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FREEDOM'S LYRE.

BY MRS. MARY B. MAXWELL.

Attune the cords of freedom's lyre,
To bounding notes of gloom;
And swell upon each burning wire,
The anthems of the free!
Strike! strike again the notes of old,
That echo these hills afar!
Where freedom's song her flag unfurled,
And shouted freedom's song!
Wake! wake the tones of victory now,
For freedom's heart beats high;
And triumph sits on matron's brow,
And speaks from woman's eye.
The sun that rose in cloud and gloom,
Now beams in radiant light;
And in meridian splendour bright
Shall shine with freedom's light.
When slavery's night shall pass away,
And wide o'er land and sea
Again on every breeze shall play
The banner of the free,
Then tune the lyre—let music sweep
Our hills and vales along!
While ocean's waves in gladness leap,
And dance to freedom's song.

From the Washington Bee.

How he Wears Her.

We hope the moral of the following sketch will be productive of much good. Young men who are ambitious of success in the matrimonial line, should study well the grand secret. Our friend, who furnished the sketch, says he sees no reason why it should not be true:

A young lady of eccentric character but of rare mental endowments and extraordinary personal attraction, had five suitors equally assiduous in their attentions. Unable to decide upon which she would bestow her hand, she gave them notice to call upon her at a certain hour on a stated day, and each state his claims in the presence of the others. At the appointed time the lovers arrived. Four of them were confident of success, but the fifth had a downcast look, and sighed when he gazed upon the object of his devotion.

"Gentlemen," said she, "you have honored me with your proposals of marriage. I have as yet neither refused nor accepted any one of you. I now desire that each of you will state your claims to my hand, in order that I may know on what grounds I may be justified in bestowing it."

A answered as follows—"If you marry me you shall live in a splendid house, have servants and carriages at your command, and enjoy all the luxuries of fashionable life. I am rich."

B spoke next—"My rival has said very truly that he is rich, and he offers you strong inducement; but I am noble of descent. My Ancestry was a duke, and although not wealthy, I am of a family with whom an alliance would be considered an honor by the wealthiest heiress in the land."

C stated his claims thus—"I am a politician, and have now a reputation that older persons have envied. Next year I shall run for Congress and I have no doubt of success. By marrying me your name will be handed down to posterity."

D twisted his mouth with the air of an exquisite, and said—"Angelic creature! I'm your soul, I think you have already made up your mind in my favor. You know how delectable I am admired. Who is the most fashionable dresser in town? Who rides the finest horses? Who frequents the most fashionable places? Who is a better judge of the Opera? Rumor says D, but 'pon honor I'm too modest to insist upon it."

When it came to E's time to speak, there was a pause. All eyes were turned towards him. Poor fellow! he was dreadfully embarrassed.

"Well," said the beauty, "what say you, Mr. E?"

"Alas!" was the reply—"I yield to those gentlemen. They have the advantage of me in every respect."

"Stop," said the lady, "make your statement, no matter how humble may be your claims."

"I am poor!"

"Go on."

"I am not of noble family!"

"Go on, sir."

"I am unknown to the world!"

"No matter—proceed."

"I have neither the taste nor the means to dress fashionably. I work for my livelihood. It is hardly possible that I can make you happy, for I can offer you none of the inducements held out by my rivals."

"I am not judge of that, sir, what next?"

"Nothing, judge I love you, and take a present paper."

At this Messrs A B C and D burst out in a loud laugh, and exclaimed in one voice—"So do we!—I love you to distraction!"—I take four papers! ha! ha! ha!

"Silence," said the lady, "in one month you shall have my answer. You may all wait, then."

At the end of the month the five suitors again appeared. Turning to each in succession, she said this answer:

"Riches are not productive of happiness.—Dearest nobility of blood is the poorest of all recommendations. Fame is fleeting, and he that has but the outward garb of a gentleman is to be pined. I have taken the trouble to find out the names of the newspapers, to which you all subscribe, and I have ascertained that the name of you, who have boasted of wealth, nobility, fame or fashion, have paid the printer! Now, gentlemen, this is dishonest. I cannot think of marrying a man who could be guilty of a dishonest act. I have learned that Mr. E. not only subscribes for a paper, but pays the printer! Therefore, I say, he is the man. I give him my hand with the full conviction that he is one who is every way calculated to make me happy."

Need we extend our narrative? The disappointed gentlemen disappeared quite suddenly; and the lucky suitor was united to the object of his devotion; and, in a few years, by his honesty and industry, became not only a distinguished man, but a wealthy man, and was esteemed by all who knew him. Young men, he paid the printer!—Is there no moral in this!

The Poetic Spirit.

"He who stops by the way-side to hear the humming of the bees among the apple blossoms: He who pulls up short in a ride along the sea shore, to look at the tumbling surges afar off, or the blue waves flashing in the sea: He who whiffs a cat, and throws himself down at full length in the long rich billowy grass, where the young elms are singing to the wind, the cherry trees flowering, the white lilies tilting and rustling and whispering together, as if they were sisters and brothers, and the willow trees are like perpetual fountains pouring a torrent of green leaves for ever and ever into the pool below: He who gazes with astonishment and awe upon a landscape frosted with silver, and calls little children about him—his own or a neighbor's, we care not which, though we should think rather better of him if they were a neighbor's—when the icicles are rattling in the wind like splintered lances, and silver bells and spear points upon all the tree branches: He who suspends the unfettered foot over a beautiful flower in his pathway, or spares the butterfly with her purple velvet wings, dusted with gold—or the glittering dragonfly with her steel snout and streamers of violet gauze dropped with fire: even He is just about as much a poet by nature, as the man who goes forth by night to question the stars; to listen to the changing ocean; or to hold high converse with the Mighty Dead; age, and so is the dear child that creeps along on its hands and knees to peep into the ground-sparrow's nest, or claps and crows, when he sees the babylink trying to balance himself on the tip end of a straw, or the mother yellow bird get among the wild roses and thistles, and cuddle her young while the father sings them to sleep—he too is a poet. God has made him a poet from his birth—by giving him eyes, and ears, and a healthy look and a happy heart."

A Useful Hint for every day living.—It was Goldsmith, we think, who said that nine tenths of the petty feelings and small difficulties, springing from every day intercourse with our fellow-men, originate with ourselves. Few of us, said he, possess such well-balanced minds, that we are not operated upon by the spirit of envy or dislike. I have seen the success of a former companion and associate to disturb the feelings of a friend that converted him into a bitter enemy.

How many, think you can look on with perfect equanimity and satisfaction, and behold those who have started in life with us, extraneous to the completely in the race of honor and justifiable ambition? Especially if our former associates have been more industrious, more prudent, more energetic? The truth is, the just success of others, to small and envious minds, is a reflection upon their own neglect of the opportunities which Heaven has blessed them, and they appear to hate naturally those who eclipse them in any honorable profession of pursuit. It is a certain indication of a great mind to see and acknowledge the high merits of a former associate, and to be justly proud of them. But it is the sure indication of a paltry, little, and envious mind, to take every occasion to detract and detract from the talents or attainments of one who has given his days and nights to the most persevering industry, that he might go up to honor and to fame among his fellow-men, and do some good to the age in which he lived. It is a capital mistake (very often taken) when we act upon the principle, that by awarding the due meed of praise to others we thereby detract from the consideration which our fellow-men may entertain for us. The history of all true disinterested self shows, that the very reverse of this proposition is strictly true. Truly great minds are never envious, but small ones always are.

A Good Omen.—Soon after the close of the war of 1812, an American vessel with a crew of green Yankees, arrived at St. Catherine's dock, in London. One of the Yankees, perched upon a large warehouse, and the porters passing from his apartment, that he had a green and successful trip.

"Friedrich, explain this speech to me," said the student, who was sitting at his desk, and looking at the manuscript of a paper which he had just written.

"He was going to say, 'I am a green and successful man,'"

"What, Friedrich?"

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From the United States Journal.

THE CORAL.

BY JESSE E. BOW.

Down in the depths of the lonely sea,
I work at my mystic masonry,
Ages behold my ceaseless toil,
When the sea is calm or the waters billow;
The broken glebs from my prickly home,
And there the tubes of the deep never come;
Oh! who can fashion a work like me,
The mason of God in the boundless sea.

I've created the plants of the deep with stone
And given them colors not their own,
And now on the ocean hills they spread,
Their fan-like branches of white and red;
And oh! when tempests wildly rave,
Above the mariner's course, they wave
Like bending palms o'er the Indian's tomb,
When trees in eternal summer bloom.

I build in silence my circling wall,
And please the waves with its turret and
But when the sun from his path on high,
Looks down with his broad and burning eye,
I sink to sleep in the ocean's gloom,
And find in the giant wall my tomb.
The wild wave breaks on the lonely shore,
And sings my dirge with its ceaseless roar.

The stem thrown from the boiling deep,
The palm tree torn from its distant steep,
The rain by the wandering wild bird sown,
The seeds of flowers by the tempest sown,
The long kelp from the rocky bed,
And the coconut on the waters shed,
They gather around my rocky lee,
And form the isle of the lonely sea.

Turrets of stone, though huge and grey,
Have crumbled and past to dust away,
Once that sank in the sea of yore,
Have turned to slumber the fond shore;
But when shall crumble the coral wall,
That parts the billows so bright and tall,
And who can fashion a work like me?
The mason of God in the boundless sea.

The Rocky Mountains.

Captain Fremont on the Highest Peak of the Rocky Mountains.

The following extract from Captain Fremont's Journey to the Rocky Mountains is most spiritedly written. Having determined to ascend the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, Capt. F. with a few of his men, proceeded with their mules as far as these naturally climbing animals could keep their footing. They then abandoned them in a cool green valley, closed in on all sides by walls of rocks, and proceeded on foot, and with hands to scale these walls—at how much cost of effort and exposure the extract we annex will tell:

Having divested ourselves of every unnecessary encumbrance, we commenced the ascent.—This time, like experienced travellers, we did not press ourselves, but climbed leisurely, sitting down so soon as we found breath beginning to fail. At intervals we reached places where a number of springs gushed from the rocks, and about 1,800 feet above the lake, came to the snow line.—From this point our progress was uninterrupted climbing. Hitherto I had worn a pair of thick moccasins, with soles of parched hide, but here I put on a thin light pair, which I had brought for the purpose, as now the use of our toes became necessary to a further advance. I availed myself of a sort of comb of the mountain, which stood against the wall like a buttress, and which the wind and the solar radiation, joined to the steepness of the smooth rock, had kept almost entirely free from snow. To this I made my way rapidly.

Our cautious method of advancing in the sunset had spared my strength, and, with the exception of a slight disposition to headache, I felt no remains of yesterday's fatigues. In a few minutes we reached a point where the buttress was overhanging, and there was no other way of surmounting the difficulty than by passing around one side of it, which was the face of a vertical precipice of several hundred feet.

Putting hands and feet in the crevices between the blocks, I succeeded in getting over it, and, when I reached the top, found my companions in a small valley below. Descending to them, we continued climbing, and in a short time reached the crest. I sprang upon the summit, and another step would have precipitated me into an immense snow field five hundred feet below. To the edge of this field was a sheer precipice; and then with a gradual fall, the field sloped off for about a mile, until it struck the foot of another lower ridge. I stood on a narrow crest, about three feet in width, with an inclination of about 20 degs. north 54 degs. east. As soon as I had gained the first feelings of curiosity, I descended, and each man ascended to his turn; for I would allow only one at a time to mount the unstable and precarious slab, which it seemed as if a breath would hurl into the abyss below. We mounted the barometer in the snow of the summit, and fixing a ramrod in the crevice, unfurled the national flag to wave in the breeze where never flag waved before. During our morning's ascent, we had met no sign of animal life, except the small sparrow-like bird already mentioned. A stillness the most profound, and a stillness so absolute, that it seemed as if the features of the place.

Here, on the summit, where the stillness was absolute, unbroken by any sound, and the sky was so clear, we thought ourselves beyond the reach of animal life; but while we were sitting on the rock, a small bird, a junco, the bird of the place,

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bee) came winging its flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of the men. It was a strange place, the icy rock, and the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains; for a lover of warm sunshine and flowers; and we pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier—a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization. I believe that a moment's thought would have made us let him continue his way unharmed; but we carried out the law of this country, where all animated nature seems at war; and, seizing him immediately, put him in at least a fit place—in the leaves of a large book, among the flowers we had collected on our way. The barometer stood at 19,263, the attached thermometer at 44 degs., giving for the elevation of this summit 13,570 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, which may be called the highest flight of the bee. It is certainly the highest known flight of that insect.

From the description given by Mackenzie of the mountains where he crossed them, with that of a French officer still further to the north, and Col. Long's measurements to the south, joined to the opinion of the oldest traders of the country, it is presumed that this is the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. The day was sunny and bright, but a slight shining mist hung over the lower plains, which interfered with our view of the surrounding country. On one side we overlooked innumerable lakes and streams, the springs of the Colorado of the Gulf of California; and on the other was the Wind river valley, where were the heads of the Yellowstone branch of the Missouri, far to the north; we could just discover the snowy heads of the Trois Tetons, where the sources of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and at the southern extremity of the ridge, the peaks were plainly visible, among which were some of the springs of the Nebraska or Platte river. Around us, the whole scene had one main striking feature which was that of a terrible convulsion.—Parallel to its length, the ridge was split into chasms and fissures, between which rose the thin lofty walls, terminated with slender minarets and columns, which is correctly represented in the view from the camp on Island lake. According to the barometer, the little crest of the wall on which we stood was three thousand five hundred and eighty feet above that place, and two thousand seven hundred and eighty feet above the little lakes at the bottom, immediately at our feet.

