

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.—Eus. 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 interperate rage for unlimited rule, so to slight justice and the opinion of mankind, we 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 these 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 a 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.

Useless were all the intreaties, 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 needless 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 manœuvre calculated to divide us, to establish a perpetual auction of taxation 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 rapacity, 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, we have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding generations to that wretchedness which inevitably awaits them, if we basely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

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 defence 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.

lest 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 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 prefer 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 a 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-reform 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 inestimable 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 all the Feudal Tenures.
3. There shall be a special court of commissions, composed of landholders and (poor) landless, 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-dying 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 Dorism, and Dorism is modern Democracy, inevitably; for the "landless" exceed in numbers the landholders, and the power of the majority to overthrow the rights of landed property is just as plain 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 fifteen 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-four persons killed!—Another battle expected! An extra register 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, Augusta, 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 unharmed. "The massacre of the three hundred Arabs" carried in. The "Five Points" reached a point not before attained. "Locofocoism" fell to the ground. "Gen. Games and his Requisition" were knocked into several cocked hats. The "Cotton Crop" looks very badly and will have to be picked out as soon as possible. "The Union" was dissolved. "The single party 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" turned 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 as it comes. 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 "ARISTOCRAT."—The Whig candidate for Governor in 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 any 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 \$5.50 \$8.00
Two squares, : 7.00 10.00 14.00
Three " (1-4 col.) 10.00 15.00 20.00
Half column, : 25.00 35.00 45.00

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,
WM. S. RANKIN,
JED. H. LINDSAY,
JOHN M. LOGAN,
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 fine 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.—Eus. Pat.
The army worm has made its appearance in some sections of this county, and are sweeping every thing 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 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 Hoyleville, 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 171,879. 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.

FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.
JUST receiving at W. J. McConnell's, on west street three doors from the Court-house,
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 any thing in our line at the lowest cash prices. We have dress goods of every variety—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, 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 season, 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 if

N. B.—W. P. MORING will continue the Tayloring Business at the old stand, and solicit 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.

Almanacs 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.
Greensboro' Female College.
THE Trustees of Greensboro' 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.

