



MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH,
IN ANSWER TO MR. CALHOUN, DELI-
vered in the Senate, March 22, 1838.

On Thursday, the 23d of March, Mr. Calhoun spoke at length in answer to Mr. Webster's speech of March 12. When he had concluded, Mr. Webster immediately rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I came rather late to the Senate this morning, and happening to meet a friend on the avenue, I was admonished by him to hasten my steps, as "the war was to be carried into Africa," and I was expected to be annihilated. I lost no time in following the advice, sir, since, it would be awkward for one to be annihilated without knowing any thing about it.

Well, sir, the war has been brought into Africa. The honorable member has made an expedition into regions as distant from the subject of this debate as the orb of Jupiter from that of our earth. He has spoken of the tariff, of slavery, and of the late war. Of all this I do not complain. On the contrary, if it be his pleasure to allude to all, or any of these topics, for any purpose whatever, I am ready at all times to hear him.

Sir, this carrying the war into Africa, which has become so common a phrase among us, is, indeed, imitating a great example; but it is an example which is not always followed by success. In the first place, sir, every man, though he be a man of talent and genius, is not a Scipio; and in the next place, as I recollect this part of Roman and Carthaginian history—the gentleman may be more accurate—but as I recollect it, when Scipio resolved upon carrying the war into Africa, Hannibal was not at home. Now, sir, I am very little like Hannibal, but I am at home; and when Scipio Africanus South Carolinensis brings the war into my territories, I shall not leave their defence to Adrahul, nor Sphax, nor any body else. I meet him on the shore, at his landing, and propose but one contest.

"Concurratur;
"Aut cita mors, aut victoria laeta."

Mr. President, I had made up my mind that if the honorable gentleman should confine himself to a reply, in the ordinary way, I would not say another syllable. But he has gone into subjects quite remote from all connexion with revenue, commerce, finance, or sub-treasures, and invites to a discussion which, however interesting to the public at the present moment, is too personal to be declined by me.

He says, sir, that I had undertaken to compare my political character and conduct with his. Far from it. I attempted no such thing. I compared the gentleman's political opinions at different times, with one another, and expressed decided opposition to those which he now holds. And I did, certainly, advert to the general tone and drift of the gentleman's sentiments and expressions, for some years past, in their bearing on the Union, with such remarks as I thought they deserved; but I instituted no comparison between him and myself. He may institute one, if he pleases, and when he pleases. Seeking nothing of this kind, I avoid nothing. Let it be remembered, that the gentleman began the debate, by attempting to exhibit a contrast between the present opinions and conduct of my friends and myself, and our recent opinions and conduct. Here is the first charge of inconsistency; let the public judge, whether he has made it good. He says, sir, that on several questions I have taken different sides, at different times: let him show it. If he shows any change of opinion, I shall be called on to give a reason, and to account for it. I leave it to the country to say whether, as yet, he has shown any such thing.

But, sir, before attempting that, he has something else to say. He had prepared, it seems, to draw comparisons himself. He had intended to say something, if time had allowed, upon our respective opinions and conduct in regard to the war. If time had allowed! Sir, time does allow—time must allow! A general remark of that kind ought not to be, cannot be, left to produce its effect, when that effect is obviously intended to be unfavorable. Why did the gentleman allude to my votes, or my opinions, respecting the war, at all, unless he had something to say? Does he wish to leave an undefined impression that something was done, or something said, by me, not now capable of defence or justification? something not reconcilable with true patriotism? He means that, or nothing. And now, sir, let him bring the matter forth: let him take the responsibility of the accusation: let him state his facts. I am here to answer. I am here, this day, to answer. Now is the time, and now the hour, I think we read, sir, that one of the good spirits would not bring against the arch enemy of mankind a railing accusation; and what is railing, but general reproach—an imputation, without fact, time or circumstance? Sir, I call for particulars. The gentleman knows my whole conduct well: indeed, the journals show it all, from the moment I came into Congress till the present. If I have done, then, sir, any thing unpatriotic—any thing which, as far as love to country goes, will not bear comparison with his, or any man's

conduct—let it now be stated. Give me the fact, the time, the manner. He speaks of the war: that which we call the late war, though it is now twenty years since it terminated. He would leave an impression that I opposed it. How? I was not in Congress when war was declared, nor in public life, anywhere. I was pursuing my profession, and keeping company with judges, sheriffs, and jurors, and plaintiffs and defendants. If I had been in Congress, and had enjoyed the benefit of hearing the honorable gentleman's speeches, for all I can say, I might have concurred with him. But I was not in public life. I never had been, for a single hour; and was in no situation, therefore, to oppose or to support the declaration of war. I am speaking to the fact, sir; and if the gentleman has any fact, let us know it.

Well, sir, I came into Congress during the war. I found it waged, and raging. And what did I do here to oppose it? Look to the journals. Let the honorable gentleman tax his memory. Bring up any thing, if there be any thing to bring up—not showing error of opinion, but showing want of loyalty or fidelity to the country. I did not agree to all that was proposed, nor did the honorable member. I did not approve of every measure, nor did he.

The war had been preceded by the restrictive system, and the embargo. As a private individual, I certainly did not think well of these measures. It appeared to me the embargo annoyed us as much as our enemies, while it destroyed the business and cramped the spirits of the people.

In this opinion I may have been right or wrong, but the gentleman was himself of the same opinion. He told us, the other day, as a proof of his independence of party, on great questions, that he differed with his friends on the subject of the embargo. He was decidedly and unalterably opposed to it. It furnishes, in his judgment, therefore, no imputation either on my patriotism, or the soundness of my political opinions, that I was opposed to it also. I mean opposed in opinion: for I was not in Congress, and had nothing to do with the act creating the embargo. And as to opposition to measures for carrying on the war, after I came into Congress, I again say, let the gentleman specify—let him lay his finger on any thing, calling for an answer, and he shall have an answer.

Mr. President, you were yourself in the House during a considerable part of this time. The honorable gentleman may make a witness of you. He may make a witness of any body else. He may be his own witness. Give us but some fact, some charge, something capable in itself either of being proved or disproved. Prove any thing, state any thing, not consistent with honorable and patriotic conduct, and I am ready to answer it. Sir, I am glad this subject has been alluded to, in a manner which justifies me in taking public notice of it; because I am well aware that, for ten years past, infinite pains have been taken to find something, in the range of these topics, which might create prejudice against me in the country. The journals have all been poured over, and the reports ransacked, and scraps of paragraphs, and half sentences have been collected, put together in the falsest manner, and then made to flare out, as if there had been some discovery. But all this failed. The next resort was to supposed correspondence. My letters were sought for, to learn if in the confidence of private friendship I had never said any thing which an enemy could make use of. With this view, the vicinity of my former residence has been searched, as with a lighted candle. New Hampshire has been explored, from the mouth of the Merrimack to the White Hills. In one instance, a gentleman had left the State, gone five hundred miles off, and died. His papers were examined—a letter was found, and I have understood it was brought to Washington—a conclave was held to consider it, and the result was, that if there was nothing else against Mr. Webster, the matter had better be let alone. Sir, I hope to make every body of that opinion who brings against me a charge of want of patriotism. Errors of opinion can be found, doubtless, on many subjects; but as conduct flows from the feelings which animate the heart, I know that no act of my life has had its origin in the want of ardent love of country.

Sir, when I came to Congress, I found the honorable gentleman a leading member of the House of Representatives. Well, sir, in what did we differ? One of the first measures of magnitude, after I came here, was Mr. Dallas's proposition for a bank. It was a war measure. It was urged as being absolutely necessary to enable Government to carry on the war. Government wanted revenue—such a bank it was hoped would furnish it; and on that account it was most warmly pressed and urged on Congress. You remember all this, Mr. President. You remember how much some persons supposed the success of the war and the salvation of the country depended on carrying that measure. Yet, the honorable member from South Carolina opposed this bill. He now takes to himself a good deal of merit—none too much, but still a good deal of merit, for having defeated it. Well, sir, I agreed with him. It was a mere paper bank—a mere machine for fabricating irredeemable

paper. It was a new form for paper money; and instead of benefitting the country, I thought it would plunge it deeper and deeper in difficulty. I made a speech on the subject: it has often been quoted. There it is; let whoever pleases, read and examine it. I am not proud of it, for any ability it exhibits; on the other hand, I am not ashamed of it, for the spirit which it manifests. But, sir, I say again, that the gentleman himself took the lead, against this measure—this daring measure of the administration. I followed him; if I was seduced into error, or into unjustifiable opposition, there sits my seducer.