Our camp at the Two Hills (an astronomical station) bore south 3 deg. east, with a bearing afterwards obtained from a fixed position, enabled us to locate the peak. The bearing of the Trois Tetons was north 50 deg. west, and the direction of the central ridge of the Wind river mountains south 59 deg. east. The summit rock was gneiss, succeeded by scientific gneiss. Siennic and felspar succeeded in our descent to the snow line, where we found a felsparic granite. I had remarked that the noise produced by the explosion of our pistols, had the usual degree of loudness, but was not in the least prolonged, expiring almost instantaneously. Having now made what observation our means afforded, we proceeded to descend. We had accomplished an object of laudable ambition, and beyond the strict order of our instructions. We had climbed the loftiest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and looked down upon the snow a thousand feet below, and standing where never human foot had stood before, felt the exultation of first explorers. It was about two o'clock when we left the summit; and when we reached the bottom, the sun had already sunk behind the wall, and the day was drawing to a close. It would have been pleasant to have lingered here and on the summit longer, but we hurried away as rapidly as the ground would permit, for it was an object to regain our party as soon as possible, not knowing what accident the next hour might bring forth.

INTERESTING RELIC AND CURIOUS TRADITION.

During the early wars between England and Scotland, among other articles of plunder which fell into the hands of the former was one relic which was highly valued by the Scotch as the palladium of their country's liberties—being a rude marble stone, on which their ancient sovereigns were always crowned at Stone Palace. This mysterious black they gravely believed to be the same which had pillored Jacob's head, when fleeing from the anger of the noble-haired brother whom he had so grievously twice circumvented; and they regarded it with traditional reverence, being firmly persuaded that with its safe custody their national independence was as indissolubly linked as was the destiny of Troy with its sacred image of Minerva. Being held in such exalted estimation, a separate article for its restoration was inserted in the treaty of 1628. But the English people were disenchanted with that treaty, and the London populace, assembling in a riotous manner, would not allow that venerable trophy of the conquest of Edward I, to be removed. The stone was embedded in the seat of St. Edward's chair where it yet remains; it has had the honor of imparting its mystic virtues to the new sovereign at every successive coronation from that of Edward II. to that of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria I. There is a striking resemblance between the Scotch tradition concerning this, and that of the Indians respecting the Omeka Stone. There is a costly, well-known stone among the Onondaga, which they regard as their "palladium." They believe that it was removed to a secret place, where it has remained ever since, and that it is the stone which will be preserved as a national relic.

THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD.

MEDICALLY AND HISTORICALLY CONSIDERED.

The fact, that in the creation of man, the Almighty in his perfect work, for wise purposes, planted a beard upon his face—making it a law of his physical being—should make us pause before we lay a razor to its roots, and cut it down as a tree of evil fruit. What glaring incongruity in those who condemn the beard as a needless and damnable appendage, yet reverence, as the word of God, the Levitical Law, which is quite as explicit as in forbidding the shaving of the beard, except in cases of diseases, as is the command to remember the Sabbath and keep it holy.

For my own part, I do not think that man has improved the work of Omnipotence in personal appearance or physical well-being, by emulating his face with a razor. Your correspondent has shown that diseases of the throat in many cases, are directly traceable to the shaving of the beard. My experience corroborates his statement—having worn, for the last half a dozen years, neither stock nor other neck bandage, but in lieu thereof such of the beard, and have escaped all affections of the throat; whereas, before taking this course, I was much subject to them. Physiologically, then, it would appear that man has not only not improved the work of his maker, but for his presumption has not in this respect, more than in others, escape the penalty of a violated law of his being.

The wearing of the beard or its extinction in past ages, is but a transcript of the fashion of those ages. The long flowing beards and the women-faced men have frequently alternated in the different ages of the world; and beards seem now to be coming into favor again. The Bible and Nature are certainly on the side of beards, however efficiency may prescribe them. Christ is never seen in portrait with a shaven face. A scrap of history particularizes his hair and his beard; and Tertullian, an early Christian Father, declares the shaving of the beard to be blasphemy against the face.

The Pilgrim Fathers, as represented standing upon Plymouth Rock, are bearded men. Governor Winthrop is a bearded man of his day; but before the opening of the 18th century beards appear to have become nearly or quite extinct.—A portion of the aristocracy of South Carolina are in the habit of wearing their beards, but for the last one hundred and fifty years women-faced men in this country and in much of Europe, have been in the ascendant. In these portions of the world the bondage of the beard to the dictatorship of an effeminate fashion, has been complete; but the day will come when it will again come forth, "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled."

The growth of the beard, medically considered, presents a breast work of protection for the lungs and throat; and useful for the healthy performance of the functions of these parts. It is nature's own respirator; and none made by art can meet the indications so well. Pans of the throat, and other torpid ailments, are greatly prevented by the growth of the beard; and, by high authority, relapses in fever have been ascribed to the shaving of this appendage—in any nothing of its other relations to health and disease.

An English Magazine of much eminence has some very excellent remarks upon the propriety of shaving or letting the beard grow, besides an historical disquisition upon the same. It is not historically considered in reference to medicine, but in reference to the changes it has undergone from the fashions and customs of the past. The even in this point of view, as correlative to other points of a medical bearing, the remarks may not be deemed inappropriate upon the page of medical history. Though the beard and its functions can be properly judged only upon physiological and pathological grounds, yet its extensive history in reference to the habits of the ages through which it has passed, may be read as not altogether unimportant in the annals of medical lore. The summing up of the writer, without any reference to the medical bearing of the beard, is that it may be said that the law of this matter should be for every man to shave or not to shave, as his age, circumstances, pursuits and inclinations, might render the most convenient.

On the side of beards, it has been argued that nature must have bestowed such an appendage for the purpose of being worn; and that as Tertullian affirmed, it is blasphemy against the face to reject it. It is certain, also, that a well kept beard adds greatly to dignity of appearance, and finely sets off the other parts of the countenance, and in particular gives great expression to the eyes. A comparison of bearded and beardless portraits is generally much to the advantage of the former. It is difficult to suppose that Leonardo da Vinci, or Cardinal Bembo, or Cranmer, or the Shah of Persia, would look so well without their beards; and in Turkey, it is impossible to compare the men who have been shaven, and otherwise Europeanized, with the bearded civilians in their flowing robes, without feeling that the former are, to use an Oriental simile, "plucked pigeons" in comparison. We have heard much of the degraded and stupid appearance of the Turks, but such a comparison tends to be perfectly correct that most of their dignity is in their beards and their dresses. Then we must take into account the trouble of shaving, which made Seneca, a German writer, say in his "Judeans"—"To day I throw my powder apparatus out of the window. When will come the blessed day when I shall send the shaving apparatus after it?"

The practice of shaving, probably originated first from its being found that the beard added too good a hold to an enemy in battle. This is the cause assigned for the origin of shaving among the Greeks, about the time of Alexander; and in most countries we find the practice is first adopted by military men, and then of peace and learned pursuits retain their beards much later. The Greeks continued to shave till the time of Justinian, in whose reign long beards became again fashionable, and remained in use till Constantine was taken by the Turks. The Romans appear to have derived the custom of shaving from the inhabitants of Sicily, who were of Greek origin; for we find that a number of barbers were sent from thence to Rome, in the year 236 B. C. At the expiration of the Republic, beards had become very rare. Even in Greece the beard was always worn, except among the Macedonians; until the time of Alexander, and in Rome until the year 63 B. C. As both nations the philosophers and poets retained it, it is not likely that it had been introduced by any of the people. The word, beard, might have been introduced from the word beard, which is a common word in the Greek language, and is the source of the word beard.

they shaved not only the face, but the head and the whole body. But they let their beards and hair grow in times of mourning; and so did the Romans when they became a shaven people; while the Greeks in the time of beards were accustomed to manifest their grief by shaving. Indeed, these opposite signs of mourning may be considered to have prevailed respectively in bearded and shaven nations. On a similar principle, a beard was a token of bondage among shaven nations, and the want of a beard had the same signification among bearded people. The slaves of the Romans wore their beard and hair long; and when they were manumitted they shaved the head in the temple of Peromia, and put on a cap as the badge of liberty. On the other hand, the Franks, who were a bearded people, when they became masters of Gaul ordered all bondsmen to shave their heads; and this law continued until the entire abolition of servitude in France. As in the times of the first race of kings the beard was a token of nobility and freedom, the kings themselves were careful to have the longest beard. Einhard describes the kings of the Franks, proceeding to the assemblies in the field or Mars, in a carriage drawn by oxen, and sitting on the throne with very long beards.

ANCIENT REMAINS IN TENNESSEE.

From a review in the National Intelligencer of a volume, recently published, containing "Transactions of the American Ethnological Society," we take the following notice of an article furnished by Dr. Gerard Troost—the distinguished State Geologist of Tennessee—and the equally distinguished Professor of Natural Philosophy, &c., in our University.

"An account of some ancient remains in Tennessee," by Gerard Troost, M. D.

This is a highly interesting paper. Among other information which it contains, it appears to set two mooted questions, with respect to Western antiquities, almost entirely at rest. The first is that of the *mummies*, which are said to have been found in the caves of Tennessee. Dr. T. appears to prove that the bodies which have been found are not properly *mummies*, but merely dried *cadavers*—exhibiting no marks of embalming, or artificial preparation. He doubts, whether one of these, which he examined, was even of remote antiquity. The other question is respecting the numerous graves found in the Western States some years ago, and which were said to contain the remains of an extinct *pigmy* race of human beings. Dr. Troost supposes these graves to contain the collected bones of the slain in battle.

The Indian custom was to carry their slain to their own towns, and hang them up in mats of trees. At their general burying festivals, the bones thus preserved were collected and buried, and hence, in my opinion," says Dr. T., "those numerous small graves which are attributed, but I believe erroneously, to pigmies. I have opened numbers of these small graves, and have found them filled with a parcel of mortified bones, two occipitals bones; of course, it was a mere mixture of bones belonging to more than one body. These bones lay without any order." The Doctor then considers the circumstances attending the extensive ancient burying grounds found in Tennessee. He mentions one near Nashville, about a mile in length and of unknown breadth, in which is found stone columns so close to one another that each column is separated from its neighbor by only a single stone, the side of one column forming one of the sides of the next. In a circle of about ten miles in diameter there are six extensive burying grounds. These graves are supposed to contain the remains of an extinct race. From conversations which he has held with the most aged and best instructed of the Cherokee and Creek Indians, the Doctor learns that neither Kentucky or Tennessee were ever *permanently* inhabited by any existing or lately existing tribe; they visited them only in their hunting excursions; they had an abhorrence of Kentucky, "the land of dark and bloody ground." The burying places of the Cherokees are few and not extensive.

The shape of the skulls found in these ancient burying grounds differs materially from that of all other Indian skulls in possession of Dr. Monmon, of Paducah, whose collection is the most numerous of any in the United States. The exact race is supposed to have been less civilized than the Indians who were found here at the time of Columbus. This is inferred from the trinkets and *pigmy* bones found in the graves being of a very rude construction, and all formed of some material product of metal. Dr. Troost says that the examination of these trinkets, &c., has created in him an opinion that the people to whom they belonged, and in whose graves they are found, came from some tropical country; and he advances many cogent reasons for thinking so.—That they were idolaters, and from their idols, several of which are in the possession of Dr. T., acquainted with some of the hideous mysteries of the Egyptians and other eastern nations is very evident. This would seem to indicate that the earliest inhabitants of this continent had an *eastern* origin, and is corroborative of the opinion of Mr. Catlin.

The Jews.—A TORCHING INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Newport, Rhode Island, relates the following touching incident in connection with the early history of the Israelites of that city, and the religious devotion manifested in the preservation of their institutions by one of their denomination who reverses the faith of his fathers:

"The liberal policy of the founders of Rhode Island had drawn hither to Newport a community of wealthy and enterprising Israelites, who gave an impulse to its commerce. Now there is not a single Jewish family, nor one of their descendants, on the island; but their ancient and venerable synagogue still remains in perfect order, as if prepared for their reception, and their cemetery, with its monuments, walls and trees, is a model of neatness and elegance. Its saintly gateway is occasionally opened to receive the remains of an Israelite from some distant place, whose last wish it may have been to rest here with his fathers. Even the Jewish scribe is still kept in perfect repair, through the maintenance of a Jewish merchant, whose grandfather was a Rabbi of this place. A century ago, with pleasure, this classical building, now a relic of a library, is undergoing a complete renovation at the expense of the same individual, who is a citizen of New Orleans."

A VENERABLE SCRAP.
The mutilated document copied below, found among the old papers of a gentleman of a neighboring county, was, perhaps, the earliest declaration of the American Colonial Congress of "the causes and necessity of taking up arms." Dated a year before the Declaration of Independence, it is a noble sample of the spirit of the times. Not being embodied in any of our popular histories of the Revolution,—any of our Editorial brethren who could procure it entire, might, by giving it space, do their countrymen a service and gratify their patriotic pride. The fragment in our hands is printed on a slip by itself, unconnected with the newspaper, and from its shape, in its torn condition, we judge we have about three-fourths of the document.—Eos. PAT.

