

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

VOLUME I.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., DECEMBER 31, 1839.

NUMBER 46.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY LYNDON SWAIN & M. S. SHERWOOD.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, in advance.—or Three Dollars, after the expiration of three months from the date of the first number received.—No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and a failure to order a discontinuance within the year will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements.—at One Dollar per square, for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each succeeding publication. A liberal deduction will be made in favor of those who advertise by the quarter, or for a longer period.

Letters to the publishers must come free of postage, or they cannot be attended to.

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

"WHO IS GEN. HARRISON?"

Col. Richard M. Johnson answers the question thus, in a speech made by him in Congress:

"Who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune, in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life, and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country."

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak. The history of the West, is his history. For forty years, he has been identified with its interests, its perils, and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field."

"During the late War, he was longer in active service than any other General Officer; he was perhaps of more action than any other, and never sustained a defeat."

Gov. Synder, in his Message to the Pennsylvania legislature, Dec. 10, 1813, says:—

"The blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless Savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on Harrison, and his gallant army."

Caught in his own trap.—The Globe of Friday night, announced that General Scott had undoubtedly been nominated at Harrisburg, in consequence of the Whigs of the New York delegation, 18 in number, holding a caucus, and writing to the New York members of the Harrisburg Convention a formal letter recommending the nomination of that distinguished citizen. And then with a view of exciting the friends of General Harrison against the supposed nomination of Scott, makes the following admission and appeal:

"General Harrison, with what mockery have you been treated! When there was a battle to fight, your party took you for its leader. While victory was perching on its banners, you were to be unceremoniously thrust aside, to make way for Mr. Clay. And now, when they have another battle to fight, behold, in contempt of your popularity, your devotion, and your feelings, they must have a new leader in the person of another military chieftain!

"But what honor or honesty is there in a party which can so readily abandon both its principles and its leaders?"

"This is not a movement of the people—composing one of our great political parties, but of certain politicians. It does not emanate from our farmers, mechanics, or merchants, from our valleys, our plains, or our cities; but from a little band of politicians; from a caucus 'room at Washington!'

"Will not all good Whigs obey the mandates, turn about, wheel about and 'jump Jim Crow'?"

What a beautiful admission is here! Behold the organ of the Administration no sooner imagines Scott nominated, than it admits the patriotic "devotion" of General Harrison, and that his nomination is desired by the "People," and if made, would have emanated from our Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants, from our Valleys, our plains, and our cities!"—And then again, the people are to be called upon to "turn about, wheel about and jump Jim Crow!" How beautiful, how refined, how classical, and withal how very true! For once Mr. \$200,000 Globe, you have "calculated without your host."

The people have not been asked to "turn about;" but the Harrisburg Convention has said to them: "In 1836, without organization or concert, you, the people, brought forward General Harrison, and without an effort, came within a few votes of defeating the Spoils candidate for the Presidency; we now place before you the same veteran Hero and Statesman for your suffrages, in the full

"conviction that his nomination is demanded by 'our Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants;' and it is loudly called 'for by a voice which cannot be mistaken' 'from our Valleys, our Plains and our Cities.'—New York Courier.

"The Whiskey Barrel."—A man in Tennessee, who is a preacher of the gospel (!) has issued proposals to publish a paper under the above title. Its avowed purpose is to oppose temperance societies, and all laws restraining intemperance! He is now the editor of a political loco-foco paper; and when he gets his "Whiskey Barrel" also in motion, the devil could not desire greater facilities for diffusing darkness over that section of the land.

Iowa.—This territory is supposed to contain a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to admission into the Union; and its legislature have taken into consideration the propriety of taking the preliminary steps for its admission as a State.

Vadry McBee, formerly of Lincolnton, N. C., has been elected president of the South Carolina Railroad.

Cincinnati.—The people of Cincinnati were numbered last summer, and found to amount to 47,900. In 1830 the population was less than 27,000. Increase in nine years, over 20,000.

Pork.—It is thought that hogs in the Cincinnati market, will not command, this winter, over three dollars per hundred, nett.

Bank Dividends.—The Bank of the State has declared a Dividend of 3 per Cent. for the last six months. So, also, has the Merchant's Bank of Newbern.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

"It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment on its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap, like angels, from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars hold their festival around the midnight throne, and set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then are taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence forever."

THE SEXES.

The following is an amiable and sensible hint to the Miss Martineaus, Fanny Wrights, Mary Woolstonecrafts, and all other gentlemanlike ladies. These observations are from the head and heart of an accomplished lady, who knows the station of her sex, and practises its duties:

"He wanted to persuade me that women were equal to men as to intellect, and brought a hundred reasons and sundry examples to prove it. I do not know whether he was serious or not. I never give men credit for being so when they say this, but imagine it is merely to flatter, although they defend their opinions, and appear in earnest. Compliments and flattery are such common coin, and so well received in general, that they are dealt out without any consideration for the pain they inflict upon sensitive minds, or those whose vanity are not sufficient to give them currency. A sense of deficiency; a consciousness of not deserving it, often converts what is meant as a compliment, into the bitterest reproach. Many a time I have writhed under one, and tried to smother and look pleased, merely not to disappoint the good natured intention of the complimenter, while my heart has been secretly smiting me."

"But to return to my friend and his opinions.—However ingeniously they were put forward, I should have been very sorry had he shaken mine on the subject in question. His theory would have utterly destroyed all of the beautiful relationship between the sexes—that dependence on the one side and protection on the other which seems to be the natural order of Providence. This is subverted by the attempt to equalise their pow-

ers, either mental or physical; for one may as well think of doing so with respect to the latter as to the former—both would be equally absurd. The pen of a De Sair, the pencil of an Angelica Kauffman, have been given to the world, 'tis true; but like all other exceptions, they only prove the rule from which they differ. It was no human voice that said, 'The head of the woman is the man.'"

"And it is well for her this should be so. A woman's heart and her head are generally her guides. Yielding to her impulses, as she so often does—apt to be led away by her feelings and affections—inspired by a lively imagination and acute sensibilities, what would become of her could she not stay her weakness upon the sound and sterling qualities of the stronger sex? Women never aim so suicidal a blow against their own interest as when they try to do away with, or revolt against, this doctrine of their inferiority. They throw away their props, reject the guidance and guardianship with which the goodness of God has provided them, and absolve the lords of creation from that protection which they are so willing to afford."

"Thus the bond is broken; one party at least is a sore loser, and perhaps both. Woman is left helpless and isolated, and man is denied the generous gratification it must always yield to the strong to support and sustain the weak."

HOME.

Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man, to whom this beauty is addressed, should feel and obey the lesson. Let him, too, be industrious in adorning his home—in making his domain—the dwelling of his wife and children—not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him, as far as circumstances will admit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasant objects, in decorating it, within and without, with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order—a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate, and which, in absence draws back the heart by the fond associations of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become surely the scene of cheerfulness and peace.

THE POWER OF GOD,

AS ILLUSTRATED BY ASTRONOMY.

A very slight view of the planetary system is sufficient to impress our minds with an overpowering sense of the grandeur and omnipotence of the Deity. In one part of it we behold a globe 14 hundred times larger than our world, flying through the depths of space, and carrying with it a retinue of worlds in its swift career. In a more distant region of this system, we behold another globe, of nearly the same size, surrounded by two magnificent rings, which would enclose five hundred worlds as large as ours, winging its flight through the regions of immensity, and conveying along with it seven planetary bodies larger than our moon, over a circumference of five thousand seven hundred miles.

Were we to suppose ourselves placed on the nearest satellite of this planet, and were the satellite supposed to be at rest, we should behold a scene of grandeur altogether overwhelming; a globe filling a great portion of the visible heavens, encircled by its immense rings, and surrounded by its moons, such moving in its distinct sphere, and around its axle, and all the same time flying before us in perfect harmony, with the velocity of twenty-two thousand miles an hour. Such a scene would far transcend everything we now behold from our terrestrial sphere, and all the conceptions we can possibly form of motion, of sublimity, and grandeur.

Contemplating such an assemblage of magnificent objects moving through the eternal regions with such an astonishing velocity, we would feel the full force of the sentiment of inspiration: "THE LORD GOD OMNIPOTENT REIGNETH." His power is irresistible; his greatness is unsearchable; wonderful things doth He, which we cannot comprehend. The motions of the bodies which compose this system convey an impressive idea of the agency and energies of Omnipotence.

One of these bodies, eighty times larger than the earth, and the slowest moving orb in the system, is found to move through its expansive orbit at the rate of fifteen thousand miles an hour; another, at twenty-nine thousand miles in the same period, although it is more than a thousand times the size of our globe;—another at the rate of eighty thousand miles; and a fourth, with a velocity of more than a hundred thousand miles every hour, or thirty miles during every beat of our pulse.

The mechanical force requisite to produce such motions, surpasses the mathematician's skill to estimate, or the power of numbers to express. Such astonishing velocities, in bodies of so stupendous a magnitude, though incomprehensible and overwhelming to our limited faculties, exhibit a most convincing demonstration of the existence of an agency and a power which no created being

can ever counteract, and which no limits can control.

