

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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ORATION,

Pronounced in Greensborough, on the 4th of July, 1839,

BY RALPH GORRELL, ESQ.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is a pleasant reflection, that while we are met here to celebrate the birth day of our national independence, hundreds and thousands of our countrymen have assembled throughout our extensive country, and are now engaged in the same useful and patriotic employment with ourselves. On this day the sons of the pilgrims from the hills of New England, the descendants of the cavaliers from the sunny South, and the sturdy yeomanry of the fertile plains and valleys of the mighty West, all join in the national assemblies to commemorate the goodness of God to our country and the virtuous sufferings and triumphs of our venerated ancestors. And it certainly ought to be a subject of joy and gratulation, that we have such a count—such political, social and religious institutions as may justly command the deepest emotions of gratitude and patriotism.

We are in possession of a country containing all the elements of national greatness and glory; a country extending from sea to sea, and including within its boundaries all that is desirable in the northern temperate zone of our hemisphere; embracing every variety of soil and climate; abounding in mineral wealth; intersected by noble rivers, and affording every diversity of production that civilized man can possibly require for his happiness.—We find this splendid country in possession of the Saxon race, the noblest blood in the world,—a race proverbial for its love of liberty, for the highest achievements of the human intellect, for their unconquerable energy, patience and fortitude in the accomplishment of every useful purpose—a race which has done more, and is destined to accomplish still more than any other in the advancement of man in the high career of political and moral improvement. We find this population under the benign influence of the protestant faith, which has been found the inseparable friend of rational and constitutional liberty in every age since the reformation.

This country, so rich, so variegated in soil and production, and possessing so many objects to attract our admiration and excite our gratitude, is the gift of God: our free institutions, our republican form of government, the constitution and the union, is the rich heritage transmitted to us from the illustrious founders of our nation.

It forms no part of my present purpose to carry you back in imagination to the dark and gloomy days of the Revolution—to trace its course, its conflicts, or its victories. It is sufficient for our purpose to know that our ancestors had been well instructed in the fundamental principles of the rights of man, and the duties of governments to their subjects—that they knew their rights and had the courage to assert and maintain them in the face of the world. It is true it was a fearful encounter: they were but a handful, scattered sparsely over a large extent of country; they were undisciplined, unarmed and unskilled in the art of war.—The nation with which they were about to grapple for existence was the most formidable power on earth—on whose dominions the sun never set, and which enumerated one hundred millions of souls that owed her allegiance and acknowledged her dominion. She had carried her victorious arms to the ends of the earth,—and could more than realize the vain boast of Pompey, that by a stamp on the east legions of troops would flock around her standards. Besides all this,

this mighty empire was taking her repose, with all the trophies of her former victories around her. The temple of Janus was shut. She was at peace with the world. The Declaration which you have heard read to-day was certainly, under these circumstances, an act of great boldness and audacity; and it was heard with astonishment in Europe, and with contempt in England, that the North American colonies were in open rebellion against the mother country. But our fathers, under a full sense of the wrongs which were about to be heaped upon them—under the full conviction that “resistance to tyrants was obedience to God”—“with a humble reliance upon divine aid, had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor,” for the redemption of their young and vigorous country from the thralldom of foreign dominion. And most nobly did they redeem the pledge. Great indeed were the toils, the privations and the bitterness of soul that they endured; and well might they have exclaimed, with one engaged in a holier cause, “we are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed.” But after all their sufferings, they succeeded at last. They triumphed over British arms and British councils, and had the inexpressible joy of seeing themselves and their country delivered from a foreign yoke, as the reward of all their toils.

Here, then, was a new field opened up for the display of the capacity of man for self government. The country was not encumbered by any “hereditary attachment to high and arbitrary forms of government,” but on the contrary had given an unequivocal display of hostility to thrones, orders of nobility and ecclesiastical establishments, as matters of state policy. The settlers of the country had brought with them all the liberal and valuable principles of the European governments, and had discarded and left behind the political relics of the dark and barbarous ages which were still fettering and clogging the operations of trans-atlantic states. These principles, introduced into the wilds of our country, had been cherished by the pilgrim fathers and early settlers, as the only memoirs worth preserving of a country which had once been dear to them, and from which they had been driven by the ruthless hand of intolerance and despotism. They had been enlarged and improved by their application to a state of things growing out of the free condition of the settlers; and they were transmitted from generation to generation with the same care and purity that they handed down the tenets of their religion.

After the struggle for independence had happily terminated in the success of the revolutionary patriots, and after they had time to reflect upon the condition of the country, it was soon discovered that the articles of confederation, which had been hastily formed and adopted during the storm of the revolution, would not effect the purpose of securing “a perfect union among the States and a permanent form of government.” So that the fruits of the revolution were not to be enjoyed in full maturity, until a golden chain was cast around the thirteen states, which would bind them together in a unity of feeling, of interest and of happiness.

With such principles as I have alluded to, so devoutly cherished, so highly prized, our fathers commenced the work of forming a government for the new world. This was to be the first independent government of civilized man on this side of the Atlantic. It was to be a model for the rest of the continent. It was designed and intended to be a government of the people, in which they were required to give up so much of their individual liberty and state sovereignty, and no more, as would contribute to the interest of the whole.

It is needless for me to tell this assembly that our present federal constitution was the result of these labors; that it was approved and sanctioned by the father of our country, and in its adoption by the states that was accomplished which he conceived to be the greatest interest of every American citizen, the “consolidation of our union.” Thus ended the labors of the founders of our government, both civil and military; and thus was

brought into existence the only free, constitutional, representative government at that time upon the face of the whole earth.

In the formation of this great social compact, the wisdom of the country was displayed in no less striking a point of view than in the consummation of the revolution. Had the states continued in the same condition in which they were placed immediately after the revolution, under the articles of confederation, each possessing separate and absolute independence, each possessing the power of making treaties and forming alliances, of coining money and raising armies, each exercising the power of levying taxes and imposts, without a common head and a common judiciary,—it would be no difficult task to imagine the inextricable confusion, conflict of interest and hostility of feeling, in which the whole continent would soon have been involved. Each state could have shaped out a course for itself, each would have had its own purposes of ambition and self aggrandizement to accomplish. We would have seen feuds and strifes and bloodshed among those who had but a short time before been found shoulder to shoulder, fighting the battles of the revolution; and the drama of blood and folly would have closed, in all probability, by some domestic tyrant reducing the whole under a despotism more odious than that from which they had delivered themselves in vain.

But under the benign influences of our happy constitution, what a different state of things do we behold! We find our people happy and contented at home, respected and honored abroad, secure in their liberty and in the enjoyment of the rewards of their industry. We have a population honest, industrious and enterprising, whose genius has enriched the world by its discoveries, and relieved the muscles and the sinews of man from toil in a thousand instances, by compelling inanimate matter to become a skilful and efficient operative in most of the useful pursuits of life. We find them in the field, in the work-shop, in the counting-house and in the factory—in the mine, in the swamps and in the wilderness.—We see them floating on our rivers, flying on our rail roads, and riding triumphantly and securely on the billows of the “vasty deep.” We hear of them far off on foreign strands, east and west, planting the standards of our religion on the high places of paganism, dispensing the blessings of the gospel to strangers, and becoming living sacrifices to stave the plague of idolatry. There is no adventure too perilous to be encountered, no occupation too laborious to be pursued, no object of benevolence too remote to be relieved by the activity, patience and benevolence of the American character. Wherever we see them, however employed, at home or abroad, they are protected by the broad mantle of the American name.

What a mighty change has the short space of sixty years brought about under the influence of our glorious union! Then we were but three millions, scattered along the Atlantic coast—now we are more than sixteen millions strong. Then our country was mostly a wilderness, and he was looked upon as an adventurous spirit who had taken up his abode west of the Alleghenies—now our territory is occupied from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains. The wigwag of the savage has retired before the habitation of civilized man, and the hunting grounds of the sons of the forest have been converted into fruitful fields and studded with populous cities. Sixty years ago books and newspapers were a rarity, and a bible and hymn-book constituted the only libraries of most of the families of the country—now “knowledge is unfurling her ample page, rich with the spoils” of science, letters and the arts, and whosoever will is invited to share the rich treasures, if not “without money and without price,” certainly at a price within the reach of ordinary means. Now we see colleges, academies and seminaries of learning, both male and female, patronized and multiplied. In some of the states common schools are flourishing; preparations are making and have been made for their introduction into others, and it is confidently hoped

that the day is not far distant when every child which shall be born beneath the protection of the “stars and stripes” of this country shall have in its power to receive the rudiments of a sound and wholesome education. Fifty years ago, and our government itself was an experiment, and it was confidently predicted by its enemies that it was all a bubble which would burst and end in the disappointment and mortification of its founders. Now the experiment has been tried, and it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that it has strength to repel and punish foreign aggression, and to quell domestic sedition. These are a few of the fruits of our union.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?

Then my countrymen, let me ask you, are you prepared to preserve and defend this glorious inheritance which we have received from our fathers, and hand it down unimpaired to posterity? From that portion of my audience who came here to-day with arms in their hands—who are surrounded with so much of the “quality, pomp and circumstance of glorious war”—whose martial appearance reflects so much credit upon themselves and so much honor upon the town where they have been organized, I have no doubt I should receive the gallant and unanimous response,—“With that dear and honored flag of our country floating over our heads, we are prepared to lay down our lives for our country. I have no doubt I should receive the same patriotic boast of national devotion from every true American bosom that throbs in this assembly. I have no doubt, if it was announced to-day that a foreign foe was advancing against our country, our hearths and our altars, that “a thousand sword-would leap from their scabbards,” and that our whole coast would become become one vast charnel house, filled with the dying and the dead, before a hostile foot would ever again be planted on our soil. Overthrown, trodden down and crushed by foreign invasion this country never can be, whilst it remains true to itself. The danger lies within. And although it is highly commendable in “time of peace to prepare for war,” and that the national guards of our country should be well trained, well armed, and well equipped, and prepared on all occasions to meet either a foreign or domestic foe;—yet the duties of the mere soldier, the camp and the field, you will probably not soon be called upon to discharge.—But there is a class of duties which you will be called upon daily and hourly to perform, and by the faithful discharge of which, you may reflect as much honor upon yourselves, and true glory upon the nation, as by any services you could render in the “tended field,” or on the ramparts of your country. I mean the duty of citizens.