POSTSCRIPT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2429.
PHILADELPHIA.
A DECLARATION by the REPRESENTATIVES of the United Colonies of North-America, now met in GENERAL CONGRESS at Philadelphia, setting forth the CAUSES and NECESSITY of their taking up ARMS.

If it was possible for men who exercise their reason to believe, that the Divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodness and wisdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully resistable, however severe and oppressive, the inhabitants of these Colonies might at least require from the Parliament of Great-Britain some evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject, that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. The legislature of Great-Britain, however stimulated by an inordinate passion for a power not only unjustifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very constitution of that kingdom, and desperate of success in any mode of contest, where regard should be had to truth, law or right, have at length, deserting those attempts to effect their cruel and impolitic purpose of enslaving these Colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from Reason to Arms.—

Yet, however blinded that assembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited rule, so to slight justice and the opinion of mankind, let us esteem ourselves bound by obligations of respect to the rest of the world, to make known the justice of our cause.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the island of Great-Britain, left their native land, to seek on those shores a residence for civil and religious freedom. At the expense of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the least charge to the country from which they removed, by unceasing labor and an unconquerable spirit, they effected settlements in the distant and inhospitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians.—Societies or governments, vested with perfect legislatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourse was established between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a short time so extraordinary, as to excite astonishment. It is universally confessed, that the amazing increase of the wealth, strength and navigation of the realm, arose from this source; and the minister who so wisely and successfully directed the measures of Great-Britain in the late war, publicly declared, that these

Delegates from the united colonies were assembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of last September. We resolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the King, and also addressed our fellow-subjects of Great-Britain. We have pursued every temperate, every respectful measure, we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourse with our fellow-subjects, as the last peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth should supplant our attachment to liberty.—This we flattered ourselves, was the ultimate step of the controversy. But subsequent events have shown, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expressions against the colonies were inserted in his Majesty's speech; our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his Majesty had been pleased to receive it graciously, and to promise laying it before his Parliament, was huddled into both Houses amongst a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The Lords and Commons in their address, in the month of February, said, that "a rebellion at that time actually existed within the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and that those concerned in it had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations, and engagements, entered into by his Majesty's subjects in several of the other colonies; and therefore they besought his Majesty, that he would take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature."—Soon after the commercial intercourse of whole colonies, with foreign countries and with each other, was cut off by an act of Parliament; by another, several of them were entirely prohibited from the fisheries in the seas near their coasts, on which they always depended for their subsistence; and large reinforcements of ships and troops were immediately sent over to General Gage.

Frivolous were all the intrigues, arguments and eloquence of an illustrious band of the most distinguished Peers and Commoners, who nobly and strenuously asserted the justice of our cause, to stay or even mitigate the headless fury with which these accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on.—Equally fruitless was the interference of the city of London, of Bristol, and many other respectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an insidious manoeuvre calculated to divide us, to establish a perpetual auction of taxations where colony should bid against colony, all of them uninformed what ransom would redeem their lives, and thus to exert from us at the point of the bayonet, the unknown sums that should be sufficient to gratify, if possible to gratify, ministerial repugnancy, with the miserable indulgence left to us of raising in our own mode the prescribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorseless victors to conquered enemies? In our circumstances to accept them would be to deserve them.

Soon after the intelligence of these proceedings arrived

Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and, if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable.—We gratefully acknowledge, as signal instances of the Divine favour towards us, that his Providence would not permit us to be called into this severe controversy, until we were grown up to our present strength, had been previously exercised in warlike operations, and possessed of the means of defending ourselves.—With hearts fortified with these animating reflections, we most solemnly, before God and the world, declare, that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers, which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties, being with one mind resolved to die Freemen, rather than to live Slaves.

Let this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-subjects in any part of the empire, we assure them, that we mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we sincerely wish to see restored.—Necessity has not yet driven us into that desperate measure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war against them.—We have not raised armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great-Britain, and establishing independent states.—We fight not for glory or for conquest. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even suspicion of offence. They boast of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than servitude or death.—

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it—for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the supreme and impartial Judge and Ruler of the universe, we most devoutly implore his divine goodness to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to dispose our adversaries to reconciliation on reasonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.
Attested, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 6, 1775.

THE "PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY."
From the Rhode Island Journal.

The dangerous form in which the radicalism of the day exhibits itself—doubly dangerous from the well-established fact that the more ultra the doctrines the more certain they are of the countenance and ultimate adoption of the Democratic party—is hardly appreciated by moderate men, who are unable to keep themselves acquainted with the onward tide of Democratic progress. There is in New York a body of ultra Locofocos styling themselves the National Reform Association.—These are the men who first started the Subtreasury scheme, and laid the foundations of the Locofoco party, which, although ridiculed and denounced by the Democratic organs at the time of its origin, soon swallowed the Democratic party, and forced all its worst doctrines into the creed of Democratic faith. These are the men who first stirred up the rebellion in Rhode Island, and who commenced the anti-rent agitation in New York. Grown bolder by the success which they have met in their dictation to the radical party, they now avow all the doctrines of open agrarianism.—The following extracts from some of their recent publications will show how far they are prepared to go:

"Every citizen of this State who has gone to the grave *landless and in poverty*, has gone there a *plundered man*; plundered by society of his rights to a home; and his life, in all probability, greatly shortened by the robbery, that a few might be surfeited to repletion. Every citizen of the State who has now no right to a freehold, is a *plundered man* of an inalienable right which belongs to him by virtue of his existence. Every man has an indisputable right and title to land enough to live upon; and no one has a just title to a foot more than is necessary for the subsistence of his family, while another is without land. Land is an inalienable right.

PLAN OF RESTORING THE LAND OF NEW YORK TO THE PEOPLE.

To secure to every Farmer a Farm.
1. No one hereafter shall, under any circumstances, become possessed of more than one hundred and sixty acres of land in this State.

To secure to every Mechanic or Professional man a lot.

2. No one hereafter shall, under any circumstances, become possessed of more than one lot in a city or village, (the size of which may be regulated by the city or town authorities.)

To abolish ancient Feudal Tenures.

3. There shall be a special court of commissions, composed of landholders and (poor) backlanders, proportioned to the numbers of their respective classes in the State, who shall, in all cases where land is held by a twenty years or more, a life, or a perpetual lease, determine, on principles of equity, (without regard to legal wrongs,) what (or whether any) compensation shall be paid to the claimant in full extinguishment of his claim.

To abolish mortgages.

4. The homestead lot or farm shall be inalienable except at the will of the occupant, and then only transferable to a landless person.

To abolish monopolies by never-aging bodies without souls.

5. Every corporation, of whatever name or nature now holding land, shall be allowed five years to dispose of the same to landless persons, under the above restrictions, excepting the lots and buildings occupied for their business.

This in a few years is to be the established Democracy of the country; for this is the latest and the worst, and in no instance has the latest and the worst failed to be the most successful doctrine in the Democratic party. It follows from Bismarck, and Darrism in modern Democracy, inevitably; and among the powers which have been claimed for us as those other powers which have been claimed for it in this State.

One of the objects of attraction in New York, is a Crucifix of Ivory, recently brought over from Genoa, by Mr. Lester. It was executed by a monk, in the convent of St. Nicholas at Genoa, from a solid block of ivory, three feet long, by four inches diameter, and is pronounced to be without a parallel among works of art.—Powers, the sculptor, came from Florence to Leghorn, solely to see it, and admired it greatly. He says it is the largest specimen of sculpture in ivory that has come under his notice.

THE MORMON WAR.—A battle fought and twenty-one persons killed!—Another battle expected!—An extra purported to come from the Illinois State Register, dated Sunday, Sept. 21st, gives the following important news from Hancock:

It appears that the anti-Mormons continued their work of destruction until upwards of one hundred houses have been consumed. Sheriff Backenstos failed in raising a posse strong enough to stop these movements without resorting to Nauvoo, owing to the fear of all well disposed persons in the country, that their own houses might be consumed. We learn that he raised about 500 men, from Nauvoo, all well armed, with which he had dispersed the rioters, commanded by Col. Williams, at Green Plains.

In this affair no lives were lost, as the "anties" run and took shelter in a cornfield, before the posse came within firing distance.

Backenstos had been driven away from Carthage, and returned with about 500 men, to remove his family; on his retreat, he fell in with a large body of anti-Mormons, when a battle ensued. It is said that eighteen anti-Mormons and three Mormons were killed. It appears that Williams, Sharp, Davis and other leaders escaped. A large number of the anti-Mormons were taken prisoners and are now confined and guarded in the court house at Carthage.

The people had all fled from Carthage, August, and other anti-Mormon towns, and carried their families into the counties of Adams, Schuyler, and McDonough, and are beating up for volunteers in those counties, to recruit their forces, with which to renew the war. It is unknown how many men they will be able to raise; but it is believed that they have so disgraced themselves by the incendiary mode in which they have carried on the war that their success will not be very great. But if they succeed, another bloody battle may be expected, in the course of this week.

Before this news had arrived the Governor had issued a call for five hundred men to quell the disturbances.

From the United States Gazette.

One of the visitations which annoy the printer more than every thing else, try his patience, and subject him to all sorts of temporary trouble, we mean the knocking of a "form" into "pi." occurred to the editor of the Natchez (Miss.) Weekly Courier a few days since. One of the forms being, in technical phrase, "made up" and ready for the press, suddenly fell from its confining bonds into a shapeless mingled mass of types. The catastrophe evidently did not overcome the good humor of the editor, however, for he discourses of it in the following cheerful fashion:

"A bad beginning makes a good ending," according to the adage, and we must accordingly hope for "better luck next time," as Jacob Faithful did in most of his mishaps. And if this was an unlucky accident to us, there were many others concerned who did not get off unhurt. "The massacre of the three hundred Arabs" *cared in*. "The 'Five Points' reached a point not before attained. "Locofocoism" fell to the ground. "Gen. Games and his Regiment" were knocked into several cocked hats. "The Cotton Crop" looks very badly and will have to be *picked up* as soon as possible. "The Union" was dissolved. "The single people of Florida" were amalgamated. "The Adams Light Guard" turned out. "A nice young man" got loose in his habits. "A petty larceny thief" was not chased as long as he ought to have been. "English bread-stuffs" crumbled and became indigestible. "Ten pins in Pittsburgh" got knocked down. "The meeting in Cincinnati" to sympathize with C. M. Clay, got into a considerable confusion. "McNulty's barbecue" did not wait till Saturday to be furnished with the necessary quantity of pastry, and "The famine in South Carolina" is now being relieved by an involuntary contribution of *pi* from us.

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.—Happiness is always to be found if we only condescend to pick it up used by seed. As none of its ingredients should be thought too minute to be gathered and added to our store, so none should be deemed too insignificant for distribution to others. Occasions for conferring great benefits do not occur, and when they do it may not be in our power to bestow them; but the little services and gratifications which every current day place within the reach of the humblest member of society will constitute, if we all throw our share in the common stock, no inconsiderable aggregate of human enjoyments and mutual good will.

A WHIG "AGRICULTURIST."—The Whig candidate for Governor of Maine is a practical mechanic—a ship-carver. The editor of the Kennebec Journal says he called upon Mr. Morse at his shop in Bath a few weeks ago, and found him with his coat off, busily engaged upon the figure-head of a ship. The Journal says that Morse is nevertheless one of the best informed men in Maine. His speeches in Congress show him to be a man of great talent.

The late Judge Pease, of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, was a noted wag. A young lawyer was once making his first effort before him, and had thrown himself on the wings of his imagination into the seventh heaven, and was seemingly preparing for a higher ascent, when the Judge struck his ruler on the desk two or three times, exclaiming to the astonished orator, "Hold on! hold on, my dear sir! Don't go and higher, for you are already out of the jurisdiction of this Court."

BUSTLES IN AFRICA.—A naval officer writing from the coast of Africa, says it is "the fashion" among the females of that country to wear these interesting appendages. Their sable relations in this country don't need them.

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 85.50 85.00
Two squares, : : 7.00 10.00 14.00
Three " (14 col.) 10.00 15.00 20.00
Half column. : : 18.00 25.00 35.00

NOTICE.
PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th of October next, for Building and Completing a fire proof Clerk's Office in Greensboro'. The plan and specification may be seen at J & R Sloan's Store. JAMES SLOAN, PETER ADAMS, W. M. S. RANKIN, JED. H. LINDSAY, JOHN M. LOGAN, 24
September 11th, 1845.

SALE OF A LOT IN TOWN.
ON the third Monday in Nov. 1845, at the court-house door in Greensboro', unless sooner sold by private sale, I will sell at auction the house and lot on which Wm. F. Jean formerly resided, in the south east part of Greensboro'—lot of five size, well improved, house well finished with eight convenient rooms. Credit given with interest. JOHN A. GILMER, Agent.
Sept. 1845.

THE ARMY WORM.
These destructive worms, named we presume from their habit of going in armies, in many places are destroying the vegetation left by the drought. We have not heard of any in our immediate section.—Eos. PAT.

The army worm has made its appearance in some sections of this county, and are sweeping everything before them. They not only attack cotton and grass, but we understand they destroy fodder that has been stacked up, and they even entered barns to gratify their voracious appetite. We noticed them in a lot in this place for several days past, and they are fast doing their work of destruction, and no doubt will visit every lot in their course, without they are destroyed. The hogs are very fond of them, and this may prevent them from spreading over our town.—Charlotte Journal.

