prevent the suspension of every minister, and expulsion of every member from the church" who owns slaves. I will answer him with the ridiculous old story of the man who found his wife weeping: "What in the world, my dear, is the matter?" says he; "why," says she, "I was just a thinking what if our daughter Sally had been married; and what if she had had a pretty little baby, and what if it had a crawling into the fire and got burned to death, what a dreadful thing it would have been." And when Sally heard it she cried. And when the man saw his wife and Sally crying he also cried. And they all cried about the death of Sally's baby which probably never would exist. Application: "Some of these years the Methodist church are going to 'disfranchise all ministers and expel all members' who own slaves; therefore we must now in advance form a 'distinct ecclesiastical connexion.'"

Note particularly, my respondent saith that they, i. e. divisionists, seceders, separatists, or whatever they may think proper to call themselves, would be justly considered "drivelling idiots" if they were to attribute the necessity for division to the mere action on Bishop Andrew's case, the whole of which I have just laid before the reader. Now, laying aside their groundless assumptions, I defy any divisionist, separatist or seceder to show the least item that looks toward "disfranchisement, expulsion" &c. Come, my dear sirs, I pray you let us have the fact, the thing, the act, the speech, the resolution, whatever it may be, though liable to as many various interpretations as the response of Delphi's Oracle, that by the most tortuous definition, can be made to show any intention to disfranchise, &c.; but sirs, we do not want your "assumptions," give us the plain facts in the case. We are not such "drivelling idiots" but that we can come to a conclusion, can draw an inference without the aid of a "four horse team." I can refer them to a quarter where it is most likely they can find what will supply the above demand, viz: the private, unauthorised ranting of their fanatical allies in this division case—the abolitionists. What would have been thought of our forefathers if the only cause for resistance to the mother country was, that they "assumed" that the mother country at some indefinite time intended to tax them &c. &c. What a most ridiculous thing would have been their declaration of independence. I might amuse your readers by drawing up a similar instrument setting forth the grievances of the "separatists"; but as I should be bound to respect the good "sense" of my respondent and his coadjutors, I should leave out every thing pertaining to Bishop Andrew, which would render the instrument marvelously brief.

Further my respondent saith that "if Union knew any thing about the plan of separation proposed, why did he take such a title as 'division of the Methodist church'?" "that no such thing is contemplated." Well, let us see. The first clause of the resolution settling the preliminaries of separation or division, says "That should the delegates from the conferences in the slave holding States find it necessary to unite in a distinct ecclesiastical connexion, &c." Now sir, if this language does not, to all intents and purposes, mean division fully and entirely, words have no meaning. If division, if secession was not meant, what great anticipated evil was it that threw the General Conference into such consternation? What was it, to avert which, they fasted, and prayed? What dark and portentous cloud was it that was said to overhang the church, and threatened to involve it in what was so ardently deprecated? If divisionists are right in their disavowal of division or secession, then all their praying and fasting and deprecation was to nothing. But this is a mere rose-leaf, & does no credit to the character, for since this campaign to use it. In the beginning of intentions providing for it was thought that the responsibility to the divisionists secured the church and declaimers openly avowed seceders, writers merits of this "distinct connexion."—used the show. But so soon as it was ascertained that provision was made for the transfer of the church property to the seceders, the time changes; now they are to be neither divisionists, separatists, or seceders. And what they are to be I am at a loss to know. A nondescript, I suppose, that the world has never yet seen. They say they still intend to form the "distinct ecclesiastical connexion," and yet they claim to be the real "Simon purer," old Episcopal Methodists after all. This is not at all surprising, it ever has been the character of all secessions that they assume to be the original standard, that they stand *status quo*, and are the only true expositors of orthodoxy. The fact is assumed this position among the Friends, and civil law decided otherwise. The same ground was taken by the New-England Presbyter-

ians with the same results on an appeal to the civil tribunals, and thus it will be with this "distinct ecclesiastical connexion," if it is ever formed. My respondent tries to establish the anti-seceding character of this division from the fact that Dr. Bangs and other northern men speak in its favor. Now, although I lack light, still I am enabled to see something rather amusing in the favor and accord that Dr. Bangs and some others gave to this project of division. The true import of their accord in a few words, is as if they had said to the minority, "sirs, if the rules and regulations of our house are so disagreeable to you, rather than that we should quarrel, you are at perfect liberty to withdraw, and you may also take any property you have here along with you." And it is surprising that this should be considered a circumstance that favors division.