The great mass of mankind is governed by rulers who succeed to thrones and diadems without any choice of the people; and whether they be boys or girls, wise men or fools, their authority for good or for evil continues during life. In most countries the rulers are the masters of the people. Here, upon the true principles of our constitution—however different it may be in practice—the people are masters and the rulers servants, exercising only a delegated power.—And it will be the fault and folly of this nation, if ever they permit their servants to become their masters. There is no officer of this government, either executive, legislative or judicial, but what is made, either directly or indirectly, by the people themselves. The government and its officers are nothing but the breath of the people. Over that branch of the government which exercises the power of enacting laws, levying taxes and making war, they can exercise a purifying influence every two years. The highest officer known to our laws is within their reach at the short period of every four years. And no matter how much he might be disposed to usurp forbidden powers, and to open the sluices of corruption in his administration of the government,—if true to themselves and “faithful to the constitution,” the people can hurl him headlong from his high estate, and plunge him in a gulf of degradation and national scorn from which he can

never rise. The ballot box is the great instrument by which this country is governed. It is a powerful lever in the hands of the people, by means of which they can effect peaceful and bloodless revolutions, whenever the welfare of the country or honor of the nation may require it. Upon an intelligent, honest and conscientious exercise of the power of the ballot box, greatly depends the purity of our government and the permanency of our boasted institutions. We, my fellow countrymen, are a portion of that great mass who are yearly called upon to exercise its salutary influence.—And it is a duty which every man owes to himself, in a government like ours, to keep himself well informed of the measures and principles of those who are at the head of affairs. And no matter what party may be in the ascendant, it is his duty, if the government is administered upon such principles as will promote the welfare and happiness of the people and the dignity of the nation, to sustain them with an honest and generous confidence. If, on the other hand, the good of the country is forgotten, the interest of the people is overlooked, and the advancement of an individual, the success of a party, and a sordid love of office become the distinguishing features of administration, it is a duty which the people owe to themselves and their posterity to purify their government from the foul contamination.

That there is a jacobinical spirit abroad in our land, no one can doubt who is the least observant of the signs of the times—a spirit which, impelled by infidelity and fanaticism combined, would desecrate every altar and profane every temple—a spirit which, under the malignant influence of envy, would level every monument of individual or associated enterprise, or of national glory,—and which, if permitted to work out its mischievous designs, would plunge the country again in barbarism. This evil spirit can be successfully resisted only by a discreet use of the ballot box, a deep sense of a moral obligation, and a profound respect and veneration for religion.

Religion saved England from the eruption of a political volcano—the want of it plunged France into all the horrors of her memorable and terrific revolution.—The moral effeminacy and corruption of her priesthood had caused the introduction of a general and fatal infidelity.—The whole body of the nation was but a mighty magazine of the most destructive materials, which required but a spark to produce an explosion. The spark was applied, and the French revolution burst upon the world. The first act of national infatuation and madness was to dishonor God—the next to destroy one another. Murders, assassinations and conspiracies reigned. The day was polluted by deeds of blood, and the night was darkened by every species of enormity that abandoned human nature could perpetrate. The reign of the jacobins, the directory and the consulship succeeded each other in rapid and bloody haste, until all gave place to a military usurper, who had sprung up as a creature of the revolution; and acknowledging no God whom they could serve, the French people worshipped the idol which their own madness had made. They followed this dazzling and fiery meteor through every track of its eccentric course, from the torrid to the frigid zone, and they perished by thousands a day, of hunger, of thirst and of the sword, alike on the burning sands of Syria, or frozen snows of Russia.

The consequence was, that Europe was drenched with blood vainly shed and fertilized with useless carnage. France was robbed of the flower of its youth and manhood, and became a nation of women and children. From such scenes of infatuation and madness as these may God ever deliver our beloved country! But so true is the declaration of holy writ that “righteousness exalteth a nation,” that if in the course of future ages, after the proudest monuments of European dynasties have crumbled into dust, there shall be found on this continent an independent government based upon popular rights, whose adamantine pillars defy the shock of time, it will be found that those pillars are supported and ornamented by religion; and that national religion is the only certain guaranty of national greatness and glory.

INFLUENCE OF THE PASSIONS.

The powerful influence of the passions and affections upon the human frame is astonishing. How many instances are there recorded, of sudden death having been occasioned by the hasty communication of joyful tidings! “Like a stroke of electricity,” says Dr. Cogan, “indirectly directed, the violent percussion has probably produced a paralysis of the heart, by the excess of its stimulus.”

Pliny informs us, that Chilo, the Lacedæmonian, died on hearing that his son had gained a prize in the Olympic games.

Valerius Maximus tells us that Sophocles, in a contest of honor, died in consequence of a decision pronounced in his favor.

Aulus Gellius mentions a remarkable instance of the effect of accumulated joy. Diogenes had three sons, who were all crowned the same day, as victors; the one as a pugilist, the other as a wrestler, and the third, in both capacities. The sons carried their father on their shoulders through an incredible number of spectators, who scattered flowers over him, and applauded his glory and good fortune. But, in the midst of all the congratulations of the populace, he died in the arms and embraces of his sons.

Livy also mentions an instance of an aged matron, who while she was in the depth of distress, from the tidings of her son's having been slain in battle, died in his arms, in the excess of joy upon his safe return.

The Italian historian, Guicciardini, tells us, that Leo X. died of a fever, occasioned by the agitation of his spirits, on receiving the joyful news of the capture of Milan, concerning which he had been extremely anxious.

Excessive sorrow also has been the cause of sudden death, of confirmed melancholy, loss of memory, imbecility of mind, of nervous fevers, of hypochondriac complaints, and the loss of appetite.

Plautius, looking on his deceased wife, threw himself upon the corpse and died instantly.

Other passions also have an astonishing effect on the body. Fear is peculiarly dangerous in every species of contagion. It has instantaneously changed the complexion of wounds, and rendered them fatal. It has occasioned gangrenes, induration of the glands, and epilepsies. It has produced a permanent stupor on the brain, and the horrors of the imagination have, in some instances, made too deep an impression to be effaced by the most favorable change of circumstances.

Anger has produced inflammatory and bilious fevers, hemorrhages, apoplexies, inflammation of the brain, and mania.

Terror has caused attacks of cataplexies, epilepsies, and other spasmodic disorders.

Love has excited inflammatory fevers, hysterics, hectics, and the rage of madness.

But the passions have not been productive of ill effects only.

Hope enlivens and invigorates both the mind and body; it diffuses a temperate vivacity over the system, directing a due degree of energy to every part.

Joy has been a potent remedy in some diseases; and what has been said of hope, is applicable to joy, under more moderate influence.

Love has cured intermittents and fortified the body against dangers, difficulties, and hardships, which appeared insurmountable and overwhelming.

Anger, we are told, has cured agues, restored speech to the dumb, and for several days arrested the cold hand of death.

Fear has been known to relieve excruciating fits, of the gout; to have rendered maniacs calm and composed; and the effects of fear in affording temporary relief in the tooth-ache are universally known.

When we contemplate the human frame, and its immortal inhabitant, we may well exclaim, What a piece of work is man!

“Our life contains a thousand springs,
And dies, if one be gone;
Strange that a harp of thousand strings,
Should keep in tune so long!”

How important is it, even for our temporal safety and comfort, that the passions and appetites, that all our animal and rational powers, should be under the restraining and sanctifying influence of vital religion!

High Life in Texas.—The sprightly Buffalonian, whom among the dead, now as “quick” as the best of its contemporaries, gives a graphic account of a visit which a friend of the editor paid to Gen. Houston, then President of Texas, a little more than a year ago. The visitor found his Excellency “in a small log cabin, with half a roof and no floor, on a miserable rickety old bed, without sheets or pillow, between two old blankets—that looked as if they had been common camp property through a long campaign, and constituted with his old military cloak, the whole of his excellency's bedding—sitting up in his shirt with one brawny, naked, dark looking leg, hanging over the bedstead, talking to his attendant, Gen. Henderson, (then Attorney General

al, now minister to England, who was seated on an old chest, giving audience to visitors, and earnestly engaged in the very interesting operation of catching flies. This is no fiction."

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

From the National Intelligencer.
We have copied from the New York papers the speech delivered by the President of the United States at New York, on his reception there. The restriction of his acknowledgments to his Democratic friends would be a sad exception to the usual good taste and courtesy of Mr. Van Buren in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, if it had not been in a manner forced upon him by the obtrusion upon him of a party welcome from a party committee, speaking in the name and by authority of a party, in a manner so as to oblige him to follow their example, and reciprocate their compliments. Had we been in his place it should have been ordered differently. We would have let Mr. Edmonds and his friends know that we were the President of the People, and not of a party. It was a fine opportunity for Mr. Van Buren to have quoted Jefferson upon them, saying, "Let us, fellow-citizens, reflect, that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans; we are all Federalists," &c. &c. Instead of which, one would be left to suppose, from the language of the President, that there was no part of the population of the City of New York entitled to be recognized as worthy of regard but his "democratic friends," who happened to be the minority of the resident population of the city.

The passage of the President's address which relates to the Sub-Treasury is only a refinement of his last December Message on the subject.
That part of his response which refers to our Foreign Relations, however, is in a happier vein, and expresses opinions in which we concur, and sentiments highly becoming the station of him who uttered them.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR!

The New York papers are filled with accounts of the proceedings in that city consequent upon the reception of the President—"His Serene Highness," and "His Democratic Majesty," as Bennett, of the Herald, not altogether inappropriately, styles him.

"Upon what meat hath mighty Caesar fed, that he hath grown so great?"
Martin Van Buren has been in New York a hundred times before, and no one deemed him of importance enough to set a whole city in commotion for the purpose of celebrating the important event. Ah! but he is president now!—And so was John Q. Adams, twelve years ago, when he occasionally visited Quincy, his paternal mansion, not accompanied by the shouts and huzzas of a drunken mob, and escorted by "Guards of Honor," and feasted by Corporations, and saluted by martial music and the roar of the cannon; but followed by the denunciations of his enemies, as he unostentatiously travelled the ordinary road, in the ordinary public conveyances, as the electioneering, aristocratical President! And now what do we see? The Democratic President's progress is like a triumphal procession—such as that which marked the progress of George the 4th through his loyal dominions! Surrounded by courtiers and sycophants, who pour into his ear the song of adulation and flattery, he might also fancy himself a deni-god on earth! And what we ask, in the name of common sense and reason, what public service has Martin Van Buren rendered—with what great measure of the public utility is his name identified,—that a whole people should make judges of themselves, and get drunk, and burn powder, and beat drums, and blow trumpets, and crack their throats with senseless huzzas, when he happens to pass through their streets? It passeth our comprehension. We do not complain that Mr. Van Buren has gone on a visit to New York—it is natural enough. Nor should we complain if he was received, as he ought to be, respectfully, and treated, as the Chief Magistrate ought to be, with civility and kindness. But in the name of Republican simplicity, and self respect, we do protest against this degrading and servile man-worship—this heartless pageantry—this empty show—this aping of the worst features of an Oriental Despotism, which elevates Rulers into gods, and the people into slaves, whom he honors by putting his foot upon their necks.—We shall not publish the details of the degrading farce.

