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From the Raleigh Register.

THE LATE GEN. WM. LENOIR.

This venerable Patriot and Soldier died at his residence at Fort Defiance, in Wilkes County, on Monday the 6th May, aged 88 years. Perhaps no man of his age now remains in the State of North Carolina who bore a more distinguished part during our Revolutionary struggle, or who was more closely identified with the early history of our Government, than the venerable man whose history and public services it is our purpose to sketch.

General LENOIR was born in Brunswick County, Va., on the 20th of May, 1751, (O. S.) and was descended from poor but respectable French ancestry. He was the youngest of a family of ten children. When about eight years old, his father removed to Tar River, near Tarborough, N. C., where he resided until his death, which happened shortly afterwards. The opportunities of obtaining even an ordinary English education, at that day, were extremely limited, and Gen. Lenoir received no other than such as his own personal exertions permitted him to acquire after his father's death. When about twenty years of age, he was married to Ann Ballard, of Halifax County, N. C.—a lady possessing in an eminent degree those domestic and heroic virtues which qualified her for sustaining the privations and hardships of a frontier life, which it was her destiny afterwards to encounter.

In March, 1775, Gen. L. removed with his family to the County of Wilkes, (then a portion of Surry) and settled near the place where the village of Wilkesborough now stands. Previous to his leaving Halifax, however, he signed what was then familiarly called "The Association Paper," which contained a declaration of the sentiments of the people of the Colonies in regard to the relations existing between them and the crown of Great Britain, and which their scattered condition rendered it necessary to circulate for signatures, in order to ascertain the wishes and determination of the people. Soon after his removal to Surry, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Safety for that County, and continued to discharge his duty as such, and as Clerk to the Committee, until their authority was superseded by the adoption of the Constitution of the State. On the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, Gen. L. very early took a decided and active part. It is well known to all those acquainted with the history of the times, that about the beginning of the War of the Revolution, the Cherokee Indians were exceedingly troublesome to the white settlements in the Western part of North Carolina. The Whigs, therefore, in that section of the country, were obliged, at the very outset, to be constantly on the alert—they frequently had to march at a moment's warning, in small detachments, in pursuit of marauding bands of Indians, in the hope of chastising them for depredations committed on the settlements—they were also compelled to keep up scouting and ranging parties, and to station guards at the most accessible passes in the mountains. In this service, Gen. L. bore a conspicuous part which was continued until the celebrated expedition of Gen. Rutherford and Gen. Williamson in 1776 put an end to the difficulties with the Cherokees.

In this expedition, Gen. L. served as a Lieutenant under the distinguished Col. Cleveland, who was then a Captain, and frequently has been heard to recount the many hardships and sufferings which they had to undergo. They were often entirely destitute of provisions—there was not a tent of any kind in the whole army—very few blankets, and those only such as could be spared from their homes for the occasion, and their clothing consisted principally of rude cloth made from Hemp, Tow, and wild Nettlebark—and as a sample of the Uniform worn by the General Officers, it may be mentioned, that Gen. Rutherford's consisted of a tow hunting shirt dyed black and trimmed with white fringe. From the termination of this Campaign, until the commencement of one projected against the British and Tories under Maj. Ferguson, Gen. Lenoir was almost constantly engaged in capturing and suppressing the Tories, who, at that time, were assuming great confidence and exhibiting much boldness. Indeed, such was the character of the times, that the Whigs considered themselves, their families and property in continual and imminent danger.

No man ventured from home without his rifle, and no one, unless his character was well known, was permitted to travel without undergoing the strictest examination. Gen. L. has frequently been heard to say that, owing to his perilous situation, he has often been compelled on retiring at night to place his rifle on one side of him in bed while his wife occupied the other. In the expedition to King's Mountain, he held the appointment of Captain in Col. Cleveland's Regiment, but on ascertaining that it would be impossible for the footmen to reach the desired point in time, it was determined by a council of the officers that all who had horses, or could procure them, should advance forthwith.

Accordingly, Gen. Lenoir and his company Officers volunteered their services as Privates, and proceeded with the horsemen by a severe forced march to the scene of action. In the brilliant achievement on King's Mountain, he was wounded in the arm and also in the side, though not severely—and a third ball passed through his hair above where it was tied. He was also at the defeat of the celebrated Tory, Col. Pyles, near Haw River, and in this engagement had his horse shot and his sword broken. He also raised a company and marched toward Dan River with the hope of joining Gen. Greene, previous to the battle of Guilford, but was unable to effect a junction in time. Many other services of a minor character were performed by him which it would be tedious to enumerate. In the Militia of the State he was only an active and efficient Officer, having passed through different grades from that of an Orderly Sergeant to a Major General, in which latter office he served for about 18 years. In a civil capacity also Gen. L. discharged many high and important duties. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Convention which met to form the State Constitution, and was re-appointed by the first General Assembly which met under its authority. He continued to discharge the duties of this office until his death, with the exception of a temporary suspension of about two years whilst he acted as Clerk of the County Court of Wilkes. It is therefore more than probable, that at the time he died, he was the oldest Magistrate in the State, or perhaps in the United States. He also filled at different periods, the various offices of Register, Surveyor, Commissioner of affidavits, Chairman of the County and Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Wilkes. He was one of the original Trustees of the University of N. C., and was the first President of the Board. He served many years in both branches of the State Legislature, embracing nearly the whole period of our early legislative history, and during the last five years of his service in the Senate, was unanimously chosen Speaker of that body. It may also be remarked, that he discharged the duties of that important station with as much general satisfaction probably, as was ever given by the presiding Officer of any deliberative assembly. He was for several years elected a member of the Council of State, and when convened was chosen President of the Board. He was also a member of both the State Conventions which met for the purpose of considering a Constitution of the United States, and in the discussion of those bodies he took an active and distinguished part—insisting strenuously on the adoption of the amendments proposed to the Constitution, and guarding with great jealousy the rights of the States. Owing to the difficulties which existed among the States, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, an opinion prevailed that another General Convention would be called to revise and amend it. The Convention of N. Carolina acting upon this supposition, proceeded to elect five Delegates to represent the State in the proposed General Convention, of which number General Lenoir was one. It is also in honor of him, that the respectable County of Lenoir bears its name.

These together, with many other services of a minor character, though important in themselves or in furtherance of the due execution of the law, constitute the sum of that portion of the public burdens which has been borne by this venerable man, for many of which he declined to receive any compensation. Those who knew Gen. L. will readily concur in the opinion that it is questionable whether any man ever performed a public duty with a more punctilious regard to the promotion of the public welfare or in accordance with the requirements of the authority under which he acted.

For the last several years of his life, he devoted much of his time to reading and reflection on public affairs, and manifested great concern, and expressed much apprehension, lest from the sign of the times, our inestimable Government, which costs so much blood and treasure, hardship and suffering, was destined, at no distant period, to share the fate of the Republics of other days. Indeed, so great were his fears on this subject, that it was a source of real disquietude and unhappiness to him.

In private life, Gen. L. was no less distinguished for his moral worth and generous hospitality, than in public life, for his unbending integrity, firmness and patriotism. His mansion was open at all times, not only to a large and extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, but to the stranger and traveller. Although he has lived for many years upon a public highway, and received and entertained all persons who chose to call upon him, he was never known, in a single instance, to make a charge or receive compensation for accommodations thus furnished.

In his manners and habits of life he was plain and unostentatious. Steadily acting, himself, upon principles of temperance and frugality in all things, he endeavored, both by example and precept, to inculcate similar principles upon others. To the poor, he was kind and charitable, and by his Will, made liberal provision for those of his own neighborhood. He had long enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, which he was careful to preserve by moderate, but almost constant exercise, either on horseback or in his workshop, of which he was very fond. As evidence of his physical ability, it may be mentioned that he attended the Superior Court of Ashe County a distance of more than fifty miles from his residence, travelling the whole way on horseback and crossing the Blue Ridge, and also attended the Court of his own County, a distance of twenty-four miles, not more than three weeks before his death. During his last illness, he suffered much pain, and often expressed a desire that the Supreme Disposer of all things would terminate his sufferings. He often said "Death had no terrors for him—he did not fear to die."—His remains were interred in the family-burying ground, which occupies the spot where Fort Defiance was erected, during the Revolutionary War.

The following beautiful tribute to the memory of one of the most excellent of women, we judge, from the initials, is from the chaste pen of Mrs. HITCHCOCK, of the Female Academy at Salisbury:

From the Western Carolinian.
TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. GALES.

The departure of such a woman as Mrs. WINIFRED GALES seems to call for a notice of greater length than appeared in the papers of last week; will you, sir, permit one who was privileged to have a personal acquaintance with her (of long standing) to pay a brief tribute to her memory. Seldom, indeed does the biographer find so rich a subject for his labors as in the present instance, nor can I for one moment doubt, but that, in due time, it will call forth the exertions of some able pen; but I would seize the present moment to diffuse the light of her example, throughout the dwellings of your numerous subscribers, that they, seeing her good works, may go and do likewise.

Nature had bestowed upon Mrs. Gales talents of the first order, which the judicious care of her worthy parents had enabled her to improve by an excellent education and by extensive reading. It was thus, (under Providence,) she was fitted for the wide sphere of usefulness which, in future life, she was destined to fill.