My respondent further saith that I "attempt to divide the laity of the church at the south from the ministry in their action, and that it was idle as it was wicked." Wonderful indeed. This dividing asunder of churches, I suppose is, in its moral aspect, somewhat like war. To kill by the regiment, is considered by christian nations not to be murder, although malice or covetousness may be at the bottom of it; yet from the same causes, to kill on a small scale, brings down on the offender's head the retribution of offended justice. So, to divide the church by the 100,000 although it may tend to involve the church and nation in the most dire calamities, yet being done on a most extensive scale, the act is thereby divested of the least constituent of wickedness, while the poor wretch who, however conscientious he may be, cannot accord with the notions of all around him, is a wicked sinner. This doctrine no doubt is very applicable in the case of my respondent and those with whom he acts in concert to effect this division. But as it is characteristic of me to do so, I dissent from the doctrine above stated and will try to give that view of the case that accords with truth. My respondent in concert with those ministers who think with him are sowing dissension and division broadcast through the nation, and when I raise my voice in opposition to this division and insist on the union of the church I am strangely charged with wickedly causing division. Sir, if this is a specimen of your theology it must be very defective. You remind me of the thief who to avoid detection cried stop thief! stop thief! as loud as did his pursuers.

One of the strange absurdities of this division is that the ministers having decided that division was necessary straightway proceeded to parcel off the laity into the two sections of this division, with as little regard to any rights of theirs, as if they were so many Russian serfs. They affected to believe that the laity would be unanimous in according to them these high assumptions of power. Most strange that they should suppose a cause should be sufficiently potent to divide the nation ecclesiastically in twain and not have the same tendency more or less on the parts.

My respondent asserts that unanimity exists among the laity on this subject. And what sort of unanimity is it! an accord to the proposition to divide? No, the privilege to do this has even been denied them. It is the accord of silence, the constraint imposed by fear, the influence of the authority of the ministry over credulity. No popish priest ever prescribed penance with more authority than these separating ministers have division, and although the poor patient might insist that he had no need of the nauseous draught, that he cared not whether the bishop was a slave holder or not, that it was a matter of no interest to him, that he did not wish to assume the responsibility of division &c. &c., yet no alternative exists, the draught must be gulped. The reader will recollect that the policy was, without the least regard to truth, to charge all who could not agree to division, with being abolitionists, and this you know being equivalent to expatriation operated as an argument not to be resisted. Its convincing power reminds me of the "reasons" of a certain king, i. e. his big guns, which were considered entirely convincing, so long as he could outshoot his adversary. The "overwhelming majority" of which my respondent speaks I suppose consists of the resolutions of quarterly and other meetings. Now I do not hesitate to say that not more than one tenth of the membership have spoken in this way. And furthermore that, now, notwithstanding the onesided discussion of this subject, in many of the circuits one half of the official lay members of the church are opposed to this division, and moreover if the whole body of the membership with the light they ought to be permitted to have were to speak, it would be with an "overwhelming majority" against division. The kind of influence in many instances that has been brought to bear in procuring the passage of resolutions in quarterly meetings in favor of division, may be illustrated by the "Praise-God-Barebone parliament" which voted to suit Oliver Cromwell's wishes. Now, sir, I will not be gagged in this way, nor will I be frightened out of my rights, and though I stood alone, I would not be such a coward as tamely to surrender my protestant right of "private judgment" in matters of faith and conscience, and with the little ability that God has blessed me I will try to expose the meanness of trying to control the exercise of that "judgment" by either fear or flattery.

My respondent closes his animadversion of my piece by speaking of the "political bearing." I will now give some facts showing the connexion of this subject with politics. At the last General Conference, while this matter was under discussion, Mr. Calhoun suddenly becomes interested in the affairs of the M. E. Church, and writes a letter to Dr. Capers, relating to this subject and inviting the Dr. to an interview. What has elicited Mr. Calhoun's interest here all at once? Does he wish to join the church and is therefore interested in its government? I trow not. What right then had he thus to interfere in this delicate matter? I can see no motive to wish to ascribe his conduct unless we suppose he saw in this division that which favored those political designs of his avowed and support which have heretofore rendered him so conspicuous.

But what still tends to attach suspicion to the interference of Mr. Calhoun, is the prominence the Governor of South Carolina in his last message to the Legislature of that State gives to this matter of division of the Methodist church. The import of the views thus expressed by the Governor, is that certain causes appear to render null a pro or con declarative division necessary, as such compels the Methodists of the South have their brethren of the North to have all connection with them very much, no doubt? for which he lauds the responsibility of the final rest that much of the doctrine of Nullification have been ex-shouldered by the Methodists who have given their both the precedent and excuse for political division. Here I might enlarge and ask if we are to expect more peace and union in the non-professing world than among christians and christian ministers? I might argue and demonstrate the necessity of this proposition but I will submit it to the good sense of the reader.