We have been informed by two or three farmers in this neighborhood, that the Army Worms have made their appearance among them in great numbers, and are destroying every thing before them. A friend told us that they had eaten up three acres of his wheat, cutting it off close in the ground, and in some cases taking it root and all. One gentleman has turned his hogs into the field for the purpose of destroying the worms, and as they are said to be fond of them, it may be a good notion. Hillsboro' Recorder.

The South Carolina papers mention the appearance, in York and Edgefield Districts, of myriads of caterpillars, which move over the fields in solid phalanx, destroying every blade of grass and other green substance that falls in their way. Large fields, where the grass, young rye, pea vines, and cotton, were in great luxuriance, have been rendered perfectly bare in a day or two.—Fayetteville Observer.

The army worm, is the cognomen of a species of worm that are committing great depredations on the poor remainder of the crops in South Carolina, and about our own neighborhood. We have heard of them near Hoxleyville, in this county, and regret to add, that but little has been left by them. They have also appeared in Wake, carrying on their operations with the military spirit of a Napoleon. We hope General Jack Frost will give them a Waterloo defeat, and save our turnips.—Lincoln Courier.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The following are the statistics of the Presbyterian church, O. S., according to the minutes for the year 1845: Churches 2,229, ordained ministers 1,562, licensed preachers 224, candidates for the ministry 336, church members 171,789. Added during the last year, by profession 7,329, by letter 5,076.

SANTA ANNA.—It is said that Gen. Almonte maintains an active correspondence with Santa Anna at Cuba, and emissaries are employed in every direction throughout Mexico to take advantage of the present disorganized condition of affairs, to invite him to return and assume the supreme command.

JUDGE WHITE.—Pecuniary embarrassment is assigned as the cause of Judge White's destruction of himself.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.
JUST received at W. J. McConnell's, on west street three doors from the Courthouse.

DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES of the latest styles adapted to the Fall and Winter trade, to which we would call the attention of our old customers and indeed all who wish to purchase anything in our line at the lowest cash prices. We have dress goods of every variety—Broadcloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Vestings, and a variety of articles in the fancy line. In the

BONNET & SHAWL SALOON may be found the most extensive assortment of fashionable Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Embroideries, lace goods, laces and edgings, with various other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold very cheap for cash.

Also our usual stock of GROCERIES, Nails, &c. at reasonable prices, W. J. McCONNEL.

TO THE MEDICAL PUBLIC.

THE chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, is at present vacant; and with a view to fill it in the best possible manner, applications for the place are invited from the members of the Medical profession. Communications on the subject must be forwarded to the Dean of the Medical Faculty prior to the 30th day of January next, when the appointment will be made. It will be required, in conformity with a resolution of the Board of Trustees, that the person selected shall make Lexington his permanent residence.

The name of no one but the successful candidate will be made public. M. C. JOHNSON, Ch'm. B. T. T. U. Lexington, Sept. 20, 1845.

THE VACANT CHAIR OF OBSTETRICS. The above notice refers to a permanent appointment. The duties of the chair, for the coming session, will be performed by the Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics (Dr. Mitchell.)

DISSOLUTION. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to them will see the absolute necessity of calling immediately and making settlement. Those having claims against the firm will please present them, as it is very desirable that the business of the firm shall be settled as soon as possible. BALSLEY & MORING.
October 4, 1845 27 1/2

N. R.—W. P. MORING will continue the Tallowing Business at the old stand, and "collect" a share of public patronage.

J. B. BALSLEY will continue his Business at his residence on west street, opposite the dwelling of Dr. J. A. Mcbane.

1500 PAIR OF BOOTS & SHOES. JUST received and on hand good brogans for 75 cents. Good Boots for \$1.75, and other shoes in proportion. Call and see what bargains, just to suit these times. W. J. McCONNEL.

Almanacks for 1846. THE FARMER'S & PLANTER'S ALMANACK for 1846, published by Blum & Son, Salem, N.C., for sale at the publishers' prices. Sept 17th, 1845 J & R SLOAN

NOTICE. Greensborough Female College.

THE Trustees of Greensborough Female College are hereby requested to meet, for special business, in the town of Greensboro', on Wednesday, the 15th of October. GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres't.
Sept. 1845.

meat! meat! meat! COIN-METAL will be exchanged for Corn—bushels—for bushels—at the Factory in Greensboro', Aug. 1, 1845. T. R. TATE.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro', N. C., on the 1st of October, 1845, which if not taken in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Joseph Armfield Jr.
Jacob M. Anderson
William M. Anderson
Penina Almsworth
J. B. Askew
Isaac Armfield 2d
Joseph Brewer
Henrick Bute
R. H. Basty
Addison Broadstreet
C. E. Bass 2d
Dr. E. W. Brown
Michael Brown
Henry S. Bowen
Martin Bartley
John Bull
Elizabeth Chapel
Clementina Carter
Jermaine Curtis
Josiah Craig
Benjamin Clark
John W. Carpenter
Daniel Dennis
William Dennis
Madison Denny
Rankin Donnell
J. M. Dornin
Dr. Stephen B. Evans
Elizabeth Edwards
Thomas D. Foy
William Fluke
Ira Fields
Joshua Foster
Patrick Foster
John Forbis
Benjamin W. Fry
Robert S. Gilmer
E. P. Green
Miss Nancy Gillaspie
Daniel A. Gillaspie
Alexander Gray
William Gray
Jesse Gullett
Jane Gullett
Branch Gordon
Sally Gordon
John G. Gordon
Col. Wm. Gilbreath
George Hendricks
Hezekiah Howerton
Jane Hamner
James Hobbs
Isaac Holt
John Harritt
Manly Hughes
Jane Hamilton
Miss Emily Hall
Robert Hall
John Harrison
John H. Harrison 3
Johnson Jones
Joseph Kirkpatrick
Leven R. Kirkman
Miss Malinda Kimmons
27-3
David Kersey
Thos. or Jos. Kimmons
Jacob King
John Luffman
William Lyles
David Mincy
John S. McCain
James Mincer
James Middleton
William McMichael
Wm. M. Mitchell
Moses McConstin
Col. Grayner Marsh
Nathaniel McLean
Alvin McLean
William L. McLean
Mr. Needham
Moses Owen
Lewis P. Olds
William Petty
Alson Prior
John Pickard
Robert Ryan, sen.
Robert Roper
Manly Rouch
William Rich
Miss Martha Reed
Charles Ross
Mr. Shadwood
Francis L. Simpson 2
Peter L. Shamburger 2
John R. Sullivan
Miss E. Snelton
James Spoon
William Self
Miss Julia Sanders
Green Spain
Wm. or John Smith
Thomas Snipes
Jacob Sumners
William Story
Sutton Taylor
James E. Thom
John F. Tabor
Francis Watson
Gideon Wharton
Jos. Whittington
Joseph Wheeler
J. A. Weatherly
Andrew Weatherly 2
Wm. Weatherly
Watson Wharton
William Watkins
Wm. Waddleton
Thos. or Jos. Whittington
Hugh F. Wiley
Shannon Wiley
Alex. Whitworth
Hezekiah Whitworth
Allen Wilson
Henry Wilson
William Wilson
J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

The law requires Letters remaining in the office at the end of each quarter to be advertised, and that the price of advertising, 2 cents each, be added to the postage.

LIFE AND DEATH.—The principle of corruption is subject to the influence of many causes of vitiation. It is therefore necessary that we be prospected with ample means to prevent injury from it; be produced, which would destroy the individual ere he had arrived at that period of life which he would have done from the principle of life which was in him. Now to accomplish this, we must prevent the accumulation of those humors which bear down the principle of life. Do not wait for a serious attack of sickness, but on the first appearance of the enemy, assist nature in her operations to expel him from the body. This is the object always attained by those who use Brandreth's Pills. Thousands who have kept their beds for years, have been restored by the use of this medicine.

On the principle of disease, like that of the principle of life, is alike incomprehensible to mankind.—We only are able to point out what will weaken the one or give strength to the other. The value of the Brandreth's Pills depends upon their wonderful power in strengthening the principle of life, and weakening the principle of disease, and finally expelling it from the body. Let us consider the subject carefully: would disease affect us if our blood were pure? Then in proportion that Brandreth's Pills purify the blood, they tend to restore health. The very action upon the system which Brandreth's Pills possess, convince all who use them that they remove only the impure humors. For if they took any of the healthy fluids from the body, it would be weakened. But the contrary is the case. The body becomes stronger every day, from the use of the Brandreth Pills, as is known by the experience of tens of thousands of our citizens.

These Pills are for sale in every county of this State, at 25 cents per box; and by the following persons in this county: J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro', Col. Wm. H. Brittain, Bruce's Roads, E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Shelly & Field, Jamestown, J. & R. Gilmer, Gilmer's Store. 9-1y.

RANAWAY.

FROM THE STUBSRIKER, the 13th of August my negro boy WILEY. He is about common stature, stout built, very muscular, weighing I should think about 175 or 180 pounds, very black, a little inclined to stouter and when alarmed stutters pretty badly, aged about 27 or 28 years. He is a cowardly fellow when henned, depends on running and is brisk on the heel. He was well provided with bed, Sunday and every-day clothing which he took in a sack; wore off a round crowned wool hat, tolerably large brim, faced inside with tanned sheepskin; he also took off a white fur hat with a black ribbon band. It is suspected that he may be passing under the name of Jim, and was possibly about Greensboro' some weeks ago, and may be trying to get to a free State. Any person who will detect him and confine him in Jail, so that I get him shall be liberally rewarded. BENJAMIN RUSH.
Montgomery Co. N. C. Sept. 1845 26-8

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CASWELL County. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term A. D. 1845. Sarah Burrows } Petition for Divorce.
vs. Bennett Burrows }

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Bennett Burrows is not a resident of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for him for three months in the Milton Chronicle and Greensboro' Patriot to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Caswell at the Court-house in Yanceyville on the 4th Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness, John Kerr Graves, Clerk of our said Court at office the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March A. D. 1845. JOHN K. GRAVES, c. s. c.
Pr. adv. \$10 1913

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions August Term 1845.

Austin Raper } Justices, Judgment bond on
vs. Joseph Sills } land. Two Cases.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State,—ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said Joseph Sills personally to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court at the Court House in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next, and his cause, or judgment or order of sale will be entered on the lands levied on in satisfaction of the plaintiff's demands.

Test, C. P. LOWE, Clerk.
August 20, 1845. (pradv \$5) 22-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1845.

Joseph Gilmore & Sarah his wife, }
Harmar Bray, Henry Bray and }
James Welch & Anna his wife, } Petition to sell
vs. } Negro Slave.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bray, Thomas Bray, Mathias Bray, Jr. Martin Fismire & Catherine his wife, and Evan E. Hughes & Hannah his wife are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said defendants to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court-house in Asheboro'—on the first Monday in November next. Then and there to plead answer or demur to the Petition, or judgment will be taken accordingly.

Witness Hugh McCain, Clerk of our said Court at office in Asheboro' the first Monday in August, A. D. 1845. HUGH MCCAIN, C. C. C.
Pr. adv. \$5 22-6

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the following tracts of Land, upon accommodating terms, four of which are in Patrick county, Virginia, viz:
One very valuable tract on Elk creek, known as the Belton or Mantle Tract, containing 311 acres.
One tract on Elk creek, containing 244 acres.
One tract on Sandy creek, containing 80 acres.
One tract on Turkeycreek creek, containing 35 acres.

ALSO
the following parcels lying in Surry Co. N. C.
James Taylor tract, : : 50 Acres
Archelus Taylor " : : 150 "
Jonathan Taylor " : : 100 "
Jonathan Love " : : 145 "
Wm. Matthews " : : 132 "
Thomas Eades " : : 150 "
R. Snelton " : : 25 "
Matilda Norman " : : 100 "
W. W. McCanless or Jerry Wilson tract 191 acres
Persons wishing to purchase can find the subscriber at Boyles' Old Store, every Saturday, or at his residence on Snow Creek, during the balance of the week. THOS. H. BOYLES.
September, 1845. 25-13

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1845.

Thomas Hamlin and wife Martha, }
vs. }
Jefferson R. Hughes, Parris Allen and his wife, Wm. Wells and his wife Louisa, Edmund P. Wells & his wife Mary, Mary Roney, Edmund Roney, Dorsey Jones and his wife Caroline, and Sanford Roney.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Rockingham, in the town of Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition; otherwise judgment by default will be taken against them and the cause set for trial ex parte.

Witness, T. B. Wheeler, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, 1845.
Pr fee \$5 236 T. B. WHEELER, C.C.C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1845.

James H. Lindsay } Attachment levied on lands.
vs. }
David Patrick }

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State,—it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Rockingham, in the town of Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or reply; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness T. B. Wheeler, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, 1845.
236 (Pr fee \$5.00) T. B. WHEELER, C.C.C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1845.

James W. Neal, } Attachment levied
vs. }
Oliver Simpson, }

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State,—it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greens

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

Saturday Morning, October 11, 1845

MARYLAND ELECTION.

