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BY
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TERMS:
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MISCELLANY.

PRODUCT OF ONE ACRE.

One acre of land, well tilled, will be more productive, and far more profitable, than several acres, poorly manured, and tilled after the fashion of many large landholders in New England. A farmer has no business with more land than he can cultivate to advantage. If this principle were generally recognised, we should find fewer acres of barren and unproductive soil in this country. The Editor of the Maine Cultivator tells but one acre of land; but this one acre is so managed, as to yield an astonishing amount of produce; as will be seen by the following account:

"One third of an acre he devotes annually to corn—the long-eared, large-kernelled, eight-rowed yellow corn, that is not very early and not very late. The soil he makes rich. He applies it, before ploughing, at the rate of 18 or 20 cords of long manure to the acre; (or six to the third of an acre) and turns it under by the plough. He plants 3 1-2 feet apart one way, and 3 feet the other exactly, by measurement with a line. In each hill he deposits either a shovel full of old, rotten hog manure, or as much light manure as will not over-stimulate the crop. From this third of an acre he has realized, on the average, for years, over 30 bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides a little gig corn for hogs in the fall of the year. This is as much corn as he needs in his family, besides a sufficient surplus for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same land he ordinarily obtains some 2 or 300 pumpkins, which serve important purposes in the family, besides being an excellent article for boiling up with the hogs' potatoes, giving a cow, &c. From the same land, too, he generally obtained all the dry white beans he has needed in his family to go with his pork, which he raised by the avails of his land, without purchasing of others. The corn fodder is carefully cut and cured, and helps as a subsistence for the cow. So much for one third of an acre.

A small portion of land is set apart for the culture of onions. Ordinarily he raises from 50 to 70 bushels on a bed, say half a dozen rods square. These he sells on an average at \$1 per bushel—say for \$60 per year. This purchases his flour and rye at common prices. So that from the first third of an acre, and onion bed, he raises all his bread—brown and white.

On two other large beds, he grows generally about fifty bushels of mangel wurtzel and carrots. These are for the cow's winter provender. They more than pay for themselves in the milk and butter—to say nothing of the saving of hay and other provender. With a very little hay, together with the corn fodder and roots, a good cow (and he finds it economy always to keep the best) may be kept through the winter.

Potatoes, for summer and autumn use are planted on the margins, and wherever there is a vacant chance for a hill; and a department is expressly devoted to them large enough to raise all that are wanted for the table, and enough to spare for the hogs, &c.

So far relates to bread, butter, pork—and we might add, poultry. Then the rest of the land is devoted—to many things to mention here: beets, parsnips, cabbages, turnips, green beans, peas, green corn, cucumbers, melons, squashes—summer and winter sorts—&c. &c. besides fruits and flowers of various kinds: grapes, Antwerp raspberries, black do, currants—white, red, black, and yellow; English and common gooseberries; and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees. All this is from a single acre, which he cultivates mostly with his own hand."

Presence of Mind.—If you should happen to meet with an accident at table, endeavor to preserve your composure, and do not add to the discomfort you have created by making an unnecessary fuss about it.—I remember hearing it told of a very accomplished gentleman, that when carving a very tough goose he had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the dish into the lap of the lady next to him, on which he looked her full in the face, and said, "Ma'am, I will thank you for that goose." This manner of bearing such a mortifying accident gained him more credit than he lost by his awkward carving.

From the Maine Farmer. PROPOSITION FOR KEEPING MORE STOCK AND KEEPING IT BETTER.

Mr Holmes:—Do not farmers now, like our fathers, depend more than they ought upon the scythe and pitchfork on arable land in securing hay as food for their cattle, and not enough upon corn, barley and roots? I would say to them, use all your barn and hog manure on a small piece of land for corn, be careful to plant an early variety and till well, and it has proved as sure a crop for half a century past in the centre of Maine as any other. If we get a ton and a half of hay to the acre we think we do pretty well; but if we get 40 bushels of corn to the acre, the stalks, husks, and small corn are worth as much for stock as the ton and half of hay. Then we have 40 bushels of good sound corn left, which for stock is worth four tons of hay. I am aware that the labor is more on the corn acre, but the land is left in much better order for succeeding crops, all can see.

Next as to roots, for according to the above proposition the farmer has no manure to put on his land for them; but suppose he procures 4 bushels of common salt, the cost of which is \$2.67, 4 bushels of plaster, 1.20, A cask of lime (slack it) 2.00, 8 bushels wood ashes 1.00, Procuring, say 1.00

Take this mess on to your barn floor, and with a shovel mix it well. When you have prepared an acre of land for sowing your carrots, sugar beets or ruta baga, all but the last harrowing, spread on one half of it and harrow it in. At the first hoeing top dress with the other half, and you will be likely to get a crop of 600 bushels from your acre; every fifty of which is worth a ton of hay, to a man who knows that roots will keep stock well with barley, straw or poor hay—and that they are a treat as a change, &c. Here we get what is equal to 12 tons of hay, for feed for cattle to the acre. I know there is difficulty in breaking away from the pitchfork and from the "fathers customs," but if we could or would do it, we might winter our stock at less than half the expense we usually have, and of course we could keep many more and have more and better manure.

If these ideas should cause a single farmer in town who has arable soil, to think, investigate, and try a different course from that of his father, and thus his neighbors see his success, which I have no doubt of, they would certainly follow, and we should all be much, very much benefited. Many more roots have been raised on an acre than the amount I have named. Still as we need some hay, if we have fresh meadow or unsightly swamps, let us clear away the bushes and mow them. If our farms are not arable, we must be content with keeping less stock. Don't forget to raise potatoes to mix with your apples, pumpkins, squashes and other roots for your granter's.