What, sir, were other leading sentiments, or leading measures of that day? On what other subjects did men differ? The gentleman has adverted to one, and that a most important one; I mean the navy. He says, and says truly, that at the commencement of the war, the navy was unpopular. It was unpopular with his friends, who then controlled the politics of the country. But he says he differed with his friends; in this respect, he resisted party influence, and party connexion, and was the friend and advocate of the navy. Sir, I commend him for it. He showed his wisdom. That gallant little navy soon fought itself into favor, and showed that no man, who had placed reliance on it, had been disappointed.

Well, sir, in all this, I was exactly of the same opinion as the honorable gentleman.

Sir, I do not know when my opinion of the importance of a naval force to the United States had its origin. I can give no date to my sentiments on this subject, because I never entertained different sentiments. I remember, sir, that immediately after coming into my profession, at a period when the navy was most unpopular, when it was called by all sorts of hard names, and designated by many coarse epithets, on one of those occasions, on which young men address their neighbors, I ventured to put forth a boy's hand in defence of the navy. I insisted on its importance, its adaption to our circumstances, and to our national character; and its indispensable necessity, if we intended to maintain and extend our commerce. These opinions and sentiments I brought into Congress; and, so far as I remember, it was the first or among the first times in which I presumed to speak on the topics of the day, [that I attempted to urge on the House a greater attention to the naval service. There were divers modes of prosecuting the war. On these modes, or on the degree of attention and expense which should be bestowed on each, different men held different opinions. I confess I looked with most hope to the results of naval warfare, therefore I invoked Government to invigorate and strengthen that arm of the national defence. I invoked it to seek its enemy upon the seas—to go where every auspicious indication pointed, and where the whole heart and soul of the country would go with it.

Sir, we were at war with the greatest maritime Power on earth. England had gained an ascendancy on the seas over the whole combined Powers of Europe. She had been at war twenty years. She had tried her fortunes on the continent, but generally with no success. At one time the whole continent had been closed against her. A long line of armed exterior, an unbroken hostile array frowned upon her from the gulf of Archangel, round the promontory of Spain and Portugal, to the foot of the boot of Italy. There was not a port which an English ship could enter. Every where on the land the genius of her great enemy had triumphed. He had defeated armies, crushed coalitions, and overturned thrones; but, like the fabled giant, he was unconquerable only while he touched the land. On the ocean, he was powerless. That field of fame was his adversary's, and her meteor flag was streaming in triumph all over it.

To her maritime ascendancy, England owed every thing, and we were now at war with her. One of the charming of her poets had said of her, that

"Her march is o'er the mountain wave,
"Her home is on the deep."

Now, sir, since we were at war with her, I was for intercepting this march: I was for calling upon her, and paying our respects to her at home; I was for giving her to know that we too, had a right of way over the seas, and that our marine officers and our sailors were not entire strangers on the bosom of the deep: I was for doing something more with our navy, than to keep it on our shores, for the protection of our own coasts and own harbors: I was for giving play to its gallant and burning spirit; for allowing it to go forth upon the seas, and to encounter, on an open and an equal field, whatever the proudest or the bravest of the enemy could bring against it. I knew the character of its officers, and the spirit of its seamen; and I knew that, in their hands though the flag of the country might go down to the bottom, while they went with it, yet that it could never be dishonored or disgraced.

Since she was our enemy—and a most powerful enemy—I was for touching her, if we could in the very apple of her eye; for reaching the highest, feather in her cap; for clutching at the very brightest jewel in her crown. There seemed to me to be a peculiar propriety in all this, as the war was undertaken for the redress of maritime

injuries alone. It was a war declared for free trade and sailors' rights. The ocean, therefore, was the proper theatre for deciding this controversy with our enemy, and on that theatre my ardent wish was, that our own power should be concentrated to the utmost.

So much, sir, for my conduct and opinions as connected with it. And, as I do not mean to recur to this subject often, nor ever, unless indispensably necessary, I repeat the demand for any charge, any accusation, any allegation whatever, that throws me behind the honorable gentleman or behind any man, in honor, in fidelity, in devoted love to that country in which I was born, which has honored me, and which I serve. I, who seldom deal in defiance, now, here, in my place, boldly defy the honorable member to put his insinuation in the form of a charge, and to support that charge by any proof whatever.

The gentleman has adverted to the subject of slavery. On this subject, he says I have not proved myself a friend to the South. Why, sir, the only proof is, that I did not vote for his resolutions.

Sir, this is a very grave matter, it is a subject, very exciting and inflammable. I take, of course, all the responsibility belonging to my opinions; but I desire these opinions to be understood, and fairly stated. If I am to be regarded as an enemy to the South, because I could not support the gentleman's resolutions, be it so. I cannot purchase favor, from any quarter, by the sacrifice of clear and conscientious convictions. The principal resolution declared that Congress had pledged its faith not to interfere, either with slavery or the slave trade, in the District of Columbia.

Now, sir, this is quite a new idea. I never heard it advanced until this session. I have heard gentleman contend, that no such power was in the constitution; but the notion, that though the constitution contained no prohibition, yet that Congress had pledged its faith, not to exercise such a power, is an entire novelty, so far as I know. I must say, sir, it appeared to me little else than an attempt to put a prohibition into the constitution, because there was none there already. For this supposed plighting of the public faith, or the faith of Congress, I saw no ground, either in the history of the Government, or in any one fact, or in any argument. I therefore could not vote for the proposition.

Sir, it is now several years, since I took care to make my opinion known, that this Government has, constitutionally, nothing to do with slavery, as it exists in the States. That opinion is entirely unchanged. I stand steady by the resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted, after much consideration, at the commencement of the Government—which was, that Congress has no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them, within any of the States; it remaining with the several States alone to provide any regulations therein, which humanity and true policy may require. This, in my opinion, is the constitution, and the law. I feel bound by it. I have quoted the resolution often. It expresses the judgment of men of all parts of the country, deliberately formed, in a cool time—and it expresses my judgment, and I shall adhere to it. But this has nothing to do with the mere constitutional question, whether Congress has the power to regulate slavery and the slave trade, in the District of Columbia.

On such a question, sir, when I am asked what the Constitution is, or whether any power granted by it, has been compromised away; or, indeed, could be compromised away—I must express my honest opinion, and always shall express it, if I say any thing, notwithstanding it may not meet concurrence either in the South, or the North, or the East, or the West. I cannot express, by my vote, what I do not believe.

He has chosen to bring that subject into this debate, with which it has no concern, but he may make the most of it, if he can produce unfavorable impressions on the South, from my negative on his fifth resolution. As to the rest of them, they were common-places, generally, or abstractions; in regard to which, one may well not feel himself called on to vote at all.

And now, sir, in regard to the tariff. That is a long chapter, but I am quite ready to go over it with the honorable member.

He charges me with inconsistency. That may depend on deciding what inconsistency is, in respect to such subjects, and how it is to be proved. I will state the facts, for I have them in my mind somewhat more fully than the honorable member has himself presented them. Let us begin at the beginning. In 1816, I voted against the tariff law, which then passed. In 1821, I again voted against the tariff law, which was then proposed, and which passed. A majority of New England votes, in 1821, was against the tariff system. The bill received but one vote from Massachusetts; but it passed. The vote was established; New England acquiesced in it, conformed her business and pursuits to it; embarked her capital, and employed her labor in manufactures; and I certainly admit that, from that time, I have felt bound to support interests thus called into being, and to importance, by the settled policy of the government. I have stated this often here, and oftentimes elsewhere. The ground is defensible, and I maintain it.

As to the resolutions adopted in Boston, in 1820, and which resolutions he has caused to be read, and which he says he presumes I prepared, I have no recollection of having drawn the resolutions, and do not believe I did. But I was at the meeting, and addressed the meeting, and what I said on that occasion has been produced here, and read in the Senate years ago.