The proposition of the Whig Central Committee of Virginia will we doubt not meet the universal concurrence of the party throughout the State. The period fixed for holding the Convention (the 20th September) will afford ample scope for preliminary action on the part of the people at their July, August, and September Courts; and by that time we shall have the results of the elections in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentucky, which we firmly believe will again

be favorable to the popular cause, and adverse to the ruling dynasty.

To the calm and judicious reasoning of the committee, we need not add a word. Every Whig will feel and act, we trust, as if on his individual exertions depend the welfare of the country and the fate of enlightened liberty throughout the world. So feeling and so acting, the cause must prosper and have a glorious triumph.—Richmond Whig.

From the June Knickerbocker.

RUNNING THE POLITICAL GAUNTLET.

"It was to counterbalance the dangerous tendency of such men, and of such principles, that the Fink party came early into the field, at the present contest. They were fully organized, and had fixed upon 'eternal vigilance' as their motto. Already they assumed a bold, confident air, to inspire their friends with courage, add to strike consternation into their enemies. While they resolved themselves into one vigilance committee, they appointed select vigilance committees in each township, to pry into all places where voters might effect a lodgment, to find out who was 'right,' and to convert those who were wrong. To this end they were to distribute Mr. Humbug's speeches, delivered in the Senate Chamber, on the financial affairs of the country, which had been serviceable in opening the eyes of the people. But if there were any perverse men and wrong-headed, on whom neither persuasion, nor argument, nor the 'committee on drains,' could produce any effect, they were to be dealt with as it seemed good. At the same time, while pursuing this virtuous line of conduct, they were zealous in circulating such reports as would place the claims of the opposing candidate in their proper light.

"He is opposed to the interest of the poor man," said they; "he is for selling the town lands, where the man feeds his cow!"

"He promised Bill Mills a five dollar bill if he would vote for him, and wants to buy our votes with money!"

"He was in favor of a chaplain in the Legislature, and would spend the people's money for priestcraft!"

"He lives in a fine house!"

"He rides in a fine carriage!"

"He has got two coats!"

"He drinks champagne wines, when the 'bone and sinners' can't get nothing better than small beer!"

"He wears a wig!"

Then again, the feelings of particular classes were appealed to:

"Butchers! will you vote for a man who has charged you with nefariously raising the price of beef?"

"Cobblers! will you vote for a man who invariably speaks of shoe leather with disgust, and who discharged Mr. Wax-end from employ?"

"Tinkers! will you give your support to one who has spoken despitely of your whole fraternity, and who was heard to say, in the presence of witnesses, that he would not be a tinker!"

"Irishmen! can you yet repose any confidence in a man who was on a jury which brought in a verdict of 'guilty' against Paddy O'Conor, for committing a diabolical murder, in consequence of which he was hanged by the neck until he was dead?"

"Such disinterested appeals could not be without their effect."

SUPREME COURT.

William H. Battle, Esq. has been appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, in the place of Thomas Devereux Esq. resigned.

The following Opinions have been delivered during the Term:

Gaston, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Horah v. Long and Fox, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Fort and Gauze, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Barrett v. Munroe, et al. from Moore, affirming below. Also, in Peck, Welford & Co. v. Gilmer, et al. from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Poter v. Badgett, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Berrey's Adm'r. v. Berry, in Equity, from Onslow, directing a decree for Plaintiff's. Also, in Roberts v. Cannon, from Northampton, reversing the judgment below.

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Welborne v. James, from Wilkes, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hough v. Horn, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Lowe v. Weatherby, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in McElwee v. Collins, from Lincoln, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Dismukes v. Wright, from Davie, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Black-welder v. Fisher, from Rowan, awarding a new trial. Raleigh Register.

"Get thee gone!" cried we to a poor beggar, who was apparently about 60 years of age. His countenance was pale, emaciated, and care worn—his dress was tattered and tattered—his hair was silvery white, and, as he stood with his head uncovered, was blown about by the damp wind. What a figure for a painter, though we—his pallid, worn, but expressive features—his miserable garment—the breeze playing upon his locks. The beggar approached nearer—"For the love of Heaven! spare me a trifle to save me from starving—as God is my witness I have not tasted food these two days!" We looked at him. He was resting one hand on his stick over which he leaned—partly from age, and partly from rest

—while the other was extended about halfway from his body, in which he held his bat—in this position he regarded us with looks, (they were wishful and imploring) which seemed to read to our purpose. We put our hand into our pocket—a gleam flitted on his countenance we paused—looked at him again—he still regarded us with the same earnest look. We drew it out, with it a few bits which we placed in his hand; as we did so, a tear started in his eye—it fell on our extended palm. It was a tear of gratitude, warm and fresh from the heart! We felt it! Two hours afterwards we saw the venerable man in the neighborhood of a small cabaret, drunk as a lord.—N. O. Picayune.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH.

Tuesday, July 16, 1839.

FOR CONGRESS,
Augustin H. Shepperd.
Election the Eighth of August.

ERRATA.—In the Oration on the first page of this paper, 16th line from commencement, for "virtuous" read "virtue." In the 4th paragraph and 4th line, for "course" read "cause." Third column, 24th line from the top, for "could" read "would."

The communication signed "A Real Democrat," being accompanied with no responsible name, we must decline publishing.

The minutes of a meeting at the Union Institute Academy on the 4th of July, are too late to hand for this paper. They will appear next week.

The Raleigh Standard, while it manifests due care for the Faithful all over the State, who rejoice under its fatherly care and keeping,—appears, of late, to feel most special drawings out towards the ninth congressional district. It is blessed with a set of correspondents, somewhere in these regions, who have the quality of untiring vigilance—sorry to say their merit consists in this quality alone. In the last number of that paper we find a whole regiment of "communicated" articles, thrashing at Mr. Shepperd; but unfortunately for some of their writers, they did not happen to have hold of "the clean end of the stick."

Were it not for the particular time when, and the circumstances under which these "communicated" tidbits appear, we could not be induced to touch one of them with a pair of tongs. But under present circumstances we consider it a duty to shovel off at least the dirtiest lot of matter, which swells that political stereocoraeum, the 245th No. of the North Carolina Standard.

The communication which more particularly takes our eye, purports to be from a "Neighbor" of Mr. Shepperd, as it is subscribed, "A Neighbor and Citizen of the District." This "Neighbor" writes Mr. Shepperd down a most heinous man. The political principles of Mr. S. are sound and unwavering, and gaining upon the good people of the district; his ability and firmness are unquestioned; his moral walk is blameless;—and what allegation can they raise where-with to accuse him? Listen, good reader: his "Neighbor" alleges against him that "he has no farm or cultivated land in our neighborhood, as he has and does live in a rented house"—that his land "is of no value, unfit for cultivation, and has not a stick of fence upon it, except some other person may have made a hog or turkey pen upon it." What are we to infer from this?—that Mr. S. is a poor man! O, heavens! what an objection for a democrat to bring against a candidate! Should the author of these allegations urge them among the poor, honest and ignorant people who are made to believe that wealth is only in the hands of wicked men—what would they say to him? This political scribbler, we shrewdly suspect, is one of the democratic gentry, who writes for the benefit of the great ones of the party, and talks for the little ones—and that there is some considerable difference between his writing and his talk.

Moreover, our "Neighbor" says, "It may be asked how he (Mr. S.) became eligible to a seat in congress? The answer is this: one of Shepperd's relations made him a title to a miserably poor piece of land, which he, the donor, had entered for range, and said to me he could have the benefit of it as well as if he had the title—and A. H. Shepperd could have the constitutional benefit of a seat in congress, while he, the giver, could have the benefit of the range."—Now, verily, our "Neighbor" must be a man deeply versed in constitutional lore! Mr. Shepperd, with reason to rejoice in neighbors of such intelligence—as well as in relations so liberal and affectionate! But what

prompted this kindness in conveying land to Mr. S., when he would be eligible to congress without it?—when the constitution and the laws require no property qualifications whatever? After having been a resident of the United States 7 years immediately preceding the election, an inhabitant of the District when chosen, and 25 years of age—the constitution asks no other qualification, and the people no other but that of merit. No matter if a man be as destitute of property as the shabbiest locofoco loafer that ever picked a pocket on the steps of Tammany Hall—if he has talent, integrity and ability, he may aspire to a seat in the councils of his country. The constitution has wisely left the forty-seven thousand constituents as the best judges of the qualifications of the man to guard their interests and their rights.

And you do not like this democratic feature in your country's constitution, then, "Neighbor?" If you do—why attempt to create the impression that Mr. Shepperd "has no interest here," and that he holds the nominal "title to a miserably poor piece of land" merely that he may, as a member of congress, evade the requirements of law?—requirements which you should know were never made! "Neighbor" is either too wretchedly ignorant to attempt to enlighten the readers of the great Standard, or too bald a deceiver to attempt to enlighten any body—and in either case deserves, himself, to be "writ down an ass."

We should not waste so much ink upon this thing, were it not that others, both in that mighty fortification of Van Burenism, the Standard, and out of it, are shooting these electioneering squibs at Mr. Shepperd. That party must be growing barren of resources, which is under the necessity of resorting to such paltry devices to sustain itself. They adhere to the adage: "A bad excuse is better than none."

Mr. Shepperd was raised up among us—he lives among us—he is one of us; and this his fellow citizens know. For twelve years he has faithfully watched the interest of his constituents in the councils of our country—for twelve years he has had their confidence, a confidence he has never shaken by a single act of equivocation or party servility; and this his fellow citizens also know, and appreciate. Till since these communications appeared we knew not but that Mr. Shepperd was a man of much substance.—The fact of his moderate circumstances gives him additional value in our eyes: he has additional incentive for the faithful and prompt discharge of his duty to his constituents.