Above all the central body of this system presents to our view an object which is altogether overpowering to human intellects, and of which in our present state, we shall never be able to form an adequate conception. A luminous globe, thirteen hundred thousand times larger than our world, and five hundred times more capacious than all the planets, satellites and comets taken together, and this body revolving round its axis and through the regions of space, extending its influences to the remotest spaces of the system, and retaining by its attractive power all the planets in their orbits, is an object which the limited faculties of the human mind, however improved, can never grasp in all its magnitude and relations, so far as to form a full and comprehensive idea of its magnificence.

DICK.

CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

We have just alighted upon an anecdote concerning this last survivor of the patriarchs of our revolution, which is new to us, and probably to many of our readers and which possesses a degree of impressive interest unsurpassed by any in the history of our republic. Every one must have remarked that the signature of Charles Carroll is the only one to the immortal Declaration of Independence to which is added the residence of the signer. The cause of this exception, which must have impressed every mind with its singularity, is thus explained in a biographical sketch of this venerable patriot lately written by Lord Brougham:—

"He was among the foremost to sign the celebrated Declaration of Independence. All who did so were believed to have devoted themselves and their families to the cause. As he set his hand to the instrument, the whisper ran round the Hall of Congress, 'there go some millions of property.' And there being many of the same name, when he heard it said, that 'nobody will know what Carroll it is,' as no one signed more than his name, 'you'll get clear—there are several of the name—and they will never know which to take.' 'Not so,' he replied instantly, and added his residence 'of Carrollton.'"

This then accounts for the entire singularity of his signature which to us at least, has been a matter of historical curiosity. There were fine high-toned glorious men in those days, gentle reader, or so many as the signers of the Glorious Declaration could not have been brought together to pledge their lives—their fortunes, and their sacred honor to a cause which, though bright and pure in principle, had few of the charms of modern expediency to recommend it.—N. Y. New Era.

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN.

The following elegant extract ought to be read by every parent, and particularly every farmer:

"At the time shall ever come when this mighty fabric shall totter—when the beacon that now rises in a pillar of fire, a sign and wonder of the world, shall wax dim, the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people. If our Union is still to continue to cheer the hopes and animate the efforts of the oppressed of every nation—if our fields are to be untrod by the hirings of despotism—if long days of blessedness are to attend our country in her career of glory—if you would have the sun continue to shed its unclouded rays on freemen, then educate all the children in the land.—This alone startles the tyrant in his dreams of power, and rouses the slumbering energies of an oppressed people. It was intelligence that reared up the majestic columns of our national glory; and this alone can prevent them from crumbling into ashes.—T. Fisk.

PRIDE.

The proud heart is the first to sink beneath contempt—it feels the wound more keenly than others can. Oh, there is nothing in language can express the deep humiliation of being received with coldness where kindness is expected—of seeing the look, but half concealed, of strong disapprobation from such as we have cause to think beneath us, not alone in vigor of mind and spirit, but even in virtue and truth. The weak, the base, the hypocrite, are the first to turn in indignation from their fellow-mortals in disgrace; and whilst the really chaste and pure suspect with caution and reserve with mildness, these traffickers in petty sins, who pume themselves upon their immaculate conduct, sound the alarm bell at the approach of guilt, and clamor their anathemas upon their unwary and cowering prey.

PINS.

There is a manufactory in England for the making of pins, which when in full work gives employment to one thousand men, women and children.—The number of pins now made at the establishment averages fifteen or sixteen millions per week. The factory is fitted up with a ten horse power steam engine. In the

course of manufacture, a pin passes through twenty different processes, and it is said that about a month is occupied in the different operations it undergoes from the time it enters the mill as rough wire until made perfect for sale. The division of labor progresses towards the infinitesimal. The time was once, at least it is so declared in some treatises on political economy,—that only eighteen persons were required to the making of a pin. It appears now that there are twenty different stages of the work. Perhaps, however, the use of steam superseded in some measure the employment of hands.

WHAT MAKES A GENTLEMAN?

This is a question answered in a variety of ways.—There is not however, a better explanation of a word in the Dictionary than the following:

"In the true definition of a gentleman, it is not meant to draw a line that would be invidious between high and low, rank and subordination, riches and poverty. The distinction is in mind. Whoever is open, generous, and true; whoever is of humane and affable demeanour; whoever is honorable in himself, and candid in his judgment of others, and requires no law but his word, to make and fulfill an engagement; such a man is a gentleman, and such a man may be found among tillers of the earth."

From the N. Y. Sunday Morning News. AUTHENTIC OCCURRENCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

Andre and Arnold.—Some days since, while in company with Samuel Cassidy, Esq. of Jersey city, he related to us the following anecdote connected with Gen. Washington. As every record of our revolution is eagerly treasured, and especially respecting Arnold's treason, and this may be so definitely relied on, we requested Mr. Cassidy to give it to us in such a shape as would present intrinsic evidence that it could be relied on—which would be best effected by his permitting the relation to emanate from himself, with his name attached.—To this publicity, it is but justice to him to remark he strongly objected, but was persuaded by our earnest entreaties:

To the Editor of the Sunday News:
DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, I commit to paper some details given to me a few years ago by the late Governor Ogden, of New Jersey, in regard to an offer made by General Washington to Sir Henry Clinton—to give up Andre if the Americans could capture Arnold.

I well recollect hearing my father say it was generally believed in the American army that such an offer had been made. On mentioning this to Gov. Ogden, he immediately said, he had reason to believe that the offer, if any there was, was made through him. I requested him to tell me the particulars—which he did, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows:

"The American army lay at West Point, in the State of New York, and the British were in possession of New York, at the time of the capture of Andre. I received an order to repair the next morning at eight o'clock to Gen. Washington's headquarters, with twenty-five horse—the finest looking that I could select. I repaired thither at the hour appointed. Gen. Washington handed me a letter for Sir Henry Clinton, with directions that before I left the camp for New York, I should call and see the Marquis de la Fayette. The letter of Gen. Washington was probably on some subject not at all connected with the real object of my journey."

"I went to the marquis' quarters, and he said to me—'You must set off at such a time of day as will of necessity make it near night when you get to Pawles Hook, when the commanding officer will no doubt invite you to stay all night, and you must insist on delivering that letter into the hands of the commanding officer there. You must tell him privately that 'if we can capture Arnold, Andre will be reprieved;' and that you have a high authority for saying so.'"

I left the camp with my twenty-five horse, and reached the foot of the Bergen hill about sundown. There was a strong fence drawn across the causway and we halted. I stated that I had a letter for Sir Henry Clinton from Gen. Washington, and that my orders were to deliver it into the hands of the commanding officer at Pawles Hook, and to no one else."

"We were immediately admitted, our horses taken care of, and in the evening, after delivering the letter, I was invited to a supper with the officers there. I was seated on the right of the commanding officer and some time elapsed before I had an opportunity of delivering the message from the marquis. I said to him, I am authorized to say that if the Americans can capture Arnold, Andre will be reprieved. He seemed thunder-struck—and immediately answered, 'that must be immediately attended to.' I will go over and see Sir Henry Clinton. Do you sit still, and let it appear as if I have only gone out for a moment on some ordinary matter of business.' He was gone about two hours, and returned and took

his seat. As soon as he had an opportunity to speak to me privately, he said, 'Sir Henry Johns says that a deserter never was given up.'"

This statement is as exact as I can repeat it from memory, it having been made to me by Governor Ogden from eight to ten years ago. I commit this to writing at your particular request, as you thought the circumstances ought not to be lost—and that they should appear in an authentic shape. While Gov. Ogden was living, I thought it his sole province to do as he pleased in relation to this Revolutionary reminiscence; but as he is no more, I see no impropriety in what I am now doing. You will bear me witness, Mr. Editor, that I wished you to publish the narrative without my name attached to it; and that my subscribing my name at all, is because you urged me to do so. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAML. CASSIDY.
Jersey City, Nov. 4, 1839.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

To stain paper or parchment.—Yellow.—Paper may be stained a beautiful yellow by the tincture of turmeric formed by infusing an ounce or more of the root, powdered, in a pint of spirit of wine.—This may be made to give any tint of yellow, from the lightest straw to the full color, called French yellow, and will be equal in brightness even to the best dyed silks. If yellow be wanted of a warmer or redder cast, anato, dragon's blood, must be added. The best manner of using these, and the following tinctures, is to spread them even on the paper, or parchment, by means of a broad brush in the manner of varnish.

Crimson.—A very fine crimson stain may be given to paper by a tincture of the Indian lake, which may be made by infusing the lake some days in spirit of wine, and then pouring off the tincture from the dregs. It may be stained of a scarlet hue by the tincture of dragon's blood in spirit of wine, but this will not be bright.

Green.—Paper or parchment may be stained green, by the solution of verdigris in vinegar, or by the crystals of verdigris dissolved in water.