The resolutions, sir, were opposed to the commencement of a high tariff policy. I was opposed to it, and spoke against it—the city of Boston was opposed to it—the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was opposed to it. Remember, sir, that this was in 1820. This opposition continued till 1824. The votes all show this. But in 1824, the question was decided: the Government entered upon the policy: it invited men

to embark their property and their means of living in it. Individuals have done this to a great extent; and, therefore, I say, so long as the manufactures shall need reasonable and just protection from Government, I shall be disposed to give it to them. What is there, sir, in all this, for the gentleman to complain of? Would he have us to always oppose the policy, adopted by the country, on a great question? Would he have minorities never submit to the will of majorities?

I remember to have said, sir, at the meeting in Faneuil hall, that protection appeared to be regarded as incidental to revenue, and that the incident could not be carried fairly above the principal: in other words, that duties ought not to be laid for the mere object of protection. I believe that was substantially correct. I believe that if the power of protection be inferred only from the revenue power, the protection could only be incidental.

But, I have said in this place before, and I repeat now, that Mr. Madison's publications, after that period, and his declaration that the convention did intend to grant the power of protection, under the commercial clause, placed the subject in a new and clear light. I will add, sir, that a paper drawn up by Dr. Franklin, and read by him to a circle of friends in Philadelphia, on the eve of the assembling of the convention, respecting the powers which the proposed new Government ought to possess, shows, perfectly plainly, that, in regulating commerce, it was expected Congress would adopt a course, which should, to some degree, protect the manufactures of the North. He certainly went into the convention himself under that conviction.

Well, sir, and now what does the gentleman make out against me in relation to the tariff? What lands does he gather in this part of Africa? I opposed the policy of the tariff, and it had become the settled and established policy of the country. I have never questioned the constitutional power of Congress to grant protection, except so far as the remark goes, made in Faneuil hall, which remark respects only the authority to lay duties on imports. But the policy being established, and a great part of the country having placed vast interests at stake in it, I have not disturbed it; on the contrary, I have insisted that it ought not to be disturbed. If there be inconsistency in all this, the gentleman is at liberty to blazon it forth; let him see what he can make of it.

Here, sir, I cease to speak of myself; and respectfully ask pardon of the Senate for having so long detained it, upon any thing so unimportant as what relates merely to my own public conduct and opinions.

Sir, the honorable member is pleased to suppose that our spleen is excited, because he has interfered to snatch from us a victory over the Administration. If he means by this any personal disappointment, I shall not think it worth while to make a remark upon it. If he means a disappointment at his quitting us while we were endeavoring to arrest the present policy of the administration, why then, I admit, sir, that I, for one, felt that disappointment deeply. It is the policy of the Administration, its principles, and its measures which I oppose. It is not persons, but things; not men, but measures. I do wish most fervently to put an end to this anti-commercial policy, and if the overthrow of the policy shall be followed by the political defeat of its authors, why, sir, it is a result which I shall endeavor to meet with equanimity.

Sir, as to the honorable member's resuming the victory from us, or as to his ability to sustain the Administration in this policy, there may be a drachm of a scruple about that. I trust the citadel will yet be storming, and carried, by the force of public opinion, and that no Hector will be able to defend its walls.

But now, sir, I must advert to a declaration of the honorable member, which, I confess did surprise me. The honorable member says, that, personally, he and myself have been on friendly terms, but that we always differed on great constitutional questions! Sir, this is astounding. And yet I was partly prepared for it; for I sat here the other day, and held my breath, while the honorable gentleman declared and repeated, that he always belonged to the State-rights party! And he means, by what he has declared to-day, that he has always given to the Constitution a construction more limited, better guarded, less favorable to the extension of the powers of this Government, than that which I have given to it. He has always interpreted it according to the strict doctrine of the school of State rights! Sir, if the honorable member ever belonged, until very lately, to the State-rights party, the connexion was very much like a secret marriage. And never was secret better kept. Not only were the espousals not acknowledged, but all suspicion was avoided. There was no known familiarity, or even kindness between them. On the contrary, they acted like parties who were not at all fond of each other's company.

Sir, there is a man, in my hearing, among all the gentlemen now surrounding us, many of whom of both Houses, have been here many years, and know the gentleman and myself, perfectly: is there one, who ever heard, supposed, or dreamed, that the honorable member belonged to the State-rights party before the year 1825? Can any such connexion be proved upon him—can he prove it upon himself, before that time?

Sir, I will show you, before I resume my seat, that it was not until after the gentleman took his seat in the chair which you now occupy, that any public manifestation, or intimation, was ever given by him, of his having embraced the peculiar doctrines of the State-rights party.

The truth is, sir, the honorable gentleman had acted a very important and useful part during the war. But the war terminated. Toward the close of the session of 1814—15, we received the news of peace. This closed the 13th Congress. In the fall of 1815, the 14th Congress assembled. It was full of ability, and the honorable gentleman stood high among its distinguished members. He remained in the House, sir, through the whole of that Congress; and now, sir, it is easy to be shown, that during those two years, the honorable gentleman took a decided lead, in all those great measures, which he has since so often denounced, as unconstitutional and oppressive—the bank, the tariff, and internal improvements. The war being terminated, the gentleman's mind turned itself toward internal administration and improvement. He surveyed the whole country, contemplated all its resources, saw what it was capable of becoming, and held a political faith, not so narrow and contracted as to restrain him from useful and efficient action. He was, therefore, at once, a full length ahead of all others, in measures, which were national, and which required a broad and liberal construction of the constitution. This is historic truth.—Of his agency in the bank, and other measures connected with the currency, I have already spoken, and I do not understand him to deny any thing which I have said, in that particular. Indeed, I have said nothing capable of denial.

Now allow me a few words upon the tariff. The tariff of 1816 was distinctly a South Carolina measure. Look at the votes, and you will see it. It was a tariff, for the benefit of South Carolina interests, and carried through Congress by South Carolina votes, and South Carolina influence. Even the *minimum*, sir, the so-much-reproached, the abominable *minimum*, that subject of so much angry indignation and wrathful rhetoric, is of Southern origin, and has a South Carolina parentage.

Sir, the contest on that occasion was, chiefly, between the cotton-growers at home, and the importers of cotton fabrics from India. These India fabrics were made from the cotton of that country.—The people of this country were using cotton fabrics, not made of American cotton, and so far, they were diminishing the demand for such cotton. The importation of India cottons was then very large, and this bill was designed to put an end to it, and, with the help of the *minimum*, it did put an end to it. The cotton manufactures of the North were then in their infancy.—They had some friends in Congress, but if I recollect, the majority of Massachusetts members, and of New England members were against this cotton tariff of 1816. I remember well, that the main debate was, between the importers of India cottons, in the North, and the cotton growers of the South. The gentleman cannot deny the truth of this or any part of it. Boston opposed this tariff, and Salem opposed it, warmly and vigorously. But the honorable member supported it, and the law passed. And now be it always remembered, sir, that that act passed on the professed ground of protection; that it had in it the *minimum* principle, and that the honorable member and other leading gentlemen from his own State, supported it, voted for it, and carried it through Congress.

And now, sir, we come to the doctrine of internal improvement—that other usurpation, that other oppression, which has come so near to justifying violent abrasion of the Government, and scattering the fragments of the Union to the four winds. Have the gentleman's State-rights opinions always kept him aloof from such unallowed intrusions of the constitution? He says he always differed with me on constitutional questions. How was it in this, most important, particular? Has he here stood on the ramparts, brandishing his glittering sword against assaults, and holding out a banner of defiance? Sir—sir—it is an indisputable truth, that he is himself the man—the *ipse* that first brought forward, in Congress, a scheme of general internal improvement, at the expense, and under the authority of this Government.—He, sir, is the very *ipse*, the *ipsissimus ipse*, who, considerably, and on a settled system, began these unconstitutional measures, if they be unconstitutional. And now for the proof.

The act incorporating the Bank of the United States was passed in April, 1816. For the privileges of the charter, the proprietors of the bank were to pay to Government a *bonus*, as it was called, of one million five hundred thousand dollars, in certain instalments. Government also took seven millions in the stock of the bank. Early in the next session of Congress—that is, in December, 1816—the honorable member moved, in the House of Representatives, that a committee be appointed to consider the propriety of setting apart this *bonus*, and also the dividends on the stock belonging to the United States, as a permanent fund for internal improvement. The committee was appointed, and the honorable member was made its chairman. He thus originated the plan, and took the lead in its execution. Shortly afterwards, he reported a bill carrying out the objects for which the committee had been appointed. This bill provided that the dividends on the seven millions of bank stock belonging to Government, and also the whole

A PROPOSITION.