MEAL! MEAL! MEAL!
CORN-MEAL will be exchanged for Corn—bushel for bushel—at the Factory in Greensboro'.
Aug. 1, 1845. P. R. TATE.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro', N. C., on the 1st of October, 1845, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters
Joseph Armfield Jr. David Kersey
Jacob B. Armfield Plos. or Jno. Kimmons
William M. Anderson Jacob King
Penina Albersson John Luffman
J. B. Askew William Lyles
Isaac Armfield 2 David Macy
Joseph Brewer John S. McCain
Henrick Bate James Mincer
R. H. Beatty James Middleton
Addison Broadstreet William McMichael
Clay Bass 2 Wm. M. Mitchell
Dr. E. W. Brown Moses McCuslin
Michael Brown Henry S. Bowen
Henry S. Bowen Martin Bartley
John Bull Elizabeth Chapel
Elizabeth Chapel Clementina Carter
James Carter Owen Carter
Joseph Craig Joshua Foster
Benjamin Clark John W. Carpenter
John W. Carpenter Daniel Dennis
Daniel Dennis William Dennis
Madison Denny Rankin Donnell
James J. Dorning Elizabeth Edwards 2
Dr. Stephen B. Evans Thomas D. Fry
Elizabeth Edwards 2 William Fluko
Thomas D. Fry 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 Susan Taylor
Jane Gullett James E. Thom
Branch Gordon John F. Talbot
Sally Gladstone Frederick Watson
Col. Wm. Gilbreath Gideon Wharton
George Hendricks Jos. Whittington
Hezekiah Howerton Joseph Wheeler
Jane Hanner J. A. Weatherly
James Hobbs Andrew Weatherly 2
Isaac Holt Wm. Weatherly
John Harritt Watson Wharton
Janly Hughes William Watkins
Jane Hamilton Wm. Waddleton
Miss Emily Hall Thos. or Jos. Whittington
Robert Hall Hugh F. Wiley
John Harrison Skannon Wiley
John H. Harrison 3 Alex. Whitworth
Johnson Jones Hezekiah Whitworth
Joseph Kirkpatrick Allen Wilson
Leven R. Kirkman Henry Wilson
Miss Mahinda Kimmons William Wilson
27-3 I. 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 provided with ample means to prevent injury from it; or in consequence of this vitiation that purity which is 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 as 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.
For 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? It would not; 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-ly.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1845.
August Gilmore & Sarah his wife, Harmon Bray, Henry Bray, and James Welch & Anna his wife, vs. John Bray, Thomas Bray, Mathias Bray, Martin Fiamire & Catherine his wife, and Evan E. Hughes & Hannah his wife, Petition to sell Negro Slaves.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bray, Thomas Bray, Mathias Bray, Martin Fiamire & 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. 85 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 Martingale Tract, containing 311 acres.
One tract on Elk creek, containing 244 acres.
One tract on Sandy creek, containing 80 acres.
One tract on Turkeycreek, 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. Mathews " : 132 "
Thomas Eades " : 150 "
R. Shelton " : 25 "
Matilda Norman " : 100 "
W. W. McCasless & Jerry Wilson tract 18 1/2 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.
TIOS. 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, Parrie 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.
Jesse H. Lindsay vs. James D. Priddy Attachment levied on lands.
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 fourth 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, 1844.
23.6 (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 vs. Oliver Simpson Attachment levied
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 the 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.
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MILINERY.
MRS. M. KELLY respectfully informs the public that she is prepared to attend to work as a Milliner & Mantua-Maker, and solicits a call from those wishing any thing in her line. Dresses, Bonnets, &c. sent from a distance will be carefully packed and returned according to directions. Sewing of almost every kind, if sent to her care, will be executed in good style and at moderate prices. The ladies of Salem are particularly invited to send her their work, as it shall be done very good and very cheap. Her Shop is first door east of Albright's Hotel.
Just received, a new GLUE for Bonnets impervious to water.
Sept. 27.
Greensboro', Aug. 1845 26-5

NOTICE.
IN obedience to an order from the County Court of Guilford directing the Slaves of the Estate of Mrs. Mary Springs dec. to be sold—
I will proceed to sell at Public auction, on Monday the 13th October next at the Court House in Greensboro' on a credit of 6 months said slaves to wit: One WOMAN valuable house servant about 35 years of age; one MAN 26 years age, and two BOYS 13 and 16 years of age. The purchaser executing Bond with approved Surety, JAMES SLOAN, Adm'r.—
September 11th, 1845. 24-5

NOTICE.
AS Administrator de bonis non of John S. Gillaspie, dec'd, and by virtue of a decree of Guilford County Court, on Tuesday of Superior Court, the 14th day of October, 1845, of the Court House door in Greensboro', I will sell at auction a NEGRO boy slave, Lindsay. Terms made known on day of sale.
D. A. GILLASPIE, (G-21)
August 23, 1845.

SEED WHEAT.
25 BUSHELS of Mediterranean Wheat, a very superior article. For sale by
Greensboro' J & R SLOAN.

FOR RENT.—The two commodious Rooms adjoining the Patriot Office, arranged suitably for an Apothecary's Shop, or for occupation by a tradesman of almost any description. Inquire at
Mey, 1845. THIS OFFICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1845.
August Gilmore & Sarah his wife, Harmon Bray, Henry Bray, and James Welch & Anna his wife, vs. John Bray, Thomas Bray, Mathias Bray, Martin Fiamire & Catherine his wife, and Evan E. Hughes & Hannah his wife, Petition to sell Negro Slaves.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bray, Thomas Bray, Mathias Bray, Martin Fiamire & 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. 85 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 Martingale Tract, containing 311 acres.
One tract on Elk creek, containing 244 acres.
One tract on Sandy creek, containing 80 acres.
One tract on Turkeycreek, 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. Mathews " : 132 "
Thomas Eades " : 150 "
R. Shelton " : 25 "
Matilda Norman " : 100 "
W. W. McCasless & Jerry Wilson tract 18 1/2 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.
TIOS. 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, Parrie 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.
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