HOLD YOUR TONGUE.—A stump of a fight (so the newspapers say) was lately "got up" about the election in the Salisbury district. Killed, wounded and maimed—none. Fie! gentlemen; it looks ugly to get so mad. Good opinions were never thumped into a man, nor bad ones thumped out of him. A wordy war, or even a paper war, is exceedingly edifying at times, and entirely harmless, so far as the carcass is concerned. But this way of breaking a man's skull for the opinions, or whatever else, it may contain, and mashing a man's mouth for what said mouth may utter, is altogether ungentle; it puts no money in the pocket, and is clearly contrary to law.—The difficulty of convincing a man's mind, *et cetera*, is well illustrated in the instance of the two Dutchmen who differed upon some abstruse theological doctrines. Argument grew into round assertion—round assertion to flat swearing—flat swearing to wicked blows—when one knocked the other down, lit upon him, and pounded him like any John Knox.

"Now, gump-skull, does you peleeve?" inquired the uppermost debater, taking breath.

"No! you tam prute, I does not!" bravely shouted the man of little faith, who found the little end of the argument unfortunately on his hands.

Another punnelling was the sequel to this reply; and as the thumps increased in vigor, the prostrate man's faith seemed marvellously to increase, and he groaned out—"Oh! mine ribs! mine ribs!—I does peleeve! I does peleeve!"

"Vat does you peleeve, den, mit your tam nonsense?"

"O, I does peleeve—dat you is de man rat stole my corn!"

It seems there were some errors in the notice of "Religious Appointments" furnished a week or two since for publication—they are corrected in the notice headed "Camp Meetings," in this issue.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—This gentleman was received in England with the respect

due the high character he has attained in the councils of the American Republic.—From the communication below, written home from London, it will be perceived he declines having his name placed before the people as a candidate for the presidency.

To the People of Massachusetts.

It is known that my name has been presented to the public, by a meeting of members of the Legislature of the State, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States at the ensuing election. As it has been expected that a Convention would be held in the autumn of this year, composed of delegates from the several States, I have hitherto thought proper not to anticipate, in any way, the result of that Convention. But I am now out of the country, not to return, probably, much earlier than the period fixed for the meeting of the Convention, and do not know what events may occur in the mean time, which, if I were at home, might demand immediate attention from me. I desire, moreover, to act no part which may tend to prevent a cordial and effective union among those whose object, I trust, is to maintain, unimpaired, the Constitution of the country, and to uphold all its great interests by a wise, prudent, and patriotic administration of the Government.

These considerations have induced me to withdraw my name as a candidate for the office of President at the next election.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

LONDON, JUNE 12, 1839.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

For the Greensborough Patriot.
NO. VI.—AND LAST.

Messrs. Editors: It was deemed essential to a thorough understanding of the whole subject, that facts should be collected relative to the present condition of schools in our county. In answer to enquiries eliciting this information, very satisfactory statements have been received. The kind and prompt response of the individuals addressed, show clearly the interest taken by our citizens in the cause of education. Such zeal, disinterested and spontaneous, deserves the fullest fruition.—May their generous and patriotic operations in its behalf be gratified, and their exertions consummated in a glorious success. Every part of the county has been heard from—the extreme corners to the centre, and the result is as follows:—including 4 in Greensborough—2 male and 2 female, and the one at New Garden, uniting in itself a male and female department, there is now in operation in Guilford 40 schools, and 30 school houses not in use. In towns the schools are usually larger, and the compensation of the teacher greater, so we will not take the above 5 into our calculations. For the rest, the number of scholars attending each, runs generally from 20 to 30, and the common charge is \$2 per quarter, or \$8 the year for every scholar, the teacher boarding himself. I have heard of 2 instances where the pay of the teacher was greater—one of \$2.50 and the other \$3 per quarter, securing the services of instructors amply qualified, and equal to such as those wholesome fountains, normal schools could furnish. I have heard, also, of cases where \$1.50 and \$1.75 was the pay, the master boarding himself.—But it is beyond question, that the teachers now engaged in the instruction of our youth, will generally take up a school with 20 scholars at \$2 per quarter, and board themselves. When the employers provide boarding \$1.50 per quarter can with safety be set down as the pay. We find farther that the schools are undertaken for various periods—some for only 3 others 6, 9 and 12 months. So it appears that the anticipated difficulty that teachers could not be employed for such short terms, is not well founded, nor does the time alter the price. In many of our schools it is also ascertained that the teachers are females, and their pay is less from the fact that they will set down with a less number of scholars at the above prices than men—say from 12 to 18 and board themselves. Consequently we infer that with \$20 from the district and \$40 from the State, a school as good as we now have, can be had nearly 6 months, and with the expected increase of \$90 from the State, and \$45 from the district, nearly the whole year. It appears from the information received, that many large sections of country are without schools—that often neighborhoods are entirely without one for years—that generally they are very uncertain, and frequently quite difficult to get up.

We stated in a former number that there were 4400 children between 5 and 15 in the county—we now state that 40 schools are in operation, averaging 25 to each, which will give us only 1000 actually receiving an education. What a glowing picture! Not one fourth of our children going to school!—Shall it continue so? Is there not a most imperative call for something to be done? Shall we plant the pillars of our republic upon this sandy foundation?

It is left to the majority of voters of

the whole county to say whether God-ford shall have schools or not. Every voter in the Commons is asked to vote. No one district can have it and not the balance—all must, or none. It is not so with the counties. Each one decides for itself. Guilford have them, and not another in the State. But those that refuse are not thereby stripped of the benefit of the funds. It is not given away to those that accept. On the contrary, it is so arranged that each one's share is held in reservation, and will be paid over whenever she complies with the terms specified in the Act. It is no pecuniary loss to them that schools are going on in the others, and they cannot object to vote for their continuance. It is the wish of the State, no doubt, by this provision, to place and keep all upon the same footing as to her bounty, though some may be slower than others to avail themselves of it. The number of counties is 68—the average number of districts to each is 18½. But each refusing county will be on its guard so as to know precisely its number, and ever keep its eye on her share. No difficulty or confusion can arise on this account.

This is indisputably a clear instance in which the poor have decidedly the advantage of the rich. But such feelings should not influence us. No distinction of any kind whatever is here contemplated—this is to be an open public highway for all to travel who will. In the revolution of property, the children of the rich of to-day may be educated by those of the poor of to-day. In our happy country, the poor are not forever destitute, nor are the rich always crowned with abundance.

In conclusion, I would respectfully, but earnestly urge all my countrymen to cast in their suffrage. It should be done with feelings far different from the ordinary voting of the country. I am conscious I shall do it with a deeper sense of the immense responsibility of the ballot box than ever came over me before. I shall know that in no instance in my life, have I exercised that inestimable privilege in a matter of such overshadowing importance. The political concerns of our Government should ever have a due share of the attention of every good citizen, but let us not, through the heated excitement of the day, forget the School Law. The bustling effrontery of the one will push itself forward—the calm modesty of the other will need the protecting arm, and encouraging countenance of its friends.

Allow me to repeat, that let our obligations be what they may as to the size of the districts, as to the number of children in each, as to the inconvenience of the portion of our citizens living at the greatest distance, as to the tax, and other imagined difficulties, though they be true, yet they should not cause us to vote against the Law, when thoroughly examined. It is always open to alteration, to amendment, or repeal. It was designed and expected to undergo changes. This is simply the beginning. The tax is only—yes, only 2 cents on the \$100; and 4 cents on the poll.—There is no possible chance for the state to be involved, nor for the individual citizen. There is not the smallest opening for a future tax, save the regular annual tax. There is no risk—there is no danger. The anticipations of final good are incalculable. It is incontestably plain, that we cannot in any emergency, be injured, even if we are not benefited.

I have thus endeavored Messrs. Editors, to place before you my views of this question. I have submitted them at random as they occurred to me. Perhaps I have occupied your columns to little purpose. I could not, however, resist the impulse to do my share,—to discharge what I conceived a duty. My aim was to draw the attention of my Countrymen to it. If I can excite reflection in the breast of any one person,—if I can provoke discussion among neighbors, or if I can stimulate others to exertion, I am amply rewarded. The subject is far from being exhausted. Elucidation is much needed. In the multiplicity of counsel, there is said to be safety. By the clashing of opposite opinions, in soberness and truth, all the facts can be elicited, and the true policy pointed out. You have readers of ability and leisure, I regret they could not be persuaded to enter the list. If an untoward fate awaits the Law in our county—if she deems it best to decline the offer, the information would not have been lost. We have set our faces toward the hill of science, let us not look back till all are found climbing its steep. Will we believe for a moment that Guilford will never go into the scheme? It is not a

wise statesman who legislates alone for the present generation, nor a prudent housekeeper who provides only for to-day. Let us try now to remove all impediments—to pave the way for future action. If the whole state with one accord, should pronounce a negative answer from her ballot box, I should still rejoice that the Law had been past, for much good will have been done in a great cause.—*Adieu.* GUILFORD.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

TO DAVID S. REID, BLAKE W. BRASWELL AND RICHARD P. CARDWELL, of Rockingham, and JAMES KERR, L. A. GWINN AND LEVI WALKER, of Caswell:

Gentlemen:—I have taken the liberty of addressing you by name, that your attention may be particularly drawn to this communication,—the object of which is to ascertain from you decidedly and unequivocally, and without any indirectness or equivocation, whether we and those who profess to act with us are governed by principles in our political conduct, or whether it is only mere profession of one thing, while we practice another;—whether principles govern us only while they suit our convenience, but when, for party purposes, it suits us to abandon those principles, it is right for us to do so.

From my earliest recollection, I have professed to be attached to the Republican Party, the founders of which were Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. In their political creed, that principle which stood out in bolder relief than all others, was implicit obedience on the part of the representative to the will of his constituents, perfectly regardless of the fact whether the majority was of his own party or not. And this is the only true principle upon which any republican, representative government can exist; and we should guard and watch this principle with the same reverential care and attention that the Israelites regarded the ark of the covenant.