MIL BOND'S Speech being a document which every man who values his country and his fellow men should possess, we have been a detailed synopsis of the EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATION, and the corrupt inconsistency of the leading friends to these two Administrations—should have in possession, and read the unsullied Truths contained in that Speech to the wall of his house; and seeing that it is much sought after by the friends of Truth—we propose publishing it in Pamphlet form, entire: provided, any person or persons will obligate themselves to take five hundred copies. We propose printing Five hundred copies as cheap as it can possibly be done in this State. If we receive an order for 500 copies, the job will be executed with despatch. Persons in adjoining counties can address us by letter, and will please state the number of copies desired, &c.—and we, in return, will let them know what such and such numbers will cost—by this means strike on a bargain. We propose printing from 500 to 2000 if necessary.—[*Eds. Carolina Patriot.*]

To Correspondents.—An interview must be had with "Quid Nunc" before his article can appear.

We have received the first number of a new, printed, and ably conducted little paper printed in Raleigh, N. C., entitled "The Microcosm," published weekly, by Master Leonidas B. Leary, (a youth of 9 years of age.) We wish to see it, and hope that his little world may grow to a big one.

The Milton Spectator complains of "flattering attention of Postmasters East of" that place, "in giving to newspaper packages their proper direction," and thinks it advisable that a secret searching operation should be instituted into the management of a few post offices; they "have not in their hand's eye." The Spectator will oblige us by sending his "secret searching operation" this way, after he has done with it, we wish to send it North, East, West and South.

Charleston.—We present a list of contributions received for the relief of the sufferers at Charleston, for which we are indebted to the Fayetteville Observer.

Amount in our list	\$103,170
Citizens of Charleston, additional	8,123
Savannah, Geo.	935
Rosewell & Whitaker, Phila.	200
A gentleman of Richland district, S. C.	100
W. Robinson, Jr. Pittsburg, Pa.	100
N. C. & A. Heywood, Charleston	700
City Council of Macon, Geo.	2,000
Dr. St. Augustine, Florida	200
Brown, Newbold & Co. Phila.	100
Proceeds of sacred Concert, Charleston	214
Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Sec'y of War.	100
Messrs. Appleton & Lawrence, and other gentlemen of Boston	5,510
New York Board of Brokers	1,300
Citizens of St. Helena Parish, S. C.	2,510
Howell & McKim, Jr. Manchester	200
Adm'l and Comm' from Camden	110
Hon. Hugh S. Legaré	50
Mass Eliot M. Young and W. A. Alden	100
Waco, Tex., S. C.	100
Citizens of Abbeville District, S. C.	100
Jas. King, Sen.	70
Citizens of Charleston Neck	6,100
A gentleman of Charleston	100
Columbia, Geo.	4,000
Norfolk, Va.	1,111
Augusta, Geo., additional	900
Abbeville District, S. C.	500
Edisto Island, S. C.	1,310
Sundry small sums	200
	\$131,180

An Antislavery Family.—A family of eight brothers and two sisters, by the name of Evans, who appear to have escaped from the ark, and who are now living at Southfield, Rhode Island, count in their number a slice out of the calendar of old time of no less than 718 years! The Providence Courier says they are in excellent health, and have never lived in any extreme of temperance or intemperance.

Taking a soda powder.—An individual who had never seen the process of mixing a soda powder performed, was ordered by his physician to drink soda water. A box of powder was accordingly obtained from the druggist's, and acid dissolved in one tumbler and the soda in another, as per directions. With sundry contortions of the face the acid was turned off, and then the soda poured into his stomach after it. The acid and the alkali meeting in that confined region, and finding it too small for their lively operations boiled over, in a matter of course. The poor fellow thought it was certainly his day of doom, when he felt the pother within him, and foam spouting from his mouth and nose, like a steam safety valve. The next time he took a soda powder, he was like the Irishman when he caught a second snake, he let it alone.—[*Baltimore Athenaeum.*]

THE WIFE OF OSCEOLA.

There was a touching commentary on woman's worth displayed in the dying hour of the Seminole chieftain. The stern old warrior who had gone through life without having in appearance done ought to win the imperishable love of woman, yet passed away from the earth with his head pillowed on a female bosom, and the eye of affection watching the decaying fires of his own. Cold as the heart of the savage is supposed to be in regard to the social and domestic feelings, the death couch of Osceola yields triumphant evidence of the Indian's submission to the sway of the affections. A captive, and to add to the bitterness of imprisonment, treacherously captured; smarting under the sense of the nation's many wrongs; feeling that with his death passed away the sole chance for the deliverance of his people from the avenging power of the white man, it may well be imagined that the soul of the chief was filled with anguish, and that he had

but few feelings to spare in exercise of the love and sympathies of life. But the power of woman mastered the keen remembrances of the Indian's ills, and the voice of his faithful wife, as her arms supported his head and wiped from his brow the death damps, fell gratefully and soothingly upon the ebbing senses of the captive.—In witnessing her entire devotion and patient love, the Indian forgot his wrongs, and the indomitable spirit so often flashing in the van battle and fanning the leaves of the green wood with the hot breath of war, passed away with a murmur of love to her, the companion of his freedom, and willing sharer of his prison.

A Loco Foco Legislator.—This is a story told of a member of the last Legislature, which is almost too much to believe, and yet we are told it can be substantiated by undoubted authority. He was declaiming violently in praise of "the greatest and best." Rising to his climax—"Sir," said he, "let me tell you Gen. Jackson was the greatest President we ever had since Napoleon Bonaparte!" "What," said his opponent, "do you mean to say that Bonaparte was ever President of the U. States?" "To be sure I do—do you deny that?" "Certainly I do—he never was in the U. States in his life." "That (says the Loco) is a federal lie. I'll bet you five dollars he was President of the U. States." "Done," (says the Whig,) who will you leave it to?" "I'll leave it to Doan G." "Agreed."

So away they went two miles to Deacon G's house, and submitted the question to the old gentleman. "Oh no, Colonel—, you are mistaken altogether—Bonaparte was never President of the United States." "He was not?" said the Colonel, quite elop-fallen as he turned away, "well, I swear I thought he was."

Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Relief for Charleston.—The Legislature of South Carolina assembled, under the call of the Governor, on Monday, the 28th ult. to take this subject into consideration. The message of Gov. Butler is confined exclusively to the occasion for which the Legislature was convened. In conformity to his recommendation, an act has passed to raise two millions of dollars, on State Bonds, payable in 20 and 30 years, to be deposited in the Bank of the State, and loaned out to such applicants as will reimburse that portion of the city destroyed by fire, under certain regulations; the city to guarantee the State against all loss to arise from the loans. The Legislature sat only five days.—[*Star.*]

A young fellow once went to court a girl, and being very bashful, he waited some time, not knowing what to say, at length he broke silence by saying—"Father's cow had a calf to day, and it was all over white like a sheep."

UNITED STATES—THE CHEROKEES.

OFFICIAL.—FROM THE GLOBE.

Major Gen. Scott, of the United States Army, sends to the Cherokee people remaining in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, this Address.

Cherokees: The President of the United States has sent me, with a powerful army, to cause you, in obedience to the Treaty of 1825 to join that part of your people who are already established in prosperity on the other side of the Mississippi. Unhappily, the two years which were allowed for the purpose, you have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparation to follow: and now, or by the time that this solemn address shall reach our distant settlements, the emigration must be commenced in haste, but I hope, without disorder. I have no power by granting a farther delay, to correct the error that you have committed. The full month of May is already on the wane, and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee, man, woman, and child in those States, must be in motion to join their brethren in the far West.

My Friends: This is no sudden determination on the part of the President, whom you and I must now obey. By the treaty, the emigration was to have been completed on or before the 23d of this month; and the President has constantly kept you warned, during the two years allowed, through all his officers and agents in this country, that the treaty would be enforced.

I am come to carry out that determination. My troops already occupy many positions in the country that you are to abandon, and thousands and thousands are approaching, from every quarter, to render resistance and escape alike hopeless. All those troops, regular and militia, are your friends. Receive them and confide in them as such. Owe them when they tell you that you can no longer remain in this country. Soldiers are as kind-hearted as brave, and the desire of every one of us is to execute our painful duty in mercy. We are commanded by the President to act towards you in that spirit, and such is also the wish of the whole People of America.