In the Congressional election the Whigs are beaten, having elected but to members and the Locofocos four. This result is attributed to the "Native American" party, which, in its separate organization, fatally weakened the Whig force. It is matter of great regret that Kenedy, one of the ablest and most efficient Whigs in public life, is among the defeated. The Whigs maintain their ascendancy in the Legislature—in the Senate two to one; in the House they have 43, the Locofocos 39.

PENITENTIARY.

The last Standard contains a strong article from a correspondent in favor of a penitentiary. We regretted, however, to see the "thing" made at a respectable Whig print in a neighboring State. We heartily agree with the Editor of the Standard in a "desire to keep this important question aloof from party politics." It cannot, without violence to all rule of propriety, be dragged into the party arena. The question commends itself on its own merits, and every good citizen, no doubt, desires to hear it calmly and thoroughly discussed on that ground alone.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian has been for some time pressing the claims of CHARLES FISKE upon the Democracy for the office of Governor, and proposes to hold a State Convention at Raleigh, on the 8th of January next, to nominate a candidate. The Standard responds to the call of the Jeffersonian for a Convention, but objects to the time proposed, and has no choice as to who the candidate shall be. The North Carolinian hopes (whoever the candidates may be) they will not canvass the State and make stump speeches. So "no more at present."

RAIL ROAD FROM RALEIGH TO FAYETTEVILLE.

The North Carolinian, Observer and Standard are discussing the propriety of making a rail road from Fayetteville to this city. Such a medium of communication would benefit both places, and should the road then be extended, as it no doubt would, to intersect the South Carolina rail road, it would operate greatly to the advantage of the Raleigh and Gaston road, and afford increased facilities for travelling and the transportation of produce; and we should, therefore, be glad to see the work accomplished, and with the Observer, think it will be done in the course of time, but that we are not yet prepared for the undertaking. The contemplated turnpikes are of vastly more importance; the State has ordered a survey, as a preparatory step, and has a fund with which to make them; let them be first established; let the Nouse be thoroughly improved and put in order for steam navigation; and then for the Fayetteville road!—*Raleigh Star.*

We take the occasion to respond to the opinion of the Star, that "the contemplated turnpikes are of vastly more importance." Turnpikes *are* *not* *made*; but when we begin about railroads we make nothing but a great long talk.

Nothing short of an extensive system of railroads can result in general advantage to the great producing classes of the State. And the establishment of such system, throughout our sparsely settled country, with our limited and slowly accumulating means, and within any given time, is felt to be impracticable.

We are compelled to believe that the failure of the attempt at the Fayetteville and Western rail road, was attributable to the wisdom and foresight of the people, and not to their ignorance and supineness, as some have been disposed to charge. A rail road on the route proposed—or, indeed, on any other route into the interior,—while it would realize almost nothing from travellers, could neither command any thing like constant freights. To render the road profitable—to sustain it merely—the produce of a wide extent of country on each side would have to be collected at its depots. Markets nearer, and equally good, on the South particularly, and in some places on the North, would still be sought through a long line of agricultural country along the borders of the State. May we not reasonably reflect whether a perception of this truth did not withhold many an intelligent mind and able hand from the projected enterprise? And will this consideration ever cease to operate against it?

If, as suggested, the Raleigh and Gaston rail road were continued from Raleigh to Fayetteville, and thence into connection with the South Carolina road, we have no doubt but that it would sustain itself, and it might become profitable. But, in our humble view, its success would be the inevitable destruction of the Wilmington railroad, already in operation. The freight on the latter is not sufficient to sustain it. Without its income from passengers it would at once go down. The projected rail road by Fayetteville would divert a large proportion of the south-western travel, as being the more direct route of the two. At best it could only exist on the price of its older contemporary's overthrow—or drag out, together with its rival, a lingering and profitless existence.

But under the most favorable suppositions of profit to the roads themselves,—what amount of benefit would accrue to the people of North Carolina, in the conveyance of the produce of their farms to market? But a small portion of the State, and a portion comparatively inconsiderable in the amount of its products, could possibly be benefited. And cutting directly across the State, what good effect is to be produced in connecting and concentrating within our own borders the great Eastern and Western interests of the State? What inducement does such improvement hold out to the farmers of Western Carolina? None. The overloaded granaries, and barns, and man-houses of the West would continue to be emptied into the South Car-

olina markets, with as little regard to the railroad as if it were in Kamtschatka.

But we hazard nothing in saying that the whole matter may be put to rest at once on the ground of its impracticability, for the next twenty years; not only for want of faith in its utility, but for want of means to execute it.

In this view of the subject "turnpikes are of vastly more importance." Turnpikes are better suited to our means and to the habits of our people. A system of turnpikes may be begun and carried out—every mile paying something of the expense of construction as the work progresses. Every fork where a country road comes in, is a depot where the wagoner may roll at his produce. A turnpike will command, in our State, as wide an extent of freights, on each side, as would a railroad; while the cost of its construction and repairs will less infringe upon the treasury of the State or the pockets of individuals. There are no silks to rot—no rails to break—no engines to keep in repair—no agents to pay big salaries to. Judicious locations of such roads will gradually turn our own produce, from almost every corner of the State, to our own markets. We have been for years convinced that this kind of improvement is the only one that can be permanently carried out in middle and western Carolina; and that the people should bend all their energies to its progress and accomplishment.

At the last Legislature a survey was ordered for two turnpikes—one from Raleigh westward; the other from Fayetteville westward, to intersect the first at some point east of the Yadkin. This was judiciously conceived; but it is deeply to be regretted that the amount appropriated for the survey, is not sufficient to ensure the business well and accurately done. Still, we hope that such plans, estimates, &c. may be submitted to the next Assembly which will enable them to take hold of the work in earnest.

THE MORMON WAR.

Later accounts than that in our last paper state that the Mormons had been successfully driving the "mob" or "old citizens" from the country, killing and wounding a few persons. On the 20th ult. the Mormons, numbering between 500 and 800, marched into Warsaw in triumph, making a display of themselves to the fugitives on the other side of the river. It is stated, however, they offered no acts of violence, but quietly withdrew to their encampment about two miles off.

Later.—We learn from St. Louis that the Mormons have returned to Nauvoo, from their encampment near Warsaw; and that the "old settlers," who fled from Warsaw, have returned. The excitement in the neighboring counties is intense. The Governor had issued a proclamation urging the people to quell the disturbances. Some of the counties are raising troops, whilst others are holding meetings and resolving to exterminate the Mormons. A committee from Quincy went to Nauvoo on the 21th, to negotiate with and prevail on the Mormons to agree to wind up their business and leave that part of the country within some definite time. How they were received we are not yet informed.

SCREWS GETTING LOOSE.

The "cohesive bond of public plunder" is not sufficiently strong and comprehensive to hold the Democratic party together in peace. There is tribulation at hand. The millions of the Government treasury are not "enough for all." Undisguised illfeeling is brewing—nay, already brewed—between the regular old hunker butt-end of Democracy at the North, and the chivalry end at the South. In addition to this, a jealousy too big to be repressed is occasionally growled forth by the lawless leaders of the "unterrified" against the fat and well-fed fellows who hold the reins and enjoy the "spoils." Hear that undoubted and redoubtable Democrat—one of the "most straitest sect"—Levi D. Slamm, editor of the New York Globe. He tells the truth:

"After the death of Gov. Clinton the political power of the State passed into the hands of a small circle of men residing in, or in the vicinity of, Albany. We need not individualize, as that is unnecessary for the purpose we have in view. With one or two exceptions, for nearly twenty years, these gentlemen have held the reins. Most of them still hold high offices. During a long series of years they have held a monopoly of the honors and profits of the Democratic party. They have been Governors, Senators, Secretaries, Comptrollers, Judges, and State Printers. For them and their families the Democratic masses have toiled from morning to night. The great working classes—the wages poor—who live on daily labor, have upheld them in their iron hands. On these few men have been conferred a monopoly of honors and emoluments."

Slamm is by no means the only individual who is dissatisfied with this "small circle" at Albany. The late revelations of their fellow-laborer, William L. Mackenzie, vitally concern the same set. Head quarters is in a likely way to become the most uncomfortable spot on the Democratic terra firma. The time is approaching when "honest men will get their dues."

Dr. J. A. MERRILL handed us the "Presbyterian Almanac" for 1846. It contains, besides the usual tables to keep the "time of year" by, much valuable information on the affairs of the church. From it we learn that the number of ministers is 1,562, number of churches 2,223, communicants, 171,879. Twenty-two ministers died during the last ecclesiastical year. Amount of money collected for different benevolent objects \$270,338.

TO BE HANGED.—At the last term of David Superior Court, Jacob Cotton was found guilty of murder, burglary grand and arson, for breaking open the house of Mary West, murdering her & her little grand-son, & burning down the house, in the vicinity of Salisbury. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 24th of October. Cotton has made a confession implicating three other persons, two of whom (Peyton Hasket and David Valentine) have been arrested and committed to Jail.

THAT BOOK!

A friend, returned from the North, has given us an opportunity with Mackenzie's compilation of the private correspondence of the New York Locofoco politicians. The work appears to be particularly "calculated" for its own meridian, New York, and intended to bear upon the formation of the contemplated State Convention of 1846, to revise the constitution of New York. There is no doubt of the genuineness of the letters, (no matter how procured) and they undoubtedly discover the secret springs of action, and delineate with the accuracy of nature itself, the character, of the members of that clique known as the "Albany Regency," which has for the last twenty years wielded power in the State of New York, and whose influence has been constantly felt in the government of the United States. There are no particularly "startling developments" but the whole "correspondence" shows the grovelling selfishness—the sordidness of soul—the complete devotion to the "spoils"—which characterized great men who held, and still hold, office under the General Government, and that of the State of New York. Mackenzie, in his introductory chapter, most pertinently asks—

"Where is the man who can turn from the perusal of the facts I have submitted without being convinced that there is a mercenary faction in our midst, bound together by powerful ties, strong and united, sordid and selfish in every thing—acting in concert and for a common purpose, the destruction of that manly independence of thought and action which is the glory of our age and country? Listen to these leaders, as each for himself speaks in its pages. Where is one of them found to breathe a warm aspiration of generous sympathy for the sufferings and afflictions which chequer life to the whole family of man?"

This publication has thrown the whole Locofoco party into agony. Mr. ex-collector Jesse Hoyt has instituted a legal examination into the origin of the work, and has got an injunction on the money in the hands of the booksellers derived from its sale. All this tends rather to increase than diminish the sale of the book, which has already been immense.

This William Lyon Mackenzie was one of the "Canadian Patriots" about whom so much excitement was got up a few years ago. He was appointed to an office in the New York Custom House, which he held until Van Ness went out of the collectorship to make way for the present Collector, Mr. Lawrence. Mackenzie, among his arguments in justification of the publication of these private letters, cites instance of a similar violation of social rules by the Locofocos,—in the seizure of the Glenworth papers, &c. As to the means by which he obtained access to the correspondence, in a letter addressed (through the New York Tribune) to the editor of the Union, he says that in May last,

"Mr. Goldson told me he had received orders from Bogardus to break open any and all of the Custom House boxes that were locked, without keys, and their contents unknown, to sort their contents into 3,000 new pigeon-holes then nearly finished, if of use, and if not, to send boxes and contents to the attic, where there are perhaps 200 tons more miscellaneous 'records.' He then began to force one of the Custom House pine boxes, marked 'J. and L. Hoyt's Law Papers,' called Edgar Stansbury, the carpenter, (who with his brother, John Stansbury, and James Armstrong, were then working in the apartment) to aid him, and Stansbury broke a large screw-driver twice while opening it. The contents, like the contents of nearly 200 or 300 such pine boxes, was a mixture of every thing—law papers, custom house papers, newspapers, scraps, love letters, letters from Virginia about Mrs. Andrew Jackson, letters about law affairs, petitions for offices, and papers about the gold mines of Potosi. Mr. Coryell, the chief clerk, came in just as Mr. Stansbury had finished opening it. The contents were turned out on the floor, and the first things that drew attention were Attorney General Van Buren's letters to his gambling, stock jobbing, &c.—They were read by all with surprise."

In this letter he further says:

"I never opened a private or sealed letter in my life, unless where a state of warfare prevailed which had its own rules. The invoices of the merchants, their papers, entries &c., I was most scrupulous about, and all records of the department—none could be more so." "Be assured sir, that had Hoyt marked 'private' even on a Custom-house trunk, no one would have opened it; and had he sealed up any papers and endorsed that they were his private papers, no one would have broke it. As it is, the case is very different, and I shall not only be acquitted in a law-court upon legal grounds, but also have a verdict from society that I acted an honorable and proper part."

In the same communication he mentions that he is engaged in writing "The Lives and Opinions of Thomas R. Riddle, Martin Van Buren, and James Knox Polk, with biographical notices of their political associates," and expects to have it in Washington by the 3d week in November!

