

# THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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For the Greensborough Patriot.

## TO THE VOTERS OF THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

We take the liberty to address you a few words. An important Election is approaching. Every friend to his country and the constitution should be up and doing. Go to the polls, and if possible, by mild, friendly and persuasive means, prevail on each and every one of your neighbors to do likewise. Not a solitary voter, scarcely under any circumstances, should fail to discharge this important duty to himself and his country. What right have we to complain of abuse of power if we do not vote? "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We have a glorious country and a free constitution—these, we flatter ourselves we love, and are ready to defend and cherish. As to danger and aggression from abroad, we feel secure,—as we conceive all parties are ready and determined to resist these. But the great danger to be feared is among ourselves—from such as rule and prescribe, and who rule and prescribe wrong. Ours is a government of the people;—to get clear of bad rulers we are not driven to the terrible necessity of revolution—we turn them out by the ballot box, and put in those who will do our business in accordance with our wishes, interest and the constitution.

We believe with our worthy and faithful Representative, A. H. SHERBURN, that the affairs of our general government have not been, of late years, administered with a due regard to the constitution and the interest of the people. We have confidence in his honesty. That he had the firmness to withhold his support to bad and injurious measures, though supported by many of his former political friends,—is among many evidences of his integrity and regard for the rights of the people.

It is said however, that he is inconsistent—that he has changed sides. Let us see how this is: If a candidate promises us to vote for a particular measure, and after he is elected he votes against it—is he consistent? If we vote against him next year, are not we consistent?—True, we are inconsistent as to men, but consistent as to measures. Are we not justified, nay, are we not bound to vote against even our friends, who change their measures from good to bad? Let us try Mr. SHEPHERD by this rule: when Gen. Jackson was candidate for the presidential chair, he promised he would be the President of the whole American People, and not of a party. With him Mr. SHEPHERD agreed, and voted for him. When Gen. Jackson was elected he turned out of office fourteen hundred men in one year, purely because they had not voted for him,—when Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and the second Adams, in the whole space of forty years before, had not, in all, turned out exceeding fifty. This Mr. SHEPHERD said was wrong.—When the expenses of our government, under Mr. Adams, were between twelve and thirteen millions, Gen. Jackson said they were too high, and if he was elected they should be diminished. Mr. SHEPHERD agreed with him and supported him,—but when the president swelled the government expenses to forty millions, Mr. SHEPHERD said he could not approve of it. Who, then, was consistent?—Mr. SHEPHERD is for giving us our share in the public lands, which are worth hundreds of millions of dollars;—the President is for giving them up to the new States: who is right here?—The President said the money of the State Banks would suit us better than United States money;

Mr. SHEPHERD said these State Banks would not answer, and that if we destroyed the United States Bank, State Banks would not do: who was right here?—The President said his officers, appointed by himself, ought to keep the People's money;—Mr. SHEPHERD said no—the money would not be safe in their hands, that it ought to be deposited in the place designated by congress, and besides, as the president had the sword, he ought not to have the purse. Now since these officers have lost and stolen hundreds, thousands, yea, millions of our money,—we would ask who is right? Is Mr. SHEPHERD to be put down because he blames the President for suffering millions of the public money to be embezzled under his very nose? Some ask why Mr. SHEPHERD has not prevented these things? He foretold them before they happened, and has voted against them in every instance: could he do more? If he was in the minority, and the President's party in the majority, could he prevent it?

We are happy to say that the People throughout the nation are setting their faces against these new and destructive measures—that the Whigs bid fair to have a majority in the next Congress—and that there is a fair prospect to have our country brought back to its former peaceful and happy condition. On which side shall our District throw her weight? on the side of liberty and the constitution, or on the side of the President? We earnestly request our fellow citizens to consider—that we lay all prejudice and party feeling aside, and as a band of brothers go to the polls and vote for the best interest of our beloved country.

How shall we feel, if by our neglect, we permit our long tried and faithful representative to be trodden down and crushed by the weight of executive influence? Prudence would dictate that long tried and faithful servants should not be laid aside for light and trivial causes, and their places supplied by the inexperienced and ignorant, especially in times of great public danger and emergency. And no farmer in the country would be guilty of the folly of taking an old, true and well trained horse from his wagon, and supplying his place with a colt, especially when the weight of his load and the state of the roads would require a steady team.

Let us arouse and awaken. Now is the time! Let no one be indifferent, or depend upon another. Let neighbor see neighbor, and confer together, that we may not forget our duty. Let every one be up and doing—and every one vote as though the election, the character of our next Congress, and our liberty and prosperity depended on his vote! Every citizen can spare time enough to go to the election. Then we entreat one and all that he go and vote, though he leave his furrow half ploughed in the field.

Your Fellow Citizens,

MANY WHIGS.

July 11th, 1839.

[FOR THE PATRIOT.]

To the Author of the communication in the "Patriot" of the 16th of July, 1839, addressed "To David S. Reid, Blake W. Braswell and Richard P. Cardwell, of Rockingham,—and James Kerr, L. A. Gwynn and Levi Walker, of Caswell:—"

Sir—Although your communication plainly shows that you have a much better command of words than of ideas, I have concluded to take a brief review of it, lest you might consider yourself neglected. You commence your epistle as follows: "I have taken the liberty of addressing you by name that your attention may be 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." When you say "we," if you mean yourself and the modern whig party, with which you act and vote, you could easily have answered the question yourself; you, who sign yourself "A Republican of '98" will know that you and your (the whig) party do profess one thing while in practice you are another. In support of this assertion I will call your attention to the fact, that you profess to be opposed to giving the public lands, or the proceeds of their sales to the new States, while in practice you are urging the election of Mr. SHEPHERD, ("I beg pardon for being compelled to use his name") who voted to give

seven millions of dollars of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the new States, besides other votes to corner it off in piece-meals to them. I might mention many other instances in which you profess one thing and in practice are another, but this is one that you may work by figures for yourself. If when you say "we" you mean the Democratic Republican party, you ought to know that they do not "profess one thing while in practice they are another," for this is one of the things you despise them for. It is only when such men as you (political lags) who pretend to get into the Democratic Republican ranks that you hear one thing promised and another performed; the great mass of the Democratic Republican party are essentially orthodox and honest, and try to do what they promise.

You next say that you "have professed to be attached to the Republican party the founders of which were Jefferson and Madison. In their political creed, that principle which stood out in bolder relief than all others, was implicit obedience to the will of the Representatives to the will of his constituents." There is no doubt but what you have professed to belong to the Jeffersonian creed but that your acts and promises agree, is a matter of so much doubt that I shall attempt to show that your faith is without works. In 1834 the Legislature, in plain terms, in a few sentences, and in due form, instructed Mr. Mangum, then one of our Senators in Congress; in 1835 the people elected a Legislature opposed to Mr. Mangum and ready to sustain the instruction, but notwithstanding this he held on to his seat in the senate for about two years, he did not resign until after the Legislature met in 1836 which was within a few months of the expiration of his term of service, and after he had ascertained that he could not be elected again. You Mr. "98" sustained Mr. Mangum in this course, and if you call this "implicit obedience" or Jeffersonian doctrine, I confess I know nothing about it.

Mr. SHEPHERD says that if the election of President devolves upon the House of Representatives he will vote for the man that North Carolina votes for. Yes, sir, and you are the man who advocates his election; and does he say in giving his vote for President "I will yield implicit obedience to the will of my constituents?" No sir, the will of his constituents it seems is not to govern his vote for President! Were I as ungenerous towards Mr. SHEPHERD as you are to Mr. Hill, I would quote your own language and say: "But little did I think at this time of day to hear a man tell the people that he should ask them no odds—that he should exercise the despotic privilege of setting their will aside!" Look out sir! Your heels and not your toes are towards the line of Jeffersonian Republicanism.

You say: "I wish to know of you (addressing to the individuals you address) who assume to be our political instructors, in what are the principles in which the Republican of '98 and '99 differ from the Democratic Republicans of the present day? I suppose there must be a difference—or why change the name?" I take the responsibility of saying that these individuals have never assumed to be political instructors: they enjoy in common with other freemen the right to speak and act, and have when it became necessary given freely and independently, both publicly and privately their views in relation to public measures and public men. As to the difference between "a Republican of '98 and '99," and "a Democratic Republican of the present day," they are essentially the same; the only difference is that federalism like a disease preying on the human system at different stages it may require different treatment. The Republicans of '98 were struggling against that spirit of tyranny, which subverts every government and seeks to bind in shackles of despotism the natural rights of man: the Democratic Republicans of the present day are engaged in the same holy cause. Mr. Jefferson in a letter to Col. Arthur Campbell, dated in 1797, said:—"It is true that a party has risen up among us, or rather has come among us which is endeavoring to separate us from all friendly connection with France, to unite our destiny with Great Britain and to assimilate our government to theirs. Our lenity in permitting the return of old Tories gave the first body to this party; they have been increased by large importations of British merchants and factors, by American merchants dealing on British Capital, and by stock dealers and Banking Companies, who, by the aid of the paper system are enriching themselves to the ruin of the country, and swaying the Government by their possession of the printing press, which their wealth commands and by other means not altogether honorable to our countrymen." And in a letter to Col. Monroe dated in 1796, Mr. Jefferson says: "You will see farther, that we are so completely saddled and bridled, and that the Bank is so completely mounted on us that we must go where they will guide." Where are you sir? Sorry am I to say, you are extolling "a Bank," and "the Banks," instead

of following the example of Jefferson in warning the country against their corrupting and ruinous consequences! You are supporting Mr. SHEPHERD who is for a Bank, but could the voice of Mr. Jefferson arise from the tomb, it would again as it did in '96 warn the people that they had been "saddled and bridled by the bank" and to rally against it lest the same consequences should overtake them again.