Early in life she was happily married, and in the diligent exercise of domestic duties and virtues, she enjoyed the delightful prospect of rearing her children in the land of her birth, in the midst of her kindred and the friends of her youth. But events, beyond her control, separated her from her peaceful home, and what was worse than this, separated the members of the family far from one another. And now, floating upon the stormy deep in time of war, amidst a thousand trials—separated from her devoted husband, we see a presence of mind, and an elevation of character displayed, which commands our warmest admiration.

The Merchantman, in which she was proceeding to America, was attacked and taken by a privateer. She plead for the young children's sake, and pity for the helpless group, induced them to permit the ship to proceed on her course.

But the misfortunes of her voyage were not yet ended; she was not to reach the land of her adoption, without being first conveyed to Germany, where, among a people of a strange language, she experienced a kindness which commanded a gratitude as lasting as life. But she did reach our shores—she did adopt the feelings and interest of our beloved country, and consistently and uniformly and nobly did she defend them—for it was hers, during a protracted season, (in which divine Providence laid her excellent husband aside from his editorial labors, and deprived him of power to watch over the interests of his growing family,) it was hers to assume the editorial pen, and ably did she perform its services, even while her heart was wrung with anguish for the afflictions of her husband, and while her hand alone (under God) provided for the support of her children. Surely none but a mind of surpassing energy could have sustained the trials which she endured,

and endured without complaining! But happier days dawned upon her. Her husband was restored, and her children, reared with the tenderest care, repaid that tenderness a thousand fold. But never did she forget the days of her adversity.

Her house was at once the school of intellectual and moral excellence and the seat of elegant and generous hospitality.

"She knew the heart of the stranger, and how to do it good," and how to promote social interest and virtuous refinement in society. Nor did she confine her liberality within the bounds of her own social circle. She knew how to send portions to the poor, and to those for whom nothing had been prepared, and seek out the afflicted and destitute in their lowly abitations. She rejoiced to share with the needy the bounty which Providence had bestowed upon her.—Her hand was ever open to encourage the exertions of those who had none to help them. Was any plan suggested for the relief of the indigent or the encouragement of merit, she waited not to consider whether it could in any way contribute to her own advantage, or to find out with whom the idea had originated, or by whom patronized—her only inquiry was, "Will it do any good?" and when this point was settled, she bent the energies of her whole soul to its accomplishment. Elevated, in an eminent degree, above the selfishness which seeketh its own, she sought her happiness in doing good to all around her. Her duties (which were many and important,) were her purest pleasures. She diffused cheerfulness and intelligence through every circle in which she moved for her colloquial talents were of the highest order, and she possessed, in a remarkable degree, the power of adapting her conversation to the capacity of those with whom she was conversing. It may be said, in truth, that all who knew her, loved & honored her. If she gave any cause of offence (and who that lives has not done this?) she possessed that indispensable trait of true greatness of soul, a willingness to acknowledge her error, and a desire of reconciliation, which like a magic spell, had power to transform her enmity into the warmest friendship. It was thus she secured the regard of all and became most eminently useful. But if such was her value to society at large, in her own domestic circle, surely she was beyond all price!—and who that knew her there does not feel that as a wife—a mother—a mistress—she had few equals and no superiors? Who that knew her worth does not mourn her death? Who that now her long does not feel (in sincerity of soul) in looking towards the narrow tomb, in which she now reposes, a sigh of sorrow arising, mingled with the bitter exclamation, alas! I have lost a friend! S. D. N. H. Salisbury, July 16th, 1839.

THE ROSE.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

I saw a rose perfect in beauty; it rested gently upon its stalk, and its perfume filled the air. Many stopped to gaze upon it and taste its fragrance, and its owner hung over it with delight.—I passed it again, and behold it was gone—its stem was leafless—its root had withered—the enclosure which surrounded it was broken. The spoiler had been there, he saw that many admired it, and knew it was dear to him who planted it, and besides it he had no other to love. Yet he snatched it secretly from the hand that cherished it; he wore it in his bosom till it hung its head and faded, and when he saw that its glory was departed he flung it rudely away. But it left a thorn in his bosom, and vainly did he seek to extract it, for now it pierces the spoiler even in his own hour of mirth. And when I saw that no man who had loved the beauty of the rose gathered again its scattered leaves, or bound up the stalk which the hand of violence had broken, I looked earnestly at the spot where it grew, and my soul received instruction. And I said—Let her who is full of beauty and admiration, sitting like a queen of flowers in majesty among the daughters of women, watch lest vanity enter her heart, beguiling her to rest proudly upon slippery places; and be not high-minded but fear.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Thus beautifully discoursed of the bird known as the American Boblink. "This is the chosen season of revelry of the Boblink. He comes amidst the pomp and fragrance of the season; his life seems all sensibility and enjoyment, all song and sunshine. He is to be found in the soft bosoms of the freshest and sweetest meadows; and is most in song, when the clover is in blossom.—He perches on the topmost twig of a tree, or on some long haunting weed, and as he rises and sinks with the breeze, pours forth a succession of rich twinkling notes; crowding one upon another, like the outpouring melody of the sky lark, and possessing the same rapturous character. Sometimes he pitches from the summit of a tree, begins his song as soon as he is upon the wing, and flutters tremulously down to the earth, as if overcome with the ecstasy of his own music. Sometimes he is in pursuit of his paramour; always in full song, as if he would win her by his melody; and always with the same appearance of intoxication and delight."

From the (Raleigh) Biblical Recorder.

Hard to Beat.—The following letter we will venture to say, taking its moral, religious, and literary qualities together, will be pronounced inferior to nothing of the kind in all the records of antinomian lore. The writer is clearly a "whole hog" man, and if his own statement is to be credited, he is not to be beaten even in meanness itself. To the eye of the serious reader, however, this document will afford a humiliating comment on the moral sense and moral character of some of those by whom the Baptist church is at this day infested. Our sinning, in this instance, it will be observed, consisted in sending our account to the post master, after the subscriber had gone off leaving his paper unpaid for; and that of the post master consisted in presenting the said account for collection.

McMaths Tus. Co., Ala June 30th 1839.

Mr. Meredith.—

you have sent an account to the Post Master at Jonesboro on me for collection he showed it to me yesterday, and I am determined not to pay it I will take the insolvent oath before I'll pay it if you had sent the account to me I would of paid it but as you have sent it to Saml. Tarrant the (P. M.) who is as mean as you are. I will not pay it You have not acted as the scriptures commands you. you should of first complained to me and then if I had not of paid you; you should of complained to the Church, wherein I am a member: but you have put the account in the hands of an officer first thing for which Sir you shall pay the cost I am willing to pay the debt, and intended to pay the debt, and intended to pay it so soon as I got able but you have acted in the way you have I will not pay it at all. I thought you was such a good Christian you could of given me your paper as you are a rich man and me a poor man—

Now I believe what the anti brethren say money is all you want, you profess, to be amissionary, for the cause of Christ, but sir it is a grand mistake it is for the cause of money and nothing els under heavens. it is Priestcraft well did Esaius prophesy of you saying this people honoureth me with their lips but their hearts are fear from me.

you have sent the paper to Ashville 18. months since I left which was entirely wrong for a christain to do and has charged me accordingly. you have acted mean, and I can act as mean as you can to save your life from the gallows instead of a Preacher of the gospel you are a preacher of money you would not care if the whole family were lost so you got the money that all you care for but you have the wrong sow by the ears this time. I never intend to pay you as long as my name is.

J. N. Joiner.

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J. N. Joiner.

Files of Newspapers.—There are few who deem it worth while to keep a file of their newspapers. Those who subscribe for them most liberally, rarely preserve them. This is wrong. If a newspaper is worth taking, it is worth preserving. A complete file of a newspaper is far more valuable at the end of the year than the money it costs. Newspapers are transcripts of the history of the time; not always entirely faithful or accurate in all respects, yet even in their fictitious colorings and party attributes, they furnish matter of interest for future speculation and reflection.—As years pass away, these files will continually enhance in value. What would the oldest inhabitant of our city now give for a file of newspapers published 60 or 70 years ago? What more interesting legacy can those living bequeath to their children and grand children, than a file of newspapers of the present time? Admit that much contained in newspapers is partisan; still that is a part of human life: deduct from existence its shades and colorings—how little, how very little is left. Every family ought to keep a file of newspapers. As children grow up they will become interested in examining them; and the fund of general information thus acquired will be by no means inconsiderable. The pains necessary to preserve them if attended to weekly, would be trifling.

We have mentioned before that sprinkling with water and ironing your newspaper, will make it smooth and delightful.

Here's a scrap from Isaac Walton, that every one who reads it should cut out and carry in his pocket.—Norfolk Beacon.

"A companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing and scurrilous discourse, is worth gold. I love such mirth as does not make friends ashamed to look upon one another next morning; nor men that cannot well bear it, to repeat the money that they spent when they were warmed with drink. And take this for a rule: you may pick out such times and such companions, that you may make yourselves merrier for a little than a great deal of money—for 'tis the company, and not the charge, that makes the feast."