Orange.—Stain the paper or parchment first of a full yellow, by means of the tincture of turmeric; then brush it over with a solution of fixed alkaline salt made by dissolving half an ounce of pearlshells or salt of tartar, in a quart of water, and filtering the solution.

Purple.—Paper or parchment may be stained purple by archil, or by the tincture of logwood.

The juice of ripe privet berries expressed will likewise give a purple dye.

To dye horns of different colors.—Black is performed by steeping brass in aquafortis till it is turned green; with this the horn is to be washed once or twice and then put into a warm decoction of logwood and water.

Green is begun by boiling it, &c. in alum-water, then with verdigris, ammoniac, and white wine vinegar, keeping it hot therein till sufficiently green.

Red is begun by boiling it in alum-water, then with verdigris, ammoniac, and finished by a decoction in a liquor compounded of quick-lime steeped in rain water, strained, and to every pint an ounce of Brazilwood added. In this decoction the horns are to be boiled till sufficiently red.

Horns receive a deep black stain from solution of silver. It ought to be diluted to such a degree as not sensibly to corrode the subject, and applied two or three times if necessary, at considerable intervals, the matter being exposed as much as possible to the sun, to hasten the appearance and deepen the color.

The best rules to form a young man are to talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed in company, to distrust one's opinion, and value others that deserve it.

"My dear Madam," said a doctor to his patient, "I am truly gratified to see you yet in life. At my last visit yesterday, you know I told you, you had but six hours to live. 'Yes Doctor, you did; but I didn't take the dose you left.'"

D'Israeli says that "when a man has been twice rejected by a female, his feelings are somewhat strange." Very likely. We have known some who were only rejected once and they felt mighty queer about it.

A fop in fine clothes, is like a cinnamon tree—the bark is worth more than the body.

Among common people, will be found more of hardship born manfully, more of unvarnished truth, more of religious trust, more of that generosity which gives what the giver needs himself, and more of a wise estimate of life and death, than among the more prosperous.

Knowledge.—He that has more knowledge than judgment, is made for another man's use rather than his own.—Penny.

LETTER FROM GEN. HARRISON

TO THE HON. HARMAR DENNY.
NORTH BEND, 2d Dec. 1838.

Dear Sir:—As it is probable that you have by this time returned to Pittsburg, I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Philadelphia, containing the proceedings of the National Democratic Anti-masonic Convention, which lately convened in that city. With feelings of the deepest gratitude, I read the resolution, unanimously adopted, nominating me as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. This is the second time that I have received from that patriotic party, of which you yourself are a distinguished member, the highest evidence of confidence that can be given to a citizen of our Republic. I would attempt to describe my sense of obligations I owe them, if I were not convinced that any language which I could command, would fall far short of what I really feel. If, however, the wishes of the Convention should be realized, & if I should be the choice of those who are opposed to the present administration, and success should attend their efforts, I shall have it in my power to manifest my gratitude, in a manner more acceptable to those whom you represent, than by any professions of it which I could at this time make. I mean by exerting my utmost efforts to carry out the principles set forth in their resolutions, by arresting the progress of those measures "destructive to the prosperity of the people, and tending to the subversion of their liberties," and substituting for them, those sound democratic republican doctrines, upon which the administration of Jefferson and Madison were conducted.

Among the principles proper to be adopted by an Executive sincerely desirous to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance:—

- I. To confine his service to a single term.
- II. To disclaim all right of control over the public Treasury, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law to carry out the public service, and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the Treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that department.
- III. That he should never attempt to influence the Elections, either by the People or the State Legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control to take any other part in them, than by giving their own votes when they possess the right of voting.
- IV. That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of Bills, to 1st. Such as are in his opinion unconstitutional. 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States, or of individuals. 3d. Such as, involving deep interest, may in his opinion require more mature deliberation, or reference to the will of the people; to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.
- V. That he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character.
- VI. That in removals from office, of those who hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Executive, the cause of such removal should always be communicated to the person removed, and, if he request it, to the Senate, at the time the nomination of a successor is made.
- And last but not least in importance, VII. That he should not suffer the Executive Department of the Government to become the source of Legislation, but leave the whole business of making the laws for the Union to be done by the Department to which the Constitution has exclusively assigned it, until they have assumed that perfect shape where and when alone the opinions of the Executive may be heard. A community of power in the Executive Department must necessarily lead to dangerous combinations and greatly to the advantage of a President desirous of extending his power. Such a constitution could never have been contemplated by those who framed it, as they well knew that those who propose the bills will always take care of themselves, or the interest of their constituents; and hence the provision in the constitution; borrowed from that of England, restricting the originating of Revenue bills to the immediate representatives of the people. So far from agreeing in opinion with the distinguished character who lately retired from the Presidency, that Congress should have applied to him for a project of a Banking System, I think that such an application would have manifested not only great inefficiency upon the part of that body, but an unpardonable ignorance of the chief danger to be apprehended from such an institution. That danger unquestionably consists in an union of interest between the Executive and the Bank.—Would an institution incumbent of the Executive chair neglect so favorable an opportunity as the preparing of the law would give him to insert in its provisions to secure his influence over it? In the authority given to the President by the constitution to recommend to Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it was certainly never intended that the measures he recommended should be presented in a shape suited for the main object, destruction of the

exercise of this power by its ministers, to have intended it to be used by our chief magistrate, or the heads of department under his control. The boasted principle of the English constitution, that the democratic branch of the government was not only necessary to receive money from the people, but that it was its unavoidable prerogative also to originate all the bills for that purpose, is true in theory as in the letter, but rendered utterly false and nugatory in effect, by the participation of the ministers of the crown in the detail of Legislation. Indeed the influence they derived from sitting as members of the House of Commons, and from wielding the immense patronage of the crown (constitutional or usurped) gives them the power over that body, that renders plausible at least the base flattery, or as it is more probable, the intended sarcasms of Sir Walter Raleigh, in an address to James the 1st, that the demand of the sovereign upon the Commons for pecuniary aid, was intended only "that the tax might seem to come from themselves," whereas the inference is, it was really laid by the sovereign himself.

Having thus given you my opinion of things which might be done, and others which might not be done, by a President coming into power by the support of those of the people who are opposed to the principles upon which the present administration is conducted, you will see that I have omitted one, which is deemed by many of as much importance as any other. I allude to the appointment of members of Congress to office by the President. The Constitution contains no prohibition of such appointments, no doubt because its authors could not believe in its necessity, from the purity of character which was manifested by those who had the confidence of the people at that period. It is, however, an opinion very generally entertained by the opposition party, that the country would have escaped much of the evil under which it has suffered for some years past, if the constitution had contained a provision of that kind.—Having had no opportunity of personal observation on the conduct of the administration for the last ten years, I am unable to decide upon the truth or error of this opinion. And I should be very willing that the known subservience of the Legislature to the Executive, in several memorable instances, should be accounted for in a way somewhat less injurious to the character of our country and Republicanism itself, than by the admission that the Fathers of the land, the trusted servants of a virtuous people, could be seduced from the path of duty and honor, by the paltry trappings and emoluments of depending offices. But if the evil really exists, and if there be good reason to believe that its source is to be found in the corruptibility of the members of the Legislature, an effectual remedy cannot be too soon applied.

And it happens in this case that there is a choice of remedies. One of those, however, is in my opinion free from the objections which might be urged to the other. The one to which I allude is, that which the late President has been loudly called upon to adopt, in consequence of a promise made at the commencement of his administration, viz: that the Executive, under no circumstances, should appoint to office a member of either branch of the National Legislature.—There are, in my mind, several weighty reasons against the adoption of this principle, I will detain you with the mention of but two of them, because I believe that you will agree with me, that the alternative I shall present, while it would be equally effectual, contains no feature to which a reasonable objection could be urged.

As the Constitution contains no provision to prevent the appointment of members of Congress to office by the Executive, could the Executive with a due regard to decency and justice, without usurping power from the people, declare a disqualification which they had not thought necessary? And where is the American citizen who regards the honor of his country, the character of its people or who believes in the superiority of a Republican form of Government, who would be willing to proclaim to the world, that the youthful nation which has attracted so much of its attention, which it has so much admired for its gigantic strength, its undaunted courage, its high attainments in literature and the arts and the external beauty of its institutions, was within a mass of manhood and corruption? That even the chosen servants of the people were ever ready for a paltry consideration, to abandon their allegiance to their lawful sovereigns, and to become the servants of a servant. The alternative to this degrading course, is to be found in depriving the Executive of all motive for performing an improper influence over the Legislature. To effect this nothing in my opinion is necessary but to re-establish the principles upon which the administration was once conducted, with a single addition of limiting the service of the President to one term. A condensed enumeration of what I conceive these principles to have been, is given above. And I think no one can doubt, that if faithfully carried out, they would be effectual in securing the independence of the Legislature, and confining the connection between it and the Executive, to that alone which is warranted by a fair construction of the Constitution.