In '98 and '99 Mr. Jefferson and the Republican party were struggling against the federal party, which had seized with its vulture fangs the very heart of civil and religious freedom, by the sedition act which deprived freemen of the liberty of speech: the Democratic Republican party of the present day, have shown by resisting the late attempt made in congress to deprive a portion of the freemen of this country of the liberty of speech, that they are engaged in the same cause. Is it necessary for me to trace the similitude any farther? No; hide your face and blush, and never again have the audacity to try to palm yourself upon the community as a Republican of '98!—As to a change of name, if the old name is not attached to the Democratic Republican party of the present day, it is not to be found attached to any other political party extant; as to the addition of the word "Democratic" which you wish to know something about, I take the liberty of saying, that the Republican party were singularly fortunate in its selection, the word conveys well the idea of a government where the sovereign power is in the hands of the people, and in addition to this, it is the only word that could have been selected that the federal party would have refused to rob us of; it is true that yourself and some others of your party have attempted to take this, but to the federal party generally it is a bitter pill,—they could sooner adopt "jacobin," "agrarian," "leveler," or even "locofoco" itself.

You complain of the course pursued by Messrs. Brown and Strange, and seem to think that they ought to have resigned, and apply to them the following expression: "In the days of Jefferson or Madison such a representative would have been scouted from the Republican ranks as some unworthy, pettifogging, special plader,—much more worthy to practice in the purlieu of a prison and screen vice and crime from merited punishment than to be the distinguished representative of a free people!" I will now quote the logic which you seem to think justifies your abuse, it is this: "If I should say to my representative, I wish 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?" You have no doubt read the Resolutions passed by our last Legislature, if you have not you certainly ought to have done so, before you speak so harshly of the course of our Senators; but what if I tell you, that after selecting your own language to instruct it is not to be found in the resolutions: If you can find in the Resolutions either of the commands you have used, I promise to acknowledge you a Republican of the '98 creed; they contain no such commands and you know it. How many of the whig members who passed the resolutions will call them instructions? And if they had been understood as instructions they could not have passed, for it is notorious, that many of the whigs who voted for them denied the right and said they would not vote to instruct. If the Resolutions are instructions it seems a little singular that they are wanting both in form and intention to make them so.

The Legislature may express an opinion for itself without intending to operate on the course of the Senator; it may express an opinion to show that it does not relinquish some principle upon which there may be a difference of opinion between the Senator and the Legislature, but being unwilling to dispense with his services on this account, leaves him free to his own volition, to comply or not.—The Legislature may instruct, and when it has done so, it has always used mandatory expressions,—and in that event there is no alternative but "implicit obedience or resignation." But that all expressions of opinion by the Legislature are to be understood as instructions I utterly deny. The Legislature of South Carolina at two successive sessions passed Resolutions (almost unanimously) approving of an Independent Treasury, but still Mr. Preston one of her Senators has remained in his seat and voted against the measure: the first Resolutions were passed one year before the North Carolina Resolutions were, and I have never heard a Democratic Republican contend that Mr. Preston was instructed,—have the whigs contended that he was? No; not one of them. But you, who I think I have shown to belong to the SHEPHERD and Mangum and not the Jeffersonian creed, are the last that ought to complain, for you and your party sustained Mr. Mangum when he refused to obey instructions, and now you condemn our Senators for not resigning when they have not been instructed.

If the whig Legislature intended the Resolutions as mandatory, why did they refuse when respectfully asked by members of the Legislature and by the Senators themselves, to come out and make the matter plain? Why sir, the whig leaders knew that if they put them in a form so as to be binding on our Senators, that they could not pass, and the resolutions were accordingly framed in a shape to suit such of their party as were opposed to instructions, but in such ambiguous language, as they supposed would enable them to pass the resolutions off in some places as "instructions," and in others as "no instructions," as it might happen to suit their purposes. I ask you the difference between this sort of legislation and the dark ages of despotism, when laws were suspended so high that those upon whom they were to operate could not read them? Lay your hand upon your heart, pause and reflect, that if you lend your countenance to such a precedent how long before your statutes upon which your property, your liberty and your life depend, may be found in the same shape!

You complain of Mr. Hill for the declaration, that if honored with a seat in the House of Representatives, and the election of President should devolve upon that body that he will vote for Martin Van Buren. I believe with Mr. Hill that when it is known who are to be candidates for the Presidency (as it is at present,) that it is both honest and Republican for the candidate for Congress to tell the people without "equivocation" who he will vote for; when this is done the people understand the representative and the representative understands the people. In the event however, that the individual preferred should not be of the number from whom the selection must be made, or a change take place in the minds of the people of the district, they have the right to instruct the representative for whom to vote and it is his bounden duty to yield "implicit obedience to the will of his constituents or resign." In the absence of an unequivocal expression on the part of his constituents, the Representative must of course exercise his own judgment. Mr. Hill is in favor of Martin Van Buren for President, and if the election devolves upon the House of Representatives and Mr. Van Buren should be one of the number from whom a selection is to be made he will vote for him unless instructed to do otherwise; and if instructed he will "obey or resign." This is true doctrine, and is in substance what I understand from Mr. Hill to be his views upon the subject, however differently it may suit your purposes to represent them. Mr. SHEPHERD is for Mr. Clay, but will cast his vote for the individual that receives the vote of the State. Suppose the people should desire to instruct Mr. SHEPHERD on this subject, what would he say to them? Why it would be this, "I promise that my vote upon this question should be governed by the vote of the State and not by my constituents. But in the face of these facts you say in your communication, "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 who dares to avow the detected and detestable declaration made by Mr. Hill. I would abandon Thomas Jefferson himself if he were to make such a declaration." Yes you would abandon Thomas Jefferson if he were to make such a declaration, but you will not abandon Mr. Clay and Mr. SHEPHERD for doing the very thing itself. Did Mr. Clay vote with Kentucky in 1824? or does Mr. SHEPHERD in the next contest agree to be governed by the "sound political maxim" "that the representative is bound to obey the will of his constituents."

If you intend to create the impression that Mr. Hill said at Wentworth "that he should set their will aside, and substitute his own aristocratic, despotic wish" you are mistaken,—he said no such thing,—nor nothing from which you could reasonably draw such an inference.

You wish to know whether the six individuals you address will give in to Mr. Hill's political heresy? These individuals are no heretics themselves, neither will they knowingly vote for one, but from the best information I have been able to obtain, not only the six you address but also a respectable majority of the district will vote for Mr. Hill; and if you intend to pronounce them all heretics, I suggest to you the propriety of taking them in larger squads than you will find it a tedious business to take them by sixes. By way of advice or instruction, you say, "their course may be for well or for woe,"—they will be "scrutinized,"—"marked as collar men,"—"marked as men who will aid a tyrant to crush our liberties!"—Hold your temper fellow, it is too soon in the day to attempt to threaten freemen into submission: this looks too much like malice prepense.—Reason is the more patient weapon, use it. I suppose you will "mark" the six as objects of whig proscription, will you? who will undertake it?

The Mouse that made the motion in council to bell the cat, would have undertaken to be the instrument to carry it into effect, as soon as you would undertake the job yourself. You date your production "Hogan's Creek" and in this you miss the mark about as far as you do when you sign it "A Republican of '98." It would be as difficult to find your place of abode on Hogan's Creek, as it would to find your principles in the creed of Jefferson. Excuse the liberties I have hastily taken, for nothing personal is intended.

ONE OF NATURE'S JOURNEYMEN.

P. S. Mr. SHEPHERD must be in "a bad row for stumps" if out of a whole Battalion in Rockingham he had not one friend to inform him of the muster.

The Raleigh Standard has issued an extra, which, we are told, is to be found in every nook of the State, for the purpose of showing that the Administration has been a model of economy for the last ten years, and that all the extravagance and waste in the disbursement of the national revenue is attributable to the Whigs! "Cutting blocks with a razor" would be an easy task in comparison with proving these positions. First of economy. In 1828, the last year of Mr. Adams' term, the whole expenditure of the Government was \$25,459,479 52, out of which \$12,163,438 07 of the Public Debt were paid, leaving \$13,296,041 45. This sum, not one third of what Mr. Van Buren now requires, was sufficient, under a prudent Administration, to defray all the demands of the government, and yet the cry of "extravagance," vociferated by every corrupt throat in the Union, displaced Mr. Adams and elected in his stead one whom Mr. Ritchie proclaimed, and truly too, a curse to the nation!—Did he economize? Yes, verily, as the Quakers say; he economized from thirteen millions a year to \$39,844,62!—Did the demagogues continue to cry extravagance? Not they! They were sharing the plunder, and were as mute as a fish. Van Buren succeeded, as the old Hero had commanded. Has he economized? The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury states the expenditure of the last year to be \$40,426,218 68! out of which there has been no national debt paid, for none was due. Do the supporters of the Administration cry "extravagance" at this astounding announcement of prodigal wastefulness? Far from it: they are straining their throats and their consciences to invent and promulgate apologies for their masters and paymasters, and in their extremity they charge the Whigs who have been in the minority for ten years, and therefore unable to carry a single measure into effect, with all this scandalous waste. This is asserted of desperation. \*\*\*—The facts of the case are these, and no extras can disprove them. The late and present Administrations have wasted from fifteen to twenty millions annually to corrupt the people and secure their own elections. No sophistry can put down truth; and the laboring masses, from whose hard earnings these fifteen or twenty millions have been annually wrung, will soon, very soon, denounce the faction that has so long robbed and deceived them.—Northern Spectator.

Consistency.—Dr. Montgomery in his stump speeches makes a great bug-bear of Mr. Clay's proposition to give ten per cent. to the new states in his Land Bill, and charges him with endeavoring to plunder the old states!—and yet the Doctor supports Mr. Van Buren who is for giving the whole to the new states!—Yes, he says Mr. Clay is for depriving us of ten acres in the hundred, and therefore he "would not touch him with a ten foot pole." Mr. Van Buren is for "plundering" the old states of the whole hundred, and yet he would have the people embrace him as a marvellously proper man!! What sort of consistency is this? Certainly the freemen of this district will not be thus wheedled by the Doctor.—Hillsborough Recorder.

Extra Standards.—We are informed from various sources that Extra Standards are overflowing the whole Congressional district. The Globe too has of late received an additional impulse in the way of a circulation among us. Altho' they have been cautioned and warned and almost spurned for their folly and imprudence interfering with Mr. Fisher's game of ambidexterity, yet such is their impatient zeal in his cause that they cannot be restrained. Like the Ass who thought he could frisk about and show his awkward fondness for his master, as did the spaniel, the Standard has been rebuked but still he continues to prance about and paw his favorite with his graceless boughs.—Salisbury Watchman.