From the New York "Sun," a neutral paper, (whose editor, by the way, it is said leans a little to the Democracy,) we take the following commentary on this matter; to which we invite serious attention:

"Political Secrets.—The recent publication by William Lyon Mackenzie, of a series of letters from the politicians of New York, is one of the most extraordinary political events of the age. The act of publication is a gross breach of faith, infamous and dishonorable. The sanctity of private correspondence is recognized by all honorable men. But having these letters before us, with their astounding developments, it becomes the duty of the independent press of the United States to review them without fear or favor. The object of the publication itself is evidently political, and is supposed to emanate from those having an interest in the overthrow of that section of the Democratic party styled 'the Albany Regency.' It is a faction against faction, or party against party. The desecration of his countrymen in Canada has been appropriately selected to father the work, and in attacking the party that led him at the public expense for years in the New York Custom House, he demonstrates the consistency of his character.—But to the letters. They date back to 1819. The correspondents were then gradually winning their way to public favor. They perfected a political organization hitherto unorganized in the history of the country, and by working

into each other's hands, establishing newspapers, buying editors who were venal enough to be sold, controlling banks, governing the private caucuses of the people and directing public opinion, they obtained the entire control of the State and General Governments. The ways and means used to obtain this power are fully explained in letters to and from each other. The results that followed—the efforts to obtain entire control of the public moneys; to secure the custody of the precious metals by means of the Sub Treasury scheme; the astonishing defalcations of two collectors of revenue in New York, and the robberies of the Treasury in other parts of the Union—are matters of history. And now, with all our past experience, intrigues and management for the next Presidency are active as ever. We are told that 'the present Cabinet is doomed,' simply because its organization does not point 'to the succession.' The spoils of office are not directed to the manufacture of public opinion in favor of Polk's successor, and a union of all the factions is now being perfected, each buoyant with hope that a large slice of patronage will fall to their side in the breaking up of the present Cabinet. Such are the morals of politics! Such the principles of all parties! What's to be done? Let the people demand the power of distributing this patronage. Let Congress pass a law making the offices of postmaster, collector, &c. elective. Abolish caucuses and cliques, and solicit trustworthy and upright citizens to come forward themselves as candidates for office, without the endorsement of wire pullers or hired brutes. And above all, let the people cherish virtue, religion, and independence; let parents guard their children from corrupt influences, govern their households by the purest standards, and thus preserve our Government and institutions from the corrupt influence of party organizations."

LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

We are gratified to state, that the Trustees of the University of North Carolina have established a Law Professorship, of which his Honor, Judge Battle, has been appointed Professor.

This Department will contain two Classes, of which the first, called the Independent Class, will consist of such Students of Law, as have no connection with any of the College Classes; and the second, called College Class, will consist of such irregular Members of College as, with the permission of the Faculty, may be desirous of joining it.

The plan of studies comprises Blackstone's Commentaries, Stephen on Pleading, Chitty on Pleading, Greenleaf on Evidence, Chitty on Contracts, Cruise's Digest of Real Property, and Williams on Executors, together with Lectures on the Municipal Laws of the State, as modified by the Acts of the Legislature, and decisions of the State Courts.

A complete Course will occupy two years—for the Independent Class, and two years and a half for the College Class, at the end of which the Degree of Bachelor of Law will be conferred on such Students as, by their proficiency, may be deemed entitled to it.

The Professor of Law receives no salary from the Trustees of the University, but is entitled to demand from each member of the Independent Class, \$50 per Session for the two first Sessions of the Course; and \$25 afterwards; and from each member of the College Class, \$25 per Session.

The Professor of Law, and the members of the Independent Class, will not be subject to any of the ordinary College regulations.—*Register.*

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The Superior Court for Wake, held last week by Judge Settle, despatched a great deal of business; but we believe there was no case of much general interest, except that of the State against the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. In that case, the Judge gave judgment to foreclose the mortgages on the road, in pursuance of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature. Under that act, the Treasurer of the State is to act as commissioner to sell the road, and is required to give sixty days notice of the time and place of such sale. The Governor is authorized and directed to bid a sum not exceeding \$300,000 and the interest unpaid on the bonds endorsed by the State under the act of 1840, 41; and should he become the purchaser, may sell the road, or open books of subscription for stock, and if \$100,000 be subscribed and paid into the Treasury, or well secured by personal security and a lien, on the shares respectively subscribed, the subscribers shall become proprietors of the road and be a body corporate, &c.—*Raleigh Star.*

We are pleased to be able to state that all the Sheriffs of North Carolina came up promptly to their settlements with the Comptroller by the 1st inst. the limit fixed by law. Better revenue officers can no where be found. We learn that, upon an accurate calculation, the revenue of the State, instead of diminishing has increased some \$1,000.—*Standard.*

CONCERT.—The Greensboro' Band propose to give a Concert in the court-house, on Tuesday evening, the 14th, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Go and hear, and "help them out." They play well, and add much to the life and cheerfulness of the town.

Those wishing to purchase Western lands would do well to read Dr. Smith's card.

MARRIED.—In this place, the 8th, by William Runk, Esq. MR. DANIEL T. NOLES to Miss MARTHA E. REED.

DIED.—In Washington county, Indiana, on the 5th of Sept. HUGH SHEPHERD, in the 75th year of his age. The deceased was formerly a citizen of Guilford county—an exemplary man in all his social relations.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE and commodious HOUSE AND LOT, with suitable out houses (and a well of excellent water) well adapted for a Public House, situated near the courthouse in the TOWN OF GREENSBORO', immediately adjoining

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND which I will sell. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine the premises; immediate possession given if desired. Also,

TWO PLAINS, which I will sell on reasonable terms. M. ROUNSAVILLE. Lexington, N. C. Oct. 6 1845.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM IOWA.

TERRITORY OF IOWA, Marion county, Aug. 21, 1845.

Of the more important political transactions of Iowa I need not inform you. You will, ere this reaches you, learn that the people here have a second time rejected the reported Constitution—a result most gratifying to my feelings. The curtailment of the boundaries by Congress, when the vote of the people was taken in April last, contributed towards its rejection; but at the late August vote its own intrinsic depravity was the chief cause why the draft was voted down. And I do rejoice that we have intelligence and virtue enough among us to veto that composition, which more clearly shows the "mark of the beast in the forehead" than any constitution of a State in the Union.

We have heretofore been attached to Mahaska county, "for judicial, political and revenue purposes." Our last political act in that connection occurred on the first Monday of August, inst., and resulted in a complete triumph, by a small majority, of whig principles and men. We organize as a County on the first day of September, by electing county officers, to wit: three County Commissioners; one Judge of Probate Court; one County Treasurer, who by law is Collector also; one Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners; one County Surveyor; one County Assessor; one Sheriff; one Coroner; one County Recorder; sixteen Justices of the Peace, and sixteen Constables.

[County Commissioners hold their office for three years; they levy the taxes; pass all orders for the payment of money from the county treasury; order the laying out of all public roads, or change in the same; contract for and superintend the public buildings in their respective counties; furnish the district court with the names of men suitable for jurors, &c. The Judge of Probate holds his court on the first Monday in every month, and at such other times as the business of the court may require. The whole business of executors and administrators, guardians for persons non compos mentis and for orphans, the care, control, custody and tuition of minors and their estates belong to this court exclusively, subject however to the right of appeal to the district court. The Judge is his own clerk—hence you will see the necessity for a person to fill that office, not only of learning and legal knowledge, but of industry and integrity also. Our District Court answers to your Superior Court, with this additional provision,—that if the parties consent thereto, a cause may be submitted to the Judge, both law and fact, without a jury. We have a Supreme Court entirely similar to yours while held by your Superior Court Judges. Our Justices of the Peace are elected by the people of their respective townships biennially. Their jurisdiction extends in amount to fifty dollars. They take cognizance of all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit and contract; actions of trespass, and actions of trespass on the case for injuries to persons or to real or personal property; actions of detinue and replevin; actions commenced by attachment, and for any penalty given by any statute of this Territory where the amount shall not exceed a Justice's jurisdiction; actions of forcible entry and detainer, or of forcible detainer; all actions for the breach of the peace, assaults, batteries, sabbath breaking, swearing, &c., and all other crimes below the grade of felony—none of which are indictable in the district courts. In several of the above cases a Justice may convene a jury,—in all of them he must, at the request of either plaintiff or defendant. In all cases a Justice's jury consists of six persons entitled to the elective franchise, unless the parties agree on a smaller number. Justices are entitled to fees for all their services.]

Six months residence in the Territory entitles a free white citizen of the United States or naturalized foreigner to unlimited suffrage in the county where he resides at the time of any election. I learn from the last "Patriot" that you are about to vote, the issue of July 5th, that you are suffering from dry weather.—We have been more than a year almost without rain or snow.—There was great difficulty in getting late planted corn to vegetate, and such has suffered in its growth for want of rain. Wheat, oats, buckwheat, and forward corn are very good.

This section of country, I am fully persuaded, is the healthiest I ever saw, except the Blue Ridge and its immediate neighborhood in your State and Tennessee. My previous opinions in regard to the fertility of the soil is, by the growth of the present crops, fully sustained. Indeed I doubt whether heavier wheat, oats or corn ever grew on unmanured uplands than some of our upland prairies have produced the present year. Selections of fields of several acres extent each might be made, that I have no doubt will yield from fifty to eighty bushels of corn to the acre; and some of our river bottoms are unsurpassable in fertility. On the 13th of October next, by treaty stipulation, a large tract of country is to be given up by the red men, lying about five miles from where I now write and extending westwardly I know not how far. Those acquainted speak thereof, especially of a part of it known by the name of the "Three Rivers," as being unsurpassable in beauty and fertility. We have grain enough to permit our population to double this year.

I learned there were several frosts during the month of May last, even as low down as Fayetteville, in your State. This was unexpected news to me, living five degrees of latitude farther north than you, and yet so little frost here at any time during the Spring, that if there had been fruit trees there would have been fruit plentifully. This, I believe, accounted for, philosophically, by reflecting that the day is much longer here at and near the summer solstice than with you.—There are many more nights here that are oppressively warm during the summer than in North Carolina; and this I am of opinion is occasioned by the great length of the day, and shortness of

the night. But the short days and long nights in winter give frosts so severe, that a person who has not observed the effect thereof would hardly credit the truth, if told of their intenseness.

In a late "Patriot" I see an account, accredited to a Southern paper, of a "rare and dangerous reptile, a horned or hoop snake." You may inform your Southern friend that we, here in Iowa, do not hold the snake in question to be either "rare" or "dangerous." True, they grow to an enormous magnitude, say between six and seven feet long; and they have a hard smooth projection at the end of the tail, resembling a horn or the spur of a cock; but they neither do nor can use it as a weapon of defence or annoyance.—Bartram, in his history of that tract of country now constituting the State of Virginia and those lying to the south and southwest including Florida, describes this snake and says that it is not possessed of poisonous fangs, and that the story about its rolling itself into a hoop and striking its tail for the horn on its tail is nothing more than the end thereof) into its enemy is nothing but fiction. Nor have I heard of any naturalist for the last seventy years who doubted the correctness of Bartram's observations. The reptile in question is by no means possessed of an irritable disposition—but when provoked will make a noise more properly described by the term "blowing," than "hissing," which it is sometimes called, and hence the name of a "bull snake" applied to it by many.

Laws of Iowa.—Persons who have families in this territory may claim as exempt from execution "one bible, one cow and calf, one horse or yoke of cattle, twelve sheep and the wool that may be shorn from them, five head of hogs, and all pigs under six months old, all the flax in the possession of such family and the yarn or thread manufactured therefrom, one bedstead and the necessary bedding for every two in family, all the cloth manufactured by the family not exceeding 100 yards, household and kitchen furniture not exceeding fifty dollars, one stove and pipe for the same, all spinning wheels and looms put up and kept for use, all farming utensils not exceeding in value fifty dollars, the necessary food for all animals exempted from execution, four months provision for the family and the necessary fuel for the family for sixty days, the surgical instruments and medical library of every practicing physician, the library of every practicing lawyer or counselor, all private libraries not exceeding \$100 in value, and all family portraits, all mechanic tools necessary in their particular calling, the astronomical and mathematical instruments of every teacher or schoolmaster, and the instruments of every surveyor necessary in their particular calling. All property exempted from execution shall be exempt from attachment or other process of law, and it shall be the duty of the said officer not to execute any of the above exempted property."

NEW BOOK, PIANO FORTE & MUSIC STORE.

GAINES, RICHES, & CO. SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA. KEEP constantly for sale at greatly reduced prices, PIANO FORTES from the following popular manufacturers: Chickering & Wilkins, and Newhall's, Boston; H. Worcester's (late of the firm of Stoddard, Worcester & Dunham); Nunn & Clark's, and Nunn & Fisher's of New York, of superior finish, touch and tone, which they will, in every case, warrant to purchasers. Also BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. Orders from their country friends will always be punctually attended to upon accommodating terms.

Refer to Messrs. Paul, McLawrie, & Co., "McLwaine, Brownley, & Co." Petersburg, "Edwin James & Co." Petersburg, Sept. 30, 1845. 25 1y

NOTICE.

DR. J. S. SMITH, of Hillsboro', will be at Guilford Superior Court next week for the purpose of selling Twenty Quarter Sections of one hundred and sixty acres each, in the State of Illinois.

These lands lie in that fine, high, healthy country between the Illinois river and the Mississippi river. The lands are in the following counties, and to each county I attach the vote for Gen. Harrison in 1840—viz: Fulton county, 2,600 votes; Henry county, 288 votes; Stark county, 410 votes; Hancock county, 1974 votes; Calhoun county, 348 votes; Pike county, 2146 votes; McDonough county, 690 votes; Mercer county, 2536 votes; Warren county, 1234 votes; Adams county, 2967 votes. The emigration to that section has been great in the last five years. The taxes on these lands have been regularly paid for the last 26 years. Title beyond dispute.