I can conceive of but two motives which could induce a President of the United States to endeavor to procure a

controlling influence over the Legislative body, viz: to perpetuate his power, by passing laws to increase his patronage—or gratify his vanity, by obtaining their sanction to his schemes and projects for the government of the country; and thus assimilating his situation to that of the limited monarchs of Europe. The principles above suggested, would effectually destroy any disposition of the person elected by the combined votes of the opposition to place himself in either attitude. Retiring at the end of four years to private life, with no wish or prospect of "any son of his succeeding," legitimate or adopted, he would leave the Government as prosperous and pure in its administration, as when it passed from the hands of the great "Apostle of Democracy," to the father of our constitution.

To the duties which I have enumerated, as proper in my opinion to be performed by a President, elected by the opposition to the present administration, (and which are, as I believe, of constitutional obligation,) I will mention another which I believe also to be of much importance. I mean the observance of the most conciliatory course of conduct towards our political opponents. After the censure which our friends have so freely and so justly bestowed upon the present Chief Magistrate, for having, in no inconsiderable degree, disfranchised the whole body of his political opponents, I am certain that no oppositionist, true to the principles he professes, would approve a similar course of conduct in the person whom his vote has contributed to elect. In a republic, one of the surest tests of a healthy state of its institutions, is the immunity with which every citizen may, upon all occasions, express his political opinions, and particularly his prejudices, in the discharge of his duty as an elector.

The question may perhaps be asked of me, what security I have in my power to offer, if the majority of the American people should select me for their Chief Magistrate, that I would adopt the principles which I have herein laid down, as those upon which the Administration would be conducted. I could only answer by referring to my conduct, and the disposition manifested in the discharge of the duties of several important offices, which have heretofore been conferred upon me. If the power placed in my hands, has on even a single occasion been used for any purpose than that for which it was given, or retained longer than was necessary to accomplish the objects designated by those from whom the trusts were received, I will acknowledge that either will constitute a sufficient reason for discrediting any promise I may make, under the circumstances in which I am now placed.

I am dear Sir,
Truly yours,
W. H. HARRISON.

To the Hon. HARMAR DENNY.
Correspondence of the Intelligencer.
New York, Dec. 18.

We have from the East accounts of a dissolving gale on the 15th and 16th inst. In Boston, Salem, Gloucester, Charlestown, and Cape Ann the papers are full of accounts of shipwrecks, disasters, &c. &c. often resulting in loss of life; and at Gloucester in the loss of a great many lives. As it is impossible to abridge the accounts of such disasters, I must refer you to the newspapers. Seventeen dead bodies were seen by one person on the Gloucester beach. All about Cape Ann the coasts were horribly cut up by the fury of the elements.

[A letter from Gloucester says that it is impossible to say how many have perished by the rage of the storm in that quarter, but all agree the number of lives lost cannot be less than fifty.]

All the Providence banks have resumed specie payments, and the resumption is about to be general in Rhode Island. Stocks have generally advanced to day. U. S. Bank is 76; Bank of Kentucky 55; Illinois State Bank 68; Corporation bonds bearing interest 97.

From Upper Canada we have reports of disturbances near the Niagara frontier, but they seem to be wholly unfounded, the alarms being the creations of malice and mischief, got up to vex the Canadians, and to draw out the soldiery. The Toronto Patriot of the 10th represents that there has been a good deal of excitement there; and states that an express had arrived from the Falls of Niagara.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.
In the last Raleigh papers, we find the Comptroller's Report, published in accordance with an act of the Legislature, giving a particular account of the Receipts and Expenditures at the State Treasury for the year ending Oct. 31, 1838. As the entire Report would occupy 20 or 30 columns of the Observer, our readers will probably prefer a plain condensed statement which we proceed to make out.—Fay. Obs.

The accounts are embraced under three heads, the Public Fund, the Internal Improvement Fund, and the Literary Fund.

THE PUBLIC FUND.

The receipts have been as follows:—
Cherokee Land sales, 1838, \$49,256 01
Bank dividends, Bank of Cape Fear, 90 00
Buncombe Turnpike Co., 750 00
Public Revenue from Sheriffs, 78,013 86
" " Additional Returns, 281 59
Bank Tax, Bank of Cape Fear, 1,770 29
" " Bank of the State, 2,250 00
" " Merchants' Bank of N. whorn, 562 50
Fine, Philip Holnet, E. Taker, 200 00
Add balance on hand 1st Nov. 1838, 37,466 57

\$170,640 82

The disbursements of this Fund have been—

Cherokee Land sales, 1838, \$2,857 91
Executive Department, 2,300 00
Treasury do., 2,000 00
Comptroller's do., 1,000 00
States do., 800 00
Adjutant General's Office, 200 00
Judiciary, 27,041 18
General Assembly, 33,795 93
Rebuilding State Capital, 89,362 29
Pensioners, 1,102 50
Public Printing, 1,001 67
Contingencies, Postage, Treasury Notes burnt, Council of State, and Government House, 9,559 90

174,081 38

From which deduct receipts as above, 170,640 82

Leaves a balance due Treasurer of

Of the Public Revenue from Sheriffs, the Land Tax and Town property Tax amounted to \$31,361 49, the Poll Tax to \$28,800 32, and the Store Tax to \$9,569 56.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The receipts on account of this Fund have been—

Cherokee Bonds, (sale of 1836,) 15,174 86
" " 1838, 5,356 33
Principal on Loans by Internal Improvement Board, 11,025 00
Bank Dividends, Bank of Cape Fear, 1,068 00
Transfer by Int. Imp. Board, 150,000 00
Loans to the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road, 116,000 00
Cherokee Bonds, transferred to State RM, 1,350 48
J. S. Dillard and others, 910 00
Add balance due 1st Nov. 1838, 3,752 26

\$301,577 98

The disbursements of this Fund have been—

For stock in the Wilmington Rail Road, \$300,000 00
Loans to ditto, 12,000 00
State Road in Cherokee county, 1,350 48
Expenses of the Board and Clerk, 661 09
Commissions for collecting Cherokee bonds, &c., 333 08
Deduct receipts, 311,317 56

304,576 98

Leaves balance due Treasurer of

\$3,752 26

LITERARY FUND.

The receipts of this Fund have been—

Bank Dividends, Bank of the State, \$51,250 00
" Bank of Cape Fear, 46,863 00
Principal on Loans by Literary Board, 99 480 00
Interest on do., 9,808 77
Do. on do. by Internal Improvement Board, 9,335 65
Entries of Vacant Land, 9,737 93
Cape Fear Navigation Dividends, 1,300 00
Romeo do. do., 1,500 00
Tax on Retailers of Spirits, 3,057 19
" Sales at Auction, 592 11

Add balance due 1st Nov. 1838, 27,285 11

260,239 76

Deduct disbursements, 217,283 22

42,956 54

Deduct the amount due Public and Int. Improv. Funds, 1st Nov. 1838, 13,151 19

Leaves this balance in the hands of the Treasurer 1st Nov. 1838, 829,805 33

The disbursements consist of

Invested in Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road bonds, \$135,000 00
" in Wilmington and Raleigh do., 60,000 00
" in Cape Fear Bank Stock, 2,300 00
Work done on Pungo Lake Canal, 2,792 20
" Alligator Canal, 588 78

Loans by Literary Board, 9,400 00
Draining Swamp Lands, 6,372 67
Expenses of Board, 829 47

\$217,283 22

From the Madisonian.

WORKINGS OF FACTION.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes the proceedings of a "Democratic meeting," in and for the county of Nansemond, Va., from which we make the following extracts:

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve the nomination, by the legislature of Tennessee, of James K. Polk, Esq., as a candidate for the Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that Col. Richard M. Johnson should not be again run as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States by the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the meeting entertain the most profound respect for the talents, standing, character, and integrity of John C. Calhoun, Esq., and hope that the day is not far distant when he will be rewarded with the highest office in the United States at the hands of the people.

H. H. KELLY, Pres't.

O. P. COLELAND, Secretary.

The evidences of disaffection and division in the ranks of the Van Buren party are multiplying daily. In the proceedings of the above meeting, not a word of reverence, respect or approbation appears for Martin Van Buren. J. C. Calhoun and James K. Polk alone engage the affections of the "Democratic" party of Nansemond.

But the Union party, the antagonists of the "Nullifiers" in the South, under the banner of Van Buren and Forsyth, the Senate of Georgia has given birth to its nomination—a new paper at New Orleans hints it to its mast-head, and numerous other organs of the Administration in the South.

"Democrat Republican States Rightsmen" choose ye between Van Buren and Forsyth, and Calhoun and Polk—Forsyth, the advocate of a United States Bank, the supporter of the Proclamation and the Force Bill! Or, turn your eyes to the west, and behold, planted upon the Alleghany, the high-flying flag of Thomas H. Benton and Ames Kendall!

Here, confusion, distrust, jealousy, and bitterness reign triumphant in the camp of the Coalition. They may act together for the common object of establishing the Sub-Treasury; and let it come, it is hardly possible that it can make affairs worse. Locusts and the Optimates hold our form while against the combined factions of Pompey and Caesar—but the Legislature no sooner gave way, than Pompey and Caesar divided. So will it be now. Let the Sub-Treasury pass, and the power Van Buren derives from the temporary coalition of factions is dissolved.