"Rational Amusement."—We learn from a Western paper that a Hog Race, for a purse of fifty dollars, came off at West Union, Ohio, on the 29th ult. There were five entrances for the purse, and the winners had been in training for



several weeks. One of the Smiths (not John) was the fortunate backer of the winning "tag."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

MR. HILL.—EXTRACTS FROM YOUR CIRCULAR IN 1837.

Extract 1. "Although the United States, or Pennsylvania Bank, or whatever Bank you may please to call it, has failed, or like most other Banks, suspended specie payments, the experiment has not yet done so, according to the boasted predictions of its enemies."

Where are you now, Mr. Hill, with your deposit Banks? O, consistency, thou art a jewel! Mr. Shepperd predicted this, do you say? Ah! and was not right? You admit now the experiment has failed. When you said the State Banks were such fine things and would answer better than the United States Bank, and Mr. Shepperd said they would not, who was right? But you say you and your party were not the friends of these Banks. I say you were; I will prove it from your own mouth. In your last circular you use these words:

Extract 2nd. "If we are to confide in the opinion expressed by Gen. Jackson in his last annual Message to Congress, experience has fully realized the expectations entertained at the time of the removal of the Deposites, as to the capability of the State Banks to perform the duties of fiscal agents for the Government." "The more effectually to subserve the policy of the Government, whose funds had been deposited with them, it is affirmed that many of the Deposite Banks have imported from abroad at their own expense, large quantities of the precious metals, to aid in the improvement of our national currency. A course of conduct so laudable is well worthy of comment."

I suppose your comment is the Sub-Treasury, and the destruction of all Banks. But Mr. Hill, why this peculiar mode of expression? Why say "if we are to confide in the opinion expressed by General Jackson"?—"it is affirmed"? Why not give your own opinion and affirmation? The reason is, you were endeavoring to impress on us that which you knew to be untrue, and at the same time leave room for dodging. This, however, is not the only falsehood you attempted to impose on us in this circular. See the next extract and compare it with the truth:

Extract 3. "The Great Bank of the United States itself for some time after its establishment, by its imprudence and mismanagement, lost millions of dollars. And it was not until the Government made it a Bank of Deposits and agreed to take its notes in payment of the Public dues, that its paper was any better than the notes of other banks."

But a black sheep! It was surely a wise step on the part of Congress to make the United States Bank the Depository of the Public money, after "it had by its imprudence and mismanagement lost millions of dollars." The Government never lost one cent of the public money, so long as the United States Bank was the fiscal agent. This Mr. Hill well knew. He knows it now. He dare not deny it. This then is one falsehood he knowingly published. But he is guilty of another in the same extract. The public money was required to be placed for safe-keeping in the Bank at the very time of its creation. To prove this beyond doubt, I will give the 16th section of the act of incorporation itself, word for word. Here it is:

"Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, that the Deposites of the money of the United States, in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or Branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, in Session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next Session, the reasons of such order or direction."

Compare this section with the last extract from your circular and see how they tally. Any man who is so grossly ignorant or so basely corrupt as to give circulation to a falsehood in order to procure his election, is not a suitable person to depend on to represent us in the councils of the nation.

I will only notice two other extracts from your circular of 1837. They are strange ones—especially as they are parts of one and the same circular. In one you attempt to curry favor with those who are for a National Bank—in the other you try to please the real loco furo, who is opposed to all banks and corporations—you blow hot and cold with the same breath. This the extracts will prove. Here they are, let them speak for themselves.

Extract 4. "And if contrary to public expectation it (specie) of the experiment with State Banks) should ultimately fail, I should be willing to rely upon the wisdom of Congress, not only for a safe substitute in regard to the public deposits, but also for a sound and permanent national currency."

Extract 5. "If a majority of my fellow citizens in this district should be found to unite in favor of any election, I shall go into Congress with a full determination, not only to vote against a recharter of the present United States Bank, should the question be presented, but against the establishment of any other institution of the kind. And I believe it would be a correct and safe rule in this country never to grant a recharter to any incorporation company or set of men whatever."

This reminds me of a circular published not long since in one of the neighboring counties, by a young gentleman, who was a candidate for the office of constable. On one side he said, if the people would elect him, and he got any papers in his hands against them he would indulge and give them their own time. On the other side he said, if they would

vote for him, and put papers in his hands to collect, he would have the money at the drop of a hat.

I assure you Mr. Hill that I was your friend, and intended to vote for you until your circular came out—I saw you were talking to suit all sides. I had to quit you—I must stay quit. You have no steady fixed principle. You are too fond of experiments. It costs us too much money. There is too much stolen. Under all other Presidents the expenses of government never exceeded from 10 to 13 millions—now Mr. Van Buren expends forty millions. This comes out of our pockets. Forty millions is an immense sum of money. It won't do something is wrong—you know it, but as you have not the honesty and independence to confess it, I shall vote against you.

A DEMOCRAT.

Old Town, Stokes Co. July 20th, 1839.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Facts are stubborn things. The journals of Congress, and of our State Legislature will not lie. The policy of Gen. Jackson was to strip the old States of all interest in the public lands—the policy of Van Buren, following in his footsteps, has the same tendency. Actions speak more truly than promises—voting tests a man's or a party's principles. Look into the journals—count the Yeas and Nays, and see how men voted. I declare to you that I have examined, and I find that the whigs have always gone for our share in that vast domain, and have been extremely solicitous to make a clear and decided expression of the justice of our claim, and to protect solemnly against giving them away to the new States.

I am sorry to say I find Van Buren men have gone against them; and in our Legislature of 1834, 1835 and 1836, they had the majority, and defeated the resolutions introduced upon the subject by the whigs setting forth our claims and asking for our share. And even in the last legislature, I find them voting in the same way—refusing to co-operate with the whigs. The Van Buren men voted to favor the graduation and pre-emption laws, by which the old States are grossly injured, and the new benefited,—and actually voted that the proceeds should not be divided! Why do they do so? This is the plain reason: To be elected, Mr. Van Buren must get the votes of the new States; and to get these he has to promise to second their views on the public lands, and every good and true Van Buren man must fall in with this scheme—no matter how his own State suffers. His party must succeed, if his country loses. The Van Buren policy on the public lands will not suit North Carolina. The whig policy is justice to all—distribution upon equitable terms, and never to submit to North Carolina losing her part.

I don't wish you to believe what I say upon this matter, merely because I say it. Search the journals for yourself, and you will find all I say to be true. If the Van Buren men are sincere in saying that they go, also, for North Carolina getting her share,—why did they not say so in 1834, or 1835, or 1836, when they had a majority in the Legislature, and could do as they pleased? The very first Legislature in which the whigs had a majority was the last, and they then passed Land resolutions, unanimously on their part,—but the Van Buren men were still opposed to them! Judge who was for North Carolina, and who against her. I say, emphatically, and the facts sustain me,—the whigs were for her, and the Van Buren men against her.

Again—if they are sincere, why have they not, in Congress, passed a law establishing and securing our interest at once? They have had the majority, and could have done it at a word. But the truth is, and cannot be denied, they did not wish to do it, nor did they intend to do it. When the whigs had a majority in Congress, they actually passed a law for us; but, listen, why is it not in force? Gen. Jackson was opposed to it, and would not sign the law as president, but put it in his pocket, walked off and so it was lost. Since then the Jackson Van Buren party has had the majority. Who was right, and who wrong? Who have shown by their acts they were for the public lands, and who have shown they were against them? History tells this tale of the two parties. On the subject of the public lands, rest assured, the Van Buren party is not to be trusted. North Carolina will never realize a single dollar of that immense fund, if they have their way. Reflect on the above facts, and judge without prejudice.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

## DEFAULTERS.—THE SUB-TREASURY.

Samuel Swartwout was a Jackson man, and was appointed to the office of Collector in New York in 1829 by General Jackson, and was continued there by him during his whole term.

Swartwout was a Van Buren man, and was continued by Mr. Van Buren in the same office.

Van Buren allowed him to stay there while he knew he was stealing the public money, and he allowed him to be there without having given the least particle of a bond for three years, as our honest county officers have to do. He allowed him to go out of office and remain amongst us six months without bringing him to a settlement. He allowed him to run away with ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND TWEN-

TY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and worse than all, he, Van Buren, our President, sit up to attend to our business and take care of our money, has never taken the first step to catch him, or bring back. Is not this great negligence in Van Buren as our ruler? Why did he do so? Because Swartwout was his friend, and had worked hard electioneering for him, and had spent a good deal of the money in trying to promote his cause.

Price, another Van Buren electioneer, stole in the same way a large sum, and has gone to Europe, living high upon our money.

About TEN MILLIONS of the people's money have been pocketed under Mr. Van Buren's nose by his friends.—This is the Sub-Treasury! These are his Sub-Treasurers! God save us from such a measure! The people have rejected it three times by their votes,—yet Mr. Van Buren says they must and shall have it! He will not let the people have their own way. Let us say to him and his followers, "We, the people, will have none of you."

It is plain there is something wrong in the administration of our government.—Things are not right. Our county officers could not do so without being turned out and brought to punishment.—Shall we suffer Van Buren to go on in this way? We can reach him through the ballot box—let us do so, and speak in a tone not to be misunderstood, to him, that "we have had enough of you—we want no more of you nor your followers. We will vote for other men. We will go with the whigs."

[FOR THE PATRIOT.]

## GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

The average expenses of all the administrations before Van Buren's did not exceed the sum of eleven millions of dollars yearly. Adams' administration did not cost us in any one year exceeding 13 millions. Van Buren's last year cost us 40 millions. Forty millions! The Secretary of the Treasury admits that amount to be correct. Fellow citizens—pause—count—reflect—see how much money one million of hard dollars is. Then imagine you see forty millions of dollars in one large pile. Ask yourself whether it costs the people that much money to keep up the President, his officers and our government. Then ask yourselves if it is not a dear price for all the precious liberty we receive from Van Buren. Forty millions!! How much is it? Sixteen dollars make a pound in weight. Then divide 40 millions by 16 and we have two millions five hundred thousand pounds—therefore 40 millions of dollars weighs 2,500,000 pounds. How many waggons would it take to haul this money? Four thousand, or forty hundred pounds is a good load for four horses. Divide then the weight of the 40 millions, to wit, 2,500,000 pounds by forty hundred, and you will find it will go six hundred and twenty-five times.—Therefore it will take six hundred and twenty-five waggons, each hauling forty hundred to haul this money which Van Buren collected from the people and expended last year. Fellow citizens imagine to yourselves that you see strung along the road 625 waggons, loaded with silver on their way to pay off Van Buren, his officers, and the government expenses. Give each waggon the space of two rods, and the waggons would cover the road for about four miles—calculate, measure and cipher for yourselves—you will see I do not deceive you. And when you have done all this, and got the matter fairly before your eyes, I would ask each and every one of all parties if this is economy. Where will American liberty be in a short time, if we have to raise this amount of money every year to support Van Buren's policy? Every cent of this money is paid by us—it comes from our hard earnings, from the farmers' pocket. You ask how? I will answer, you pay part of it in almost every thing you buy to wear and eat from abroad. If the merchant, who brings us the goods, pays a heavy duty on his goods, groceries &c. before he can sell it, he loses nothing by it—he counts it as a part of the first cost—puts his per cent on the whole and sells them to us at an increased price, so that we who buy, wear, use, and eat them have to pay the whole. I ask then what man can sincerely support Mr. Van Buren? What honest man can in his heart blame Mr. Shepperd for opposing this extravagance? Is it not too much? Who can refuse to vote for him because he has tried to prevent this prodigal expenditure of the public money? I say then arise and bear him aloft. Let us do him the honor to say "well done good and faithful servant," you are the friend of the people—we will never forsake you, no, never.

SOBER TRUTH.

Caswell Co. July 13th, 1839.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

MADISON, N. C., 27th July, 1839.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the Greensborough Patriot of the twenty-third of this inst. I find about two columns addressed to Gen. Sam'l H. Dalton, which I suppose was intended for me, if so, the writer has mistaken one initial of some other name for that of my own; he however accuses me or some of my subaltern field officers of appointing a battalion muster at Madison clandestinely, or so secretly that Mr. A. H. Shepperd had no notice of it; with this I have nothing to do. The gen-

tleman field officers of the ninety-first regiment however are not accountable to Mr. Shepperd, or to the Citizen of Stokes, nor do I consider myself under any obligation to order a court martial for their trial: my authority brief as it may be, I hope will never be used for corrupt purposes: if it should ever be so considered by the proper authority, I hold myself responsible, and hope to be legally tried by a higher power than I think the gentleman, if I may so call him, will ever himself attain to. As for Mr. Shepperd denying at Stokes court of having a notice of the muster at Madison I can only say that I am informed he was told of the muster and invited to attend.

As I am assailed in your paper, I hope you will do me the favor also to publish this (forthwith) and for the future the writer or Citizen of Stokes may scribble and prate as much as he may think proper, but unless he assumes some other than a fictitious name I shall treat him with that contempt which I think is due. Therefore I shall pay no further notice or regard to him, but expect to go to the polls and vote for the man of my choice, as I think every qualified citizen should do without the intervention of Tom, Dick, or Harry.

With due respect,

I am yours, &c.

S. A. DALTON.

## THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH.

Tuesday, July 30, 1839.

FOR CONGRESS.

Augustin H. Shepperd.

Election the Eighth of August.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of Richard P. Cardwell, not coming to hand till yesterday morning; when the paper was nearly prepared for the press, it is impossible to insert it this week. It shall appear; and as there is a communication on the same subject and same political side in this paper, the delay will not therefore operate any injustice to him.—The communication from Gen. Dalton, received at the same time, being very brief, (though not much to the point) we make room for it.

Some other communications unavoidably crowded out.

## THE EIGHTH OF AUGUST.

VOTERS—recollect that on the Eighth of August the settlement—high and important political principles will come before you. You should be governed by higher motives than the mere wish to elevate any particular man; or personal favorite, to a seat in Congress. Of the moral and mental qualifications of the opposing candidates we have forbore to speak; they are both gentlemen of sense and information, and a respect for the feelings of each has prevented us from bringing the question of qualification and talents into consideration.

By the election of Mr. Hill, you will support the Federal Administration—by electing Mr. Shepperd you will oppose it.

Mr. Hill is considered by both parties as bound to, and identified with the Administration—the supporter of all its principles—the advocate of all its measures—the apologist for all its errors—he is part and parcel of "the party."

Mr. Shepperd is opposed to the great leading measure of the Administration, the Sub-Treasury—opposed to the extravagance of the Government—opposed to the unwarrantable interference of the president's officers in elections—opposed to the alarming increase of executive patronage, and the lax, careless and corrupt management of our money concerns,—and in favor of the old States having their share in the public lands.

Voters—the issues are fairly before you—your decision may be for "weal or woe"—let the dictates of conscience, and not the dictates of power, rule your suffrages. Go to the Polls.

## THE WHIG PROSPECT.

The predictions of Editors as to the result of elections generally go for what they are worth,—and there have been failures enough to show that the mantle of Elijah has not fallen on many of the tribe. In fact, we fear these predictions are too generally made for the purpose of operating on the hopes or fears of the people. Most of the stories of gains and losses, we regard as idle wind. But seriously, we do not see where the votes are to come from to defeat Mr. Shepperd. The administration polled its full strength last election in all the counties, and we have no evidence of any accessions to the party, notwithstanding their strenuous and untiring exertions. The Whigs did not poll all their strength in Guilford, and we believe not in the other counties; they are now becoming alive to the subject, and will come out with spirit and unanimity. We do not "venture to predict" anything at all; but our confidence in Mr. Shepperd's success is by no means abated.

## TREMENDOUS!!

On the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and in the 64th year of the Independence of the United States of America, in the town of Milton, county of Caswell and State of North Carolina, a newspaper, gazette or journal superintended, managed, conducted, edited, printed, published, put forth and sent out, at and from the aforesaid town Milton,—one "Joshua," supposed to be a lineal descendant of Joshua the son of Nun, cleared up his throat and spake!

The fact is—no joking about it—a political writer in the Milton Spectator of the above date, over the venerable signature of "Joshua," has used up, annihilated, and knocked into the middle of next week, Mr. Clay, Mr. Shepperd, James T. Morehead, together with the entire county of Guilford, Quakers and all!! He has licked them all clean up from the face of this democratic earth, to make room for that immaculate "sink or swim" man of the administration, Mr. Hill!

Now, all the above named respectable looking beings, whom we have been accustomed to regard as rather harmless, if not useful, denizens of earth, are ascertained by the patriotic "Joshua" to be—what would you think, honest and unsuspecting citizens of Carolina? Abolition Monsters! And the awful and soul-stirring tones of the mighty "Joshua" seem to fall upon the astounded ear, in tones of solemn warning, lest these bloody-minded monsters should imbue their sanguine hands in our saret, and establish a nation of niggers on the smouldering ashes of our homes, and in the mire of our blood! (N. B. If they do this thing, we respectfully remind "Joshua" that his party can accommodate the new nation with a ready made vice president.)

To be modest about it—"Joshua" roars, and bellows, and brays, and kicks up, and caropts, like mad! The cup of his patriotism is full and hot, and boils over with tremendous ebullitions! On the day on which his communication appeared, the sun is thought to have stood still a spell, as it did at the command of his namesake of old—indeed it is averred that during that whole day this frightened luminary was not seen to budge one inch,—while others fancy they felt a slight shock of an earthquake! Oh! awful, deep, impenetrable, and tremendous "Joshua!"

But hold—let "Joshua" loot his own horn a while, as followeth:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: On you an awful responsibility rests; on you an anxious Southern People are gazing, waiting the faithful discharge of an important and solemn duty. On your conduct on the day of the approaching Congressional election, the peace, the happiness, and I dare say the lives of millions of human beings may possibly depend."

Yes, fellow citizens, the detestable subject of abolition is now in the field fully, before you in all its Satanic forms! fortunate for the other districts of the State it is not so with them; to you alone the horrid subject is presented for decision. Let me give you a brief history of its rise and progress among you. On the 8th day of March, 1830, at a time when you little expected it, your representative, Augustin H. Shepperd, Esquire, introduced the ruinous subject to the House of Representatives, by a petition from the "Manumission Society of North Carolina, praying Congress to take measures for the entire abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia, and also for suppressing the traffic in slaves between the said District and the Southern States." See Journal of the House of Representatives of the above date, page 379. The truly alarming subject was permitted to sleep without interruption in the bosom of your district until the Federal Whig complexion of the last General Assembly of North Carolina was fully ascertained. Before that enlightened body, perhaps because it was Whig, it was spread by the Senator representing Guilford county, acting in conformity with the wishes of his Whig constituents, political friends of Mr. Shepperd, who gave him at the last election a sweeping majority of fourteen hundred votes over his competitor, John Hill, Esquire.

Voters of Rockingham, Stokes, and Caswell, will you divide again and throw the control of the election into the hands of the people of Guilford for the exercise of their abolition principles, or will you, voters of Guilford, abandon a measure, the support of which must bring disgrace upon your own heads, and ruin upon your country. Will you unite in support of the election of Mr. Hill, the well known enemy of abolition, or will you suffer this novel high-handed abolition act (for such it is) of the Guilford Senator and his whig constituents to pass with impunity in these days, at a time, too, when northern fanatics are seeking under the united, distracted influence of abolitionism, whiggism, and Clayism, the destruction of the most dear and inalienable constitutional rights of a happy Southern people.

You are asked by the whigs why this charge of abolition against Mr. Shepperd was held up so long, and brought forward at this late day. The answer is at hand: He being the only representative from the district is the only person in it who holds the journals of his Congress, which contain an account of his conduct, and in vain may we look to him to bring forward a charge against himself running, too, has generally done, without opposition; and if he be forgiven for an offence of ten years standing, away with his charge against Mr. Van Buren of Africa you is obliged.