Spots on the Sun's Disk.—It is stated in the Franklin (Ohio) Republican, that there are three clusters of spots now traversing the left side of the sun, two of which are particularly large. The whole may be seen with any kind of pocket telescope or spy glass, the eye being protected with a piece of black glass.—To this cause may be attributed, it is presumed, the unusual coolness of the season.

Pope's Willow.—The first weeping willow in England was planted by Alexander Pope, the poet. He received a present of figs from Turkey, and observing a twig in the basket, ready to bud, he planted it in his garden, and it soon became a fine tree. From this stock, all weeping willows in England and America originated.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Greenborough Patriot.

THE ROCKINGHAM AND CASWELL DELEGATION.

Hogan's Creek, 2nd August, 1839.

Messrs. Editors: I thank you for promptly forwarding me the paper containing the communication of "One of Nature's Journeymen." Were we not on the eve of an election, and I deem it proper to call the people's attention immediately to the gross perversion of the constitution by this "Journeyman," I should not notice him. The Bosses themselves were addressed, they needed no unqualified "Journymen" to defend them. It is their principles we wish to hear—this "Journeyman's."

I should suspect the production of "One of Nature's Journeymen" to be the effort of one of the gentlemen addressed, from the frequent allusion to banks, without the use of which his essays and speeches would be stale and barren,—but the imbecility of the production, and the absurdity of the constitutional doctrines are too great to permit me to do him the injustice to suspect him. For Journeymen, whose faithful apprenticeship has made them masters of their trade, we have great respect. But for Nature's Journeymen—these fellows that claim to be masters of their trades from their birth, without ever making an effort to learn the first principles of their profession—they have my unqualified contempt, as well as the contempt of every well qualified Journeyman. Nature never made a splendid carriage nor produced our constitution. And the Journeyman who attempts to construct either of them will find himself a miserable bungler, as ignorant of what he attempts, as he would be if he sought the attributes of Deity by the light of Nature, instead of Revelation. This effort of "Nature's Journeyman" is a proof of this.

Before I draw public attention to the object of my address, I will dispose of that part of the communication which is intended to deceive and impose upon uninformed people. This writer says Mr. Sheppard "voted to give seven millions of the public land money to the new states, besides other votes to corner it in piece-meals to them." To state a falsehood or misrepresent a fact is as easy with some men as to speak the whole truth. Did this writer intend that the people should hear the whole truth? Certainly not. In the land bill for which Mr. Sheppard voted it was provided that a small percentage on the amount of sales should be given to the states in which they laid, for the purpose of opening public roads and through the lands, which were then covered with interminable forests, and much of them occupied by the Indians;—the balance of the proceeds of the sales were to be divided among the states according to the federal population. This bill could not have passed Congress without this provision. The new states refused to vote without this provision. If this small percentage amounts to seven millions, what would the whole sales amount to? Why some hundreds of millions of dollars; and the share of our state would have been sufficient to instruct every child, and construct every road and canal in our state. Van Buren and his party are for giving—not a small portion of these sales to the new states—but for giving the whole;—why did not this writer tell us that?

This writer says—"Did Mr. Clay vote with Kentucky in 1821?" What does he mean by putting this question?—to insinuate a falsehood he dare not assert? How could he vote with Kentucky, when Kentucky voted for him? And when the election of president came to the House, and he was not returned—was he to vote for Gen. Jackson, whom the people of Kentucky, a few short weeks before had rejected, by a large majority?—or was he, like some other distinguished politicians, to vote for himself?

I come now to the principle of instruction, as avowed by Mr. Sheppard—and as avowed by Mr. Hill.

Mr. Sheppard says if the presidential election comes to the House he will give the vote of the State. This is the true doctrine, and I will prove it.

Mr. Hill said that if elected, and the election should come to the House, he cared not how the State or the District voted—he wished it distinctly understood that he should vote for no whig.

This Journeyman says Mr. Hill is in favor of Mr. Van Buren, and that if the election devolves upon the House, and he is a member, and Mr. Van Buren is one from whom a selection is to be made—he will vote for him, unless instructed otherwise;—"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." Nobody has asked Mr. Journeyman for what he understands to be Mr. Hill's views; that Mr. Hill's views will shift and dodge and change to get out of the difficulty, I have no doubt; the Journeyman does not deny that he said what I have stated, at the courthouse;—whatever he may have told the Journeyman since.

But let any of these Delegates ever avow the principles which this Journeyman avows, and we shall know where to place such a Republican.

Does any man who has ever studied the constitution of the nation pretend to any such doctrine? Let us examine it, and behold its absurdity. Our members of Congress are elected by districts—our

electors for president are elected by the whole State, although the State is laid off into electoral districts. It is the duty of the elector to give the vote of the State, and not to give the vote of his district. If the election devolves upon the House, the vote is given, not by congressional districts, but by States. Why did the constitution make this wise provision, if each member of Congress was bound to give his vote according to the vote of the people of his district? why not let each member vote directly for president? In the formation of the constitution, the ultra federalists, or consolidationists, were for letting the people vote directly for president, and letting members of Congress vote in the same way: the Republicans were for sustaining the federative principle and the rights of the States, and would not have it so—they would have every act connected with the presidency done by the people of the several States—done in their separate State character, and not as one people of the United States.

Let us examine this doctrine a little further: Mr. Sheppard will give the vote of the State. Mr. Hill says he will vote for no whig—therefore it is useless to tell him his duty, for he would not give the vote of his district if instructed, if that vote should be for a whig. This is pretty Democracy!—fine Republicanism, indeed! But let him adopt "Journeyman's" notions about giving the vote of the District, and see how preposterous and ridiculous. There are 13 districts in this State: suppose each one to contain 40,000 souls, and in 6 of these districts they were unanimous for Van Buren, and elected without opposition 6 members—they would have 240,000 souls. In the other 7 districts there is opposition, and the people pretty equally divided, each one is elected by a majority of one vote, and are all whigs. Then how would the case stand? Here are thirteen members of congress in the House—7 whigs and 6 Vans. How are the people of the State divided? In the first named 6 districts there are 240,000 for Van Buren; in each of the other districts there are 19,999 for Van Buren—add 7 times that number to 240,000 (will be 139,993) and it will make 379,993 Vans in the State. Well how many whigs would there be? Why 7 times 20,001, which would be 140,007. Here there would be 140,007 whigs arrayed against 379,986,—and yet the whigs would have the majority in the delegation in congress, and would give the vote of the state to a whig president—if Mr. Journeyman's or Mr. Hill's notion is correct. Now, Mr. Journeyman, if this really is the state of facts, don't you think it would be my bull going your way?

But Mr. Hill if instructed will obey or resign. Mind this—he has already declared he will vote for no whig—then he cannot obey if instructed. Resignation then is the alternative. Now if the rest of our delegation be equally divided—6 and 6—the vote of North Carolina will be lost. The election for electors comes on late in the fall; the electoral vote is given in December, it is sealed up and sent to congress and there all the electoral votes are opened; and if no candidate has the majority, the members of Congress from each state get into squads and decide upon the vote of each state forthwith. Now, pray, is it not trifling with the ignorance, and imposing upon the understanding of the people to talk about instructions, obeying or resigning, in such a case as this? The members from the State cannot officially know one day before they are called upon to act whether they will vote or not. How then can the people hundreds of miles off instruct or elect another member in time to vote?

The truth is I have observed that some such political juggling is going on to defraud this state of her vote for president, if Mr. Van Buren has not the majority. And I am resolved not to lend myself to any party that attempts to defeat the will of the majority. Nor will I vote for a man who tells me "I care not what you tell me to do—I will disobey you." I begin to find it is time for us to think for ourselves.

A REPUBLICAN OF '93.

For the Greenborough Patriot.

Mr. Editor—A Jackson babe, boy, or child, from "a retreat" in Stokes, alias Cross Roads, has been writing lately to the Standard, the yankee paper in Raleigh, and to another yankee editor of the Milton Speculator, under the name of "A Thinking Van Buren Man." I pity him. I pity any one who will disgrace himself by so much glaring falsehood; and who is so great a fool that he cannot exercise sufficient art in telling a falsehood to avoid detection. He says first, "I profess not to be a politician." What say you neighbors? is not the young doctor a very conceited politician?

Second. He says, "I am a plain, hard working man." Now Alfred, you know that neither you nor Ben loves work.

He says further that Guilford is "the sink of political sin" where his "poor old grandfather had all his horses, cattle and hogs stolen from him in the revolutionary war, because he was a genuine revolutionary whig, not a modern one." Do you, young doctor, take it on yourself to pronounce the citizens of chivalrous Guilford horse thieves, hog thieves and plunderers? What will the generous and noble sons of Guilford say to these things? Will the citizens of Rockingham (which was then a part of Guilford) submit to

such insult to her venerated mother and noble ancestors? What poor old grandfather did you mean, Mr. doctor? Where did he live? In what battles did he distinguish himself? Do you speak of your mother's side or father's side?