Within the last few years a new name has been adopted, that of Democratic Republican,—why, I never understood. But as those who assumed this name professed to be of the true republican school, I have gone with them. In fact, the only thing I feared, was, that they would push the republican principles of our forefathers into the wild democracy of the French revolution. I wish to know from you, who assume to be our political instructors, what are the principles in which the Republican of '98 and '99 differs from the Democratic Republican of the present day? I suppose there must be a difference—or why change the name? You will all recollect how how clamorous we and all our party were that Mr. Leigh and Mr. Mangum should resign, as soon as it was ascertained that it was the wish of a majority of their constituents that they should do so. We then believed in the true principle of Republicanism—that the representative should conform to the will of the constituent, or resign. These Republicans were obedient to their principles, and did resign. The last winter the senators of our Democratic Republican school were instructed to resign in language, and in a string of resolutions as strong as any could be used. Of course obedience to these instructions was what every person ought to have expected. But what do we find? Disobedience to the will of the majority! And upon what grounds do our senators, and our editors, and some of our party attempt to justify such a breach of representative faith? simply because the resolutions did not use the word "instruct"? Sirs, I confess that I blushed more at this miserable quibbling, than I did at the direct, anti-republican disobedience of our senators. Has the word "instruct" any talismanic meaning? Does it convey the wish of the constituent any more than other words? If I should say to my representative, I wish you to resign, I command you to resign, I request or desire that you should resign, or conform to my wishes,—and he should say, 'I will neither resign nor conform to your wishes;—why not?—because you have not instructed me to do so'—what would you say to such a paltry quibble? Sirs—in the days of Jefferson or Madison such a representative would have been scouted from the Republican ranks as some unworthy, pettifogging, special pleader, much more worthy to practice in the purlieus of a prison and screen vice and crime from merited punishment,—than to be the dignified representative of a FREE PEOPLE! This disobedience of our senators, last winter, has induced me to attend a little more closely to the principles and practices of our modern Democratic Republicans.

I will now call your attention to the avowed determination of a conspicuous citizen now before the public for favor; and I desire to hear from you, whether you and the Democratic Republicans of this District avow such sentiments—acknowledge such political doctrines, or intend to support him who openly avows principles so utterly subversive of our representative system.

You of the Rockingham delegation heard the declaration made by Mr. Hill, of Stokes, now a candidate for congress in this district. The declaration to which I allude was made by Mr. Hill at Rockingham court in May last in his public address to the people, and it was this:—"I wish it distinctly understood, that if I am elected, and the election for president shall come to the house of representatives—I don't care how the State of North Carolina votes, or how the district votes, or who they vote for—I will not vote for any whig. I will not have any straw-berly in the patch." This declaration of Mr. Hill was made in reply to Mr. Shepperd, who had just said, he, individually, was in favor of Mr. Clay's election to the presidency; but if he were elected, and the State should go for Mr. Van Buren, and the election should come to the house,—he should feel himself bound to give the vote of the State, and to vote for Mr. Van Buren. This sentiment of Mr. Shepperd was what I expected to hear him utter, as it is the true Republican principle, and as he has always professed to be a Republican of the old school. But little did I think, at this time of day, to hear any man tell the people, while seeking their favor, that he should ask them no odds—that he should set their will aside, and substitute his own aristocratic, despotic wish.

Sirs—there is no question or equivocation in this matter: Mr. Hill made this declaration in my own presence, and in the presence of you of the Rockingham delegation. I was astonished at the bold and reckless sentiment, and at the air of defiance with which it was uttered. I looked at you who heard it, to see how you would stand such anti-republican doctrine. No expression of the senator's face seemed to tell that he had heard it; the elder commoner smiled and nodded his assent to it; while the junior commoner gave a frown that seemed to say,—What is that!—that is contrary to all my notions of Republicanism—my party can't get me to go that!

Now, gentlemen, I have taken the liberty to address you, because your sentiments upon the doctrines of the Republican faith were familiar to me; and I desire to know from you, by your expressions and by your conduct, whether you give into this political heresy of Mr. Hill. I have endeavored to be a Republican from principle, regardless of party. But I have determined, with many of my neighbors—party or no party—to sustain the sound political maxim—that the representative shall obey the will of his constituents—to view every man, you as well as all others, as a political heretic and enemy, who dares to avow the detested and detestable declaration made by Mr. Hill. I would abandon Jefferson himself, if he were to make such a declaration.

Party excitement is now running high in this District, and perhaps the Republicans of the Republican counties of Rockingham and Caswell can never have an opportunity of showing their utter detestation and execration of this abominable heresy better than the present—by abandoning Mr. Hill to his fate, or by manifesting their zeal to our principles by setting his opponent high above him who has abandoned the true doctrine.

I will say to you, that the course you may pursue in this canvass may be for weal or for woe; you will be observed—scrutinized. And if your shall be found aiding to put over us a man who says he will set our wishes at defiance if they differ from his,—you will be marked—marked as collar men—marked as men who will aid a tyrant to crush our liberties! For Mr. Shepperd or Mr. Hill I care not a fig, when they are brought in to hostile contact with my rights and my principles—with the true republican principles of every representative government. I would rather see them both politically and personally sacrificed, than to see one jot or tittle of the constituent's right to control his representative pass away.

Mr. Hill may attempt to explain this matter away—or he may express contrition for such ultraism and beg leave to retract.—This will not do. Where a man comes before the people for congress, it

is no school-boy business—he should have his principles so fixed, and his language so well selected, that he may understand, as well as others, what he does say. And as for his changing his sentiments now, on the eve of the election,—I should have no more confidence in that, than I would have in the tears of the culprit who only expressed repentance for his crimes while punishment for their commission was inflicted.

A REPUBLICAN OF '98.
Hogan's Creek, July, 1839.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court has just decided, in the case of *Roberts v. Cannon*, from Northampton, that, according to the proper construction of the 8th section of the Constitution, a residence for twelve months in any part of the State is sufficient to authorize a vote for members of the House of Commons in the County in which the voter is resident on the day of Election, and that the residence for that period need not be in the same county in which the vote is offered. But the Court says, "that, by a residence in the county, the Constitution intends a domicile in that county. This requisition is not satisfied by a visit to the county, whether for a longer or a shorter time, if the stay there be for a temporary purpose, and with the design of leaving the county when that purpose is accomplished. It must be a fixed abode therein, constituting it the place of his home." The Court further remarks that, "this residence or domicile is a fact, not more difficult of ascertainment when required as the qualification of a voter, than residence or domicile at the moment of a man's death which is so important in regulating the disposition and management of his estate after death."

We rejoiced that this important and much vexed question is now settled.—Inspectors of Elections will hereafter, have no difficulty in deciding upon the qualifications of voters, so far at least as this particular question is concerned.—*Ral. Register.*

THE LATE HEZEKIAH NILES.

From the *Delaware State Journal*.
We invite special attention to the notice published in our paper to-day by Mrs. Niles, the amiable and respectable widow of the lamented individual whose name is at the head of this article. It appears with great force to the kind and liberal feelings of the American Public. Mr. Niles devoted the best years of his life to the development and advancement of those interests which were peculiarly American, and his labors undoubtedly contributed largely to the prosperity of American industry in every department, and especially of the farmer, the manufacturer, and the mechanic. His health fell a sacrifice to the intense application bestowed upon his labors for the public weal, and his death has left his widow and a large interesting family of young children dependent on the sale of the Register, of which a large quantity remains on hand. Of the value of this work it is needless for us to speak. So valuable do we deem it as a depository of facts, documents, and state papers, all intimately connected with American interests and history, that no college or library, should be without it. By purchasing this work, therefore, those who have the means will have an opportunity of obtaining an invaluable work, while performing a kind and generous action.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILMINGTON, (DE.) June 22, 1839.
The undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late HEZEKIAH NILES, former Editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the Public that there are yet to be disposed of, on reasonable terms, a few full sets of Niles's Register, from the commencement to volume fifty, inclusive, with all the supplements and general index, all complete, comprising a period of twenty-five years, together with a number of sets including the second, third, and fourth series, from September, 1817, to September 1836, with sundry old volumes to complete the sets of those who may have been or are now subscribers to the work. She would also beg leave to state, that, yielding to the imperious necessity which exists for so doing, she has placed all claims due to the said deceased in the hands of Philip Reigart, of the city of Baltimore, with a view of having the same collected and closed by him, all the books of the concern being in his possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets of the aforesaid work.

The undersigned hopes that she is not presuming too much in asking the kind and liberal public press of the United States to give the foregoing a few insertions, with the view of aiding her to dispose of the surplus copies of the Register, and realize the sums due from those for whose benefit the labors of her late husband were so zealously given, to enable her to sustain thirteen children, eight of whom are under twelve years of age.

SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'x.
A stupendous project of internal improvement is broached in the St. Louis papers; being no less than the connection of Boston with St. Louis by a line of Railroads. A meeting to consider the subject was to have been held at St. Louis on the 20th instant.

A Constitution and State Government lost for the want of eleven voices.—The Tallahassee Star of the 19th ult. states that the official returns from the Alachua territory are received, and that the new plan of a constitution for the State of Florida has been rejected by eleven votes.

Man is designed for an active being, and his spirit, ever restless, if not employed upon worthy and dignified objects,

will often rather engage in mean and low pursuits than suffer the tedious and listless feelings connected with indolence; and knowledge is no less necessary in strengthening the mind, than in preserving the purity of the affections and the heart.—*Sir Humphrey Davy.*

True Friendship.—Among the incidents of the wreck of the steamer *Macfarland*, on the Mississippi, the papers relate a touching story of a man named Mills, who was lost. Shortly after the boats came in collision, he was secure from harm, and could have saved himself, but sincere attachment to a sick friend induced him to risk his life for his preservation. Notwithstanding the protestations of his fellow-passengers at his rashness, and the assurance that inevitable death would result to both, he went below, sought out the invalid, clasped him in his arms, had reached the upper deck safely, and was about to spring to the boat, when the wreck gave a lurch, and went down, throwing both of them into the vortex. They perished together, exhibiting in humble life a true and sincere friendship, a nobleness and generosity of nature, seldom ever equalled.

A man named Mack, at Woodstock, Vermont, lately killed 22 crows at one shot, and got kicked over in the bargain. There was an explosion at both ends of the gun.

[FOR THE PATRIOT.]

To the Freemen of the ninth Congressional District.