Dr. Smith believes that it would be greatly to the interest of those who wish to settle in the North-West to trade with him. He will sell at long time—take land in this country in exchange, if it is good and well situated,—or good bonds well secured.

Dr. Smith would suggest to all persons who might have a desire to trade in any of the modes suggested, to examine the maps and see the location of the lands, and call and see him at Mrs. Moring's, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, where he will be prepared to explain all the matters connected with these lands and that section of country. October 4th, 1845

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY T. WILBAR BEGS leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, which will be found to be the largest and best selected assortment ever offered in this borough.

The stock has been selected with care and attention and purchasers will find them inferior to none in the market, and at such prices as cannot fail to please all.

Merchants from the country can be supplied with Hats and Caps at northern prices, and Boots & Shoes at a very small advance. He is now making up a very desirable Russia and Fur Hat especially for the Farmers, which cannot fail to please and give entire satisfaction.

HATS. Beaver, Nutria, Mole-skin, Brush, Russia, Smooth Fur, Silk, and Wool Hats—White and Black, and of every shape, to suit the fancy of all.

CAPS. Fur Caps of Otter, Seal, and Muskrat. Cloth and Velvet, of all styles now worn. Hare, Seal, and Glazed Caps.

Boots and Shoes. The assortment of LADIES' SHOES will be found very extensive and of superior quality. GILDED EN'S and MISSES' Shoes and Boots of every style, thick for wet weather. Truck Brogans, Kip and Wax Boots, of several kinds, with every variety of Men's and Boy's which can be called for.

His whole stock will be sold as low for cash or to punctual customers as can be purchased in the village. CASH paid for Furs, such as Otter, Mink, Coon and Muskrat. All kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange at market prices. Oct. 1845.

THE POOR MAN.
God grant the poor man constant health
To toil for daily bread;
He has no earthly wealth,
And must be clothed and fed.
The proud of place will grind his face,
The hard-winded will hire—
Great Parent! heed his piteous case
And guard his cottage fire.
Thou carest for the little birds
That own no earthly lord—
Thou carest for the ducks and herds
That crop the flowery sward—
Hear'st the young ravens when they cry,
Heed'st the young lion's roar,
And wilt regard the poor man's sigh,
And meek petition more.
Then grant the poor man constant health,
And strength for daily toil,
With sweet content, the dearest wealth,
Of weary mortal soil.
And grant him power to rule his mind
To even affliction's sway,
And nurse his charges designed
To smooth his pilgrim way.

THE LITTLE BOY'S PURCHASE.
The following interesting anecdote of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of London, was related by himself, at the close of a lecture on Persia, which he lately delivered at Stepney Meeting Sunday School room.

"May I be allowed," said the Rev. gentleman, "to make a few observations relating to myself. I well remember when I was very young, possessing for the first time a guinea. I remember, too, that this circumstance cost me no little perplexity and anxiety: as I passed along the streets the fear of losing my guinea, induced me frequently to take it out of my pocket to look at it; first I put it into one pocket, and then I took it out and put it in another—after a while I took it out of the second pocket and placed it in another really perplexed with what to do with it! At length my attention was attracted by a book auction. I stepped in, and looked around me. First one lot was put up, and then another, and sold to the highest bidder. At last I ventured to the table, just as the auctioneer was putting up the 'History of the World,' in two large folio volumes. I instantly thrust my hand into my pocket, and began turning over my guinea, considering all the while whether I had money enough to buy this lot. The bidding proceeded—at last I ventured to bid too. 'Albello, my little man,' said the auctioneer, 'what not content with less than the world?' This remark greatly confused me, and drew the attention of the whole company towards me, who seeing me anxious to possess the books, refrained from bidding against me and so the world was knocked down to me at a very moderate price. 'How to get these books home was the next consideration. The auctioneer offered to send them; but I not knowing what sort of creatures auctioneers were, determined to take them myself—so after the assistant had tied them up, I marched out of the room with these huge books upon my shoulder, like Samson with the gates of Gaza, amidst the smiles of all present. When I reached my home, the servant had just opened the door, the first person I met was my now-sainted mother. 'My dear boy,' said she, 'what have you got there? I thought you would not keep your guinea long.' 'Do not be angry, mother,' said I, throwing them down upon the table. 'I have bought the World for nine shillings.' This was on Saturday, and I was till well-nigh midnight turning over the History of the World. These books became my delight, and were carefully read through and through. As I now grew older, I at length became a Christian, and my love of books naturally led me to desire to be a Christian minister. To the possession of these books I attribute, in a great measure, any honors in connection with literature that have been added to my name. 'I have not mentioned this anecdote,' said the Rev. gentleman, 'to gratify any foolish feelings, but to encourage in those young persons I see before me, that love of literature which has afforded me such unspeakable pleasure—pleasure which I would not have been without for all the riches of the Indies.'—*London S. S. Teacher's Magazine.*

VIVE LA BAGATELLE!—The subjoined article from the "Richmond Whig," administers the best rebuke we have seen to the bluster and gasconade of certain Military Companies, mustering 20 in line, who, protected with absolute certainty, from having their services accepted, as well by their diminutive numbers, as their remoteness from the theatre of danger! yet "wear most terribly in Flanders." The lecturing and bullying of the Levee Pecos, the vaporing of that old Grumpy, Gen. Gaines, and the fuss and commotion kept up by the Volunteer squads, must have made our country abroad, supremely ridiculous:

Military.—At a large called Company Meeting of the Broad-axes of Liberty, held at the Grand Battery on Friday evening, August 26th, Capt. John Smith in the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this company that many have tendered their services to General Government, and through him to General Gaines, for the terrible Mexican War that is to be; has ordered the gallant Empire Club, with the valiant Capt. Rynders at its head, to be prepared to march at a moment's warning to Mexico, and take possession in the name of "James K. Polk," of the golden image of the Virgin Mary in its Capital:

Resolved, That this company hereby informs the Editors of all the newspapers throughout the country, and through them the Secretary of War, that it has been for some time, with no little effort and considerable expense, "holding itself in readiness."

Resolved, That if so unfortunate as to be ordered into active service, it promises to march "immediately, if not sooner," up to the boundary between Texas and Mexico, and forming directly upon the line, dare Bustamante and his Cumanches to "see the mark."

Resolved, That it will feel itself bound at all times to "come up" and instantaneously "turn the tide of war."

Resolved, That all the papers be requested to notice these resolutions.

JOHN SMITH, Chairman, and Captain of the B. A.'s, of L.

LIGHTNING RODS.—Scientific Professors appear to be agreed that it is very important that lightning rods, in order to be efficient protectors, should terminate in moist earth, or which is better, in a pool of water. It would be but little trouble to dig a small pit, and supply it occasionally with water, in which the rod might terminate; and to this is added two or three pounds of sulphate of iron, (copperas) once a year, the efficacy of the conductor would be still more perfect.

LONDON STATISTICS.—Among the speakers at a meeting of the Temperance reading association last week was the Hon. and Rev. M. Villiers, who quoted some statistical returns respecting the metropolis, which, though not altogether new, are curious. It appeared that in 1847, 62,477 persons were taken into custody by the police and of those, 16,948 could neither read nor write. There was a number of persons to whom the printed word of God was perfectly useless, and to whom it could only be communicated by word of mouth. It was estimated that 8,000 women of abandoned character died annually in their sins without the least attempt being made to save their souls. There were no less than about 374,000 cases of drunkenness annually entered on the police sheets. They knew it was declared that the drunkard could not enter the kingdom of heaven, and yet every encouragement was given to that sin, as in the raising of a splendid building. It had been ascertained that the entries of men, women, and children into fourteen gin shops within one week amounted to the enormous number of 259,498. No less than 3,000 rose daily in London without knowing how to subsist or where to sleep. Out of 700,000 people inhabiting 121,089 houses, it was found that 35,362 families had not in their possession a single pair of the Old or New Testament. Upon a moderate computation it was calculated that in a circumference of eight miles round St. Paul's there were 1,000,000 Sabbath-breakers. —*London Spectator.*

THE PEARL OF THE PACIFIC.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, describing a number of the islands of the Pacific, alludes to one called Nauvoo, or Ploby's Island, the Pearl of the Pacific. It is said to be an isolated spot, some thirty or forty miles in circuit, distant three or four degrees from any other island, containing from 1,000 to 1,500 inhabitants. There is every variety of scenery; hill, dale, and valley, delightfully interspersed, covered with verdant trees, and abounding in all kinds of tropical fruits; a salubrious climate, which is so warm that clothing can be easily dispensed with; consequently no more is worn than a proper respect for decency requires. The natives themselves seem to be clothed with its mildness, and everything moving in its atmosphere possesses unusual docility. Emphatically it is the abode of Innocence and Peace. It is governed by a King and a Governor, who have complete control over all the affairs of the inhabitants. The King once heaved, pottermen in force, sees them carried out, purfuses and sells for each individual, when trading with strangers in the public mart, though those who wish can dispose of their own at their option. Their laws are very simple, and are chiefly confined to the usual duties of parents to children, the suppression of vice, and the inculcation of virtue; of which honesty, hospitality, and chastity are the most cardinal, and no betide the delinquent! His punishment is speedy and severe. Disobedience and want of respect to children to parents are most severely punished by castigation, lacerating the back of the offender in some conspicuous place as an indelible mark of disgrace, though, in truth, seldom does an occasion for the exercise of this law occur. The people are all as one family; the younger paying implicit obedience to the more advanced in years. Lewdness of speech or action is every where discountenanced, inasmuch that a native holds it degrading to be guilty of either. What a picture is here presented to the civilized world! Well may we blush, when we compare our own manners and customs with those of these untutored children of Nature; we may look on and admire—we may imitate in some measure, but never with our host of vices can we arrive so near perfection.

THE GULF STREAM.—The current of the Gulf Stream has generally been attributed to the waters of the Mississippi, especially as it was observed that the water of the stream was several degrees warmer than that of the ocean in its vicinity; and although this reason was very unsatisfactory to every geography-reading schoolboy, yet no better or more rational theory was discovered till recently. It has been often shown, and satisfactorily proved that the waters of the Pacific Ocean were several feet higher than those of the Atlantic; and this circumstance has been mentioned as an objection to cutting a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. But it now appears evident that the water of the Pacific flows by a subterranean channel to the Atlantic, and that to this current is to be attributed the phenomenon of the Gulf Stream. Since this theory was broached, which was first suggested by Capt. Tilloa, an old and experienced ship master of this city, the idea that the Mississippi should produce such a current in the ocean, appears decidedly ridiculous. "The high temperature of the water of the Gulf Stream is now readily accounted for by a knowledge of the fact that the temperature of the earth is much higher at a distance below, than at its surface; and if this subterranean channel is three or four thousand feet deep, it must pass through earth, the temperature of which is far above the boiling point of water. This theory will probably be confirmed by future observations."

Both Horus Bad.—The poor tailor, in the following sketch from the New Orleans Crescent, fared no better on one horn of the dilemma than the other:

"Will you pay me my bill, sir?" said a tailor in Charles street, to a waggish fellow that had got into him about a foot.

"Do you owe anybody anything?" said the wag.

"No sir," said the tailor.

"Then you can afford to wait?" he walked off.

A day or two afterwards the tailor called again. Our wag was not at his wife and yet; so turning on his creditor, he says, "are you in debt to anybody?"

"Yes, sir," says the wag.

"Well, why don't you pay?"

"I have not the money."

"That's just my case, sir. I am glad to see you can appreciate my condition—give us your hand!"

Never did there exist a full faith in the Divine Word, by which light, as well as immortality, was brought into the world, which did not expand the intellect while it purified the heart—which did not multiply the aims and objects of the understanding, while it fixed and simplified those of the desires and passions.

A grave-looking citizen, in a quaker dress, being called as a witness in Bristol county, was asked by the clerk, whether he would be sworn or affirmed. "I don't care a d—n which," was the reply, which is said to have disturbed for a moment the gravity of the Judge.

NOTICE.
Greenborough Female College.
The Trustees of Greenborough Female College are hereby requested to meet, for special business, in the town of Greenboro, on Wednesday, the 10th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Secy.

SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY.

WILLIAM S. GILMER invites his old customers and the public to examine his late purchase of material for

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.
His assortment consists of Coats, Cambrics, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linens for Pantalons, &c.—comprising every variety of style from the finest and most durable article of CLOTHES to the most splendid and stylish. Particular attention is directed to his varied stock of LINEN GOODS for Summer wear.

He has on hand and will shortly receive almost every article of Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing requisite for the approaching warm season—Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Stocks, Bosoms, Collars, Suspensers, &c., &c.

Work made to order at his establishment, in the latest style of fashion, and at an accommodating terms. Last Street, Greenboro, April, 1845.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

A SPLENDID VARIETY.
HENRY T. WILBUR respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Guilford that he has just received a large and extensive assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes of every variety and style now worn, all of which he will sell at reasonable prices and accommodating terms to punctual customers. His stock consists, in part, of the following articles, viz:

White and black Russia, Nutria, Beaver, Mole Skin, and Silk HATS.

all of his own manufacture, together with common black fur Hats, black and white Russia Hats, Lamb's Wool Hats of every description, both black and white; Panama, Leghorn, Palm-leaf and other Summer Hats.

ALSO:
CALF SKIN, MOROCCO, KIP & WAX BOOTS together with general assortment of Shoes of all kinds for boys and youths.