He says further that Mr. Hill is anxious to meet Mr. Sheppard, for he knows "that Mr. Hill rode thirty-five miles after 2 o'clock P. M. to meet Mr. Sheppard." Now, Alfred, be careful—were you along? Started at 2 o'clock P. M. to meet Mr. Sheppard, 35 miles off!—Mind, P. M. means afternoon. How many hours had all gone to bed before you and Mr. Hill got to the place of meeting? He says that Mr. Sheppard has artfully moved about, expressly to avoid Mr. Hill. Does any man believe this? He says further that old Guilford furnished more Tories in the Revolutionary war than Stokes, Rockingham and Caswell. Here is a rounder. Rockingham was then a part of Guilford and continued so until after the war, when the Legislature, in 1785, formed the northern part of Guilford into a new county called Rockingham. And further, there was no such county as Stokes in the Revolutionary war. Stokes became a county in 1789. Now, Alfred are you not ashamed to try to impose on the people with such "a load of TRASH!" If the doctor will go down to Guilford and call her citizens horse thieves and Tories, he can be whipped one thousand times, and in no one instance but by the son or grandson of a revolutionary soldier.

He says further that Sheppard's "neighbors gave Hill a majority of more than three to one, two years ago." Get away white man! Look up and hallow! O do hush! What a—rounder! Why Dr. F. you know better than that. Pity you should be so careless. At Haverstown, where Sheppard's neighbors vote, Hill got 123 votes and Sheppard 88 votes. Count for yourselves, and see how much the statement lacks of truth.—Mr. Editor, I am sorry the stage comes along so soon, for I wanted to say more on this subject. But do you tell your friends that I intend to notice this matter more hereafter, and expose many other falsehoods, under another name in the last Raleigh Standard.

GINGERY McDINGLETON.

August 3d, 1839.

For the Greenborough Patriot.

GO! HEAR AGAIN.

Dr. Geo. F. Wilson of Stokes has been guilty of another strange yankee trick.—He has written for himself a suitable certificate of partial good character, purloined the name of Solomon Transue, attached it thereto, and sent it down to his brother yankee Thomas Loring, of Raleigh, and had it published. A man giving himself restoration of character by publishing certificates and attaching to them the names of good honest men! A new idea! I say the certificate is merely partial, though written by Dr. Wilson himself, for he admits that the greater portion of these reports are true, at least only some of them "entirely" false. Hear him—these are his own very words, written with study and care: "The reports industriously circulated, in print and by the polluted lips of the foul calumniator, are the most gross and base perversion of facts, and some of them entirely false." Look to his own personal certificate signed "S. Transue," and you will see I give his own words. He will, however, doubtless say he did not mean that—as when he found he had made of himself such a laughing stock when he wrote to his brother yankee before, about Sheppard's land. Tell me that S. Transue would give Dr. Wilson any such certificate!!! No, never.—S. Transue is an honest and honorable man. If Dr. Wilson was on trial for crime, would S. Transue come into court and swear that the doctor was innocent? No, sir. S. Transue!!! I know him!!! he is my neighbor! He will certify to no man's innocence, unless it were to one or several facts occurring to his own personal knowledge. He might have said, standing in near relationship to the doctor that he believed the doctor not guilty of them all; but he is not going to give a direct and positive denial of facts, the truth or falsehood of which he can only know as the doctor tells him. And even then, he is so honest I have no doubt he would have given his author. If a witness in court were to swear positively that certain matters were untrue, which from their very nature could only be matters of history what would we think of him? No honorable man, such as Solomon Transue unquestionably is, would certify in the prints any thing more than he would swear to.

I would advise my friend Solomon Transue to have as little to do with Dr. Wilson as possible, for though he be "a feather," if he gets once fairly stuck on to him, he will have "to raise a tempest to waft" him away. He ought at least to stop such liberties with his name. Dr. Wilson got into a strong suspicion about Sheppard's private letter that had been purloined, and on that occasion came near getting some of his friends into difficulty. My dear friend Transue, beware. "A NEIGHBOR."

August 3d, 1839.

[FOR THE PATRIOT.]

Messrs. Editors:

I take the liberty through your paper, to say a word for Solomon Transue.—I really pity him. That man Doctor Wilson will certainly ruin

If Transue permits the Doctor to attach his name to all the papers he will prepare and have published to prop his dying reputation, he will certainly get into a worse scrape than when indicted for a libel on J. H. Hauser, from which he begged off with tears in his eyes, and by giving a solemn pledge to do better. Solomon Transue keeps a blacksmith shop,—the following are correct extracts from an account made out by him against one of his customers:

"Wet mat ut of anax"—
"larch reng"—
"pinting a plough and sharpening one"—
"cants cut"—"matuk"—"Iron fount"—
"Bootton to the Botty"—"syth hammer upot"—
"Irons for a cradle"—"shafes mate"—

I give you these specimens of his spelling, not as samples of literature, or to injure the feelings of my friend Transue, but to show conclusively that he did not write the piece published by Dr. Wilson over his name in the last Standard. I know that neighbor Transue will be obliged to me for taking this early opportunity to disabuse the public mind of a false impression, that whenever Dr. Wilson should write a certificate and state that he never told a lie, purloined a letter, or kissed a girl, he is ready to give it his name.

Solomon, (though a wise name) is not sufficiently versed in Yankee tricks, Yankee cunning, and Yankee lore, to get on harmless with such a fox as Dr. Wilson. For last summer he had him along with him, to take every thing our people could accuse him of on himself, and I discovered he got on badly in taking the famous letter on his own shoulders. In relation to that matter the Doctor made him tell different stories on different occasions about the same thing. At one time the letter had lost its backing; at another time the little girl had taken it because she was attracted by the sealing wax; at another time the letter was destroyed; at another it was exhibited. At one time Wilson had published it without his consent; at another he (Transue) was the only person to blame for the whole matter. I do hope my friend will see his danger, and avoid that man Wilson. Wilson ought to be content with having destroyed his own character. For Wilson I have many rods in pickle. If he does not let friend Solomon's name alone,—he shall hear all about the gold and silver transaction with J. Martin, &c. &c., and other things. Let him take a hint and keep dark.

PADDY McFAGINS.

Yellow Banks, August 3d, 1839.

[For the Patriot.]

Some wonder how Mr. Van Buren has raised our expenses from 12 to 40 millions a year. I will give you a few little specimens.

In the account for the Florida war, we find these extraordinary items:

1 Basket Champagne Wine, \$25.00
4 Boxes " Cider \$6. 24.00
1 Keg, Newark " 10.00
1 Barrel, Cognac Brandy at \$2. 81.75
1 " Malaga Wine " 1.25. 40.00
6 qr. Boxes, best Cigars " 6. 36.00
1 Box Honey-dew Tobacco, 1 pr. lb. 64.00
120 Bottles, Porter, " 38.00
1 Barrel, Claret Wine, " 3.00
Half dozen, Cologne Water, " 3.00

Did the soldiers of the Revolution perfume their ruffled shirts with cologne water, drink champagne wine, chew honey dew tobacco, and smoke Spanish cigars, while fighting their battles? No wonder the Florida war cost so much and lasted so long, when the officers had such good living.

In 1838, Newspapers alone cost the Government \$2,699 71 For the Postoffice Department \$507.
" War Department, 884.
" Treasury " 977 93.
" Navy " 450 79.

Great reading this!—great extravagance for an administration that professes to be economical.

But, ye honest citizens of the country, bear again.—Mr. Van Buren has actually spent your money for

Rose Bushes, \$50.00
Dinners at Taverns for Clerks 158.74
Ice for Treasury Department, 89.66
Bust of Mr. Forsyth, 6.00

Another item is cleaning away the snow from the pavements lest his officers should wet their feet. Also \$90 for labor pr. quarter; \$59 for sundries; \$16 for work, without stating what work or labor.

This is a fine administration to use the people's money in this way. Mr. Van Buren went on at this rate, until he spent all our money, and he had to borrow, and we have now another National Debt hanging over us, of several millions of dollars. Yes, the Government is now actually in debt through Mr. Van Buren's management. In addition to the 40 millions of expense, we have lost millions by his Sub-Treasurers, which is entirely gone and we have received no benefit in the world for it, and never will.

The Documents reported to Congress show the above expenditures, which you can see by examining.

At one of the celebrations of the fourth, in Virginia the following good 'un was handed in and drank.

Judge Lynch: If ever found within the limits of the Old Dominion, he shall assuredly have a trial by jury—his own code to the contrary notwithstanding.

Air—Rogues march.

[For the Patriot.]

"AN ASTOUNDING FACT."

Our Presidents have served us, and been paid as follows:—

1 Washington, 8 years, at \$25,000,	\$200,000
2 J. Adams, 4 " do.	100,000
3 Jefferson, 4 " do.	200,000
4 Madison, 8 " do.	200,000
5 Monroe, 8 " do.	200,000
6 J. Q. Adams, 4 " do.	100,000
7 Jackson, 8 " do.	200,000
48	\$1,300,000

These seven Presidents received for their salaries, for 48 years services \$1,300,000, while Samuel Swartwout, a Jackson Van Buren man, has stole \$1,225,000,—making \$25,000 that he has cabbaged more than the pay of all the Presidents for 48 years. Does Mr. Van Buren watch over our interests as he ought, when such depredations are committed on our treasury?