Chiefs, head-men, and warriors! Will you, then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms? God forbid! Or will you be slight, seek to hide yourselves in mountains and forests, and thus oblige us to hunt you down? Remember that, in pursuit, it may be impossible to avoid conflicts. The blood of the white man, or the blood of the red man may be spilt and if spilt, however accidentally, it may be impossible for the discreet and humane among you, or among us, to prevent a general war and enmity. Think of this, my Cherokee brethren! I am an old warrior, and have been present at many a scene of slaughter; but spare me, I beseech you, the horror of witnessing the destruction of the Cherokees.

Do not, I repeat you, even wait for the close approach of the troops; but make such preparations for a migration as you can, and hasten to this place, to Ross Landing or Gunters Landing, where you will be received in kindness by officers and

loyalty for the purpose. You will find food for all, and clothing for the destitute, at either of these places; and thence at your ease, and in comfort, be transported to your new homes according to the terms of the treaty.

This is the address of a warrior to warriors. May his entreaties be kindly received, and may the God of both prosper the Americans and Cherokees, and preserve them long in peace and friendship with each other!

WINFIELD SCOTT.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, May 10, 1837.

One hundred and five millions in three years!—Let not the reader be startled at this. It is only the amount expended by our economical democratic administration in three years!! Comment is unnecessary. It furnishes the right key to unlock the mystery of an empty treasury. The people must surely feel under great obligations to an administration whose only virtue has been to relieve them of the burden of an overflowing treasury, and saddle them with interest on an indirect loan of ten millions of dollars!!! If the moralized principle, "a public debt is a blessing," be true, our country, under its present rulers, is in a fair way to be doubly blessed.—[*Star.*]

Carrying the thing too far.—A gentleman at Natchez, a few days ago, requested an acquaintance to carry a large sum of money to New Orleans. He carried it to Texas.—[*Louisville Journal.*]

CONGRESS.

We seldom ever give any news from Congress. Why? Because we never get any worth publishing. But we make room for the following extracts from the proceedings of the House of Representatives in order to let our readers see what was going on, from our latest intelligence.—[*Patriot.*]

CONGRESS.—H. of Representatives, May 31.—The business of the House was not of general interest, except the Indian appropriation bill, which was made the order of the day for tomorrow.

Friday, June 1.—Sundry resolutions were adopted relative to surveys of the lakes.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Howard in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1838, and for the year 1837.

The question was on the amendment submitted on the 21st inst. by Mr. Bell. Mr. Turley concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. Bell, in the course of which he commented upon that gentleman's course at different periods of his political career with great severity.

Mr. Bell rejoined, and commenced by saying he hoped he should be indulged with an opportunity to reply to the unprovoked attack of his colleague. He said that his personal relations with his colleague had not been friendly, but had always been civil, and not unpleasant. He knew but little of his course previous to meeting him upon that floor, and did not suppose his attack was dictated by personal malice or ill will. He looked upon him as the voluntary scoundrel of others, not acting from the promptings of his own heart, but as the fit, apt, voluntary subject of the malice of others. He had found the political associates of the gentleman, in the House and out of it, equally destitute of private honor or public principle. He so charged them and against them in his own district, and in the vicinity of their homes, among their neighbors; but they were never willing to meet him there nor here. He hoped they would meet him privately and personally, and not continue to make these attacks upon the floor of the House. He had accused them at home and here of bad faith, falsehood, and hypocrisy; but they had never thought fit to meet him there or here. He repeated that he did not think his colleague (Mr. Turley) was actuated by private malice, but was the willing, voluntary instrument of others, the tool of tools.

Mr. Turley. It is false! It is false! Mr. Stanley called Mr. Turley to order. At the same moment both gentlemen were perceived in personal conflict, and blows with the fist were aimed by each at the other. Several members interfered, and suppressed the personal violence; others called order, order, and some called for the interference of the Speaker.

The Speaker hastily took the chair, and insisted upon order; but both gentlemen continued struggling, and endeavoring, notwithstanding the constraint of their friends, to strike each other.

The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order; which, without the interference of that officer, was restored.

The Speaker then read the rule of the Manual applicable to the case, which rule requires that in a case of personal contest, both parties shall be required to give a pledge to the house that they would carry the matter no further; and that the precedent in such a case, was that the Speaker took the Chair to preserve order, and the House adjourned.

Congress.—Mr. CLAY has thrown out, for consideration, a plan for a National Bank, with a capital not exceeding 50 millions, to be owned by the General Government, the States, according to their federal population, and individual subscribers, so as to blend, in its proportions, public and private interest and control—excluding all foreigners. An adequate portion of the capital to be set apart in productive stocks, as provided in the New York free banking law, as a trust fund, to provide against a suspension of specie payments in any contingency. Perfect publicity to be given to all the affairs of the Bank. Dividends to be limited to not more than five per cent; and a restriction upon the premium for checks, &c., so that the maximum should not exceed 1 1/2 per cent, between the time of receipt of the Union—Executive influence, and the Bank and Bank influence upon elections to be specially guarded against.—[*Microcosm.*]

Fayetteville market—May 30.

Brandy, pbl.	85	90	Molasses	25	30
Whisky, apple	50	55	Nat'l. cut.	7	00
Rice	10	11	Sugar, brown	7	11
Beans	10	11	Do.	16	00
Coffee	12	13	Do.	18	20
Corn	6	8	Do.	70	75
Do. Yarn	20	30	Stock	80	00
Do.	75	80	Do.	3	01
Candles, F. F.	09	10	Cotton Btg.	16	25
Flaxseed	09	10	Do.	12	12
Flour	80	85	Wheat, new	81	10
Peas	09	10	Whisky	10	15
Iron	3	4	Do.	20	25

HYPOCRISY.
"The sinner be that lends two willing hearts."
MARRIED.

In Chatham county, on Tuesday the 29th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Crutchfield, Mr. Mosheok F. C. Holdings of this county, and Miss Martha Andrews, of Chatham county.

FOR SALE.
A Fine Toned, Second-hand Piano
MADE BY LOUD.
Enquire at this Office, for further particulars.

STOP MY HORSE!

STRAYED from my plantation on Monday the 28th ult., one sorrel horse, with a blaze face, and one glass eye—and I think three of his feet are white. This horse is originally from the West—but from what particular part I do not know—and is highly probable he is making his way back again. Any person apprehending said horse, and giving me notice of the apprehension shall be liberally rewarded, and I will thank any person for information relative to him. Letter addressed to me at Albright's P. O., Orange co. N. C., will be attended to.

SIMEON JAMES.
June 5, 1838. 31.

Anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

THE members of GREENSBORO' LODGE No. 76, having concluded to celebrate the approaching anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 23d June, inst., respectfully solicit the punctual attendance of members on that occasion. Brethren generally are respectfully invited to participate with us in the celebration. A sermon will be preached on that day suitable to the occasion by the Rev. John A. Grier.

By order of Lodge,
WM. H. CUMMING, Sec'y.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.
FAMILY 24th of June being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, (and the Sabbath day,) the members of Columbus Lodge No. 192, have agreed to celebrate the 23d, Saturday, according to the ancient customs of the fraternity; also to lay the corner stone of their Hall. It is therefore earnestly requested that the members favor the occasion with a punctual attendance. The Rev. Patrick Dowd, an eminently distinguished brother, has consented to deliver a public address applicable to the ceremonies of the day.

Brothers at a distance are respectfully invited to attend and cheerfully participate with us in the celebration.
JAMES N. CROSBY,
Secretary of Columbus Lodge.

FIRST RATE SIX HORSE WAGON AND HARNESS.

FOR SALE, which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit. For terms, apply to
W. J. McCONNEL.
May, 1838. 120

GREAT EXPEDITION!!

Have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Bridge over the Roanoke, and twelve miles of their Road being finished and in daily use, for the transportation of persons and produce, they now form, since the completion of the Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, a continuous line of railway communication from Litchfield to the North. In the course of a few weeks, about 30 miles more of their Rail Road will be ready, when a Locomotive will daily leave Chalk Level (Henderson Depot) for the North, instead of Litchfield as at present.