Mr. Calhoun will have terminated his usefulness to Mr. Van Buren—Mr. Benton even now denounces the "Nullifier" Nullifiers—Cal. Johnson will have his resentments—Messrs. Forsyth and Polk their ambition. But Benton and Calhoun will be overthrown, and Antagonists and Optimates broken and subdivided, and disinterested "Chameleons" of moderate times will be summoned forth by the voice of his fellow-countrymen, to step in between the contending factions, and take the road of peace, and the helm of State.

HEAR THEM.

The Tory Journals are sneering and scoffing at the Hero of Tippecanoe, because he passed through some of the most honorable, conspicuous, and responsible stations in the gift of his country and came out a poor man. Scurrilous gentlemen, the people will not join you in this execrable and degrading exhibition.—They know the value of public virtue, and a more ardent zeal during the present era of political degeneracy and corruption to well, not to award the highest testimony of their veneration and gratitude to the immaculate hero and patriot who preferred the good of his country to his own aggrandizement—who was so rigid in his views of moral justice, as to serve his country with clean hands and a pure heart, for a large portion of his eventful life, as a Territorial delegate in Congress, as Governor of the North West Territory, as Indian Commissioner, Major General in the Army, as Senator and Representative in the Congress of the U. S. and as a Foreign Minister. They reverence too profoundly a man who could remain poor, with such ample opportunities of amassing a princely estate, to join in the hue and cry which has been raised against him on account of his poverty by the fawning menials of power. Yes they will remember these things, and will reward General Harrison accordingly.—Star.

The history of this election of a Speaker goes far to corroborate the intimations we throw out in our last paper, that Calhounism, Bentonism and Van Burenism, are incoherent elements, containing within themselves principles, necessities, views, aspirations, and motives totally incompatible, and irreconcilable with each other.

Mr. Benton has been defeated by Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Calhoun has been overthrown by the conjoint efforts of Benton and Van Buren. And the Whigs have triumphed over both divisions, and sent to the high and powerful office of Speaker, a representative of the country, far above the influence of those motives which

agitate and distract the ranks of the incongruous and dissolving coalition.

In our opinion, a darker cloud never obscured the prospects of Mr. Benton, than now lowers heavily upon him.—Madisonian.

From the Abingdon Virginian.

We have been agreeably disappointed with the tone of several of the Local-foco Governors of the States, and the Conservative character of the Legislative action proposed in relation to the State Banks generally. It is a curious exhibition of "the legerdemain which the wit of man can work." In Pennsylvania, especially, to see that great Commonwealth with a State debt of about 27 millions, and a population of 1 million of people more thoroughly dependent on the maintenance of the present credit system, than any other State perhaps in the Union—sustaining a Federal Administration of the General Government in a direct war, not only upon the system, but upon the principal Bank of the State, with whose prosperity all the great interests of the State are identified. And yet the intelligent leaders of the party in Pennsylvania know better, and when it comes to the worst, they are unwilling to take the awful responsibility of the work of destruction—the inevitable result of the doctrines promulgated by the radicals of the party, who claim to be the only true democrats.

Witness the action of the Tennessee Legislature, when compelled to assume the responsibility of forcing the Bank of the State to resumption. They could then abuse the Banks of Pennsylvania and other States, and justify their own in continuing the suspension until the other Banks would resume. Witness the conservative character of the Message of the Governor of Alabama, and the proposed conservative legislative action in the State of Georgia. The truth is, the State Governments must maintain the Conservative republican policy, and the Federal Government, in its Executive and Legislative departments, emanating directly from the same constituent bodies, must ultimately harmonize in its action with the State Policy, or the Federal Government must succeed in establishing its hard money currency, if not to the ultimate destruction of all the State Banks, a few Executive favorites only will be spared to do its bidding.

The people have now the opportunity of electing a plain, honest farmer—a deserving old soldier—to the highest office in their gift. After gloriously fighting their battles, and filling various civil stations in which he could have amassed perhaps millions by dishonest means—before his countrymen with a pure heart, clean hands and upright conscience—poor in purse, it is true, but of spotless integrity. He asks at their hands nothing but their confidence; and can it, will it be withheld? Will the people suffer the charge of ingratitude to be imputed to them? Will they reject the claims of a man, who has devoted the prime of his life to promote their interest and happiness, and let obscurity and poverty be his reward in the decline of life? No—the impulse has been given, and the public voice will bear, as on the four winds of Heaven, the name of William Henry Harrison from one extremity of the Union to the other.—Baltimore Chronicle.

The editor of the Standard, in his paper of last week, says that "the Whigs are about to adopt the policy of assuaging the state debts by the General Government." We should be glad to know the authority upon which the Standard founds this absurd charge against the Whigs.—We have not seen the project mentioned in any Whig paper, only to condemn it; and we are sure no sane person, either Whig or Tory, could for a moment seriously entertain a scheme so totally at variance with justice and equity. But the editor of the Standard is, perhaps, endowed with a goodly portion of the spirit of the gallant Don Quixotte, and thinks one wind mill is as good as another, if it serve to splinter a lance.—Hillsborough Recorder.

Some of the administration editors seem to have been seized with a sudden affection for Mr. Clay, and bitterly lament the ingratitude of the whig party having acceded to the nomination of general Harrison. They must excuse us for doubting their sincerity. Whilst there was a prospect of Mr. Clay's nomination, no terms of reproach were too bitter to be applied to him by these same editors. Now it suits their purposes to lament his position with his party.

Keep it moving.—The Charleston Mercury, the organ of the Administration in South Carolina, sneers at Gen. Harrison, because he is "at present a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas." Keep on, gentlemen—ridicule Gen. Harrison's poverty—all admit he is a poor man, but we know your aristocratic sneers will do him no harm in the opinion of the working-men—the poor men—who are the "bone and sinew" of the nation.—Baltimore Chronicle.

Speaking of the nomination of Harrison and Tyler, the Wheeling Times says—"The next pull will be a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." We have before had long pulls, and strong pulls, but never had a pull altogether.—Let this be remembered. A pull altogether, and this tottering administration must come down.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH.

Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1839.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

The House is at length organized.—On Saturday, Dec. 21st, Hugh A. Garland was re-elected Clerk to the House, and Roderick Dorsey Sergeant-at-Arms. The vote for Clerk stood—Garland, 118; Clark, 105; Maxon, 8.

THE MESSAGE.

We are indebted to Mr. HILL and Mr. WILLIAMS, of the House of Representatives, for their early attention in forwarding the President's Message.

The Message is of such great length, and our columns were so far preoccupied when we received it, that we find it impracticable to lay it before our readers this week. It occupies thirteen closely printed octavo pages, and will probably fill the next number of our paper.

We cannot give the readers a satisfactory analysis of the contents of the Message. Far the greater portion of it is an argument in favor of the subtreasury.—His excellency goes largely into the subjects of Currency, Credit, Banks, &c. In short, the Message is much such a document as we had been led to expect.

The reader is referred to a letter written by Gen. HARRISON to Har-mar Denny, in December, 1838, which appears on the opposite page. If any have ever doubted the soundness of his political views, and his ability to scrutinize closely the relative positions and duties of the different departments of our vast Government, they may here be satisfied. His sentiments in relation to the National Executive, and what he conceives to be its appropriate and constitutional sphere of action, are those of a true patriot and an honest man. It has been the bold and unblushing interference of the Federal Executive with the legislative functions of the Government, which for the past 10 or 12 years has kept our internal commercial, and political affairs in such unhappy disorder.—Gen. Harrison's sentiments on this particular subject are worthy of our deep consideration, and we believe must meet the unconditional approbation of every enlightened judgment. And who but the author of these sentiments is so well qualified to carry them out in practice? We believe that the revered old patriot has the firmness to act out his own excellent principles.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

Mr. D. G. McRAE was in this place a day or two last week, and will be here again on Wednesday the 8th of January, to solicit subscriptions to the Fayetteville and Western Railroad.

The circumstances are such as to make it extremely desirable that the subscriptions be completed within a very few weeks. The 5th affords an opportunity for the citizens of Guilford to come forward with all the aid which they propose ever to give to this great work.

The uncertainty as to which of the three surveyed routes will ultimately be adopted, has heretofore been an objection with many of our citizens to taking stock: It is but a matter of course, that most men should feel a reluctance to invest their money in such a work, having no guaranty that they would ever realize any other advantage from it than the mere interest on their stock. But the probability is, in case the upper route should be adopted, that the people of this section will eventually realize all the advantages that will accrue to any other portion of the west.

We understand that the location of the route is to be determined by the voice of a majority of the stockholders:—and we feel authorized to say, further, that the Agent is willing to take subscriptions from our citizens on the condition that the upper route be established.

One important reason why the whole amount of stock should be taken immediately, is the fact that the contractors, &c. upon the Wilmington Railroad, having nearly completed that work, are willing to take a large amount of stock in the Western road, and discharge the obligations in work. This would essentially forward the undertaking,—coming, as they would, into the enterprise, with the

tools, the hands, and the experience attained upon the Wilmington road.