This whole matter condensed into a nut shell is as follows. Certain ministers and members of the Methodist E. Church have become dissatisfied with the government of said church, and desire to secede but do not wish to have it called secession because of its consequences; while seceding themselves they try to compel those to secede also, who do not wish to secede; and this is the cause of the strife. I cannot object to any one withdrawing or separating from the church, but I do protest against this most preposterous attempt to expatriate me without even asking my consent.

I have extended this reply further than I wished, but could not well do otherwise. I will stop, though I have not finished. Other points of this controversy might be discussed, eliciting the truth; but I forbear unless urged thereto.

Jan., 1845.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have seen the Richmond Christian Advocate of the 18th inst. The Editor of which is one of the triumvirate of this division. He says "we doubt not but the church will be divided, and as each branch will have as much as it can do in promoting its own interests, we think it proper for southern Methodists to forbear from all co-operation" with the North. And also, "we are as Dr. Bond delights to call us a 'divisionist.'" What "title" could have been more applicable than "divisionist," &c.

UNION.

• Rev. Wm. A. Smith, R. M. Lee, and Dr. Wm. Capers.

For the Patriot.

AN APOLOGY.

Messrs. Editors—I deem an apology due to you and your readers for having unwittingly been the cause of the second appearance of "Union" in the columns of the Patriot.

I certainly did not wish to make an occasion for the infliction of an article on the affairs of our church so tediously long as to compel you in mercy to divide the dose. An article appeared, evidently erroneous, and fearing that its statements might be taken as true, by many who had no opportunity to know better, I corrected it. The result has been like many other good intentions, to increase the difficulty, just serving "Union" as a text for much, to say the least of it, unprofitable talk.

I presume you remember my determination not to argue these questions in your print, consequently no one will expect me to answer this long, and it is to be hoped for his own sake, this last epistle of confusion and mistake. It is plain that the writer, no doubt honestly desirous to do good, is not familiar with the question he has attempted to discuss, and but partially acquainted with the government and polity of the church. In the first part of his present essay—the only part which I have seen—I find on deliberate and careful count, 3 "sins of misrepresentation" against me, & 19 "sins of ignorance" against Methodism. I have neither time nor inclination for a contention with "Union," for to what good could it possibly tend? after all he or I may say, these questions must be settled elsewhere.

Yours, respectfully,

S. S. BRYANT.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE

In the town of Greensborough

FOR SALE.

FEELING anxious to move my residence to another part of North Carolina, I offer for sale my very valuable HOUSE AND LOT in Greensborough. The location is a delightful one, I may say without hesitation the most desirable one in this portion of the country. The lot is high and rolling, and the building one 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 passages running through each way; the rooms are large, comfortable and convenient, with here and there independent 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 is attached a much 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 apple, pear, and peach trees. The Stable lot is of good size with an excellent barn, carriage house and crib on it. All these buildings are new and in excellent condition. I will sell low and upon the best terms to the purchaser. 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 female schools in the whole country, besides a most elegant residence in a very, if not the most, pleasant part of the Old North State.

I offer also my VALUABLE MERCHANT

MILLS AND PLANTATION

on Polk creek, 10 miles south of town, immediately on the road leading to Asheville in Randolph County. These Mills are in the best of repair and condition, having been lately refitted (entirely) by one of the best Mill-Wright in the State. The flour mill runs three cloth of the best No. for making superfine flour. The corn stones are of the best quality and inferior to none in the State. These mills are in a good section of the country for custom, as well for sawing as grinding.

THE PLANTATION contains upwards of TWO HUNDRED ACRES of land, of the best quality of Polk creek, which are not inferior to any lands in the county for producing. The improvements on the place are good and in good condition. Persons wishing to purchase such property are desired to see and judge for themselves. This property too will be sold low and upon reasonable terms.

GREENSBORO, Nov. 1844.

R. G. LINDSAY.

DR. DELAMATER'S

NERVE AND BONE RHEUMATIC

Liniment and Indian specific,

A warrant CURE for RHEUMATISM, no pay,

Also, Dr. Libby's Vegetable

BITTERS AND PILLS.

For the Cure of Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhoea, Cramp, Liver Complaint, Sick Head-Ache, &c. &c.

THE CHINESE HAIR ERADICATOR,

Warranted to remove superfluous Hair

without injuring the Skin.

Sold by D. P. WEIR, sole agent for Greensborough,

(None genuine without the signature of Com

cock & Tyler.)

51

RANKIN & McLEAN

RETURN their thanks for the liberal patronage

which they have heretofore received at the

hands of a generous community, and solicit a continu-

ance of the same. Their stock is quite good for the

season of the year. They also respectfully solicit all

persons due to them by book account to come forward

soon and close their bill by cash or bank, (cash

preferred). All persons failing to do so may expect to

be charged with interest from this date.

January 18th, 1845.