This is the Great rail route, and the different Rail Road Companies now run their daily mail line from Litchfield to New York in 39 hours running time, or including all stoppages in less than 43 hours, without the loss of a single night's sleep.

Travelers from Greensboro, Salisbury, and the West, are informed that, by taking this route, they will reach Washington City 24 hours ahead of any other line, avoiding at the same time about 200 miles of Staging and the loss of two nights' sleep.

This is the pleasantest and most expeditious route to the Virginia Springs. A first rate line of Coaches is kept up from Litchfield through to Raleigh, where the main Western line intersects it, and where it unites with the great Southern mail line to Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta, and Charleston.

Raleigh, May 12, 1838.

Coloured Silks.

Suited to the season and of a very superior quality.—For Sale by
N. H. BLACKWOOD.

June 1st, 1838.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.
Spring term, 1838.

John R. Barker, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce
Leamy Barker, }

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Leamy Barker, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Patriot, Greensboro, for the defendant Leamy Barker, to appear at the next term of our Court to be held for the County of Rockingham at the Court House in Wentworth, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday a September next, to plead and show cause why the prayer of the petition shall be granted, or judgment final will be entered against her, and the prayer of the Petition granted.

THOS. SEARCY, C. S. C.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

McCONNEL & FOUST
HAVE received their spring supply of Goods, which added to their former stock renders their assortment quite complete, consisting in part, of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Queensware, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at reduced prices for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

They take this opportunity of returning their thanks to their friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage already received, and hope to deserve a continuance of the same. Give us a call, examine for yourselves and you shall not be disappointed either as to quality or price of our goods.
April 27, 1838.

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP.

The reputation of which has become established as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR, DANIEL GODDARD, No. 8 Gold St. NEW-YORK.
In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the Proprietor is authorized by a Physician, from whom the Recipe was confidentially obtained, to state, that he has used it himself, and to his extensive practice in Pulmonary affections, with astonishing efforts. The happy combination of vegetable substances, of which it is entirely composed, are perfectly adapted to the disease of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach.
This medicine has been used very extensively, and the propert has not known a single instance in which it has failed to cure a cough, or a croup, for which it is recommended, even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the lungs, and where all other remedies have failed, the mild and soothing nature of the medicine, and its ability to give immediate relief, procuring tranquil rest and sleep. In whooping cough it is a most valuable remedy. It operates by gently expelling, and may be given to infants with perfect safety.
The Proprietor would add, that he has constantly received numerous testimonials of the same and efficacy of the remedy, sent him from all parts of the world, and he is confident that it will be found to be a most valuable remedy in all the cases mentioned above.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
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THOS. SEARCY, C. S. C.

NEW SPRING GOODS.



THE SLANDERER.

I hate the slanderer—
I hate him for his poison breath,
More deeply than the dew of death;
I hate him for his hooded lies,
His peace-destroying calumnies—
His words I hate—so arch, so sly,
So void of generosity—
So deep, so empty, yet so full,
Of what will social joy annul!
His heart is gall—his tongue is fire,
His soul too base for generous ire;
His sword too keen for no abuse,
His shield and buckle are abuse.
I hate the slanderer!

ORRIS' TOOTH WASH.

A SUPERIOR article for the teeth and gums, the concurrent testimony of the most eminent dentists, and members of the medical faculties in every section of the Union, is united in favor of this article.

For sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

A TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell a tract of land lying on the waters of South Buffalo, 2 miles South East of Greensboro', containing 332 acres. Those wishing to purchase will do well to examine the premises. For terms apply to me.

F. W. GORRELL.
Greensboro', April, 1838.*

THE NEW YORKER.

ON the 24th day of March next, the subscribers will commence the fifth volume of their journal, both Folio and Quarto editions. No engraver has thus far been secured to render it worthy the patronage and esteem of the public, and a corresponding spirit will animate our future exertions. The arrangements have been effected, securing a howison of talent an energy in the Editorial conduct of the work, and insuring greater variety as well as strength in this department of the enterprise. It has been deemed a lesson of experience that the union of all the branches of Editorial labor, in a work so comprehensive as ours, in the hands of a single individual—who is compelled to pay simultaneous and unceasing attention to Literature, Politics, Foreign Affairs, Domestic Occurrences, and every subject of interest—is not so well calculated to secure the highest efficiency in these various departments as a system which embraces a partial though not absolute division of intellectual labor. Under this conviction, the active assistance as well as counsel of a gentleman favorably known in the higher walks of Literature have been secured for the ensuing year, and that portion of the paper more especially known as Literary will be placed under his charge. The Political department, with a general supervision of the entire work, will remain with him who has been known to the public as the Editor of the work. The City and Foreign Department will devolve more especially upon Dr. Edwards, who will also lend his aid in advancing the literary reputation of the paper. It is believed that by this arrangement a more complete and effective knowledge of the subjects treated of will be insured, while a more real and palpable variety—a variety of manner as well as matter—will result to our journal and its readers.

Of the general character of the New-Yorker, it is unnecessary to speak, since we do not propose to change that which it has borne from its establishment. Circulating for the last two years from 6,000 to 9,000 copies per week, through every State and city, and nearly every county in the Union—it cannot be presumed unknown to the educated and intelligent. To those who have not hitherto made its acquaintance, it may be proper to state that it is characterized by two objects: the one, of combining the greatest practicable amount of useful and elevating information with the highest general interest; the other, of disseminating truth so far as possible divested of the prejudice and the cant of party. In short, our motto is impartiality as distinguished from the support of this or that party, clique, or faction, whether in literature or politics. In conforming to this outline great care is taken against falling into the pernicious error—more fatal than the one we oppose—of suppressing or withholding important truth because it has been made the theme of partisan conflict. In regard to literature, we shall freely express our own opinions, but accord, a fair hearing to whatever may stand opposed to them. In politics, our strictures on public measures and political doctrines will evince a freedom tempered at all times by courtesy; and it will be our untiring aim to exhibit the views of all parties and sects, as set forth by their leaders and oracles. In this manner, we hope to render our journal a more lucid and perfect history of the political contests of the times than can fairly be expected from any partisan paper. A concise account of all political movements—conventions, nominations, &c.—will be given, as well as of the results of all Elections, and tables of the popular votes cast thereon. But, without entering further into particulars, we may say that we shall endeavor to publish such a journal as shall be deemed inferior in merit and scope to no weekly periodical; and we hope to render it popular without emptying into it whole Novels, Annals and Jest-Books, and to win readers and patrons without offering them a bribe of a dozen romances as a temptation.

The New-Yorker, is published in two forms—the Folio, or the common newspaper form every Saturday morning, on a large imperial sheet, at Three Dollars per annum, or Five Dollars for two copies. As a further inducement to uniting in subscriptions, five copies will be sent for Ten Dollars remitted absolutely in advance, and any larger number in proportion.

The Quarto edition is issued every Saturday evening, on a larger and finer sheet, intended expressly for binding. Each number contains sixteen large pages of three columns each, including a page of popular Music, and excluding advertisements. It forms two ample volumes of 432 pages each per annum, and is affixed at Four Dollars; and Five Dollars remitted free of charge will be credited eighteen months. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

H. GREELEY & CO. Proprietors,
No. 127 Nassau-st. New-York.

Specimen copies cheerfully forwarded when required.
*Subscribers to our New Volume who send us the full price in advance, (\$3 per annum for Folio, \$4 for Quarto) will be supplied gratis with the numbers of the present Volume from the receipt of their money to the commencement of the New Volume.
*The Editors of those papers with which we exchange, and those only, are requested to copy our Prospectus, including this note.

NEW MERCANTILE FIRM.

Who wants cheap GOODS?



McCONNELL & FOUST,

HAVING lately purchased of Jacob Hubbard, his entire Stocks of Goods avail themselves of this method to inform the citizens of Guilford and the public at large, from whom they respectfully solicit patronage, that they occupy the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. Hubbard, where they propose selling Goods to those who may be kind enough to offer them their custom, at a very small advance on New York cost—at least as cheap as Goods can be purchased at any Store in the interior of North Carolina—but it may not be necessary for us thus to promise cheap sales, since custom has made such promises common with all merchants,—then suffer us to prevail on all who are disposed to believe, they can get better bargains by dealing elsewhere, to give us a call, examine our Goods and hear, verbally, our terms, and then, should we fail to sell, our words for it, the fault will not rest upon us. This to every persons interest to buy where they can buy cheapest—'tis our determination, if we do not sell cheaper than our competitors, at least to sell as cheap, and on as good terms, as goods can possibly be sold.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate all, or even half, the various articles which comprise their varied Stock—they have on hand

FRESH, SEASONABLE, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Hardware and Cutlery.
China & Glass Ware, Groceries, Cotton Yarn, JEWELRY, &c. &c. &c.

all which were selected with great taste expressly for the market in this section of Carolina.