We trust that a respectable number of our citizens will join their brethren of Fayetteville and the West—put their shoulders to the wheel—and help through this long-talked-of and most important improvement.

The Editors of the Western Carolinian, and also a correspondent of theirs, who signs himself "An Observer," have said that Gen. HARRISON "is an avowed abolitionist."—This is an assertion which is not believed among those who claim to know Gen. Harrison's sentiments as well as the Editors of the Carolinian and their correspondent. It would be but justice to the public for the Carolinian to state when and in what terms this "avowal" was made.

The Dutch war, on the Patroon's estates in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., we see it stated in the northern papers, as effectually and amicably terminated; and the sheriff has published a card thanking the military for their assistance.

GENERAL WILLIAM HARRISON.
Who is he? What has he been? What will he be?

Harrison, at nineteen years of age, received a commission from Washington. In July of that year, (1792) he received the thanks of General Wayne, in a battle with the Indians, and was appointed his Aide-de-Camp.

In 1796, he was appointed Secretary of the North Western Territory by Washington.

In his twenty-fifth year, he was elected to Congress.

He was afterwards appointed Governor of Indiana by Thomas Jefferson. In 1811, he defeated the forces of the Indians under Tecumseh, and gained the victory of Tippecanoe.

In 1812, he was appointed Major General by the patriotic Madison. In the same year he defeated the British in various engagements—and won the victory of Fort Mifflin. In September he invaded Canada, captured Montreal, overtook the British in their flight on the memorable 11th of October, defeated them, and won the victory of the Thames. After the war, he was again elected to Congress as a Representative.

In 1824, he was elected to the Senate of the United States.

In 1829, he was appointed Minister to South America.

After this, following the example of the illustrious Washington, he retired to his farm in the valley of the Ohio, and has since pursued the humble, but independent occupation of a Farmer.

In 1835, he was nominated to the first office in the People's gift, and received the largest popular vote ever given under similar circumstances.

In December, 1839, he was again nominated for the same office by one of the largest and most talented Conventions, that ever assembled in this country, and

In 1840, the American People will take care of him.—*Pennsylvania Eq.*

It is estimated there are from two to three millions of bushels of wheat in Michigan, in the hands of the farmers, which cannot be shipped until next spring. At present we know of no eastern markets in the market. In this state, as our banks do not discount, funds cannot be raised. Western capitalists can realize a good profit from wheat investments at the present low prices. It is estimated that the surplus wheat of Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana, this year will be 16,000,000 bushels. In this State, but few are purchasing for cash, and the sales are made to our country merchants in exchange for merchandise.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

An old-fashioned Marriage Portion.—Captain John Hall, who was one of the first founders of the Old South Church, Boston, Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, a Representative of the town, and in 1680 an Assistant, was a man of wealth. A daughter of his was married to Major Samuel Sewall. As usual in those days, the father was expected to give his daughter a marriage portion. So, father Hall, after his daughter was completely and richly dowried, and prepared for the ceremony, caused her to be put into one side of a large boat of sculls, in the presence of her friends, and then piled on dollars and crowns, and other silver money, until they weighed her down. Report says she was a plump hearty girl. This must have been a fat marriage portion in those days.

Man killed by an Elephant.—We learn that the elephant belonging to the travelling menagerie of Waring, Raymond, Hobbs & Co., killed a man on Sunday, the 10th instant, at the place of exhibition, in Guilford County, Maryland. The man was much intoxicated, and had been teasing the elephant, which stood in the yard or lot of the tavern, by throwing him bits of cake, and apples, &c. At last he threw him something not quite so palatable—tobacco, we think—when the animal seized him in his trunk and killed him instantly by crushing him with his trunk! The man's name was Abraham Crutshank; and he has left a family and five children. The company

presented the bereaved widow with \$50, and paid all the funeral expenses—an act of generosity, considering the man provoked his own death. Let this be a warning to others who are in the habit of playing similar tricks upon these animals.—*Lancaster Journal.*

From the Woodbury (N. J.) Herald a Van Buren paper.—The Whig Nomination.—In announcing this nomination to our readers, we take occasion to let it be known that, although we shall oppose it to the best of our ability, yet our opposition shall be fair and honorable. We do not intend to resort to the slanders which, we are sorry to say, were indulged in by some of our party, against General Harrison when a candidate before. We believe him to be a high-minded and honorable man, and one by no means worthy of disparagement in point of talent. We know that he has "done the state some service," as well in the civil stations he has occupied, as "in the tented field."

In Maine they talk about creating a new office, that of Schoolmaster General, to take charge of, and fit for their duties, the numerous corps of pedagogues who go about the State teaching the young idea how to shoot.—*Boston Times.*

According to the Constitution of Mississippi, slaves cannot be introduced into that state "as merchandise"—but may be brought in by an "actual settler." The slave trade, technically, is thus broken up, and so the Courts have recently decided.

Snow has fallen in great abundance at the North, and the rivers in that quarter are now generally closed by ice.

The Legislature of Virginia has legalized the Bank suspensions until the first of March next.

It would be a safe speculation, to buy vain men for what they are worth, and sell them for what they think they are worth.

Truth, like the air, is the most precious of all things, and the least regarded.

We are admonished to "be swift to hear and slow to speak." Young people oftentimes reverse the rule—and are slow to hear but swift to speak.

When I behold a lovely woman, I can well conceive that "man was created a little lower than the angels."

If a man contends that there is no such thing as truth in the world, I will admit it—at least as far as he is concerned.

For the Patriot.

"It moves me more perhaps than I fully ought, when some green heads as void of wit as thought, suppose themselves monopolists of sense, and wise men's abilities pretend."

Messrs. Editors: I do not ask a corner of your paper for the purpose of repeating any of the very funny remarks of your would-be witty correspondent A., who has doubtless culled the English vocabulary for epithets and applied them to the unassuming John, merely because he dares differ with his majority in opinion. After going on at some length with eulogizing me (all of which I admit, and although it is ironical, it is far superior to any thing that I could conscientiously say of him,) he says I have stated facts which have never been denied. Had I not better act thus than to state that which I could not maintain when denied, as I have he has done in his first piece? However, he may have some "other arguments," and desires to keep them from the public, lest they should be as smart and shrewd as he is; if so I must confess that he will exceed my expectations, for he was so particularly keen and left the subject so far in his last, that I doubt very much whether he will survive the applause which he has gained for himself.

He "could answer but I scarcely deserve it," does this not clearly show that he is "out of chat," that those "precious arguments" in favor of novel reading have run out. In a word his whole piece goes to show his total inability to maintain his first stand and that he is desirous of changing his position by giving a specimen of his unrivaled wit.

I will admit that I am "outed," not from any cutting remark of his but from the fact that I have commenced a controversy, for information, with one who could (he says) impart it all yet fails to do so.

JOHN.

MARRIAGES.

There dwelt no joy in Eliza's rosy bower,
Till Henry brought his love-delighted hour.

MARRIED.—On Thursday the 26th, in this county, by James Brannock, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM MCCLINTOCK to Miss SARAH daughter of Martin Wentworth.

DEATHS.

"Earth to earth—and dust to dust."

DIED.—In this town on the 24th inst. Mrs. Leonard Clark, at an advanced age.

In this place on the 26th inst. L. V. Donnell, after an illness of several days.

NOTICE.—BUTTER.
FIRKINS, higher sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing, that the first Session of the Edgeworth School will commence on the 1st Jan. 1840.

Preparations have been made for the reception of day scholars, whose parents reside in town, otherwise they will be expected to board in the institution. And should the number justify it, he designs having a Juvenile Department attached to it, under a separate teacher exclusively for their benefit.

The Terms of Tuition are as follows:

For all the higher branches of an English Education, \$14 per session.
" Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar, &c. 11 "
" Music, 20 "
" French, 10 "
" Drawing & Painting, 10 "
" The Juvenile Department, 7 "

Under the immediate supervision and instruction of Miss M. A. Hoye, the former Principal in the Greensborough Female Academy. Scholars may be entered at any time by applying to Dr. D. P. Wear, Principal of the Institution. JOHN M. MOREHEAD.
Dec. 16, 1839.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WISHING to bring my business to a close at this time, I offer to my old friends and customers,

Wholesale and Retail,

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

AT COST AND CHARGES!

Those wishing bargains will do well to give me a call, as they will not be disappointed. My Stock is well assorted, and was bought at the North in September last. Country Merchants wishing to procure a well assorted Stock—none—could do well by call and see.

N. B. Those having open accounts on my books will please call and close them by the 1st January next;—and those having Notes in my hands will do me a favor to call and pay them off. JAMES SCHIFFER.
Greenboro', Dec. 16th, 1839. 44-9

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

OFFER FOR SALE, at their Store on West Street, Greensborough, the following articles:

Gray, Blue, Brown and Black CLOTHES, SATINETTS and CANTIERES. MORRISONS and CIRCASSIANS—both figured and plain. Large Rose, Saddle and Mackinaw BLANKETS.

Ladies' large net SHAWLS—a new and handsome article.