ACIDS.

Pure Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Sul-

phuric Acid (or Oil of Vitrol) for sale low by

TYLER & HILL,

Wholesale Druggists, Petersburg, Va.

DEPOSIT REPOSITORY.

The Guildford County Society having made a

deposit of Bibles and Testaments with the sub-

scriber he is prepared to furnish agents with the sub-

scriber of the Society's prices, and to furnish to

able to him, will be supplied gratuitously. &c. no

the Duty Store.

D. P. WEIR.

LINDSAY & HOGG

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

A good lot of the genuine ANCHOR BOLTING

CLOTHS on hand, at prices as low as they can be

bought in any of our southern towns.

Greensboro, May 8, 1844.

St. Helen Steam Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that

he is completely prepared to card any quantity of

wool the coming season. His machines were put up

and are conducted under the superintendence of Mr.

Eliakim S. Field, whose fidelity and long experience

in the business will insure good work for such custo-

mers as may favor him with a call. Bring clean wool

and you shall have good work.

WOOL ROLLS kept constantly on hand for sale

at the factory.

May 1845. 7at

THOS. R. RATE.

IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent, (and

the only Agent in this State,) for the sale of

William Kirkpatrick's Portable Horse Power and

Thrashing Machines, for thrashing Wheat, Rye,

Oats, and small seed, and hulling Clover Seed.

The improvement which makes these Machines

superior in a Southern and ever Northern country, is

an open cylinder with wrought iron spikes secured

screwed in, thereby obviating the danger of the spikes

driving out, as sometimes happens with close cylin-

ders, which greatly endangers the lives of the opera-

tives. An instrument called a "shaker" separates

the wheat from the straw. The horse power is a

decided improvement, as there are but two cog-wheels

and a hand working horizontally, which greatly re-

duces the friction, and consequently the labor of the

horses. They are constructed for two or four horses.

On these Machines no work need be entertained as

to their performance, for the reason of their having

been tried successfully by the Agent.

They can be transported on one wagon from one

Farm to another; and after arriving at the place where

the work is to be done, can be put up and set in op-

eration in 15 or 20 minutes. With 4 good horses and

4 hands these machines will thrash of good wheat

four hundred bushels per day.

I now propose to sell the Power and Machine, with

60 feet of band and all other necessary apparatus, de-

livered at Fayetteville, for \$150.00, or at my resi-

dence for \$170.00.

An authorized to sell these Machines on a credit

of 12 months—no performance no pay, ordinary care

being taken.

All orders for Machines, or other communications,

forwarded to my address at Greensboro, N. C., will

receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM J. McELROY.

Oakes Ferry, Davis County, N. C.

April 25th, 1844. 411

Jane's Life Preservative.

AN ALTERNATIVE and DISPURATIVE PRE-

PARATION combining all the medicinal vir-

tues of those articles, which long experience has

proved to possess the most sure and efficient Alter-

ative and Deobstruent properties, namely, the Com-

pound Spirituous Extract of DANIELSON, Lond-

on, tincture of SASSAPARILLA, Guaiacum,

Stimulant, &c. &c. for the cure of SCROFULA,

KING'S EVIL, WHITE SWELLINGS, ULCERS, Scro-

fulous, Cancerous and Indolent TUMOURS, RHEU-

MATISM, GOUT, SCURVY, NEURALGIA or Tic-Dou-

lois, CANCER, GOUTRE or Bronchocoele, (Swelled

Neck), ENLARGEMENT of the Bones, Joints or

Ligaments of the Ovaries, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys,

&c. &c. All the various DISEASES of the SKIN,

such as Tetter, Ringworm, Blisters, Pimples, Carbun-

cles, &c. &c. Dropsical swellings, constitutional

Diseases, and Diseases originating from a depraved

or IMPURE state of the BLOOD or other fluids of

the body.

Just received and for sale by

D. P. WEIR.

THE CONDITIONS upon which God has given

health to man, is a constant care to keep his sto-

mach and bowels free from all morbid or unhealthy

accumulations. The means to effect this must be

those remedies which cleanse the bowels and purify

the blood. Dr. B. BRANDRUP'S VEGETABLE UN-

IVERSAL PILLS, sold by all druggists, because

they are the natural medicine of man; and therefore,

they remove the corrupt or vitiated humors—the cause

of pain and sickness, leaving the blood in a good and

healthy state, to give life and strength to the body.

Many have been restored to health and happiness

from their use, and the consequence is they are now

recommended by thousands that they have cured a

Cold, Influenza, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache,

Scarlet Fever, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, and Bil-

ious Fevers of all kinds.

These Pills are for sale in every county of this

State, at 25 cents per box, and by the following per-

sons in this county: J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro, Col.