Some say that Swartwout was a whig. Why, sir, they don't believe it themselves. It is laughable to see how ready they are to shuffle off such upon the whigs. I ask, if he had been a whig, would Jackson have appointed him? would Van Buren have continued him? No, depend upon it they would not. Appear an enemy to such a high place?—to such a profitable and responsible office? Give an opponent such a fat berth and let him stay there so long? Was it Jackson's policy, or is it Van Buren's? No, sir, no. They don't love and reward their enemies in that way. If he had been a whig, he would have been exposed long ago, and sung all over the land as the death knell of the whigs.

He went out of office in the spring of 1835—the New York elections were to take place in the November following—they said nothing about it—he went off in the fall before the election—they still said nothing about it, knowing it all the time too. But the election came on, and as soon as that was over the whole matter was brought to light. They knew Swartwout was a Van Buren man, and they would lose the election, if it was known one of their men had thus acted, and that they had, as our public officers been so negligent in the management of the people's business. They preferred their party to their country. However, thanks to the people, they lost the election, but unfortunately the country lost the money. While they were trying to keep it dark, from the people, until the election was over, he slipped off. Is it not wrong for Van Buren to permit such conduct.—Shall we not turn out such rulers and try others? Can we be worsted?

PUBLIC LANDS.

Since making a few remarks in our last on the subject of the action of the two great parties of the present day in reference to the public domain, we have met with the following practical and common sense views of the subject, taken from an able and popular journal in the state of New York.

From the Albany State Journal.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.—This rich, splendid inheritance—this common property of the whole people—instead of being divided among the lawless heirs, is destined to be lavished and squandered by unfaithful and dishonest guardians. The public lands were intended after the payment of the National debt, to be divided among the states. But, unfortunately for the republic, a state of things exists which prevents this distribution of the public domain. Our rulers have discovered that these lands can be used to accomplish political objects. The patronage connected with the sale of public lands has become, in the hands of a corrupt administration, fearfully potent. That power is exerted by Mr. Van Buren to its utmost. The new states are bribed with the money belonging to the old thirteen, in the support of the administration. Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, &c. are over-laid with land officers, who, with their patronage, power and money, are enabled to subsidize the people. These profligate registers and receivers whose accounts are allowed to go for years unsettled, in consideration of the services they render the party, finally wind up and run away as defaulters.

New York has a large interest in the public domain. Our share worth from forty to fifty million of dollars. With this amount of money we could forward the improvements so much needed to develop our own resources, and to secure the trade of the vast and growing West. Were we now in possession of our share of public lands, the New York and the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence railroads might be instantly constructed, without the aid of a dollar from other sources.

And why, it will be asked are we kept from our share of these lands? Why is Mr. Clay's land bill so persistently opposed by the friends of Mr. Van Buren? There is but one reason for such a wanton disregard of our interests. The proceeds of these lands are required for political purposes. The lands are held by the general government as a corruption fund. The interests of the people are sacrificed to perpetuate the power of a profligate administration.

It was ever thus with Mr. Van Buren. His interests are always in conflict with those of the people. He has ever been supported by a sacrifice of the common welfare. Unlike other public men, he never seeks to rise by means which benefit either the people or the country.

On the contrary, his fortunes can only be advanced at the expense and upon the ruins of the community.

We ask the people of New York to reflect seriously upon this subject. It concerns us all. We are common heirs to this rich inheritance. We are kept out of it by unfaithful trustees. How long shall we tolerate this injustice? How long are we willing to be deprived of a fund which would fertilize, enrich, and exalt our state?

The Speaker's Chair.—A late number of the Nashville, (Tenn.) Republican Banner, contained the following bill of the cost of the splendid chair of the house of representatives and the gorgeous hangings, &c.

Washington, Dec. 1st, 1838.

The house of representatives of the United States of America, Dr. to Buck & Oliver, upholsters, 465 Broadway, New York,

To crimson velvet chair for the speaker,	\$165 00
To 27 yards of silk bullion fringe, with grimp head,	\$24 648 00
To 13 yards of silk and worsted do.	9 117 00
To 4 pair of crimson silk drapery tassels,	35 140 00
To 2 pair of do do large,	45 90 00
To 20 yards of silk cable cord,	9 40 00
To large silk slides,	6 12 00
To 11 pieces of Indian satin damask,	30 330 00
To 152 yards of crimson Florence silk,	1 05 159 60
To 144 yards of muslin interlinings,	12 17 86
To iron fixtures,	43 00
To shield and ornaments,	139 00
To making curtain over speaker's chair,	40 00
To boxing and packing,	20 00
To freight and carriage,	12 44
To expense and time in the summer to measure,	50 00
To do to put curtain up,	50 00
To do. of man to assist,	50 00
To 3 yards of silk and worsted fringe,	9 27 00
To 18 yards crimson orris lace,	18 3 37 1/2
	2,154 27 1/2
Cr. by cash on account;	1,500 00
Balance due	\$654 27 1/2

Gentlemen: I have examined this bill, as the manufacturer of the fringe, tassels and rope, and find the prices to be the usual upholster's charge.

Respectfully, [Signed] JOHN JOHNSON, 437 Broadway, New York, Feb. 13, 1839.

BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

The most important is the commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Egypt; an event which, from its liability to involve other powers, is of more importance than might be at first imagined.

Declaration of war by the Sultan against Mehmet Ali and Ibrahim Pacha.

The following private letter from Alexandria is the last intelligence which has reached Paris, except the telegraphic dispatch the date of which is not known.

Alexandria, June 10.

War is inevitable. The first news the Pacha has received is not favorable to his flag, but he is not discouraged. Ibrahim writes in good spirits. He was aware that the Turks were ordered to attack him, and he is preparing to give them a warm reception. He was getting ready for a great battle, which could not be avoided. Great efforts are made here by the French and English consuls, to keep Mehmet Ali from commencing the attack; but Mehmet gets wearied of these counsels, as he finds that whilst he is negotiating with the consuls the Turkish troops are advancing in Syria. Mehmet appears to listen to all that is said to him, and no doubt the French government believes as it did in 1833, that it will stop the progress of Ibrahim Pacha in Syria. This will not be the case. The public dispatch says one thing and the private dispatch says another. Mehmet and Ibrahim will sacrifice their last soldier before they will abandon their pachalies in Syria; and all the powers of Europe cannot make him give up on this point. He will pay the tribute and acknowledge the Portas suzerain, but this is the extent of his concessions. You must not be deceived in Europe by the pacific appearances of Mehmet, or by what you hear of his being willing to listen to the great. The fleet sails to Syria and takes out men, money and ammunition. It seems to have an engagement with the Turks. You may rely on my concluding assurance that the Pacha will not make any concessions of territory in Syria to the Porte, except what shall be taken at the point of the sword.

London, July 14th.

The rumors of war in the east have at length assumed a more definite shape. Letters from Constantinople of the 11th ultimo state that on the 9th war had been formally proclaimed in the Turkish capital against the rebellious Pacha of Egypt, and the writers even go so far to report the speech made by the Sultan to the crews of his fleet on the occasion. The questions now asked are: What part will France take? What part will Russia take? What part will England take? Will there be a general war in Europe?

To the three first questions Lord Palmerston would probably decline to give an answer; to the last he would say "no," and that is the common sense view of the case; but it must not be disguised that there is a devilish spirit abroad for war and bloodshed, to restrain which will require great wisdom and great firmness on the part of the leading Governments. The French Ministers have demanded an extraordinary credit from the chamber of Deputies for the purpose of augmenting their fleet in the Mediterranean.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Tuesday, August 6, 1839.

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

The favors of several correspondents are on hand, which we find it impossible to attend to this week. Mr. Cardwell's communication in reply to "A Republican of '93'" being so long, we are compelled to omit its publication this week. We assure him that we regret the delay, as his letter is written in that plain, gentlemanly style which we admire in a political opponent. It will appear next week.

ONE WORD MORE.—A majority, perhaps, of our readers will have cast in their suffrages at the polls before this paper reaches them. To those who read this before the election, we again say go to the polls. It is a duty you owe to yourselves, your country, your posterity,—calmly and dispassionately, firmly and fearlessly to give the support of your votes to those principles and those men that you honestly believe will best subserve the interests of our common country.

We warn the Whigs of our District to be on the alert. They have to contend against a party which has all the advantages of power on its side. They have to contend against the misrepresentations and the boastings of those sleepless organs of power, the Globe and the Standard. They have to contend against the prejudices excited in the minds of many of their honest but uninformed fellow citizens by the wily arts of the demagogue.

Whigs of the District—be firm, and success awaits your endeavors to reform the administration of your government. We ask not a triumph; the success of our cause, and a return to the pure republic, are practices of our forefathers is all we want.

THE WISE MEN.—The correspondents of the Milton Spectator still explode upon the good folks of Guilford occasionally. Their argument is exhausted, and they spit out pure spite by the column. Well, a paragraph of good set epithets is well enough—it shows at least the richness and resources of the English language.

A week or two since "Joshua" held forth mightily: this week we have the cogitations of one "Jesse." But neither Joshua nor Jesse are *Solomons* by a long chalk. Which one of the wise men of old will appear next? "Jesse" enumerates a number of fine things enacted by the present Democratic government, in despite of the World the Flesh, and the Devil—the Whigs, the Federalists, and the Tories. We think "Jesse's" arduous studies in political divinity would justify an application for orders and degrees immediately. He's a deep man. He ought to have a button.