Blow, blow ye winds and heighten every blast, The devil maintains ye shall prevail at last! Moses, 'tis true, once led a chosen band Through the Red Sea into the promised land. The land of Canaan and the land of bliss Th' appointed end of human hopes—But what has Fanny Wright or Robespierre To do with Moses, or with ancient seer? Enough to do we have in every place To quell and rule a superstitious race—Cry, down religion! and the holy fire Of Jacobinic inspiration inspire: To seek for spoils, and gather daily food, The sum of all our human good; To speculate, and make ourselves complete With lands and treasures, enough to eat; To cry, "huzza for Jackson and his son—Van Buren,—let his holy will be done," Gather the silver to his golden seat. And give to every treasurer swift feet; Give forty millions every power to fly With spreading sails far in the eastern sky; Cry, "Washington was fool, and every one who before Who 'd'nt see our treasury secure." Cry out, "Bank Whigs, and cursed banks, That steal our money with their hateful pranks—Take eighteen dollars for one hundred lent, While all the poor with six must be content!" Make this believed, and open on the cry As loud as game—though all a barefaced lie, And tell our crew of some ten thousand strong To come and join this sweet mob-moving song, That every land shall hear of freedom's name, And hickory bugles celebrate our fame: Come on, our troops, in August—Guilford fight, And Rockingham and Stokes, let all our arms unite, Cry out "no schools!" that ignorance may reign, And Jacobinic fury rage again.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

DEATHS.
Earth to earth—and dust to dust!"
DIED, in Washington City, on the 20th ult. in the 79th year of her age, after a painful illness of several months' duration, Mrs. Winifred Gales, consort of Joseph Gales, Esq., of this city, (late of North Carolina,) and mother of one of the Editors of the National Intelligencer, of the wife of the other Editor of that journal, and of the junior editor of the Raleigh Register. She was a native of Newark, in England, and emigrated to this country with her surviving husband and her then living children in the year 1795; resided in Philadelphia until 1799, and the remainder of the intervening time, except the last six years, in North Carolina.—*National Intelligencer.*

[Mrs. Gales was a remarkable combination of the *utile dulci*. Few ladies ever possessed in as great perfection those colloquial powers, and that warmth of heart, which made her beloved; and none ever exerted the kindly influences of a generous nature with more readiness or greater effect than she. The writer of this feeble tribute to distinguished worth is one of the many who will ever affectionately cherish her memory.]—*Ed. Fayetteville Observer.*

The Markets.
FAYETTEVILLE, CHESA W, &c.
Bacon, 11 a 12 10 a 13
Beeswax, 20 25 22 a 24
Brandy, apple, 80 — — —
do, peach 100 — — —
Butter, — — 15 a 20
Coffee, 121-2 a 131-2 121-2 a 15
Cotton, 13 a 14 14 a 17
Corn, 110 87 a 100
Cotton yarn, 24 a 32 — — —
Feathers, 45 — — 40 a 45
Flaxseed, 100 a 125 — — —
Flour, new, 650 a 725 625 a 675
Iron, 550 a 600 550 a 650
Molasses, 35 a 40 45 a 50
Nails, cut, 775 a 800 734 a 8
Sugar, 8 a 12 10 a 12 1-2
Salt, 75 a 90 100 a 125
Tobacco, leaf, 110 a 120 — — —
Wheat, 50 — — —
Whiskey, 17 a 20 — — —

NOTICE.
THE young gentleman who took from our show case on the 4th of July a MUSICAL BOX and GOLD KEY, will confer a favor by returning them, and probably save himself of much trouble and cost by restoring them to the same place.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
July, 1839.

NOTICE.
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY having authorized the Governor to procure one complete set of weights and measures, as standards for each county, persons disposed to contract are invited to make their terms known, agreeably to the act for that purpose, chapter XL.
Models of the weights can be seen at the Executive Office.
E. B. DUDLEY.
April, 1839 10-4f

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY having authorized the Governor to procure one complete set of weights and measures, as standards for each county, persons disposed to contract are invited to make their terms known, agreeably to the act for that purpose, chapter XL.
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E. B. DUDLEY.
April, 1839 10-4f

Degrees in qualities—Good, better, best.

THERE are many persons who purchase Pianos because there happens to be some pretty-looking, sweet-sounding instruments for sale in their neighborhoods, or somewhere else convenient to their dwellings, when if they knew the great difference in the actions of Piano-Fortes, they would be more likely to go a little further off to purchase such as are known and warranted to be the very best, and sold subject to be returned if not the best.

There are many others who do not purchase at all, because they are not assured of the fact that the instruments for sale in their neighborhoods are as good as others.

There are others who are fearful upon the subject, because some of their friends and acquaintances have bought Pianos which proved to be good for nothing.
The outside of a Piano is but a small consideration; the all-important parts are hid from the eyes of purchasers, and even if they were not, the purchaser, generally, would know very little about it. The action of a Piano is a very important part of it, and should be looked to with a great deal of care. How often do we hear persons say, "Oh, what a sweet toned Piano," not remembering at the same time, that whilst this sweetness of tone is all-important, yet some of the most inferior Pianos have been sweet-toned at first, but, from defect in the action or some other cause, soon gave way, and lost their sweetness. How often is it that defects exist in the inside of a Piano that are never known or found out until bought and paid for. Any skillful Cabinet-Maker can finish a Piano handsomely, and give it the appearance of a \$600 instrument, whilst, in fact, it may not be worth \$100. I know many persons, at this time, who own beautiful Pianos that they would be glad to get half price for.

A great many persons will take more pains and trouble in buying a coat or watch than such a valuable article as a Piano-Forte; strange to say, they will in a number of cases take the mere *say* of a seller instead of binding him up in the strictest manner.

If those who want Pianos will forward their orders and give the outlines of the style of exterior they admire, and will give me a little latitude in price, I will select such instruments as I will agree to take back if not first rate.
E. P. NASII,
Book and Piano seller, Petersburg, Va.

From RICHARD P. STITH, Esq., Brunswick, Brunswick, May 10th, 1839.

DEAR SIR—I have been very reluctantly though unavoidably compelled to keep the Piano boxed up, which I purchased of you not long since, until very recently. It is now up, and I am confident I never heard a more delightful toned instrument.—My wife, who has been a performer from the time she was eight years old, thinks it surpasses any Piano she ever touched, and all who have heard it, coincide with her.

Several persons have extolled the sweetness and melody of the tone so highly as to compare it to the softest toned Organ. It is considered so very superior in every respect, that it is generally believed I gave six hundred dollars for it. I assure you we could not be more pleased, and I now tender you my grateful acknowledgments for the very great care which you evidently took in packing it.

I would advise all who wish to purchase Pianos, to give you a call before they purchase elsewhere.

Yours, most respectfully,
RICHARD P. STITH.
To Mr. E. P. NASII, Petersburg.

I have now on hand (price 325 dollars) a Piano precisely of the same kind in every particular as the one sold to Mr. Stith, alluded to above. I would defy any one to point out the slightest difference in tone or finish if they were side by side.
E. P. NASII,
Book and Piano seller, Petersburg.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they are now receiving and opening for sale a handsome assortment of

GOODS, which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for cash or on a short credit. Their stock consist in part of the most fashionable Cloths, Casimeres, Casinets, Satins, Silk Velvets and Vestings, together with a Variety of Summer Goods, suitable for gentlemen's wear.
—ALSO—
A very neat assortment of Silks, Calicoes, Muslins, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, and other fancy goods.
A fine assortment of Coach trimmings constantly kept on hand—such as Springs, Axles, Tops, Dash-leather, Lace-fringe, &c., which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Our friends and customers are particularly invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
June 28th, 1839. 21-4f

Notice to Carpenters.
ON FRIDAY the 26 July, the subscribers will attend at Union Institute, in Randolph County two miles south of Hunt's store, in order to receive proposals for building a Framed School-house, 50 feet long, 25 feet wide, one story, with 4 chimneys,—the contractor to find all materials. Attention will be given at one o'clock P. M. by

MARTIN W. LEACH,
JOSEPH MENDENHALL,
JABEZ LEACH,
NATHAN HUNT, JR.,
LEWIS LEACH.

July 4th, 1839. 21-2f

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, I shall, on the 3d day of August, 1839, offer at public sale, for ready money, at the courthouse door, the House and Lot in Greensborough, late the property of William Swain, deceased.

This is among the most valuable estates in Greensborough, and all who wish to buy would do well to examine for themselves.
JOHN M. LOGAN, Trustee.
July 4th, 1839. 21-4f

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Models of the weights can be seen at the Executive Office.
E. B. DUDLEY.
April, 1839 10-4f

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McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
July, 1839.

THOS. SANDFORD, COMMISSIONER.

FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO Messrs. E. W. Wilkings, C. T. Haigh, C. J. Orrell, E. L. & W. Winslow, Henry Humphreys, McConnell & Lindsay, McAdoo & Scott.
May, 1839. 15-19

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted on the Books of William Wallace, dec'd, are respectfully requested to call at the store and close them as long indulgence cannot be given.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
July 4th, 1839. 21-4f

J. & R. SLOAN,
HAVE received an additional supply of

DRY GOODS, consisting of many desirable and handsome articles, which they are determined to sell on the most accommodating terms.
May 8th, 1839.

Rankin & McLean,
ARE now receiving and opening their stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, consisting of almost EVERY ARTICLE kept in this section of country, which they are willing to sell on very accommodating terms. They would return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received at their hands, and hope from their experience, and by a close application to business to merit its continuance.
Greensborough, June, 1839. 17-6

COMMISSION & FORWARDING BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely upon having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.
Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 15-26

PIANO FOR SALE.

ON Monday of next August Court—the third Monday in August, 1839—I shall sell at public venue, in Greensborough, a NEW AND ELEGANT PIANO, found by experience to be of first quality. A credit will be given.

JOHN A. GILMER, Adm.
July 1st, 1839. 20-15

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. FRANCES LOWRY respectfully informs the Ladies of Greensborough, that she is now prepared to execute all kinds of MILLINER'S WORK—Bleaching, Dressing, Trimming, Leghorns, Tuscans, Chip or Straw Bonnets. For any work that does not give entire satisfaction no charge will be made.
June, 1839. 16-4f

JESSE H. LINDSAY
Has for Sale
GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT
Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.
Dr. PHEEP'S TOMATO PILLS.
SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE.
Whittin's Machine-spread STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.
Feb. 1839. 1-4f

Blow ye the Trumpet.
THE following meetings will be held by William B. Dawson, C. P.—A protracted meeting near David McGibbany's, upwards of 3 miles southwest of Greensborough commencing August 3rd.—A campmeeting at Friendship, near Rambsboro', commencing August 23d.—all of N. C. Guilford C. N. May the glorious Gospel of the blessed God fill the whole world—Amen and amen.
July, 1839. 22-4f

CAMP MEETINGS.

Methrist P. Church—Guilford Circuit.
ONE at Spring Hill, Davidson County, N. C., to commence Friday the 2nd of August.—At Germantown, Stokes county, to commence Friday the 16th of August.—At Double Springs, Guilford county, to commence Friday the 13th of September.—At Old Union, Randolph county, to commence the 11th of October.
W. M. LINEBERRY, Sup't.
July 11th, 1839. 22-4f

Good lot of Bacon for Sale, which will be sold low for cash, if application be made shortly.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
July 13, 1839. 22-4f

TO WOOL CARDERS.

I KEEP FOR SALE the CARDS for every part of a Wool Carding Machine, manufactured by one of the first Houses in the United States.
JESSE H. LINDSAY.
May, 1839.