\*Where does Senator Brown live?

against Mr. Van Buren of Africa you is obliged.

You may be told that Mr. Shepperd stands uncommitted in Guilford matter, and, unconnected with his political friend who bore the Nathan petition to Raleigh; but if he does, there is enough against him besides; they are all things together, and the mass of the abolitionists are whigs, and the Guilford whigs who sent the abolition petition by their Senator to the General Assembly, supported the election of Mr. Shepperd, and he stands pledged to you to support the election of Henry Clay for President of the United States and Henry Clay is brought out by Northern and Southern whigs and abolitionists, and stands committed on that subject, notwithstanding his attempt to remove the charge in his late great electioneering speech in the Senate that was submitted to the inspection of Mr. Preston and others, before it was delivered, and by whom fears were entertained that it would weaken his (Clay's) interest among Northern and Western abolitionists.

Is't this solemn?—The above is the most potent and grave portion of the Warnings of "Joshua,"—the balance is a tissue, of—"matters and things more in the general."

To be serious, (if we can,) it is certainly the most curious inference that ever a logical man drew—that a representative who presented a Quaker memorial nine years ago, should now therefore, suddenly become an abolitionist, and have the effrontery, too, to offer for Congress—the thing is too absurd to devote a serious sentence to.

Were it not for the settlement of Friends in Guilford county, certain persons who luxuriate in slander and abuse, would miss much of the food whereon their grovelling minds subsist. Accident, or their own unerring taste, in days gone by, fixed the abode of this people on the beautiful plains of Guilford. Their industry, intelligence and inoffensive manners have ever made them useful citizens, and they adorn every walk of life to which their strict discipline permits them to aspire. Yet for this, it seems, Guilford county and her most distinguished and useful citizens, are to be assailed with all the foul calumination and vindictive abuse which can be heaped upon them by the leaders of a corrupt party—from the editor of the Standard down to the bombastic "Joshua." To the individuals of the party who take an active part in this unjustifiable and unceasing abuse, we say beware!—there is a limit to forbearance—the most lamb-like patience may become exhausted, and courtesy exasperated into rage. Press honest men to this point, and they will have full satisfaction, with a taste of vengeance, too, if it can be found at the bottom of the inkhorn! On these graceless individuals will the vials of retribution be poured, "in one eternal storm," till they shall wish their "earthly tabernacles" ensconced in a quaker coat, and their diminished heads hidden in a broad brimmed beaver—and a worse punishment than this could scarcely be inflicted, if they are sincere in their expressions of horror towards Quakerism!

We do not recollect to have seen a more complete or thorough specimen of a party puke than this same production of the sublime "Joshua,"—and we want no better corroboration of our opinion than the fact that the Raleigh Standard bestows upon it his unqualified commendation. We have been informed repeatedly that this monstrous production is circulating by thousands over the other three counties of the District,—and circulating, too, with the express view of arraying the citizens of the other counties against Guilford! We can hardly believe it. For the personal honor of the administration leaders, we should be pained to have an evidence that they would be guilty of conniving at a maneuver so trifling, so illiberal, so mean.—The high-minded citizens of Rockingham and Caswell and Stokes, will not permit this defiance of their sister Guilford. And how can the liberal administration men of Guilford brook such an insult to their county?

There is, it is true, great unanimity of sentiment among the people of Guilford—but of this they have not been vainly boastful, nor shown an overbearing spirit. But must she for this be made the subject of tam and defiance? Let old Guilford be driven—and you will arouse the spirit that stirred her chivalry in the days of the Revolution! The descendants of the stern whigs who exposed their lives in front of the red ranks of Cornwallis, and spilled out British blood like water in Hoskins' Lane, will meet tyranny at the polls as promptly and fatally as their father's did on the field of battle! Duly Guilford, and be assured you arouse a GIANT!

The Globe and Standard have recently been out on an exploring expedition to Tennessee. They have discovered



that Col. Spenser Polk will be elected governor "like a flirt." Hem!

#### "ONE OF NATURE'S JOURNEMEN."

The communication of an administration writer, over this signature, in reply to "A Republican of '98," has found a berth in the columns of the Patriot. We confess that it is with some regret that we give it a place at this juncture—first, because we dislike to crowd out other matter, and give up so much of our valuable space, on the eve of an important election; secondly, because it will be impossible for "A Republican of '98" to see it and make a replication before the election comes on. But nevertheless, a stern sense of justice, and an unalterable disposition to give all parties fair play, and to give to every citizen in the community the liberty of respectfully expressing his sentiments through our columns,—compel us to relinquish space to this correspondent. Nay, we court discussion—fair, free, open and untrammelled public discussion; and that party, or that individual who avoids it, is conscious either of imbecility of intellect, or that his cause is untenable or corrupt.

Knowing that "A Republican of '98" will have no opportunity to reply within a reasonable time, we esteem it a duty to take the matter in hand ourselves,—while we regret the necessity of unloving any but the hand of friendship, to a guest admitted into our own house.

The mere palaver of this communication we shall pass over, and only notice some three or four points, where "the party" lays itself open to the severest reprehension of a deceived people. And first of the public lands, a subject touching immediately the interest of our people. This writer, like all others of his party keeps back a part of the truth. There has been enough shuffling and equivocation on this subject by the subalterns of the administration through the country, to sink them to the demagogue's purgatory (if the creature is to be honored with so lofty a receptacle.) The Opposition, who have devoted all their energies to secure an equitable distribution of the public lands between all the States, are accused of inconsistency, for supporting Mr. Shepperd, "who voted to give seven millions of dollars of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the new States, besides other votes to corner it off in piece-meals to them." Would that this "Journeyman," and some others of the faithful Journeymen of the administration, had soul enough to scorn this electioneering trick, and acknowledge the whole truth, to that people whose interest they love so well! This seven millions is the estimated amount of 10 per cent. on the sales for five years. To this the new States, for considerations too numerous to mention here, were considered to be entitled. At any rate, Mr. Shepperd and his coadjutors in Congress thought it better for the old states to have a share, even with this drawback, than to get none at all; and this they would have received, had it not been for the refusal of president Jackson to sign the bill, which refusal has never met the disapprobation of his party. Why cannot this party which has the power in its hands, provide that our people should have their rights? The president and his party have been frequently accused of prevarication and delay upon this matter, for the purpose, eventually, of giving the new states all the lands to secure their votes. The party have not boldness enough to acknowledge that this inference is correct, and their consciences will not let them deny it. The inference we draw from this vexatious and tantalizing delay is fearful. More high and important principles are involved than the mere pecuniary interest of the old states. What think you of securing the succession of the executive dynasty begun under Gen. Jackson? When the census of 1840 shall show the population of the new states swarming like the locusts of Egypt for numbers,—where, then, will the old States look for their rights?—And who, then, will be the heir apparent to the presidency, with the overwhelming interest involved in the public lands to back him? Missouri can tell!

This wretched and suicidal disregard of the rights of the Atlantic States—this "paltry quibble" of the administration, in endeavoring to throw all blame upon the Opposition for not securing these rights,—deserves the deep execration of every honest politician.

"Besides," says our correspondent, "besides other votes to corner it off in piece-meals to them." What sort of cornering off!—by the graduation and pre-emption laws? We cannot now rec-

ollect any other instance of cornering off, were Mr. Shepperd had an opportunity of expressing his opinions by vote, except on these bills—and here we confess we do not recollect how he voted.—Thou stickler for "consistency," who takest up the gauntlet for the Rockingham and Caswell Delegations, let us examine the record, and see who is willing to corner off the public lands by piece-meal to the new states. Please refer to the journals of the last Assembly, and look at the votes recorded, under the following resolutions:

"4. Resolved, That we consider the public lands of the United States, as the common property of all the States, and that we therefore condemn the late act of Congress allowing settlers on the public lands the right of pre-emption at the minimum price, as an act of gross injustice to the old States, who originally ceded them, or who contributed to a common fund for their purchase."

"Resolved, That we believe that the proper and equitable disposition of the public domain, is to divide the proceeds arising from their sales, among the several States of the Union, according to the ratio of the Federal population."

In every division of the question, and through every stage of their passage through the senate and the house, we find the names of the Rockingham and Caswell Delegations—Reid, Braswell and Cardwell; Kerr, Gwynn and Walker—recorded in the negative—voting AGAINST these resolutions. "Hide your face and blush!"—to prate of "cornering off" and of "inconsistency" in the same paragraph!

We say not these things invidiously, and with exclusive relation to the Rockingham and Caswell Delegations—they only went with their party—that party which incessantly din our ears about whig inconsistency!

Our correspondent's stale history of Instructions, and of Party names, are compelled to pass over. A remark or two, however, we must be indulged in, with regard to his attempt to palliate the late course of our Senators in Congress.—It seems to be acknowledged, on all hands, that the true Jeffersonian doctrine is "implicit obedience on the part of the representative to the will of the people." Well, when is the representative to obey this will, if not at the very moment he knows it? As soon as the representative knows what this will is, is it not his duty to act in accordance with it, or resign his place? Did not the last Legislature, through the resolutions introduced by Mr. Rayner, express their will as clearly as language could do it? Any "Democratic Republican," whose perceptive faculties are not dull as those of an ox, will be compelled to answer these questions in the affirmative. Why should honorable Senators, like the laggard slave, wait the instructing blow before they will move? "Paltry quibble!"

Now for Mr. Hill's pledge that he will not vote for any whig for president, in case the election comes before the House. Our "Journeyman" finds himself under the necessity of turning Boss in this business, and directing Mr. Hill how to get out of the scrape. But "boss," journeymen, apprentices and all cannot rectify this lame concern, and erase the marks of that wound which Mr. Hill, in an unlucky hour, inflicted on the "true Jeffersonian doctrine." "He wishes it distinctly understood, that if he is elected, and the election of president shall come to the house of representatives—he don't care how the State of North Carolina votes, or how the district votes, or who they vote for—he will not vote for any whig." This language is too clear and explicit to be misconstrued or misunderstood. "One of Nature's Journeymen," in endeavoring to ease Mr. Hill of this anti-republican burden which he voluntarily took upon his back, says in the event that "a change take place in the minds of the people of the district, they have the right to instruct the representative for whom to vote, and it is his bounden duty to yield, &c." Again he says that if the election devolves upon the house, and Van Buren is one of the candidates, Mr. Hill "will vote for him unless instructed to do otherwise, and if instructed he will 'obey or resign.'" No matter how great the change which may take place in the minds of the people—no matter how clearly and unequivocally their will may hereafter be expressed in opposition to Mr. Van Buren—it is necessary for them to assemble, in their primary capacity, all over the district, and instruct Mr. Hill to vote their choice! And from Mr. Hill himself we have the evidence of his pledge that he would not even in that case "obey or resign."