In the same paper we find a rather thoughtless communication from "A Thinking Van Buren Man." He takes occasion to call Guilford "the sink of political sin, where my poor old grandfather had all his horses, cattle and hogs stolen from him during the Revolution, because he was a genuine revolutionary whig, not a modern one." Whether he intends that we must infer that the present generation in Guilford are horse, cattle and hog thieves, we cannot tell. We pity the misfortunes of his "poor old grandfather" any how.

We cannot but call to notice one statement of this zealous Thinker, which conflicts with those of the "Neighbors" and "Joshuas" who held forth so eloquently on Mr. Shepperd's poverty and abolitionism. Our friend the Thinking Man says Mr. Shepperd "has had negroes hired out in this county [Stokes, we suppose] for several years at very high prices." This does not exactly square with most people's notions of poverty and abolitionism.

This Thinker's laboratory of thought has furnished many more choice passages which we cannot spare space to dwell upon. In his "conclusion" he states that he is not an inspired prophet

—but says "for the encouragement of the Democrats," they are "determined" to give Mr. Hill a majority of 500 in Stokes. Really we cannot conceive how this can be, unless more individuals than one shall vote *double-shot*. We are inclined to believe this "Thinking Van Buren Man" is not a prophet, sure enough.

THE SCHOOLS.—In the heat of the political contest, this matter, of so much future importance to the community, should not be forgotten. The reflecting and judicious will not forget it. In some of the counties where the elections have taken place, it has been remembered and sanctioned by the people by majorities showing a most decided sentiment in favor of the plan. In Pitt county the vote stood—School, 597; No school 370. Beaufort, for the school 1042—against, 59. We have seen no other returns.

We will furnish any citizen of our county "school" tickets, for the elections on Thursday, "without money and without price."

CASWELL.—We have a remark to make to the citizens of Caswell who give into the mad charge against our countrymen as being Abolitionists, and all that,—and who heap up their ridicule and reproach on "the Nathan petition." When the most distinguished son of Caswell, the Hon. Bedford Brown, opposed Mr. Shepperd for a seat in Congress, he be-praised the Quakers of Guilford almost to fulsome in his public addresses to them. This dwells in the recollection of many of the elderly members of that society, we doubt not, to this day. The sentiment of the society of Friends in regard to slavery was the same at that time that it is now—it was then as now, asserted by them in the face of the world. Had this distinguished citizen of Caswell been elected, with his professions of respect and esteem for the Quakers, what would he have done, at that day, with the manumission memorial? The Administration men manifest such a liking for "old charges," that we feel a charitable disposition to assist them a little.

N. C. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The Sub-Treasuries and Locofocoism have met their quietus in the Third District. The election in that District is over, and the Whigs have succeeded—succeeded in the face of the most vigorous and determined opposition. STANLEY IS ELECTED by a large majority; Whigs, keep "the ball in motion"—keep it rolling till it reaches the top of the Alleghenies!

The return from this District stands thus:

	Stanley	Hall
Edgecombe,	109	13,90
Pitt,	636	571
Beaufort,	901	348
Hyde,	600	81
Washington,	402	77
	2648	2497
	2497	

The election from Tyrrel, belonging to this District, is yet to be heard from. Tyrrel is "all whig" and will swell Stanley's majority to 4 or 500.

News came on the eastern waybill of yesterday morning that Charles Shepperd is re-elected, over Mr. Biddle, in the Newbern District. The "Spectator" of last Friday led us to apprehend this result.

ROCKINGHAM.—Are the citizens of our neighboring county aware that Guilford and Rockingham were one and the same county during the Revolutionary War? They were one—one in interest, feeling and spirit, and so they should be still. This crazy clatter against Guilford for being a tory county in the revolution, falls equally on Rockingham.

We put it to the citizens of Rockingham, whether they do not feel a spirit and county pride that would indignantly rebuke such an insult to their county? They do! Well, they cannot blame the citizens of Guilford for becoming *ashy* when thus calumniated.

DR. WILSON.—The sayings and doings of this gentleman have been wrought into considerable notoriety. S. Trans, in the columns of the Standard, inflicts upon the Doctor the most rageriferous certificate of character we ever saw. He has fairly "burst the boiler" and leaves the Doctor where he found him. The Doctor must summon a cooler witness, if he expects to cultivate his "growing

popularity" to any considerable degree of perfection. When a man sets himself up for a public lecturer on matters pertaining to the good of the commonwealth he should "be sure he's right;" if not, he may "be sure" he will find *charitable friends* enough to straighten him.

"POLITICAL TOLERANCE."—Though not endorsers for all the statements and sentiments of our correspondents, we are willing to allow them the same credit for sincerity which the Standard justly accords to us—and so we "pass the joke round." We are willing, too, to allow the editor of the Standard credit for his tact in seeming to act on the defensive—his *make-believe* sweating, and blowing, and wearisome tilting against his Quixotic giant of "Federal Whiggery"—while, in fact, he and his powerful party are the aggressors in the political combat.

We have an instance of this tact, in his Jeremiad about his "RIGHT" to do "all things lawful for the promulgation of his opinions," &c. Who ever hinted a wish to deprive him of this legal right—this "constitutional guarantee?" Every citizen in the community has the undoubted "RIGHT" to wield his pen and wag his tongue as he pleases—amenable only to the laws providing for the protection of private character;—and in this inestimable privilege of *all* we glory. And before we would see one lot or tittle of this right pass away from the editor of the Standard, or any other citizen—even including the mushroom administration editors from the North,—before we would patiently see this right infringed, our pen should wear out, our inkhorn fail, our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth, and our heart cease to beat!—Be not afraid friend Standard! be under no apprehension that WE will arise, in the plenitude of our strength, to deprive you of this "RIGHT!" Take comfort, thou tyro of the tripod, and *stripling* in politics, when such *veterans* come to the rescue! We promise to take thy innocence under the broad shadow of our shield, and protect this "RIGHT" of thine, as long as quills grow in the wings of geese!

The reader of our remarks relative to "Northern Men" must have seen that their application to the editor of the Standard was very remote. His long connexion with the people and the press of our State, entitle him, so far as this circumstance is concerned, to our respect—a respect which we cannot feel for those administration quill drivers who find it so convenient and profitable to hold out their locofoco light to our citizens just before the elections.

Knowing the fact of the editor's early associations at the North—knowing of his intimate acquaintance with the views, habits and feelings of the North and of the South—of the character of "Northern Abolitionists" and "Southern Whigs"—we do believe him *insincere* in his reiterated charges of a "coalition" between these two bodies of men. The fact of his being a northern man strengthens this belief, and the impudence of this assertion by a northern man, in the south, astonishes us. When he pens these charges, he must feel their insincerity, and know that they cannot be imposed upon the common sense of the community. It is only thus far that we reflect upon the editor of the Standard as a "Northern Man."

As to the late recruit of northern editors, although they have a "constitutional guarantee" of the "right" to promulgate their opinions, (we beg pardon—the opinions of their masters,) yet there is one tribunal at which they are amenable—they are answerable at the bar of Public Opinion; and we feel no sort of delicacy in dragging these graceless scavengers before this tribunal. We believe, however, that when the elections are over most or all of them will wither away like Jonah's gourd vine.

LAW OF THE ROAD.—Stage coach, railroad and steamboat proprietors, as well as their passengers, seem not to be generally aware that notices of "Freight and baggage at the risk of the owner," does not exonerate the proprietor of these conveyances. They are bound, as common carriers, for the safety of baggage committed to their care.

"FOR LIQUOR AND ASH-CAKE."—This is the classical signature of a communication on hand, dated from "Old House, Stokes Co." Much as we admire this savory production, we must be excused from swallowing it—especially as we cannot have the honor to know the name of the gentleman who lays our stomach under such heavy obligations.—From the

filthy composition and entire unworthiness of sentiment, we judge the author must be a full grown Democrat, who, in New York, would be classed among the Locofocos as a regular "Butt-End." We hope the gentleman will get a sight of this notice, and ascertain whether we have judged him correctly.

POLITICS AND POETRY.—In this country genius of every stamp and every grade is drawn into the vortex of politics. Some of our best literary and poetical writers—men who have gathered the freshest laurels of Parnassus, and "drank deep at the Piercean spring"—are engaged in the daily squabbles of political newspapers. Strange! that the Spirit so elevated and refined, thrilling the ear with its harmonious numbers, and touching the heart with its deep poetical pathos,—strange that it should stoop to "dust its wings" in political dirt! William Cullen Bryant, author of the sweetest strains of poetry ever produced by the American muse, is editor of a locofoco periodical in New York. And William Leggett, late editor of a zealous administration party paper in New York, and more recently appointed by the president on a diplomatic mission to England, held high converse with the Muse of Poetry. He died on his way to England. Just before his death he wrote the following lines—the last that ever fell from his pen: Why, what is death but life In other forms of being! life without The coarser attributes of man, the dull And momentarily decaying frame which holds The ethereal spirit in, and binds it down To brotherhood with brutes! There's no such thing As death: what's called so is but the beginning Of new existence, a fresh segment in The eternal round of change.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

For the Information of my Friends. I have been credibly informed that there is a report in circulation, in some parts of this county, that I have all at once become an advocate of the present Administration of the General Government. I think it my duty at a time like the present, to contradict any such report; not that I have vanity enough to suppose that my influence either way could have any serious effect on the present election—but because the report of itself is absolutely false. I have seen nothing of late to induce me to become enlisted in their favor, but much, very much to widen the breach already existing between us.