Ladies' Shoes.
Every variety of elegant Gaiter boots, Slippers & Pies of all kinds; Kid, Morocco, Leather, &c.

Hats made to order at the shortest notice and old hats taken in part payment for new ones.

Persons will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase hats of me, as they will at all times be repaired and kept in good order free of charge, and warranted to do good service for the money laid out.

Country Merchants also will find it advantageous to deal with us as they can be furnished with every description of Hats of Northern prices.

Cash paid for all kind of fur, such as Otter, Mink, Raccoon, Fox, Muskrat, &c., and any kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Greenboro, May 3d, 1845.

GIVE US A CALL.

THE undersigned call say, without fear of contradiction, that his stock of

Cabinet Furniture

is larger and more complete than it has heretofore been; perhaps larger than at any other establishment in the State. Since he has been in business here he has sold a large quantity of Furniture, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, therefore let all who want any article in his line, come and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere.

He is now finishing some of the most splendid patterns of work ever seen in this part of the country, which he will be pleased to exhibit to persons calling at his shop, opposite Gott's Hotel.

Among other articles of Furniture may be had **MARBLE TOP CENTRE AND PIER TABLES** Ladies' Splendid Ironed Barrets, & Work Tables, With Marble or Mahogany Tops;

SECRETAIRES & BOOK CASES OF ALL KINDS an assortment of **CHINA, &c.** of every price and quality;

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

SOFA'S, WARDROBES, TABLES, STANDS, &c.

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

All work made and sold by the subscriber warranted in every respect **PETER THURSTON.** Greenboro, August 16, 1845. 1-20.

TIN AND COPPER ESTABLISHMENT.

(SIGN OF THE LARGE COFFEE-POT.)
THE subscribers have taken the Shop recently occupied by Caldwell & Elliott, on South street

GREENSBOROUGH, and promise all who may favor them with their custom, that they will find a large and general assortment of **TIN WARE** always on hand, manufactured by experienced workmen, and at prices which cannot fail to please.

Having just received a supply of Copper from New York, they are prepared to execute all orders for **STILLS, KETTLES, &c.**, in the neatest manner. Also all **REPAIRING** done at the shortest notice, either in Tin or Copper.

They will also give their attention to **COVERING** **COULERS** with Tin or Copper on the most approved method and warranted not to leak. Also **Guttering and Spouting** done at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call before they purchase elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at **Petersburg prices**. Chickens, Beans, Ingots, Parturings and Cider taken in exchange.

They solicit a share of the public patronage **HAUGHAUOUT & ELLIOTT.** Greenboro, July 19, 1845. 16

RANKIN & McLEAN.

ARE now receiving, and have received, nearly the whole of their purchase of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which makes their stock quite full and good, embracing nearly every article kept in such an establishment in the section of country, consisting in part as follows to wit:

A general assortment of Dry Goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear.

Silks—a good assortment.

Hats, Bonnets, Shawls, Boots, Saddlery, Hagskins, and a general assortment of Saddlery materials.

Good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Screw-plates, Anvils, Vices.

Good lot of green Seythens, also English and German Iron Steels, Castings, Wagon Boxes, Nails, Carriage Springs and Axles.

Rice, Oats, brown and land Sugar, Teas of several qualities.

Salt, Molasses, Crockery.

Below Ware—such as Tubs, Buckets and Halt Buckets.

Beds, Paper and Stationery.

Thin Ware, of Mordecai's manufacture cheaper than ever sold by us.

Also Span Cotton.

A great variety of Medicines.

DR. MICHAEL'S PILLS.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR AGUE, CHILL AND FEVER.

DR. HAPPOLDT'S SANATIVE BITTERS & SANATIVE PILLS.
A certain cure for Dyspepsia, Liver and Bowel COMPLAINTS.

DR. HAPPOLDT'S COMPOUND VERMIFUGE SYRUP.
A pleasant and effectual cure for worms.

DR. HAPPOLDT'S COMPOUND CATHARTIC AND FAMILY PILLS,
FOR BILIOUS DISORDERS.

and one of the best anti-bilious pills ever offered for sale.

TRUE MOTHER'S COMFORT OR INFANT CARMENATIVE.
For Colic, Gripes, or Bowel Complaints of Children at the breast—No nursing mother should ever be without this remedy.

The unparalled success of the above Medicines, and their unrivalled efficacy in the cure of those disorders purposed to be relieved by them; and the testimonials of high and unquestionable character that accompany them, deservingly entitle them to public recognition.

The proprietor (of the above preparations) assures the public that they have been prepared under his immediate inspection, and are the result of twenty-three years experience. For further particulars see his Family Guide, (distributed gratis) and the Bill of Directions found with all his Agents.

J. MICHAEL HAPPOLDT. 32-1st Jan.

LIST OF AGENTS:
J. & R. SLOAN, Greensboro, N. C.
George A. Brown, Salisbury.
McGraw & Bailey, Mecklenburg.
G. W. Johnston, Farmington.
Eskels, Doolittle & Co., Clemmonsville.
John E. Canard, Brookstown, (Stokes).
Whitman & Butler, Bethlehem, do.
J. L. Boring, Germantown, do.
W. A. Lash, Walnut Cove, do.
Edward Belo, Salem, do.
David Landay, Jamestown, (Guilford).
Alex. H. Lindsay, Friendship, do.
E. W. Ogleburn, Oakridge, do.
W. H. Britton, Summerfield, do.
F. Fontaine, P. O. do.
Robert Julian, Randolph Co.
J. M. Drake, Ashboro, do.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER my valuable House and Lot for sale, lying on south street. The lot contains about two acres of ground, with a dwelling house 40 feet long and 20 feet wide two stories high with a passage above and below, with all necessary out houses, a good garden and ice house. The property is situated near enough the court house for a business man or far enough off for a man of pleasure. Persons wishing to buy property of this kind, would do well to see me, as I am disposed to sell a bargain and make the payments easy. Persons from a distance who would like to settle in a thriving village good land, may on account of sickness, or for other reasons, be unable to come to see me, I will be pleased to send them a full description of the property and health of the land.

W. J. McCONNELL. June, 1845.

GREENSBOROUGH DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

I RESPECTFULLY inform the friends of the Medical profession and the citizens of Guilford, that he has on hand an extensive stock of fresh and genuine **DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS**, which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from Physicians before sending North, as he is confident he can furnish them articles at such rates as will make it their interest to purchase from him.

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

Botanic Medicines.

A full assortment of Botanic Medicines. Those practicing the Thompsonian system will please to call at the Drug Store.

BIBLE REPOSITORY.

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

\$10 REWARD.

NOTICE.—Run away from the subscriber on the 20th of February last my

NEGRO MAN BUTCHMAN, formerly called C. EARL. He is about 40 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, a long head, and stout shouldered, has a down look, and "zacy," or "zacy sars," is a common word with him. He took different kinds of clothing, among which were an old cloth suit, blue jeans & striped pants, some coarse and summer clothing, also 2 hats and a cap, the cap he had on when seen last. The above reward will be given to any person who brings him to me, or confine him in jail, and send word to L. Grange P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

March 2d, 1845. Ed. DEMETRY BROWN.

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 Tube Rose do. &c. &c.

D. P. WEIR.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have entered into a partnership under the firm of **H. W. BEATTY & Co.** for the transaction of a General Commission Business in the town of Wilmington, N. C.

They will give particular attention to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores; to receiving and forwarding goods, and the sale and purchase of goods for the back country.

We would respectfully solicit a portion of public patronage, and pledge our best exertions to give satisfaction.

H. W. BEATTY, JOHN C. LATTA. July 16, 1845. 17-13.

Just received and for sale

English Calumet
Blue Mass
Guano
Kuburath
Castor Oil
Godfrey's Cordial
Batem's Drops
Lemonade
Paregoric
Oil Wormseed
Senega
Low for cash

Peppermint
Ess. Camomile
Oil Cloves
Pink Root
Opoponion
Cayenne Pepper
Peters Pills
Banditch Pills
White Stien, Plaster
Scudder's Powders
Castle Soap

W. J. McCONNELL.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER notifies his friends and customers that he has removed his Bakery and Confectionery to the corner of South Street and Church Street, on south street, lately occupied by Dr. Hewitt. Cakes, bread and refreshments will be sold at the lowest prices.

T. MELLER. May 30, 1845. 94

GREENSBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL.

The Trustees have the pleasure to announce to the public the opening of a School on Monday, the 26th inst., designed to be inferior only to the University. The Presbytery of Orange having deemed it expedient to remove the Caldwell Institute, the citizens in a magnanimous educational spirit, resolved to build, upon a new organization, an Institution worthy of extended patronage.

We forward to present a catalogue of advantages however just and appropriate, attendant upon our School. Experience has tested, and time will disclose and confirm them. We with confidence invite the attention of Parents and Guardians. The Professors engaged to take the charge are the Rev. B. W. CARUTHERS, the Rev. JOHN A. GRETTIER, Mr. SARLES C. LINDSEY, and Dr. JOSEPH A. McLEAN, who will exercise a joint supervision and control, aided by the Board of Trustees. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Messrs. Caruthers and Lindsey, the Mathematical Department under that of Messrs. Grettier and McLean, while the English Department will receive attention from all the Faculty as a due division of labor may demand.

We give to those who may favor the School with their encouragement the assurance that the hearty cooperation of the Citizens of the town, and the Board of Trustees, is and will be given to the Faculty in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution. While an English and Classical education is the main object of a season spent within the walls of the school, yet others deemed by us of high importance will be presented with diligence. The moral and religious instruction of all committed to our care will be regarded with anxiety.

In presenting to the public the Board of Faculty, we might justly be charged with presumption in trying to enlarge their reputation, were we to speak of their qualifications. The Rev. E. W. Caruthers is known far and near, and needs not a word of commendation from this Board. The Rev. J. A. Grettier has a reputation with which the public is familiar—he is one of the original Professors in the Caldwell Institute, having been connected with it eight years out of the time of its operation. Mr. S. C. Lindsey superintended the Greensboro Academy for years prior to the commencement of the Caldwell Institute, and remained in that Institution during its whole continuance. Dr. J. A. McLean from his success in teaching has acquired a character promising great usefulness, and we enrol his name, with pride, among our Professors.

The price of Board and Tuition will be as usual in the village. The Sessions will be five months, commencing in May and November. The present Session begins on the 26th inst., and will terminate in October.

JOHN M. MOHEHEAD, President.
JOHN A. GRETTIER, JOHN A. GEMER, JEDITHAN J. LINDSEY, JOHN M. DICK, JAMES SLOAN, RALPH GORRIE, GREENSBORO, Guilford County, May 23, 1845.

Cornell's Pain Extractor.

FOR the cure of Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Piles, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Cocks and general Sores of all kinds. From two to eight times cheaper than before, or nothing if the user is not enlightened with it. An article that every family must consider indispensable when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We warrant, without the possibility of contradiction, that all burns and scalds, every external sore, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be relieved by its use, in five minutes—saving life, limb, or ear. No burn can be so bad as this is applied, unless the vital are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for "Cornell's Medical Pain Extractor Salve," at Constock & Co's, 21, Cortland St. New York. Price 25 cents or four times as much for 50 cts, and near ten times as much for a dollar.

A certain quantity is given every day to the poor in New York and there is not a boy or girl in the city, but can tell all about this wonderful extract of all pain. Sold wholesale by Constock & Co, 21 Cortland street, New York; J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; J. P. Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N. C.

Worms, Worms!

COMSTOCK'S Vermifuge for the certain destruction of worms. This much celebrated article is now for sale in this place by J. & R. Sloan. The numerous lives that have been saved by this article, is a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep it in her house. The public have been grossly deceived of late, by certain other preparations got up in imitation of this. They must consider it a great blessing that they have now within their reach the only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy all quantity of worms, and may continue. It is useless to accompany this with any certificate, as the article is well known without. Sold wholesale by Constock & Co, 21 Cortland St. N. Y., J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; J. P. Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N. C.

Balm of Columbia for the Hair.

BALDNESS cured certainly and effectually. The reputation of an article is established, not by extensive advertising and puffing, but by its known virtue and intrinsic value. The course of the proprietor of the "Balm of Columbia" has been in accordance with the above facts. They have endeavored to give credit to an article, with which they were well acquainted, and which it is well known the user would use with satisfaction. It is well known that hair falling out, restores it on bald places in a wonderful degree, making the hair perfectly soft and glossy; and what is of equal interest, keeps it entirely free from dandruff; in fact a continued use of it prevents entirely any accumulation of dandruff. Sold wholesale by Constock & Co, 21 Cortland St. N. Y., J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; J. P. Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N. C.

East India Hair Balm.

COLORED the hair and the skin. This is the only genuine preparation that will color the hair without injuring the skin. It will, used according to direction, color the hardest red or gray hair the most beautiful brown or black, according to the length of time which it is applied. Be careful and not purchase other articles of the same name, unless you wish to throw away your money. Full directions accompanying every bottle. Sold wholesale by Constock & Co, 21 Cortland St. N. Y., J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; J. P. Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N. C.

IMPROVED THRESHING MACHINE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the sale of Kirkpatrick's Portable Horse Power and Threshing Machines, respectfully notifies the public that he continues to dispose of this valuable and long standing machinery on the same terms as heretofore. The character and success of these Machines are now too well established to require any elaborate description or recommendation.