The difficulty, nay the moral impossibility of assembling whole communities of people (not under the requirements of law) for the purpose of instructing a rep-

resentative, is known to Mr. Hill. He might now be elected by a majority of 10 votes as a Van Buren man,—and before the presidential election comes on, an overwhelming revulsion of public opinion against Van Buren, in the district and in the whole State, might be produced—then Mr. Hill, with his dear pledge upon his conscience, would laugh at and defy our wishes and our will, and add the strength of his vote to his party. Even the phantom of "Federal Whiggery," with all the enormities imputed to its name, "shrinks back with pale affright" at such a despotic assertion!

Mr. Shepperd is pledged, under the same contingency, to vote for the choice of his State. The remote possibility that this pledge may lead him counter to the wish of the people of the district, is no excuse for the sweeping and astounding declaration of Mr. Hill. This declaration cannot be palliated, and it is useless to attempt it.

P. S. Mr. Shepperd must, indeed, be in "a bad row for stumps" if he had no opponent possessed of magnanimity enough to inform him of a muster where it was known Mr. Hill would be present to harangue the people.

#### IS THE PILL BITTER!

Our Van Buren neighbors in Rockingham seem terribly nettled at "A Republican of '98"—and the strictures on the Battalion Muster affair at Madison.—Nothing but conscious guilt could produce such groans and confortions.

Mr. Hill, it seems, (and we discover nothing to the contrary in Gen. Dalton's letter) is highly in favor of one sort of monopoly—a monopoly of the stump, where it suits his convenience. He nor his friends were by no means particular that his opponent should have the democratic privilege of a share in the speechifying at Madison. At a public gathering at Bruce's in this county recently, however, he made amends, by avoiding his opponent, after fair warning.

#### TENTH DISTRICT.

Mr. Fisher has the good fortune to have his "position defined" by the Globe and our neighbor of the Milton Spectator, as a friend of the Sub-Treasury. The Spectator has Mr. F.'s name established, among the other Van Buren candidates, at the head of his editorials.

The contest in the tenth district has waxed altogether too hot for comfort.

"Yancy," a writer in the last Standard, makes the announcement that Mr. Hill will carry the district by 500 majority. Since "Yancy" wrote we know of one man who has turned over to our side, and therefore Mr. Hill's majority can only be 499!

We are requested to notice that the Guilford County Bible Society will meet on the 9th of August, at Greensboro, in the Courthouse, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Also, at the same place, on the same day, the Guilford County Temperance Society—at about 1 o'clock.

From the Raleigh Register—Extra.

#### ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE. Voters, Honest Men, Read and judge for yourselves.

The subjoined letter, written by our late Representative, Dr. MONTGOMERY, to Walter F. Leake, Esq. of Richmond county, has been furnished us by gentlemen who heard it read by Mr. Leake at several public places. They assure us that it is the substance of the original, if indeed it is not, in its most important particulars, a literal transcript. Their notes, taken during the reading, enabled them to recollect almost the exact terms used by the writer. We are assured that the original copy, if it can be forced from those enabled to furnish it, will tend still more to arouse the indignation of honest men of all parties, and will expose in all its naked deformity, the unprincipled character of the demagogue who now solicits the votes of a virtuous and intelligent people:

ALBRIGHT'S STORE, ORANGE, JUNE, 1839.

Walter F. Leake, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter has been received. You ask for more information relative to the votes and conduct of Mr. Deberry, when in Congress, and refer to a letter I wrote Mr. Holmes last month; which, you state, you have seen, &c. I am very sorry your friend Morris has read the letter publicly. He ought to have had more sense. It was never intended to be thus read, but on the contrary, slyly and secretly. Then it would have worked wonders, and could not have been contradicted. I am afraid now Deberry will produce his Journals, and upset the whole of it. However this may be, don't give up; but continue to charge him with having voted for all the appropriations,

except one, of about a million and a quarter.

If you assert with confidence, some will be gulled, and you will gain their votes, which is all that we want. If Deberry should not have his Journals, you will then have a decided advantage over him, which you must not fail to improve. You know that all the appropriation bills are settled generally in "Committee of the Whole," where they are fully debated, compromised and placed in that shape by the majority, which insures their final passage after they are reported to the House, where they are very seldom further debated; consequently, they pass by a silent vote. Well, I advise, that if Deberry should unfortunately have his Journals, make him show where his name is recorded against any of them, and insist that the Journals ought to show if he did oppose any of them; this of course they will not do, for the reason already given.

It is a devilish good plan, and something like the one I adopted when I broke Barringer down in this District. I took the Journals, went to the voters' houses, showed them where the appropriation bill had passed without any recorded opposition, charged Barringer with having voted for them, and when I found any obnoxious bill had passed in his absence from the House, I would read the names, and of course, not finding his name among them, charge that he had voted for it; and in this way I gained a great many votes. I charged him, too, with having voted for all the necessary appropriations of Government, and showed his votes for them, without further explanations; and as they naturally appeared very large to our Backwoodsmen, I made the most of it. The consequence was, I was elected, and down he went, and so will any hypocrite well-managed.

I am to have the hottest sort of opposition, but think I will succeed by a diminished majority. Wishing our friend Morris every success, I remain,

Your ob't. serv't. &c.

We publish the above thus early, that Dr. Montgomery or his friends may, if they choose, furnish the original letter. Should it be given up, and we find we have done the Doctor any injustice, we pledge ourselves to take as much pains to correct the error, as we now take to disseminate what, from the character of our informant, we cannot but believe to be true.

A full length likeness.—Alex. H. Everett, the present Loco Foco leader in Massachusetts, and chief spokesman for the party, four years ago thus portrayed Mr. Van Buren:

"Throughout these proceedings we see distinctly the character of the man; a narrow, sordid, selfish spirit, pursuing little ends by little means; no loftiness of purpose; no power, depth or reach of mind; no generosity of feeling; no principle; of course, no faith in the existence of any such qualities in others. He enters on the high and sacred concerns of Government in the same temper, in which as a village lawyer he sat down to play All Fours at the ale-house, and is just as ready to employ any trick that will increase his share of the spoils of victory."

And in describing his Cabinet qualities, he said:

"His talents, as far as he possesses any, fit him to act upon this theatre.—His little, narrow, sordid soul is at home in the little arts, the little intrigues, the little miserable, mischievous, monkey tricks, that may be supposed to decide questions in a council of chambermaids."

Most Democratic.—When Mr. Van Buren was in Harrisburg last week, some of his friends in Lancaster sent a committee to invite him to that city.—The following is the report of their proceedings:

That they proceeded to Harrisburg, and waited upon his Excellency, and stated the object of their errand. He expressed deep regret that he was compelled to decline their invitation, on account of prior engagements, and stated further, that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to visit the "only Democratic city in the Union," and that he would cheerfully avail himself of the invitation by remaining in Lancaster a short time on his return to Washington.

JAMES A. CALDWELL, S. C. STAMBAUGH, J. F. REIGHART.

Henry Clay.—If the 4th of July toasts are a correct criterion, by which to judge of public sentiment, then is Henry Clay decidedly the favorite of North Carolina for the Presidency. Every where, in the Eastern as well as the Western section of our State—in the North as well as the South—he has been most enthusiastically toasted; whilst Mr. Van Buren's praises have been most feebly chanted, if at all. The same remark will apply with equal force to Virginia.—*Ral. Register.*

Sunday School Celebration.—About 12,000 Sunday School Scholars were gathered together on the 4th at Staten Island, New York, under the charge of two hundred teachers. It is said by those witnessing this sea of infantile heads that it was one of the most imposing and delightful scenes imaginable.—Not an accident happened to mar the festivity of the occasion. The Governor of the State was present and made an extemporaneous address. To

accommodate this Lilliputian army, the following provisions had been made:

- 4 Steamboats,
- 9 Towboats, averaging 400 tons each.
- 2,300 lbs. of corned beef, loiled.
- 200 neat's tongues.
- 6 pigs roasted whole.
- 2,300 loaves of bread.
- 20 bbls. of sugar and butter crackers.
- 40 hds. of pure water.

#### The Markets.

	FAYETTEVILLE	C. HERRAW, & CO.
Bacon,	11 a 12	10 a 13
Beeswax,	20 25	22 a 24
Brandy, apple,	80	—
Butter, peach	100	—
Butter,	—	15 a 20
Coffee,	12 1-2 a 13 1-2	12 1-2 a 15
Cotton,	13 a 14	14 a 17
Corn,	110	87 a 100
Cotton yarn,	24 a 33	—
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	7 3-4 a 8
Sugar,	8 a 12	10 a 12 1-2
Salt,	75 a 90	100 a 125
Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10	—
Wheat,	110 a 120	—
Whiskey,	50	—
Wool,	17 a 20	—

#### Books, Books, &c.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust to me executed by N. H. Blackwood, for the benefit of John Carothers, for the purposes therein contained, I shall proceed to sell, for ready money, on Tuesday of August Court next (the 20th) at Townsend's Hotel,—one fine Lapine Gold Watch, a very large and general assortment of Greek, Latin, and English School Books, together with many other valuable Books. Also, the wood work of a one-horse wagon.

D. A. GILLASPIE Trustee. Greensboro, July 26th, 1839. 24-4

A Teacher WANTED IMMEDIATELY, who is qualified to take charge of a private English School. For particulars address the subscriber at Pepper's Iron Works, Stokes County, N. C. JOHN PEPPER. July, 1839. 24-5

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) 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'rs.