WANTED,
200 BUSHELS of CLEAN HERD GRASS SEED. Call on
J. A. NEBANE.
Greensborough, June, 1839. 20-4f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1839.

William King }
vs. }
Mary King. } Petition for Divorce.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensborough Patriot of the pendency of this petition, and that the defendant be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Guilford County, in Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer this petition; otherwise the petition will be tried ex parte, and judgment taken accordingly.—Given at office 5th of June, 1839.

Test, THOS. CALDWELL, C. S. C.
Pr. adv. \$1.25 47-8

POETRY.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires.

BATTLE LAMENT.

For the Rev. Dr. Fisk, President of the
Wesleyan Seminary, Middlesex, Conn.

BY JOHN N. MATTHEW.

Fallen—on Zion's battle hill,
A soldier of renown,
Armed in the panoply of God,
In conflict cloven down,
His helmet on his armour bright,
His cheek unblanch'd with fear,
While round his head there gleamed a light
His dying hours to cheer.

Fallen—while cheering with his voice
The sacramental host,
With banners floating on the air—
Death found him at his post;
In life's high prime the warfare closed,
But not ingloriously,
He fell beyond the outer wall,
And shouted victory!

Fallen—a holy man of God,
An Israelite indeed,
A standard bearer of the cross,
Mighty in word and deed—
A master-spirit of the age,
A bright and burning light,
Whose beams across the firmament
Scatter the clouds of night.

Fallen—as sets the sun at eve,
To rise in splendour where
His kindred luminaries shine,
Their heaven of bliss to share,
Beyond the stormy battle field
He reigns and triumphs now,
Sweeping a harp of wondrous song,
With glory on his brow!

WHY AND WHEREFORE.

A Quaker, as it is recounted,
Was always on a good steel mounted;
But getting married, he was seen
Upon a nag more dunt and lean—
His wife being seated by his side,
Upon the horse he used to ride,
A neighbor meeting him one day,
Said—"John, my friend, inform me, pray,
Why she, who weaker is of course,
Should always ride the better horse?"
"Friend," quoth the Quaker—"Why and
wherefore
Would take too long to tell thee—therefore
Do thou get married, and ne'er doubt it,
Thou'll know at once, friend, all about it."

Federalist-Republican.

Dr. T. Hall, (Mr. Stanley's opponent) justifies the epithet *Federalist*, as applied to the Whigs, because the two great political parties of the country were formerly distinguished as *Republicans* and *Federalists*, and he thinks the Whigs now advocate the doctrines of the latter. We have always understood that the Federalists were for enlarging the powers and patronage of the President, whilst the Republicans strenuously resisted such a course. The Democrats, as they call themselves, now want to make a limited monarchy of our government, whilst the Whigs, like the Republicans of '93, are battling manfully against it. Quere! Who best deserves the epithet *Federalist*, the Whigs or Democrats?—*Register*.

The Alexandria Gazette states that

Wm Selden, Esq., the late Loco-Foco rejected candidate in the Richmond District, has been appointed Treasurer of the United States, in place of John Campbell, the proscribed Conservative. We remember, when Mr. Selden resigned his office in Virginia in order to become a candidate, that it was said he would lose nothing by it, for it was well understood that if he was beaten in the election, he was to be made Treasurer of the United States. Thus we see what profound respect this Democratic Administration manifests for the will of the sovereign people.—*Rel. Register*.

Bank and Rail Road Dividend.

The South Western Rail Road Bank has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share, on the 1st Bank instalment, from the 1st January last, payable on the 1st inst. being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, have declared a dividend of 30 cts. per share, being 2 per cent. on the whole amount paid in. This latter dividend is from the profits of the Charleston and Hamburg Road.

The Whigs of Rhode Island held a

Convention at Newport, on Friday, and unanimously nominated Messrs. Cranston and Tillinghast for re-election to Congress. Nathaniel S. Ruggles, James F. Simmons, Byron Dimon, and William Anthony, were appointed Delegates to the Presidential Convention. They are all warm friends of Mr. Clay.

Dr. Franklin has said, "where I see a

house well furnished with books and newspapers, there I see intelligent and well informed children; but if there are no books or papers, the children are ignorant if not profligate."

"You look a good deal like a brother

of mine, the boys eat," said a passer by to a drunken son of the Emerald Isle, as he wallowed in the gutter. "Then it's a great pity they didn't ate the whole family up," was the quick reply.

An Ancient American City.

The oldest town in the United States, it is said, is St. Augustine, Florida, by more than forty years. It was founded forty years before Virginia was colonized. Some of the houses are yet standing which are

said to have been built more than three centuries.

Some heartless villain has been robbing the hen-roost of the editor of the *Manhattan Advertiser*, taking every old bird, and leaving some dozen little orphan biddies to pick their way alone and mammy-less through a tender and delicate chickenhood. Oh, says the aforesaid editor, "that the feathers of the abducted may be forever stuck fast to the scoundrel, with tar, assafetida, cantharides, lunar caustic and melted brimstone!"

An Industrious Woman.

Talk, indeed of your pantomime and gaudy shows—your processions and installations and coronations. Give me, for a beautiful sight, a neat and smart woman, heating her oven, and setting her bread!—And if the bustle does make the sign of labor glisten on her brow, where is the man that would not kiss that off, rather than lick the plaster from the cheek of a duchess.—*Cobbett*.

A Cool Proposition.

The editor of the Boston Atlas, who has been sued for a libel—damages \$20,000—by the managers of the late Chelsea Bank, offers to pay the damages down, in advance of the trial, provided they will take *Chelsea Bank Notes* in pay. Very accommodating!

GREENSBOROUGH DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends and the community generally, that he has opened in Greensborough, one door north of Mr. Jesse H. Lindsay's store, a well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye

Stuffs.

He would respectfully call the attention of all who wish to purchase his stock, as it will always be his object to keep on hand no other article but what he can recommend as pure and genuine.—Below is a list of a few of the articles comprising his stock.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Alcohol | Iodide of Iron |
| Gum Ammonia | Turmeric |
| Carb. do. | Annatto |
| Acid do. | Red Sanders |
| Muriatic do. | Alkaline Root |
| Nitric Acid | Oil Amber |
| Muriatic do. | " Balaam |
| Sulphuric do. | " Bergamotte |
| Acetic do. | " Carui |
| Citric do. | " Gualtheria, pro. |
| Tart. do. | " Juniper |
| Ethers | " Lavender |
| Hoffmann's Anodyne | " Lemon |
| Chloride of Lime | " Orange, opt. |
| Chloride of Soda | " Turpentine |
| Fowler's Solution | |
| Balsam Copaiba | Croton Oil |
| " Tolu | Caster Oil, pure |
| " Peru | Sulp. Morphia |
| Aristo Serpentina, rad. | Acet. do. |
| Peruvian Bark, opt. | Ext. Cereata |
| Sulphate Quinine | " Collyth, comp. |
| Colombo, rad. | " Gentian |
| " pulv. | " Hellobore, nig. |
| Gentiana Lutea, rad. | " Seven |
| Polygal Senega, rad. | " Hyoscinum |
| Rasp. Quinaria | " Stramonium |
| Rice, rad. | " Quassia |
| " pulv. | " Traxium |
| Spanish Saffron | Carb. Iron precip. |
| Sarsaparilla, rad. | Aleppo Galls |
| Scilla Mari. | Corrosive, sub. |
| Pulv. do. | Colony, pure |
| Spigelia Maril. | Uz. Hydragr. Forte |
| Valerian, rad. | Blue Mass, best |
| Colocynth Apples | Mercurial plaster |
| Orris Root | Blistering do. |
| Blood Root | Lead do. |
| Gum Arabic | Serumcocti |
| " powdered | Iceland Moss |
| " Myrrh | Irish Moss |
| " Champhor | Preston Salt |
| " Tragacanth | Colony Water |
| " Scammony | Florida do. |
| Arrow Root | Lavender do. |
| Manna | Nutmegs |
| Chamomile Fls. | Mace |
| Iodine | Cloves |
| Hydrochloric of Potash | Lucifer Matche |
| Sep. Part. of Potash | Soaps |
| Carb. Potash | Q. Jorine Tooth Wash |
| Sulp. do. | " Cria, do. do. |
| Carb. Magnesia | Sedilitz Powders |
| Calomel do. | Soda do. |
| Butter's effluorescent | Copal varnish |
| Magnesia | Black do. |
| | Conch do. |

Important to Wheat Growers.

THE subscriber owns the right of making and vending Samuel S. Allen's *Portable Horse Power and Threshing Machine*, in the counties of Guilford, Caswell, Person, and Orange, in North Carolina, and in Virginia, and is now prepared to furnish them of superior quality, with the addition of composition boxes to the shafts. Price \$175. Upwards of a dozen of these machines were put in operation by him the past year, all of which gave entire satisfaction to the purchasers, and as an additional evidence of the superiority, it can be shown that this machine received the first premium for three successive years, at the fair of the American Institute in New York.

Orders addressed to him, Milton, N.C. will be promptly attended to.

C. H. RICHMOND.

Milton, June 5, 1839.—18-41.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of McConnell & Foust are respectfully invited to call and cash them, as it is necessary the books should be closed.

W. J. McCONNEL.

July 1st, 1839. 20-41

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS.

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach; Also, a SUBSTITUTE for CALOMEL, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Erysipelas, Bileus and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

May, 1839. 14-41

Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE of White Swellings,

Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, 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.

May, 1839. 14-41

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE Proprietors of this establishment have, within the last twelve months, at considerable expense, added to the accommodations of the place, and are now prepared to entertain at least *Two Hundred Visitors*. The Cabins are neat frame buildings, plastered and whitewashed, and many of them containing two rooms expressly for the accommodation of Families. Good managers and servants will be employed, and the Table, Bar, &c. will be equal to those of any other watering place in Virginia.

The Springs are situated on the banks of New River, in the county of Grayson, Virginia, within ten miles of the stage road from Salem, North Carolina, to Wythe Court House, Virginia; and accommodation Hacks will be run during the season from the latter place, and from Peter Stephens's, on the stage road in Grayson county, to the Springs, so that persons coming in the stage will find no difficulty in reaching them.

To persons in health these Springs offer a delightful summer retreat, where they may indulge in every rational amusement. Game of every description abounds, and there are, within a short distance, several of the finest Trout streams in Virginia.—To the invalid they offer, in addition, the restoration of health and its attendant blessings.

The properties of the Water are set forth in the subjoined analysis,—in addition to which, it may be stated that it has on many occasions effected complete cures in Diseases of the Skin, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, &c. &c.—particularly in cases of Dyspepsia, in which it has never failed.