Plain Brown Silk do
Fine Morocco Dress do

Ladies' and Gentlemen's camblet CLOAKS, heavy and well lined.

Strew, Leghorn and Hood BONNETS—some very fine, and all entirely new.

Drab, black, fur and Russia HATS—a handsome assortment.

Fine fur, cloth and seal skin Caps—both men's and boys'.

A heavy assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—some very fine.

PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH, of excellent quality.

Anchor GLASS, of various sizes—8 by 10 12 by 14, and 14 by 20.

With a general assortment of DRY GOODS—HARDWARE—CROCKERY—GROCERIES, &c., &c.
"Call and examine." 43

GREENSBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution having been suspended for two months past, in consequence of the resignation of the former Tutor, Miss M. A. Hoye, the Trustees now feel much pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have employed Miss EMILY ANN HUBBARD to take charge of the Institution for the ensuing year.

The School will commence on the 2nd of December next. And, for the information of those who may wish to patronize the School, they would state that the following branches of education will still be continued to be taught, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, with Mapping and the use of the Globes, English Grammar, History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Solles Letters, Chemistry, Composition, Drawing, Needlework, and Algebra.

The prices of tuition will be as heretofore. Miss Hubbard having taken a regular course in all the above mentioned branches, in this institution, under the inspection of the Trustees, and having subsequently had some experience in teaching, the Trustees feel no hesitation in recommending her as eminently qualified to superintend the Institution—and from the former success of their School, they hope to continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Pupils will be received at any time and for any period not less than one quarter.

Board can be had in respectable and genteel families at from 7 to 8 dollars per month, including washing, fuel, candles, &c.

The present session will expire the first of June next.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
W. DONNELL, Sec'y.
Nov. 25th, 1839. 42-6

January 1840.

It is known that I have been in the habit of making settlements on my Books, once a year—every January; I therefore hereby give notice, that on all accounts, contracted previous to 1840, that may not be closed, either by cash or notes, during that month now again at hand, I shall invariably require interest from the first day thereof until settled. I must look into my own business at least once every twelve months, and shall require it of others so far as our dealings are connected. I cannot get along with safety upon any other principle. JESSE H. LINDSAY.
December 1839.

1840.

ALBION ALMANACS.

I AM prepared to sell by the gross, Dozen or single one, the North Carolina Almanac for 1840, published by Turner & Hughes, of Raleigh. JESSE H. LINDSAY.
October, 1839.

MADISON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE undersigned, the board of Trustees, take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have engaged Miss SARAH J. CLEMONS, well known as formerly tutor in the Greensborough Academy, to take charge of a Female School in Madison, to open the 1st Monday in January, and expire the 1st week in June, 1840.

The usual branches of Education will be taught in this School, on the following terms. (for a session of 5 months,) viz:

Orthography Reading and Writing, \$7 50
English Grammar, Geography & History 11 00
Astronomy, Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany and Mineralogy 12 50
Painting, 8 00
Music, 20 00

From the experience and extensive attainments of Miss Clemons, the trustees feel no hesitation in recommending her as highly qualified for superintending such a School, and as they will use every effort to promote the advancement and comfort of young ladies while in attendance, they hope to receive a reasonable share of public patronage.

Board can be had in respectable families at \$7 per month, including washing, fuel, &c.

RANDAL D. SCALES,
PLEASANT BLACK,
ZACHARIAH WALL,
JOHN M. ROSE,
Madison, Dec. 1839. 45-3

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

ALL persons indebted to this Firm will please call and make settlement by the first of January 1840. We will expect our Notes to be renewed or cashed; and those who have open Accounts, owing to give their Bonds, will be charged with interest from the date. We treat all alike.
December 25, 1839. 46-9

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Full Term, 1839.

Joseph Wolf vs. Jane Wolf.

Petition for Divorce.
The Court, that Jane Wolf, the Defendant, does not reside within the limits of this State.—It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, published at Salisbury, and the Greensborough Patriot, that unless the Defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Stokes, at the courthouse in Germantown, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set over for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Isaac Golding, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1839.

ISAAC GOLDING, C. S. C.
Pr. adv. \$10. 45-13.

FAMILY MEDICINE.



THE subscriber is prepared to furnish families with

DRUGS, MEDICINE, &c.

Such as are generally used in domestic practice,—as
Calomel, Ipecac, Castor Oil, Rhenubarb, Antacid Wine, Epsom Salts, Aloes, Laudanum, Sweet Sp. Nitre, Jalap, Paregoric, Ess. Peppermint, Camphor, Botanic Drops, Opodeldo, Magnesia, Cox's Five-Syrup, for Croup, &c. &c.—Put up in quantities to suit purchasers, on reasonable terms.
D. P. WEIR.
One door North of Mr. J. H. Lindsay's Store.

Gray's Invaluable Ointment.

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

FOR SALE,

1580 lb. St. Croix SUGAR, 1241 lb. Porto Rico " COFFEE, Rio, Cuba, Lagrera, and Java, Lost, Lump, Broken, and Crushed SUGAR, Chocolate, Tea, and Rice, New Orleans, and sugar house MOLASSES, Liverpool, and blown SALT, Table Salt in Boxes, Cut, and Wrought Nails, 6, 8, and 12d Brads.

—ALSO—
Sperm, and Tallow Candles, Turpentine, by the gallon, Lard, and Butter, Bacon, Flour, Lard, and Corn-Meal, generally on hand. JESSE H. LINDSAY.
December, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

Jesse H. Lindsay
AS received and opened his FALL, and WINTER GOODS, which he is respectfully invited to call and see.
October, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

J. & R. SLOAN
AS received and opened their FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which comprises a large and extensive assortment.
November 1839. 1839.

NOTICE.

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

W. J. McCONNEL.
July 1st, 1839.

NOTICE.

Sale of Valuable PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ON Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of January next, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, by entering into bond with approved securities, at the late residence of JACOB CONRAD, dec'd, all the perishable property of the estate of said dec'd consisting of

8 HORSES,
30 Head of CATTLE,
40 SHEEP,
100 HOGS.

Some of them LARGE and FATTENED FOR PORK;

3 Wagons, 1 Carriage, and 1 Barouche; 4 Stills and all necessary vessels; 50 barrels

SPIRITS; and about 1,200 bushels of CORN; 400 bushels of WHEAT; several hundred bushels RYE; a large quantity of OATS, HAY, and other provender. A very extensive lot of FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, too numerous to mention.

On Monday following, being the 6th of January next, will be offered, on the same conditions, at the plantation of the said deceased, (known as the Kirby Tract,) at Old Richmond, 3 Horses, 75 Hogs, 30 head of Cattle, 30 Sheep, 1 Wagon, about 1000 bushels of Corn, a large quantity of Oats, Hay and Straw, &c. All the Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture attached to said plantation.

And on Tuesday, the 7th of January next, at the plantation of said dec'd, in Sarry county, (known as or by the name of Glenn's,) 3 Horses, 30 Cattle, 50 Hogs, (some very fine,) about 800 bushels Corn, one Wagon, a quantity of Rye, Oats, Hay and Straw; all the Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture attached to the farm. Further conditions will be made known at the times of sale by

HENRY A. LEMLY,
STEPHEN DOUTT, Adm'rs.
WM. A. LASH, 44-3

The subscribers will attend at the Store House of the said Jacob Conrad, dec'd, on the 21st and 24th days of December, (instant) and request all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make settlement, by Cash or Notes. And all persons having claims against the estate to present them for payment; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

HENRY A. LEMLY,
STEPHEN DOUTT, Adm'rs.
WM. A. LASH. 44-3

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North or elsewhere.—He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c. being selections of the best American and European roots, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will have trees delivered in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to. Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK.
September 6, 1839. 3-29

Jayne's Indian Expectorant,

IS decidedly superior to any other known combination of medicine, for Coughs, Colics, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Angina Pectoris, Palpitation of the Heart, BRONCHITIS, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Croup, Whooping Cough, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs.

This invaluable Medicine may be had at the Greensborough Drug Store, one door north of Mr. J. H. Lindsay's store.

D. P. WEIR.
41-4

CLOVER SEED.

CLOVER SEED, genuine and well cleaned, just received by

JESSE H. LINDSAY.
October, 1839.

Coach Materials.

A GENERAL and extensive assortment for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.
November 1839.

Carpeting, Rugs, & Door Mats,

for sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY.
November 1839.

Wanted to Hire,

BY the 1st of January 1840, from 10 to 20 Negroes—able bodied males—for w. o. c. choppers. J. & R. SLOAN.
Dec. 2, 1839.

20 BOXES OF CANDLES,

just received and for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.
Sept. 9th, 1839.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT, With the respects of the Carrier.

Christmas Address.

On rapid wings before our eyes
Devouring Time forever flies,
And as he flies on airy wings
Of past events he ever sings.