#### MILL STONES

MOORE COUNTY MILL STONES. Warranted of superior quality, for sale by the subscriber. JOB WORTH.

References: J. & R. SLOAN, Col. J. M. LOGAN. April 22, 1839. 2-26

#### Blow ye the Trumpet.

With following meetings will be held by William B. Dawson, C. P.:—A protracted meeting near David McGibbany's, upwards of 3 miles southwest of Greensboro, 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. 22-4

#### 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. WM. LINEBERRY, Sup't. July 11th, 1839. 22-4

#### 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. Greensboro, June, 1839. 17-6

THOS. SANDFORD, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO Messrs. E. W. Wilkings, C. T. Haigh, C. J. Orrell, E. L. & W. Winslow, Henry Humphrey, McConnell & Lindsay, McAdoo & Scott. Fayetteville. Greensboro. May, 1839. 13-13

#### 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 30, 1839. 15-29

#### PIANO FOR SALE.

ON Monday of next August Court—the third Monday in August, 1839—I shall sell at public vendue, in Greensboro, 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. 20-18

#### TO THE LADIES

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

#### NOTICE

ALL those indebted on the Books of William Wallace, dec'd, are respectfully requested to call at the store and close them, no longer indulgence cannot be given. McCONNEL & LINDSAY, July 4th, 1839. 21-4

#### 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.

#### A Good lot of Bacon for Sale

which will be sold low for cash, application be made shortly. McCONNEL & LINDSAY, July 13, 1839. 22-4

#### WANTED.

200 BUSHELS OF CLEAN HERD GRASS SEED. Call on J. A. MEBANE. Greensboro, June, 1839. 20-4

#### 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. 20-4

#### Ready Made Coffins.

J. M. PARISH has constantly on hand a variety of READY MADE COFFINS made of black walnut, with raised lids finished in the neatest manner. Also COFFIN CASES, Opposite Dr. Caldwell's, Greensboro, N. C. May, 1839. 17-25

#### 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 25th, 1839. 21-4

#### NOTICE

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed, I shall, on the 31 day of August, 1839, offer at public sale, for ready money, at the courthouse door, the House and Lot in Greensboro, late the property of William Swain, deceased.

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

#### NOTICE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY having authorized the Governor to procure one complete set of weights and measures, 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. 19-4

#### 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.

#### PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his Printing Office on the most favorable terms, if immediate application be made. He has two good Presses and a large quantity of type, with every necessary appendage of a new paper and Job Office. Application is made by letter, address the subscriber (post paid) at Lenoir, N. C. D. R. GOODLOE, Oxford, June 6th, 1839.

#### 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.





## POETRY.

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

### JONATHAN'S INDEPENDENCE.

Tune—"Yankee Doodle."

Says Jonathan, says he, "To-day  
I will be independent,  
And so my grog I'll throw away,  
And that shall be the end on't.  
Clear the house, the ternal stuff,  
Shan't be here so handy;  
Wife has given the winds her snuff,  
So now here goes my brandy!"  
CHORUS—Clear the house, &c.

"Our fathers, though a sturdy folk,  
Were sometimes rather skittish;  
And so they wouldn't wear the yoke  
Brought over by the British.  
Yonder, on old Bunker's head,  
From their necks they shook it;  
There they fired off all their lead,  
And then they had to hook it."  
CHORUS—Yonder, on, &c.

"But though they fit and run away,  
They wasn't a bit of cowards;  
They lived to fight another day,  
When looking Gin'ral Howe-wards.  
What could then the Gin'ral do  
For his own salvation?  
Why, he 'cussed and quit' the U.  
Yankee nation."  
CHORUS—What could then, &c.

"The tyrant that our fathers smoked  
Lay skulkin' in a tea-pot;  
There's now 'a worse' to be choked,  
In bottle, jug, or wee pot;  
Often in a glass he shows  
What he calls his 'body';  
And often wades up to his nose  
Into a bowl of toddy."  
CHORUS—Often in a glass, &c.

"Sometimes he creeps up through the slim  
Stem of a very fine pipe;  
And sometimes plunges for a swim  
All over in a wine pipe.  
But he's tickled, most of all,  
When he hears the summons  
Down his favorite pipes to crawl—  
The wine-pipe of the rum-uns."  
CHORUS—But he's tickled, &c.

"And when he gets the upper hand  
This tyrant, base and scurvy—  
He strips a man of house and land,  
And turns him a topsy-turvy.  
Neck and heels he binds him fast,  
And says that he is his'n;  
But lets him have, rent free, at last,  
A poor-house or a prison."  
CHORUS—Neck and heels, &c.

"And now," says Jonathan, "towards Rum  
I'm d'sp'rate unforgivin';  
The tyrant never more shall come  
Into 'the house I live in.'  
Kindred spirits, too, shall in-  
to outer darkness go forth;  
Whiskey, Toddy, Julep, Gin,  
Brandy, Beer, and so forth."  
CHORUS—Kindred spirits, &c.

"While this cold water fills my cup,  
Duns dare not assail me;  
Sheriffs shall not lock me up,  
Nor my neighbors bail me;  
Lawyers will I never let  
Choose me as defendant;  
Till to death I pay my debt,  
I WILL BE INDEPENDENT."  
CHORUS—Lawyers will I never let, &c.

[FOR THE PATRIOT.]

### THE BONNY-CLABBER PRINTER.

Center, 7th month, 20th 1839.

### FRIENDS SWAIN & SHERWOOD:

There is a paper lately coming in  
these parts call'd the Standard, printed  
by Friend Thomas Loring. My neighbor  
takes it and lends it to me, and our hole  
family reads it. Who is this Friend Lor-  
ing? "O, what did he come from?"  
I guess he is surely a yankee; for he  
keeps up the ternal clatter about Whig-  
gery and Abolition I ever seed, and they  
seem to be the only 2 words he noes much  
about—Hoco Poco, he is just beginnin'  
to larn. I thot tother day I would count  
how often he had in the word Whig and  
Whiggery in his last paper: I begins and  
counted 8 lines, and found the word  
Whiggery 4 times in 'em. So I gin it  
up for a bad job, and concluded to divide  
all the lines by 2 and we should have it.  
Grandfather was a Nantucketer; and  
he used to tell us we no account  
here, when we tied a rope round the  
calf's neck and pull'd him away from the  
cow, when Mam used to go to milk. He  
said the way they done to the Noth, where  
they milkt a heap of cows and made  
cheese and butter in abundance,—they  
always got the thickest skul'd boy in  
the neighborhood for calf-boy; and when  
he wanted to part the cow and calf, he  
stept back a step or two, and gin a tilt  
at the calf's head with his own, and but-  
ted him away. But if the calf seemed  
contrary, he'd jest run a little way, and  
come like a ram, and take him betwixt  
the eyes and drap him same as a bullet.  
He said the calf would quiver a little  
and roll its eyes, and then jump up and  
hold its tail up, and strafe, and run, and  
blate! He said after that the calf-boy  
had no more trouble; he'd go round  
where they was a milkin' and nod his

head at 'em, and they'd brake off in a  
minut. The calf-boy's wages always was  
the privilege of takin' the first swig at  
the whey, or whiggery trofs, while all the  
pokers and piggies had to stand off till  
he was done,—but he said they set up  
a ternal noise till he was done—sealing  
"whiggery—whiggery—whiggery—whig-  
gee!—whiggery—whiggery—whiggery—whig-  
gee!"

Now our milk gal, Patty, thinks friend  
Loring certainly must have been the calf-  
boy, and that milk is scarce about Rolly,  
and that friend Thomas must be dry, and  
that is the reason he prints nothing but  
"whiggery—whiggery!"—he is dream-  
ing about the whiggery trofs of the Noth,  
or the Gov'ment. Patty is a good hearted  
gal, and says if thee will tell friend  
Loring to come up to Gilford he shall  
have as much whiggery, or whiggery, as  
he wants—if she has to pore churn con-  
tents and all down his throat!

They may say to friend Thomas he  
needn't be afraid to come—we Quakers  
needn't hurt him. We dont go for freeing  
all slaves, and but few of us go for free-  
ing color'd slaves and letting 'em remain  
among us; and as friend Thomas seems  
to have such just horror of Abolition, I'll  
promise him that not a Quaker of Gil-  
ford will vote for his emancipation among  
us—we are all opposed to turning any  
public nuisance loose among us—we never  
would consent that friend Van Buren  
should set him free, unless he would give  
bond and security to send him beyant the  
limits of Independence;—we would con-  
sent to colonize him in the land of ser-  
vility—he'd be for an officer there.

Friend Loring I guess is in favor of  
free schools, because he must be an ed-  
ucated man: he sometimes prints Greek  
or Kinderhook lingo—I dont no which it  
is,—but he haint larn't much of that  
yet. He's larn't 2 words "hoco, poco"—  
and he's mity fond of printin' 'em. When  
he aint printin' whiggery, whiggery, he's  
printin' hoco poco—hoco poco—but the  
remembrance of the milk trofs makes  
him print the first most.

Friend Loring ort to be crissen'd the  
Bonny-Clabber Printer, or the Hoco Poco  
Editor—which does thee think would  
suit best?

Thy friend,

A QUAKER.

## GREENSBURG 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 to his stock, as it  
will always be his object to keep on hand no  
order 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.	Anatto
Aqua do.	Red Sanders
Morriate do.	Alkanet Root
Nitric Acid	Oil Anna
Morriate do.	" Amber
Sulphuric do.	" Bergamotte
Acetic do.	" Carui
Citric do.	" Gauthier, pro.
Tart. do.	" Juniper
Ethers	" Lavender
Hoffman's Anodyne	" Lemon
Chloride of Lime	" Orange, opt.
Chloride of Soda	" Turpentine
Fowler's Solution	Croton Oil
Balsam Copaiba	Castor Oil, pure
" Tolu	Sulp. Morphia
" Peru	Acet. do.