The charges to Visitors will be extremely moderate—less by far than at any other watering place in Virginia, and the accommodations as good, if not better.

To persons from the South, visiting the White Sulphur and the neighboring Watering Places, the Grayson Springs will afford a pleasant and convenient resting place, within a few miles of the direct route.

THE PROPRIETORS

Analysis of the Water.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Carbonate of Soda, | Carbonate of Magnesia, |
| Carbonate of Lime, | Sulphate of Lime, |
| Sulphate of Magnesia, | Chloride of Soda, |
| Chloride of Calcium, | Sulphated Hydrogen |
| Chloride of Magnesium, | and Carbonic Acid |
| Sulphate of Soda, | Gases. |

The Greensborough Patriot, Raleigh Standard, Watchman of the South, Columbia Telescope, and Charleston Mercury will please to insert this advertisement for one month, and these papers, together with the New Orleans Bee, Charleston Patriot, Richmond Enquirer, and Whig, the Globe, National Intelligencer, Old Dominion, and Lynchburg Virginian will consider the "Grayson Sulphur Springs Co." a subscriber to their respective papers for six months, commencing on the 1st May in each year. Send to "Grayson Sulphur Springs, Va." June, 1839. 18-51

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Greensborough, N.C. on the 1st of July, 1839, which if not taken out by the 1st of October next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| A. | L. |
| Robert Armfield | J. B. Leach |
| Nathan Armfield | Paul Leonard |
| William Armfield | William Lamb |
| John W. Adkins | Geo. T. F. Lorimer |
| Tidman Andrew | Lovic Lambeth |
| Murphy Alfred | M. |
| B. | James Miner |
| William Brown | John McGee |
| George Bowman | John McMurtry |
| Telmecus J. Banner | James McNairy, jr. |
| Juda Bolton | Joseph McBride |
| Joseph Coffin | William Matthews |
| Gilbert Chapel | Charles Miller |
| Harman Curtis | P. |
| Julius Coley | Jeremiah Poor |
| Dicy Cole | William Paylor |
| John Cole | R. |
| Robt. Coe | Sidney Randall |
| D. | Robert Kryn |
| Daniel Dean | John C. Rankin, 2 |
| Emily Davis | Edward Ross |
| Mary P. Davis | Martha Mahinda Ross |
| E. | Isaac Russon |
| Chestley Evans | William Rutter, 2 |
| F. | George Rich |
| John Fibbs | Alexander Russell |
| Frederick Fentress, 2 | S. |
| G. | Dr. Wm. D. Scott |
| Thomas Garner | E. Smith |
| H. | Jethrew Swain |
| Dix Hodon | Samuel Sullivan |
| James Hackett | Littleton Stewart |
| John M. Hopkins | Alfred Short |
| Susan Hymer | Mary Sterling |
| Job Hunt | Robert Stephenson |
| Joseph Hanner | & Joseph Armfield |
| Roddy Hanner | T. |
| George Cobble, & | Margaret Tait |
| Anstin Hemphill | Sutton Taylor |
| I. | W. |
| William Ingle | Robert Wiley |
| William Ivey | Payton S. Wray |
| John Irwin | Joshua Williams |
| J. | Andrew I. Williams |
| Dr. Jones | Capt. T. Whittington |
| Amos Jenkins | Isaac Weatherly |
| Thomas Kirkman | |
| G. Person calling for any of the above will please say they are advertised. | |
| J. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M. | |
| July 1st 1839. | 20-41 |

The Greensborough Patriot.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In undertaking the conduct of the newspaper in this place, we think it unnecessary to enter into an elaborate exposition of our intended course,—as that must necessarily be guided, in a great measure, by circumstances as they arise around us.

We intend, however, in the first place, that the Patriot shall perform the legitimate functions of a newspaper, as nearly as our taste, our judgment, and the excellent facilities of our location, may enable us to make it.

In "politics" we are not blindly committed to any party: we hold the "reserved right" to speak plainly about the public acts of any and every man. With regard, however, to the two great political factions which divide the nation, our sentiments have long been fixed. In these we are decidedly Whig. We opposed the last—we oppose the present executive administration of the general government, and expect to go with the Whig party in all its honorable exertions to displace it from power at the expiration of its constitutional term.

The farmer is entitled to our particular attention. The newspaper press is a very proper channel for the dissemination of practical ideas on the subject of husbandry,—and a part of our paper will generally be devoted to this service.

We shall advocate all well judged plans for the improvement of the internal commerce of the State. And that system of common school education, which may reach every child in the land, will meet our hearty support.

The lover of sentiment and fine writing will find in the Patriot some of the choicest clippings of our editorial scissors. And the admirer of a good joke shall in no wise be neglected.

In the general conduct of the paper we shall endeavor to diffuse that high, manly and liberal spirit which ought, individually and collectively, to characterize the people of a free country.

In buckling on the bands of fraternity with "older" and "abler" conductors of the public press, we bespeak that kindness of sentiment which we cherish toward them all as personal strangers, and gentlemen whose experience we defer to.

LYNDON SWAIN,
M. S. SHERWOOD.

February 18, 1839.

The Raleigh Star

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

The Editor of the Star proposes to enlarge and improve his paper so as to render it

1. More efficient in the cause of reform and our republican institutions;
2. More useful and interesting as a medium of News and intelligence; and
3. The repository of all the most valuable information on the two important subjects which at present so particularly engage the public attention, viz. FREE SCHOOLS and the CULTURE and MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

Several able and interesting periodicals, devoted to each of these subjects, exclusively, have recently been established; and, if sufficient encouragement be given, to enable the Editor to carry his plan into execution, he will be able

1. To publish a journal containing all that is desirable to be known on these subjects, combined with much political and miscellaneous matter as can be found in any other newspaper printed in the Southern country.

2. To procure new type and press, and fine white paper; and present the Star to its patrons in an entirely new and beautiful dress.

3. And last, though not least, to engage the services of a gentleman of high qualifications, to assist in the Editorial department, who will bring to the support of the Whig cause as much ability, zeal and patriotism as any now belonging to the editorial corps, in any section of the country.

To enable him to accomplish all this, the Editor must receive six or seven hundred additional subscribers, with the subscription money in advance. This is all the aid he solicits of his friends; and they can easily give it by a little exertion. Does he ask too much! Look at the efforts of the enemy. He is far outstripping us in this matter.—No less than four new administration papers are just springing into existence, as by magic, at different points within our own State; and the mails are constantly loaded with *bulletins* and pamphlets, flying as the winged messengers of political deception, corruption, and death, to the habitation of every citizen. Something must be done to counteract these efforts—the antidote must follow the poison—some additional aid must be given to the circulation of truth and sound political principles—the Whig forces must be brought into the field—or our cause, bright as its prospects, will inevitably be retarded—possibly defeated entirely and forever! leaving us to mourn over the subverted liberties of our country, with the superadded pang of the self-reproaching reflection, that "fifty thousand men were not brought into battle."

The principles of the Star are too well known to require repetition. It is sufficient to say, the Editor claims to be a Republican of the old school; and as such, is the advocate of a rigid adherence to the Constitution; of reform in all the Departments, and strict economy in the administration of the General Government; of a liberal system of popular education; and a general, but prudent and vigorous system of internal improvements, by the State of North Carolina. While he is identified with the Whigs, and is proud to fight under their banner, he would dishonour himself in a blind devotion to any party. His allegiance is to his country; and he goes for his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country.

TERMS.—For the Star, enlarged, \$3 per annum, if paid in advance; \$4, if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

Those who procure subscribers, will please make returns as early as practicable, as we desire to commence our enlarged sheet by the 1st of June.

Morfit's Vegetable

LIFE PILLS

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent Medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, that they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

In all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bileus, and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, FEVERS and AGUES, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general derangements of Health, these Medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the

Lif Pill & Pphenix Bitters

Beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

For Sale by

J. & R. SLOAN.

May, 1839.

PIANO SENT TO MISSISSIPPI

BY E. P. NASH.

DEAR SIR—The Piano which you selected and forwarded to me made by Stadart, Worcester and Dunham, New York, came safely to hand in fine order and perfectly in tune, greatly to my surprise; as after leaving New Orleans it passed through three several boats before its arrival at Troy, a small town within eight miles of my house; from thence it was handed by a wagon. Nothing but the very great care in packing could have insured its arrival in such order. My daughter is much pleased with it, and considers it fully equal, if not superior, to the one I first purchased of you, which *grace* I judge pronounced an excellent one. I can with confidence recommend to those wishing to purchase Pianos to rely on you, as well to select, as to pack up; I am certain they will not be disappointed. Most respectfully yours, &c. J. T. Loran.

(copy.) Yela Busha County Mississippi.

The above is from Mr. Leigh, who recently resided in Amelia County, Va. (Clerk of the Court.) The first Piano which I sold him, he disposed of before he left for Mississippi, to Col. Samuel D. Burke, of Prince Edward, and on leaving Amelia gave directions for me to forward him another to New Orleans, which it seems has given great satisfaction.

E. P. NASH,

Petersburg, Virginia.

DR. SCUDDER'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

For restoring the Hair.

DR. SCUDDER'S ACUSTIC OIL, for

Deafness.

HAY'S LINIMENT, for the Piles.

SAND'S REMEDY for Salt Rheum, Tet-

ter, &c.

SWAN'S VERMIFUGE.

Carpenter's Extract of Pink Root.

Whitman's Machine-spread STRENGTHEN-

ING PLASTERS, for Weakness of the

Side, Back and Chest.

Jubbe's Paste.

For Sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

May, 1839.

Arrivals & Departures of the

MAILS, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

EASTERN MAIL.

From Greensborough to Raleigh, N. C.

Arrival—Every day by 10 o'clock, A. M.

Departure—Every day at 1 P. M.

NORTHERN MAIL.

From Greensborough to Milton, N. C.

Arrival—Every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, by 10 A. M.

Departure—Same days at 1 P. M.

The Mail for Danville and Lynchburg arrives every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, by 10 A. M.; and departs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock.

WESTERN MAIL.

From Greensborough (via Salem) to

Wythe C. H. Va.

Arrival—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 9 P. M.

Departure—Every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.

SOUTH WESTERN MAIL.

From Greensborough (via Lexington, Salisbury & Charlotte) to Yorkville, S. C.

Arrival—Every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, by 12 M.

Departure—Same days, at 11 A. M.

THE HORSE MAIL.

For Pittsborough, leaves every Thursday, at 11 A. M., and arrives every Sunday at 3 P. M.

For Asheville, leaves every Monday, at 11