H. HUMPHREYS.
Greensboro' 30th July, 1839.

THE LATE U. S. BANK.

The Van Buren papers, with their usual regard for truth, are in the constant habit of asserting that the late Bank of the United States was created by the Federalists. They presume upon the fact that it has been twenty-three years since the Bank bill was passed, and know that most persons have lost sight of the political character of the Congress that passed it. We have just met with a list of the yeas and nays on its passage, and find that in the Senate 15 Republicans voted for the bill, including Gov. Turner, of N. C. Major Barry, Gen. Jackson's Postmaster General, &c. and 5 Republicans voted against it. Of 11 Federalists, 4 voted for the bill, and 7 against it, including Rufus King, the leader of Federalism. This clearly shows that it was a Republican measure of a Republican Senate; for the 18 Republicans who voted for the bill composed a majority of the Senate.

In the other House, 67 Republicans voted for the bill, including J. W. Clark, Weldon N. Edwards, Daniel M. Forney, Wm. R. King, Wm. H. Murfree, Israel Pickens, Lewis Williams, and Bartlett Yancy, all of North Carolina; and John C. Calhoun, of S. C. John Forsyth, of Geo. Wm. Lowndes, of S. C. 29 Republicans voted against the bill. 13 Federalists voted against it, including Timothy Pickens, of Mass. and John Randolph, of Va.

It will be seen that the bill was passed by a Senate containing 23 Republicans to 11 Federalists, and a House containing 90 Republicans to 23 Federalists. A notable Federal measure truly.—Fay. Observer.

The Cost of Boarding a Week.—The expenses of President Van Buren at the Washington Hotel in N. Y. for 6 and a half days, was SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS, as stated in a New York paper. This bill was paid by the Corporation, out of the People's money. Nearly the whole of the expense of his visit there was paid out of the City Treasury.

The Petersburg, Va. Constellation, an able and a leading administration paper, has been discontinued for want of adequate support. An evidence, it is fairly inferred, of the rapid growth and ascendancy of good sound Whig principles.

Argument for the Sub-Treasury.—There are SIXTY-FOUR land receivers in the employ of the Government, and of these SIXTY-ONE are defaulters.

The St. Louis papers mention the arrival there, of eight boats from the Yellow Stone river, with 24,000 buffalo robes, worth \$100,000.

News from Texas.—By the arrival in our port of the steam packet Columbia, we have received our correspondence from Galveston to the 28th of June, inclusive:

The advices from Houston state the crops of cotton and corn had a very fine appearance, and promised to be very abundant. A report was in circulation in that city, that the Indians were committing more ravages on the frontier, and preparations were making to put a stop to them. The intelligence was given us by a gentleman, who came a passenger in the Columbia, but our papers say nothing about it.

The Texians did not appear to pay any attention to, or be disturbed by the report of an invasion by the Mexicans. The Civilian of Galveston says:

We briefly noticed in our last number the arrival of the schooner Viper, from Baltimore, which vessel is one of the six contracted for, for the use of our government, and with which our naval force is to be formed. We do not pretend to any knowledge of the qualities of this or any other class of vessels, but to our eyes she seems finely proportioned, and is certainly well and faithfully put up and furnished.

MARRIAGES.

There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bowers, Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hours.

MARRIED.—on Tuesday the 30th July, by the Rev. Mr. PAISLEY, Mr. ALLEN DENNY of Missouri, to Miss MARY M. GILMER, daughter of Robert S. Gilmer, Esq. of this county.

In Rockingham, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. WILSON W. WHEATLEY to Miss RACHEL CATTLEY, daughter of Robert Caffey.

DEATHS.

"Earth to earth—and dust to dust!"

DIED.—At the residence of John Purdue, a few miles from this place, on Tuesday the 30th ult., SAMUEL MITCHELL, jr. The deceased had lingered long under consumption.

In Randolph County, on the 1st ult., John W. L. Rush, aged about 6 years.

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.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina. THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 25-137

The Subscriber having taken a shop East of the Courthouse, where he will repair Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, in a workmanlike manner, solicits the patronage of Greensboro, and its vicinity. For cash only.

ROBT SINGLETON.
Greensboro', August 5, 1839. 25-3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David McAdoo, dec'd, are respectfully invited to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

C. N. McADOO, Adm.
P. McADOO. 25-5
August, 1839.

ATTENTION.

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Volunteer Regiment are hereby notified to attend in Greensboro' on the 1st Saturday in September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for drill parade. Also for the election of Major.

ABRAM CLAPP,
Col. Commandant.
August 3d, 1839. 25

STRAYED.

A WAY from the subscriber (who lives about 9 miles southwest of Greensboro') a small sorrel HORSE, nearly nine years old, with a blaze in his face, and a pacer. When he strayed away, about 6 weeks ago, he was in tolerable work order. Any information about him communicated to me will be thankfully received.

MIDDLETON MARLOW.
July 30th, 1839. 25-3

THOS. SANDFORD, COMMISSIONER.

AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO Messrs. E. W. Wilkings, C. T. Haigh, C. J. Orrell, E. L. W. Winslow, Henry Humphreys, McConnell & Lindsay, McAdoo & Scott.
May, 1839. 15-13

BLANKS.

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

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

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Books of William Wallace, dec'd, are respectfully requested to call at the store and close them as long as they can be given. McCONELL & LINDSAY. July 4th, 1839. 21-47

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, if application be made shortly. McCONELL & LINDSAY. July 13, 1839. 22-17

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 consists in part of the most fashionable Cloths, Casimères, Cassinets, 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-lotter, 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. McCONELL & LINDSAY. June 25th, 1839. 21-47

Books, Books, &c.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust to me executed by N. H. Blackwood, for the benefit of John Caruthers, 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. Greensborough, July 26th, 1839. 21-4

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. 21-5

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY having authorized the Governor to procure one complete set of weights and measures, as standards for each county, persons disposed to contract are invited to make their terms known, agreeably to the act for that purpose, chapter XL. Models of the weights can be seen at the Executive Office. E. B. DUDLEY. 10-47

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) June 22, 1839. The undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late REZEKIAH 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 odd 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 Reagent, of the city of Baltimore, with a view of having the same collected and closed by him, all the books of the concern being in his possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets of the aforesaid work.

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

WANTED,

200 BUSHELS of CLEAN HERD GRASS SEED. Call on J. A. MEBANE. Greensborough, June, 1839. 20-47

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of McConnell & Pout are respectfully invited to call and cash them, as it is necessary the books should be closed. W. J. McCONNEL. July 1st, 1839. 20-48



POETRY.

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

The following soliloquy of the "Drunkard," was printed a number of years ago. Dram-drinkers, temperate drinkers, and "regular soakers," can all see their resolutions reflected in this old mirror.—How often have they resolved neither to touch, taste or handle this "viper of vengeance," and how often has that resolution been overcome by yielding to the voice of the tempter, and giving the bottle "one embrace"—only one, and then—another, and then—another, and then—

THE DRUNKARD AND HIS BOTTLE.

SOBER.

Touch thee! No, viper of vengeance!
I'll break thy head against the wall.
Did you not promise—ay—
To make me strong as Sampson—
And rich—rich as Croesus.
(I'll wring thy villainous neck.)
And wise—wise as Solomon;
And happier than the happiest!
But instead of this—villain!
You've stripped me of my locks—
Left my pocket empty as a cuckoo's nest
In March—foiled me out of all my senses—
Made me ragged—made me wretched,
And then laid me in the ditch!

Touch thee! sure as there's vengeance
In this fist, I'll scar the moon
With thy broken skull!

But—one embrace before thou diest, (tasting)
'Tis best to part in friendship.
Ah! thou hast some virtue yet;

FEELING GOOD.
I always thought 'twas best
To give the devil his due;
And—(tasting)—though the devil thou art,

FEELING BETTER.
Thou hast a pleasant face—
A sparkling eye—a ruby lip—
A blushing cheek—and thy breath—(tasting)
'Tis sweeter than the
Breathes that ever gambol
Till the break of day
A-mong the beds of roses.

My honey—(tasting)—thou shalt not die.

FEELING BEST.
I'll stand by thee, day and night,
And fight like Her (hic)-cules;
I'll te-each the parson (hic) a little wisdom.
I'll preach (hic) temperance too,
I'll live on mil-(hic)k and 'oney,
And (hic)—(hic)—the happiest man on earth.
(hic.)

How to grow rich.—Nothing is more easy, says Mr. Paulding, than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—be friend none—to get every thing, and save all we get—to stult our lives and every body belonging to us—to be the friend of no man and have no man our friend—to keep interest upon interest, cent upon cent; to be mean, miserable and despised for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment.

Backing out.—A little Frenchman went into Mr. Klett's drug store to get arsenic to poison himself. A dose of arrow root was mixed up for him for arsenic, but he could not be prevailed upon to swallow the bitter poison. The sight of the drug brought him to his senses, and he walked off with many apologies.