Aristo Serpentina, rad. Ext. Cecuta	" Coccine, comp.
Peruvian Bark, opt.	" Gentian
Sulphate Quinine	" Hellebore, nig.
Colombo, rad.	" Seven
" poly.	" Hyoscinum
Gentiana Lutea, rad.	" Stramonium
Polygal Senega, rad.	" Quassia
Rhus, rad.	" Taraxicum
" pulv.	Carb. Iron precip.
Spanish Saffron	Allepjo Galls
Sassafras, rad.	Corrosive, sub.
Scilla Mari.	Calomel, pure
Pulv. do.	Ung. Hydrarg. Forte
Spigelia Mari.	Blue Mass, best
Valerian, rad.	Mercurial plaster
Colocynth Apples	Blistering do.
Orris Root	Lead do.
Blood Root	Spermaceti
Gum Arabic	Iceland Moss
" powdered	Irish Moss
" Myrrh	Persalt Soda
" Champhor	Cologne Water
" Triganth	Florida do.
" Scammony	Lavender do.
Arrow Root	Nutmegs
Manna	Mace
Chamomile Fls.	Cloves
Iodine	Lucifer Matches
Hydriodate of Potash	Soaps
Sulp. Tart. of Potash	Chlorine Tooth Wash
Carb Potash	Orris do.
Sulp. do.	Seidlitz Powders
Carb. Magnesia	Soda do.
Calomel do.	Copal varnish
Butler's effervescent	Black do.
" Magnesia	Conch do.

In short, every article usually kept in the  
Apothecary line.  
He would be pleased to receive orders from  
Physicians, Merchants and others, and will  
promise to furnish articles which will prove  
every way satisfactory. D. P. WEIR.

Dr. W. thankful for the patronage he has  
received, would solicit a continuance in every  
branch of his profession; he may always be  
found at his shop when not professionally en-  
gaged. D. P. WEIR.  
Greensborough, July 2, 1839. 20-1f

### BLANKS

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

### GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE Proprietors of this establishment have,  
within the last twelve months, at consid-  
erable expense, added to the accommodations  
of the place, and are now prepared to enter-  
tain at least Two Hundred Visitors. The  
Cabins are neat frame buildings, plastered  
and whitewashed, and many of them contain-  
ing two rooms expressly for the accommoda-  
tion of Families. Good managers and servants  
have been 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, Vir-  
ginia, 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 diffi-  
culty 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 wa-  
tering place in Virginia, and the accomoda-  
tions as good, if not better.

To persons from the South, visiting the  
White Sulphur and the neighboring Water-  
ing 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 Sodium,
Chloride of Calcium,	Sulphated Hydrogen
Chloride of Magnesium,	and Carbonic Acid
Sulphate of Soda,	Gases.

The Greensborough Patriot, Raleigh  
Standard, Watchman of the South, Columbian  
Telescope, and Charleston Mercury will please  
to insert this advertisement for one month,—  
and these papers, together with the New Or-  
leans Bee, Charleston Patriot, Richmond En-  
quirer, and Whig, the Globe, National In-  
telligencer, Old Dominion, and Lynchburg Vir-  
ginian 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. 18-5f

### List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Green-  
sboro', 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. Robert Armfield	J. B. Leach
Nathan Armfield	Paul Leonard
William Armfield	William Lamb
John W. Adkins	Geo. T. F. Lorimer
Tilman Andrew	Lovie Lambeth
Murphy Alfred	" M.
" B.	James Minner
William Brown	John McGee
George Bowman	John McMurtry
Telmeus J. Banner	James McNairy, jr.
Juda Bolton	Joseph McBride
Joseph Coffin	William Matthews
Gilbert Chaplin	Charles Miller
Harman Curtis	" P.
Julius Coley	Jeremiah Poor
Dicy Cole	William Paylor
John Coe	" R.
Robter Coc	Sidney Randall
" D.	Robert Ryan
Daniel Dean	John C. Rankin, 2
Emily Davis	Edward Ross
Marv P. Davis	Martha Malinda Ross
" E.	Isaac Russom
Chesley Evans	William Rutter, 2
John Fibbs	George Rich
Frederick Fentress, 2	Alexander Russell
" S.	" S.
Thomas Garner	Dr. Wm. D. Scott
" G.	E. Smith
Dix Holston	Jethrow Swain
James Hackett	Samuel Sullivan
John M. Hopkins	Littleton Stewart
Susan Hymer	Alfred Short
Job Hunt	Mary Sterling
Joseph Hanner,	Robert Stephenson
Roddy Hanner,	& Joseph Armfield
George Cobble,	" T.
Austin Hemphill	Margaret Tait
" I.	Sutton Taylor
William Ingle	" W.
William Ivey	Robert Wiley
John Irwin	Payton S. Wray
" J.	Joshua Williams
Dr. Jones	Andrew L. Williams
Amos Jenkins	Capt. T. Whitington
Thomas Kirkman	Isaac Weatherly

Person calling for any of the above will  
please say they are advertised.

J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

July 1st 1839. 20-3f

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

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.)

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

THIS popular Medicine which has received  
such general approbation as a remedy  
for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Acid Stomach,  
Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache,  
&c. &c., and which is now prescribed by nu-  
my of the most respectable Physicians, is  
For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.  
May, 1839. 14-1f

### Jesse H. Lindsay.

IS prepared to offer to the inspection of  
the public a large and well selected as-  
sortment of GOODS—fresh, and suitable for  
the Spring and Summer.

OF 2 sets of SILVER ten and twelve  
POONS, and silver mounted Revolving  
Cans, April, 1839. 11-1f

### The Greensborough Patriot.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

In undertaking the conduct of the  
newspaper in this place, we think it un-  
necessary to enter into an elaborate ex-  
position 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 legiti-  
mate functions of a NEWSPAPER, as near-  
ly as our taste, our judgment, and the ex-  
cellent facilities of our location, may en-  
able us to make it.

In "politics" we are not blindly com-  
mitted to any party: we hold the "re-  
served right" to speak plainly about the  
public acts of any and every man. With  
regard, however, to the two great politi-  
cal factions which divide the nation, our  
sentiments have long been fixed. In  
these we are decidedly whig. We op-  
posed 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 expira-  
tion of its constitutional term.

The farmer is entitled to our particu-  
lar attention. The newspaper press is a  
very proper channel for the dissemina-  
tion 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 sys-  
tem of common school education, which  
may reach every child in the land, will  
meet our hearty support.

The lover of sentiment and fine writ-  
ing will find in the Patriot some of the  
choicest clippings of our editorial scis-  
sors. 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, man-  
ly and liberal spirit which ought, indi-  
vidually and collectively, to characterize  
the people of a free country.

In bucking on the bands of fraternity  
with "older" and "abler" conductors  
of the public press, we bespeak that kind-  
ness of sentiment which we cherish to-  
ward them all as personal strangers, and  
gentlemen whose experience we de-  
fer to.

LYNDON SWAIN,  
M. S. SHERWOOD.

February 19, 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 me-  
dium of News and intelligence; and,
3. The repository of all the most valuable  
information on the two important subjects  
which at present so particularly engross the  
public attention, viz. FREE SCHOOLS and  
the CULTURE and MANUFACTURE OF  
SILK. Several able and interesting period-  
icals, devoted to each of these subjects, ex-  
clusively, have recently been established; and,  
if sufficient encouragement be given, to en-  
able 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 as much political and miscel-  
laneous 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 pa-  
trons in an entirely new and beautiful dress.
3. And last, though not least, to engage  
the services of a gentleman of high qualifica-  
tions, to assist in the Editorial department, who  
will bring to the support of the Whig cause  
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 ad-  
ditional subscribers, with the subscription mo-  
ney 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 spring-  
ing into existence, and by magic, at different  
points within our own State; and the mails  
are constantly loaded with hand-bills 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 addi-  
tional 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 are its prospects, will inevi-  
tably 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 re-  
flection, that "fifty thousand men were not  
brought into battle."

The principles of the Star are too well  
known to require repetition. It is scientific  
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 re-  
form in all the Departments, and strict econ-  
omy in the administration of the General Gov-  
ernment; and a general, but prudent and vigor-  
ous system of internal improvements, by the  
State of North Carolina. While he is identi-  
fied with the Whigs, and is proud to fight un-  
der their banner, he would disdain to bind him-  
self in a blind devotion to any party. His al-  
legiance is to his country; and he goes for  
his country, his whole country, and nothing  
but his country.

TERMS.—For the Star enlarged, \$2 per  
annum, 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.

### Moffitt's Vegetable

#### LIFE PILLS

#### AND PHOENIX 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, Bil-  
ious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Set-  
tled Pains, Rheumatism, FEVERS and AG-  
UES, Obsolete Headaches, Impure state of  
the Fluids, Unhealthy appearance of the Skin,  
Nervous Debility, the sickness incident to Fe-  
males in Delicate Health, every kind of  
Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all  
general derangements of Health, these Medi-  
cines have invariably proved a certain and  
speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health  
to the most exhausted constitutions. A sin-  
gle trial will place the

**Life Pill & Phoenix Bitters**  
Beyond the reach of competition, in the esti-  
mation of every patient.

For Sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

May, 1839. 14-1f

### OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,

for restoring the Hair.

### DR. SCUDDER'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for

Deafness.

### HAY'S LINIMENT, for the Piles.

SAND'S REMEDY for Salt Rheum, Tet-  
ter, &c.

### SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE.

Carpetor's Extract of Pink Root.

Whitman's Machine-spread STRENGTHEN-  
ING PLASTERS, for Weakness of  
the Side, Back and Chest.

Jujube'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 Fri-  
day, by 10 A. M.

Departure—Same days at 1 P. M.

The Mail for Danville and Lynchburg ar-  
rives 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, Sa-  
linburg & Charlotte) to Yorkville, S. C.

Arrival—Every Sunday, Tuesday and Fri-  
day, by 12 M.

Departs—Same days, at 11 A. M.

#### THE HORSE MAIL

For Pittsburgh, leaves every Thursday,  
at 11 A. M., and arrives every Sunday at 5  
P. M.

For Ashelborough, leaves every Monday at  
11 A. M., and arrives every Tuesday at 3  
P. M.

For Morrisville, leaves every Wednesday,  
at 6 A. M., and returns same day by 9 P. M.

J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

Greensborough, N. C. April, 1839. 1