Greensboro', March 9, 1838. 3tf

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber having taken the stand recently occupied by G. C. Townsend offers for sale a neat and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware AND CUTLERY,

of every description, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. The citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country are respectfully invited to call where they assuredly will not go away displeased with either price or quality of the goods.

N. H. BLACKWOOD.
March 23rd, 1838.

NEW STORE.

I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF offering to the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford county, a good assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries.

—ASSURING CUSTOMERS—
It shall be my object to keep on hand valuable Staple articles, woolen and cotton goods.

—I WILL SELL—
on unusual good terms, "required by the exigency of the times," and will exchange for various articles of Country Produce.—The assortment now consisting of—

—Dry Goods and Groceries—
has been selected with more than ordinary care, and I am now receiving from the Northern markets Old Rio Coffee, St. Croix Sugar, Do! and Sing! refined Lard, white lead in kegs, No. 1 Imperial Tea, Hyson Tea, Pine Apple Cheese, Bunch Raisins, Soft Almonds, Old Sherry Wine, Improved cut Nails, Good Flaxseed Oil, all of which I intend to sell to punctual customers

VERY LOW.

I confidently invite customers to come and see, conscious they must be pleased with quality and price, where they will find me willing to perform all that I have engaged to do.

W. T. SHIELDS, Agent.
M. MODERWELL.
From 2 to 5 barrels of Flax Seed Oil will be sold at 90 cents per gallon—by giving a short notice.

NOTICE

BY virtue of an order of the county Court of Stokes and by virtue of my office as Sheriff, I shall offer for sale for ready money, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Germantown, on Monday the 16th of July next, a certain negro man who calls himself John Blair, who was committed to the Jail of Stokes county on the 6th of November, 1836, as a runaway slave, who says that he is from Charleston, South Carolina, and that he is a free man.

SALATHIEL STONE, SEt.
Stokes county, April 28, 1838. 3m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS day the co-partnership of H. & J. Lindsay has been dissolved.—H. Lindsay has sold his entire interest to J. Lindsay, who will continue the mercantile business at the same place and upon the same terms as heretofore. The customers of the house, and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and see him.

JESSE H. LINDSAY,
JED. H. LINDSAY.
Feb. 28, 1838.

GROCERIES,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY **McCONNELL & FOUST,**

1500 LBS. Orleans Sugar, (superior quality.)
1 HHD. good molasses.
1000 LBS. RIO COFFEE.
1000 Do. Nails, assorted sizes.
1 box Simmons' Axes.
150 lbs. Fine Leaf SUGAR.

Friends Silk Bonnets.

1 CASE Friends Silk Bonnets made by an experienced MILLINER in Philadelphia.

For sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

Greensboro', Jan. 1838. 40tf

Gray's Invaluable Ointment.

FOR THE CURE of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sores, Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns; Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, Chills, Blains, Whitlows, Biles, Piles, Corns, and external diseases generally. Prepared by the Patentee, **WM. W. GRAY,** of Raleigh, N. C., late a resident of Richmond, Va. Just received and for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

LAND DEEDS

Just Printed on first-rate paper, in an elegant and superior style,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Caldwell Institute.

THIS INSTITUTION has been in successful operation for two years.—A suitable building has been erected in an eligible and elevated part of the town of Greensboro' in North Carolina, about half a mile south of the Court House.

The plan of education is thorough and extensive, embracing

1st. A complete course of English Instruction.
2nd. The Greek Roman Classics, & Antiquities, Ancient Geography, Mythology, and History.
3d. The Mathematical & Natural Sciences.

The great object in establishing this Institution, was to afford to parents and guardians the opportunity of educating their sons and wards thoroughly, and under christian influence, on as moderate terms as possible. In accordance with the views of some of the most distinguished men of the country, it has appeared advisable that the students should board in private families, and thus be subject to family restraints rather than be grouped together in one large building. This plan has been pursued hitherto with success. A considerable number of respectable families, is now prepared for the accommodation of students.

The classical and English department is under the direction of the Rev. A. Wilson, A. M. and Mr. S. C. Lindsey A. M. and the mathematical under that of the Rev. Jos. A. Grotter, a graduate of the University of Virginia. Instructions in the French language will also be afforded to such as desire it.

Tuition \$15 per session of five months, and every student must produce a certificate from the Treasurer before admitted to recitation.

The price of board varies from \$7 to \$9 per month. The next session will commence on the 7th May next.

Greensboro' April 6th 1838.

The Raleigh Register, the Watchman of the South, and Newbern Spectator, will please insert the foregoing four times and forward their account to this office.

Greensboro' Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 10th day of May next, under the care of the present teacher, Miss N. A. Howe, whose high reputation for literature, and successful discipline, needs no reference or comment. Every thing useful, practical, and Ornamental, together with Music, as heretofore, will be taught at the usual prices.

Suitable assistants will be employed, and the French language will be taught by the Rev. John A. Grotter, who will also assist in the direction and control of the School; this giving to our school the benefit of male discipline, a matter so important and essential to the success of all female teaching. Board may be had in the most respectable families on reasonable terms.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
JOHN M. DICK,
JOHN A. MEBANE. Trustees.
April 4th 1838.

BLANKS,

Of various descriptions in common use, printed neatly on good paper, and well pressed, for sale at this office, on reasonable terms.

PRESS AND TYPE FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Danville Reporter, Type and office fixtures belonging to the "Danville Observer" office. The whole establishment is almost as good as new—as he has no use for it at his office, he will sell it for a low price, and on a credit of six months.

DR. DUPONT'S VEGETABLE
Tooth-Ache ELIXIR,
A CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.
For Sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.
Nov., the 21st, 1837. 42. tf.

LADIES' PARASOLS.

Of various qualities and handsome patterns, made of excellent materials—also gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Umbrellas of different sizes and quality, for sale, at very reduced prices, by
N. H. BLACKWOOD.
March 30.

Carpeting, Rugs, Mats, &c.

JESSE H. LINDSAY will sell very low, a lot of Carpeting, part of which is all cotton—part all wool, and a part 1-2 Cotton and 1-2 wool. Also, Tufted and Wilton Hearth Rugs, Manila Door Mats, 4-4 and 3-4 Oil Cloths.
March 8, 1838.

MILL WRIGHT.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has turned his entire attention to the Mill Wright business, and that he is prepared to do all work in his line, with the greatest despatch and to the most approved plans. For satisfaction he respectfully refers the public to Messrs. J. T. and J. M. Morehead, of Greensboro, James Patrick, and L. Palmer, of Rockingham, and various others in Randolph, Guilford and Montgomery counties, for whom he has done work. All letters addressed to me at this place will be attended to.
J. W. BROWER.
Greensboro' N. C., Feb 1838 125.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills.

THESE pills have long been known, and appreciated for their extraordinary and powerful powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease, to which the human frame is liable. In many hundred of certified instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deprecating nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and so many thousands they have permanently restored that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.—So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and undiminished proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles on which they are compounded, and on which they consequently act.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his vegetable pills within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, these pills are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither mercury, antimony, arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science, and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

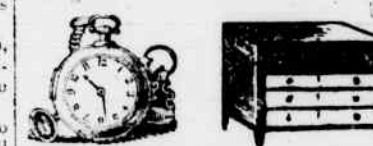
Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family, they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again which is sufficient proof of their good qualities. It is a truth, that almost every person who has ever used Peters' vegetable pills, recommends them to their friends, and it is from this circumstance alone, that they have gained such an unrivalled reputation.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cramp and bilious colic, female obstructions, heartburn, pleurisy, furrowed tongue, distention of the stomach, and bowels, ineffectual diarrhoea, flatulence, and bilious complexion, and in all cases of torpor or slow action, when a cathartic or an aperient is the bowels, when the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency, can be alleged against them.