Longevity.—There is now living in this County a man named Arthur Wall, who is 119 years of age, and who is in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. There is also a negro man, supposed to be about 125 years of age.—Raleigh Register.

"Why are you like an animal, my dear!" said a saucy lover, as he pulled Harriet into his lap.
"I do not know."
"Why, because you are handsomely bound."

"Indeed!" said Miss Harriet. "Why then am I like a law book?"
"Really I cannot tell."
"Because I am bound in calf."

Consolation.—"Father said a sporting youth to his reverend parent, 'they say trout will bite now.' 'Well, well,' was the consoling reply, 'mind your work, then, and you'll be sure they won't bite you.'"

Submissive.—"Are you the man of the house?" queried a stranger of a denizen of this city, the other day. "No, but my wife is," was the subdued response.

A country paper describing the effects of a late thunder storm, says, "Several cattle were killed but, fortunately, no fires were lost."

"I have raised you in the world," as the hawk said ven flying off with a chicken. "I shall never forget you," replied biddy.

The best way to please every body, is to mind your own business, and let your neighbor's alone.

"I don't know where that boy got his temper; he did not take it from me."
"Why, no, my dear, I don't perceive that you have lost any!" was the affectionate reply of the *apoca*.

"Oh dear! what a shocking accident! Little Benny has fallen from the chamber window right into a basket of eggs, and ruined the whole lot!"

"Vot a scrape I'm in now," as the fish said to the woman who was rubbing down his back with a knife.

A woman in Northampton, who named her child Morus Multicaulis, expects to get the State bounty, offered for raising that kind of food for worms.

A young girl will not hesitate to tell you her age. But you don't catch an "old un" doing that thing.

GREENSBOROUGH DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

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

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

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

Alcohol	Iodide of Iron
Gum Ammonia	Turmeric
Carb. do.	Annatto
Aqua do.	Red Sanders
Muriate do.	Alkanet Root
Nitric Acid	Oil Annis
Muriatic do.	" Amber
Sulphuric do.	" Bergamotte
Acetic do.	" Carui
Citric do.	" Gaultheria, pro.
Ether do.	" Juniper
Hoffman's Anodyne	" Lemon
Chloride of Lime	" Orange, opt.
Chloride of Soda	" Turpentine
Fowler's Solution	Croton Oil
Balsam Copiaba	Castor Oil, pure
" Tolu	Sulph. Morphia
" Peru	Acet. do.
Aristo Serpentina, rad. Ext.	Cecuta
Peruvian Barks, opt.	" Colocynth, comp.
Sulphate Quinine	" Gentian
Colombo, rad.	" Hellebore, nig.
" pulv.	" Saven
Gentiana Lutea, rad.	" Hyoscinum
Polygal Scogea, rad.	" Stramonium
Rasp. Quassia	" Quassia
Rhei, rad.	" Taraxicum
" pulv.	Carb. Iron precep.
Spanish Saffron	Aleppo Galls
Sarsaparilla, rad.	Corrosive, sub.
Scilla Mari.	Calomel, pure
Pule. do.	Ung. Hydrarg. Forte
Spizella Maril.	Blue Mass, best
Valerian, rad.	Mercurial plaster
Colocynth Apples	Blistering do.
Oryz Root	" do.
Gum Arabic	Spermacetti
" powdered	Iceland Moss
" Myrrh	Irish Moss
" Champhor	Preston Salts
" Tragacanth	Cologne Water
" Scammony	Florida do.
Arrow Root	Lavender do.
Manna	Nutmegs
Chamomile Fla.	Mace
Iodine	Cloves
Hydriodate of Potash	Lucifer Matches
Sulph. Tart. of Potash	Chlorine Tooth Wash
Carb Potash	" do. do.
Sulp. do.	Seidlitz Powders
Carb. Magnesia	Soda do.
Calcined do.	Copal varnish
Batler's effervescent	Black do.
Magnesia	Coach 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 engaged. D. P. WEIR.

Greensborough, July 2, 1839. 20-11

COMMISSION & FORWARDING BUSINESS.

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

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 15-26

PIANO FOR SALE.

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

JOHN A. GILMER, Adm.

July 1st, 1839. 20-18

TO THE LADIES

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

June, 1839. 16-14

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE Proprietors of this establishment have, within the last twelve months, at considerable expense, added to the accommodations of the place, and are now prepared to entertain at least Two Hundred Visitors. The Cabins are neat frame buildings, plastered and whitewashed, and many of them containing two rooms expressly for the accommodation of Families. Good managers and servants 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, Virginia, within ten miles of the stage road from Salem, North Carolina, to Wythe Court House, Virginia; and accommodation Hacks will be run during the season from the latter place, and from Peter Stephens's, on the stage road in Grayson county, to the Springs,—so that persons coming in the stage will find no difficulty in reaching them.

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

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

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

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

THE PROPRIETORS

Analysis of the Water.

Carbonate of Soda,	Carbonate of Magnesia,
Carbonate of Lime,	Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,	Chloride of Sodium,
Chloride of Calcium,	Sulphureted Hydrogen
Chloride of Magnesium,	and Carbonic Acid
Sulphate of Soda,	Gases.

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

June, 1839. 18-31

List of Letters

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

A.	L.
Robert Armfield	J. B. Leach
Nathan Armfield	Paul Leonard
William Armfield	William Lamb
John W. Adkins	Geo. T. F. Lottmer
Tilman Andrew	Lovic Lambeth
Murphy Alfred	" "
" "	James Miner
William Brown	John McGee
George Bowman	John McMarry
Telenece J. Bannet	James McNaury, jr.
Juda Bolton	Joseph McBrice
Joseph Coffin	William Matthews
Gilbert Chapel	Charles Miller
Harman Curtis	" "
Julius Coley	Jeremiah Poor
Dicy Cole	William Paylor
John Coe	" "
Robert Coe	Sidney Randall
" "	Robert Ryan
Daniel Dean	John C. Rankin, 2
Emily Davis	Edward Ross
Mary P. Davis	Martha Malinda Ross
" "	Isaac Russon
Chesley Evans	William Rutter, 2
" "	George Rich
John Fills	Alexander Russel
Frederick Fentress, 2	" "
" "	Dr. Wm. D. Scott
Thomas Garner	E. Smith
" "	Jethrow Swain
Dix Hodson	Samuel Sullivan
James Hackett	Lutetion Stewart
John M. Hopkins	Alfred Short
Susan Hymer	Mary Sterling
Job Hiatt	Robert Stephenson
Joseph Hanner,	& Joseph Armfield
Roddy Hanner,	" "
George Cobble,	Margaret Tait
Austin Hemphill	Sutton Taylor
" "	" "
William Ingle	Robert Wiley
William Ivey	Payton S. Wray
John Irwin	Joshua Williams
" "	Andrew L. Williams
Dr. Jones	Capt. T. Whittington
Amos Jenkins	Isaac Wetherly
Thomas Kirkman	" "

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

I. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

July 1st 1839. 20-31

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

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.)

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

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

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

May, 1839. 14-11

Jesse H. Lindsay.

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

A few sets of SILVER tea and table SPOONS, and silver mounted Revolving Castors.

April, 1839. 11-11

The Greensborough Patriot.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LYNDON SWAIN, M. S. SHERWOOD.

February 18, 1839.

The Raleigh Star

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

The Editor of the STAR proposes to enlarge and improve his paper so as to render it, 1. More efficient in the cause of reform and our republican institutions;

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

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

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

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

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

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

The principles of the Star are too well known to require repetition. It is 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 reform in all the Departments, and strict economy in the administration of the General Government; of a liberal system of popular education; and a general, but prudent and vigorous system of internal improvements, by the State of North Carolina. While he is identified with the Whigs, and is proud to fight under their banner, he would disdain to bind himself in a blind devotion to any party. His allegiance is to his country; and he goes for his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country.

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

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

June, 1839. 11-11

Moffit's Vegetable LIFE PILLS

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

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

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

Lil Pill & Pphenix Bitters

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

For Sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

May, 1839. 14-11

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, Tetters, &c.

SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE.

Carpenter's Extract of Pink Root.

Whittin's Machine-spread STRENGTHENING 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 Friday, by 10, A. M.

Departure—Same days at 1, P. M.

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

WESTERN MAIL.

From Greensborough (via Salem) to Wythe C. H. Va.

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

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

SOUTH WESTERN MAIL.

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

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

Departure—Same days, at 11, A. M.

THE HORSE MAIL.

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

For Ashborough, leaves every Monday, at 11, A. M., and arrives every Tuesday at 5, P. M.

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

I. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

Greensborough, N. C. April, 1839. 11-11

Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE OF White Swellings.

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

IN STORE—FOR SALE.

ST. CROIX & New Orleans Brown Sugar

Sulph. Lump, Broken & Crushed do.

Java, Cuba, Laguira and Rio Coffee.

Chocolate, Tea, and Rice.

Sperm and Tallow Candles.

New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses.

Liverpool and Table Salt.

ALSO—Sperm (Lamp) Oil, and Turpentine, by the gallon, Linseed Oil, Bacon, Flour, and Lard.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.