He sings what heat and foolish strife
Thro' the past year has poison'd life;
How this blest'd country, robb'd of rest,
By raging Faction is oppress'd.
He sings how selfishness will sail,
And drive her bark before the gale;
Like merchants o'er the foaming tide,
Interest's its compass and its guide,
Thus every dollar off is sent
Which will return a large percent;
And never since old Noah's flood
Was known to seek the public good.
How Banks are robb'd of all their cash,
And paper dollars turn to trash;
And how our Commerce round the year
Runs on without a head to steer,
Where laws alone can make the chain
Our lawless commerce to restrain.

Great counsellors! indeed! we hear
Their wonder workings all the year:
How little Van among the rest
Steps proudly round with golden crest,
With Vanderpool, and Benton, too,
With John Calhoun, and all the crew—
Cry down the rotten, roguish banks,
Made worthless by their party pranks.
But all the tidings of the year
Are nothing like to what we hear
Of the late, little, strutting Clerk,
Who aim'd his dagger in the dark;
By power supreme, and prowess great
Dissolv'd, at once, a sovereign State!
That by the tempest lash'd and toss'd
The ship of freedom might be lost.

These sonnets, sung by rolling Time,
They strike our ear and fire our rhyme;
Until, again, this Christmas morn
Proclaims a country's savior born—
That HARRISON has come to birth—
Good will to man and peace on earth!
And now let selfishness and Pride
Deep in their gloomy caverns hide,
And worthless Jacobins retire
With their French, loco-foco fire;
The world already has enough
Of such discordant, worthless stuff.
And, with your leave, I'll give a toast
To MOREHEAD! in himself a host.
Let all unite in battle strong
Or we can never get along.

And for myself, who spread the News,
Some little toast you can't refuse—
Some little peace my wheels will grease,
And make me get along with ease!

December 25, 1839.

Calendar for 1840.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY :				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEBRUARY :							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MARCH :	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL :					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY :							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE :	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
JULY :							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUGUST :							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPTEMBER :							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
OCTOBER :							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
NOVEMBER :							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DECEMBER :							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

PILES, &c., HAEMORRHOIDS, NO CURE NO PAY!—PRICE \$1—
HAY'S LINIMENT.—No Fiction! This extraordinary chemical composition the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Grady's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the Piles, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless when its effects are not witnessed. Externally in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—creating extraordinary absorption at once.
All Swellings—reducing them in a few hours.
Rheumatism—Acute or chronic giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds. Croup, and Whooping Cough; Externally, and over the chest.
All Bruises, Sprains and Burns; curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers, Whether fresh or of long standing and fever sore.
Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "it acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price \$1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hays' Liniment for the Piles and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful. We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

BEWARE!—Base attempts having been made to counterfeit or imitate this article, be sure and purchase none unless with the WRITTEN Signature of Comstock & Co. SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO. sole agents, 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st. New York, and by one Druggist in every town in the United States. Also, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
Cleanse and purify the Body.

THE application of the principle of Purgation being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the desired effect in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

It has now no longer to contend with the blind prejudices of the greatest portion of the public; it is only with those few who are determined to be "killed according to rule," like the people of old, who "would have" a "King to reign over them." But, thanks to the circulation of newspapers—thanks to the general diffusion of knowledge, which enables nineteen twentieths of the people to read and to judge for themselves—now we no longer believe in swallowing that deadly mineral, Mercury, professing to cure—but universally leaving us in a worse condition after its use.

We no longer believe in the absurd notion that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—our blood. It is a wise ordinance of Nature, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicine to ease her of her oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and the strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration; the printed direction only has to be observed, and they describe the just proportion of the dose, to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these Pills.

Brandreth's Pills.—This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sordid or alternative. It stands infinitely above all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these Pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Mercury dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The teeth are not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—no—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases—they cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Bile and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States, wherever it has been introduced it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office for Virginia and North Carolina, is 195 Main Street, Richmond, Virginia, where the Medicine can be obtained at 25 cents per Box, with full directions for use,—and also at the Agencies below.

AGENTS.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford, N. C.
G. A. Mebane, P. M., Mason Hall, Orange, N. C.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsboro, Chatham, N. C.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Randolph, N. C.
Joseph A. Sichel, Midway, Davidson, N. C.
William J. McElroy, Salein, N. C.
L. I. S. Gibson, Germantown, N. C.
Amos Johnson, P. M., Wentworth, N. C.
boro, N. C. Medicine is also for sale at Greensboro, N. C. by J. & R. SLOAN.

A BEAUTIFUL Head of Hair is the greatest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even to shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives are consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first re-establishment in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm, are shown by the proprietors.

Read the following:
ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen.

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, senior, Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 68 North Fifth-street.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch street.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH MCGURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, Jr. 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and that there are not less than thirty.

[From the Mayor.]
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
City of Philadelphia.

I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said City of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McGurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, and that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the [L. S.] city to be affixed, this 10th day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.
Counterfeits are Abroad.

LOOK carefully on the splendid wrapper for the name of L. S. Comstock. Beware! as at without that name must be false.
Sold by J. & R. SLOAN.
Greensboro, N. C. 37-4f

WHO wants better evidence?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S Life Pills & Phenix Bitters.
Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effect of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremors which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. {Case re

ported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.

Case of Thomas Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 15 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the Life Medicines for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affection, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Susan Goodrant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill-health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt who was afflicted with Phthisis 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tenacity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysterical complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS.—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a facsimile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by J. & R. SLOAN, Greensboro, N. C.

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

GOODS,
which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for cash or on a short credit. Their stock consist in part of the most fashionable Cloths, Casimeres, Casinets, Satins, Silk Velvets and Vestings, together with a

Variety of Summer Goods,
suitable for gentlemen's wear.

—ALSO—
A very neat assortment of Silks, Calicoes, Muslins, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, and other fancy goods.

A fine assortment of Coach trimmings constantly kept on hand—such as Springs, Axles, Tops, Dash-leather, Lace-fringe, &c., which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Our friends and customers are particularly invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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

State of North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY,
Superior Court of Law—Full Term,
1839.

Juliana Bringle }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Casper Bringle }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Casper Bringle, is not an inhabitant of this State,—it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Greensboro Patriot, printed at Greensboro, that the said Casper Bringle appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the courthouse in Lexington on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer to said Petition, or it will be read *ex parte* and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, Andrew Hunt, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1839.

ANDREW HUNT, C. S. C.
Pr. adv. \$10. 43-18

GERMANTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Germantown Academy would respectfully announce to the public that on the 1st Monday in November next, a School comprising an English and Classical Department, will be opened at Germantown under the direct superintendence of Mr. Hance G. Armfield, a gentleman of much experience and approved skill in the business of teaching.—The salubrity of this elevated and well watered section of country, (being situated in the immediate vicinity of the mountains), is such as to supercede the necessity of comment—suffice it to say that Germantown from her locality, almost ensures the health of the student. Their prices for tuition will be the customs of the country, and boarding will be furnished on quite reasonable terms. For further information address Dr. John Pepper, Pepper's Ironworks, or John F. Poindexter, Esq., Col. Isaac S. Gibson, Germantown, Stokes County, N. C.
Oct. 3rd, 1839 34-1st Jan

TEETH—TEETH.

FOR SALE, at the Greensboro Drug Store
GODDARD'S
Orris Tooth-Wash,

for cleaning and preserving the teeth and gums, and purifying the breath. Prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and highly recommended by Physicians and Dentists of the first respectability.

ALSO,
THE COMPOUND
CHLORINE TOOTH-WASH.

This article is confidently offered to the examination of the public, as possessing in an eminent degree the virtue of neutralising all that is offensive in the mouth and breath; removing soreness and sponginess of the gums; destroying the taint of tobacco, or any other fluvia, from whatever cause. In short, this preparation will be found to justify the various commendatory notices and recommendations it has received.
D. P. WEIR.
November, 1839.

Almanacs for 1840.
ARMSTRONG'S AND PLANTERS' AL-
MANACS for the year 1840 for sale, the groce, dozen or single one, at the publisher's price.
J. & R. SLOAN.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'

COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

THE vegetable remedy for Diseases arising from Impurities of the BLOOD; Dyspepsia, Scrophula, and all CHRONIC DISEASES;—also a substitute for CALOMEL as a CATHARTIC in FEVERS, and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

FROM the extensive applicability to general diseases, which this remedy possesses, as is demonstrated in the detailed cures of various complaints, and the universal success which attends its use, the Proprietor feels justified in claiming for it, superior consideration. The numerous testimonials of its effects, from Physicians, Druggists, and distinguished individuals, place it beyond the doubtful remedies of the day, and entitle it to special confidence.

THESE PILLS having acquired an unprecedented celebrity as an ANTI-DYSPEPTIC and ANTI-BILIOUS REMEDY; and this reputation being fully sustained by the high character of its testimonials, and the increasing demand for the Medicine—it is only necessary for the Proprietor to continue the Caution, that the Public may not mistake other medicines, which are introduced as Tomato preparations, for the true COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS.

For a full account of this Medicine, testimonials, &c., see Pamphlets, in the hands of all who sell it.
For sale by J. & R. SLOAN. 37-4f

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received an additional supply of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.
which he offers on reasonable terms.<