Prepared by Jos. Priests Peters, M. D., at his institution, for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills—price 50 cents. 41 12mo.

The above Pills are for sale in Greensboro', by
J. & R. SLOAN.

CHEAP JOB-PRINTING!



Call at the Patriot office.

WE would inform the citizens of this and adjoining counties, that the office of the "Carolina Patriot" is amply supplied with all manner of types, cuts, flowers and ornaments, and the best of paper, for the execution of all kinds of

LETTER PRESS PRINTING.

It can certainly be done in better style at this office, than in any other office, so far in the interior, within our knowledge.—Gentlemen are assured they will find it to their interest to patronize us. Persons at a distance wanting printing done, are informed if they will address us through the Post-office or otherwise, their orders will be met with punctuality, while our charges will be found very cheap.

CLANCY & EVANS.
Sept. 1, 1837.

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the Interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware House at the River and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Refer to Messrs
J. & R. SLOAN,
J. A. MEBANE,
H. & J. LINDSAY,
J. A. GILMER,
Fayetteville, April, 1837. 13tf.

EXCELLENT MOLASSES.

1 HHD. N. O. MOLASSES, of the new crop
1 Bbl. Sugar House Molasses,
1 " " Syrup Molasses. For sale by
JESSE H. LINDSAY.
March 8, 1838.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber has and intends keeping on hand a supply of books adapted to the use of the various schools in this place. Those desirous of supplying themselves with books of almost any description can do so on exceedingly moderate terms by calling on
N. H. BLACKWOOD.
March 23d. 4f.

4000 LBS. Swede and English Iron.

1 hhd. Prime Molasses.
20 Kegs Nails.
10 Bags Rio Coffee,
4 Bbls. Sugar,
Band Iron assorted widths. Just received and for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.
Jan., 1838. 47.

THE undersigned, would take from four

to five students as boarders, at the next session of the Caldwell Institute. It is desired that application be made soon.

JOHN D. CLANCY.
Greensboro', March 30th, 1838.

PROSPECTUS

THE CAROLINA PATRIOT

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
Published in the town of Greensboro', N. C.
On a large imperial sheet.

DEVOTED TO
Agriculture, Morality, Politics, Miscellaneous,
Foreign and Domestic News.

THE late "Telescope" office having undergone a partial change of hands, the present proprietors deem it expedient to present to the reading public a short synopsis of the principles upon which they intend to act, and by which they expect to be guided, in the attempt (at least) to discharge the responsible duties which they, in common with all other conductors of newspapers, owe to the community; duties rendered doubly arduous by the awful suspense which seems to pervade the moral and the political aspect of (we much fear) the ill-boding times, upon which we are fallen.

Their prime object, then shall be, (so far as in them lies) to present their numerous readers with such expositions of the nature and theory of the National Government as they may deem most congenial with the letter and spirit of our glorious Constitution, best calculated to strike the public mind with force—to enlist all its affections on the side of those institutions under which we have so long enjoyed the sweets of rational liberty—to direct all its energies to some certain point, and thereby to impart to it some fixedness of purpose which shall effectually prevent any further tendency towards that torpid indifference or that political scepticism which seems to sit like an incubus upon its hitherto dormant, but now suddenly excited powers, and which, if persisted in, may at no distant period, become an instrument in the hands of designing and ambitious men, wherewith to fetter those immortal faculties which the Author of our being had made susceptible of the highest possible cultivation, and whose progressive expansion constitutes the only safe guaranty against the delusive promptings of natural or contracted prejudice,—the well-laid schemes of ambition—the blind zeal of superstition—the recklessness of infuriate party spirit,—and, of course, the only sure foundation upon which a government like ours can long withstand the rude shocks of political adversity. Indeed, there is but one step between scepticism and a total abandonment of all principle, whether in morals or in politics—nay, at a crisis in the affairs of a nation, which seems to threaten its very existence, how easy is the transition from a state of general indifference and torpid security, till then unconscious of danger, to a willing submission to the dictates of any man however contemptible, provided he have the firmness of nerve to assume the office of Despot.

While, therefore, we shall expose to public censure the faithless representative who, practising upon the honest prejudices of an unsuspecting people, shall aim solely at his own aggrandizement or the promotion of some ambitious aspirant to office, misleading and abusing for this unhallowed purpose, the public mind—it shall be our supreme pleasure to award the meed of praise to that public Ruler "who, exalted by the people, to the throne of government, established on the basis of justice, liberty, and equal rights, shall on his brow express a Nation's majesty," and who, in his walk reflects a meekness and humility, which "bespeak the fear of God," and which by a certain innate force, must forever command obedience to the "Law which in him reigns supreme," prompting him to dispense rewards where most deserved, and to smite, with edge vindictive, now light, now heavily, according to the stature of the crime.

Nor shall we pass unnoticed the Statesman who dares be honest, and who in the hall of legislation, "watchful, unbiassed and uncorrupt, and party only to the common weal, in virtue's awful rage, shall plead for right, with truth so clear, with argument so strong, with action so sincere and tone "so loud and deep" as makes the cringing demagogue blush for shame, and the despot to retreat in confusion behind "his adamant gate."

In regard to the principles of the past and present Administration, candor and patriotism alike admonish us to interpose our humble efforts to arrest the progress of executive usurpation, and to check that proneness to man-worship which has been but too prevalent for the last eight years, and which (we believe) is about to be succeeded by a spirit of independent inquiry among the people, who alone can apply the only corrective remedy against the abuses that have crept into the practice of the government.

We shall avail ourselves of the best publications in Literature, Morality, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts and Miscellaneous,—to procure which we shall spare no pains,—being determined to render the PATRIOT a welcome weekly visitant to all its readers: We also invite men of leisure and talent to contribute to our columns.

TERMS:
The PATRIOT is printed on a large Extra Imperial Sheet, of purest white, with new materials, and will be furnished at the low rate of \$2.50, in advance, or \$3 if not paid within three months after the receipt of the first number.

JOHN D. CLANCY,
C. N. B. EVANS,
Greensborough, N. C., Nov., 1837.

AN APPRENTICE will be taken at this office.
Jan. 9, 1838.

AVSONTI HASSER

For Sale by
"700" and "1000" and "1500" and "2000" and "2500" and "3000" and "3500" and "4000" and "4500" and "5000" and "5500" and "6000" and "6500" and "7000" and "7500" and "8000" and "8500" and "9000" and "9500" and "10000" and "10500" and "11000" and "11500" and "12000" and "12500" and "13000" and "13500" and "14000" and "14500" and "15000" and "15500" and "16000" and "16500" and "17000" and "17500" and "18000" and "18500" and "19000" and "19500" and "20000" and "20500" and "21000" and "21500" and "22000" and "22500" and "23000" and "23500" and "24000" and "24500" and "25000" and "25500" and "26000" and "26500" and "27000" and "27500" and "28000" and "28500" and "29000" and "29500" and "30000" and "30500" and "31000" and "31500" and "32000" and "32500" and "33000" and "33500" and "34000" and "34500" and "35000" and "35500" and "36000" and "36500" and "37000" and "37500" and "38000" and "38500" and "39000" and "39500" and "40000" and "40500" and "41000" and "41500" and "42000" and "42500" and "43000" and "43500" and "44000" and "44500" and "45000" and "45500" and "46000" and "46500" and "47000" and "47500" and "48000" and "48500" and "49000" and "49500" and "50000" and "50500" and "51000" and "51500" and "52000" and "52500" and "53000" and "53500" and "54000" and "54500" and "55000" and "55500" and "56000" and "56500" and "57000" and "57500" and "58000" and "58500" and "59000" and "59500" and "60000" and "60500" and "61000" and "61500" and "62000" and "62500" and "63000" and "63500" and "64000" and "64500" and "65000" and "65500" and "66000" and "66500" and "67000" and "67500" and "68000" and "68500" and "69000" and "69500" and "70000" and "70500" and "71000" and "71500" and "72000" and "72500" and "73000" and "73500" and "74000" and "74500" and "75000" and "75500" and "76000" and "76500" and "77000" and "77500" and "78000" and "78500" and "79000" and "79500" and "80000" and "80500" and "81000" and "81500" and "82000" and "82500" and "83000" and "83500" and "84000" and "84500" and "85000" and "85500" and "86000" and "86500" and "87000" and "875