E. S.
A mystery solved.—The report of the British commissioners has occasioned no little surprise in this country, so bold and positive are its assertions, and so widely different from all conclusions heretofore arrived at, either by British or American explorers. Some portion of the wonderment may perhaps be dispensed with, by the result of an exploration which we have been making, with no little pains, through the immensity of words embodied in the report, seeking for a solution to the question whether Messrs. Mudge and Feathstonhaugh ever went upon the range of highlands claimed by us as the treaty line. We give the fruit of that exploration in the very words of the report; only premising that Lake Etchemin lies on the direct route from the southern or British range to Quebec, about midway between the two extremities of the northern or American range.

Extract from the report.
"Date October 20, 10 A. M. At Lake Etchemin, 13 feet above the water. Height 957 feet.
"Date October 21. On top of hill on Quebec road, the highest visible point of the chain of hills claimed by the Americans as highlands. Height 1,212 feet.
"On the 22d of October the commissioners arrived at Quebec, and waited on his excellency, &c."

Thus it appears that the American range was visited at only one single point by the commissioners—that being the point where they were obliged to cross it in their journey from the British range to Quebec—where they found a lake, the source of a stream flowing into the St. Lawrence, nine hundred and fifty-seven feet above the level of the sea, and a hill twelve hundred and twelve feet above that level. Not liking these elevations, probably, the commissioners hurried on to Quebec—and this is all they know about the range of highlands claimed by us as the boundary!—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Awkwardness.—There are four things that look very awkward in a woman, viz: to see her undertake to whistle; to throw a stone at a hog; to smoke a cigar; and to climb over a garden fence.

GEN. JACKSON'S REJOINDER TO MR. CLAY.

To the Editor of the Nashville Union:

Sir—I have just read in the Banner of this day an article addressed by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to the public, the object of which is evidently to exculpate himself for the calumnious assaults he made upon my character and that of Edward Livingston, deceased, in his speech to the multitude on Friday last.

In the Nashville Whig of last Tuesday's date, the paper selected for the publication of Mr. Clay's speech on that occasion, he is reported to have used the following language:—"He referred to the appointment of Edward Livingston as Secretary of State at a time when he was a defaulter, but said he presumed the President did not reflect sufficiently upon the tendency such an appointment would have." On the same day several gentlemen of the Federal Whig Party, informed me that Mr. Clay had charged me with appointing defaulters to office; and since my arrival at Nashville a great many of my friends have stated that they heard Mr. Clay's speech on the occasion alluded to, and that he did declare that I had appointed Mr. Livingston Secretary of State when he was a defaulter.

With this evidence before me, I cannot entertain a doubt that the information on which I acted when I addressed you on Tuesday is correct, nor is it at all impaired by the inculcation which Mr. Clay has offered to the public. Knowing the man as I do, I knew that he would resort to some such artifice to cover his retreat from the position into which he had been thrown by his vain desire to gratify those who had followed him in the raccoon and hard cider pageantry of the day. Convicted of making an assertion which the records of the Senate and other familiar history proved to be false, he now attempts to qualify it by the following language:—"In arguing from cause to effect I contended that the appointment of Mr. Livingston was a pernicious precedent—that it was a virtual proclamation to all who were or might be defaulters, that their infidelity to a public trust constituted no insuperable barrier to a promotion to one of the highest offices in the government. I did not attribute to Gen. Jackson a knowledge of the default. I went even so far as to say that he might not have reflected upon the consequences of the appointment of an individual so situated. I must now say that until Gen. Jackson otherwise asserts, I am constrained to believe that he could not have been ignorant of a fact so conspicuous in the annals of our country as that of the default of Edward Livingston, Esq., Attorney of the U. States in the District of New York, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the amount of \$100,000."

And all this moral sin is now made to result, not from the fact that Mr. Livingston was a defaulter when he was appointed to the office of Secretary of State, but that he had been guilty some thirty years before. It would be easy to show from the life of Mr. Livingston, that the default here alluded to was one which did not prejudice his moral character, or lessen the high standing which he enjoyed at the time, and has since invariably sustained wherever he has been known. But it is not my purpose here to vindicate the memory of that eminent patriot and statesman. Every one can see that, explained as Mr. Clay now places his reference to that appointment, he fails to conceal his real design of leaving an impression on the public mind unfavorable to my character, and by a resort to facts which when examined are insufficient and imaginary.

He cannot say in an article which bears his signature that I ever appointed a defaulter or retained one in office knowing him to be one. Yet this was the impression he sought to make on the multitude that were assembled here with him on Monday last. That he did then predicate this charge on the appointment of Mr. Livingston, is proved by the testimony which I have adduced, but my exposure of the calumny will never reach, probably, those who heard its utterance. This was my complaint—not that Mr. Clay had not a right to argue (as he expressed it) from cause to effect in the examination of my official conduct, but that he had no right to pervert facts for the purpose of giving effect to slanders of Mr. Livingston and myself.

Taking the same latitude that Mr. Clay did in his speech, and in his answer to my card, or by tracing effects to their causes with an impartiality and justice which will slander neither the living nor the dead, it would not be difficult to refer the public to a far more appropriate source for the evils which Mr. Clay complains, than Mr. Livingston's appointment. This would be the extravagant extent of the Bank paper system; upheld as it has been by the Federal party in their efforts to make the Government subservient to the schemes of the stock jobbers and money brokers of this country and Europe. But I do not feel called upon here to vindicate the measures of the administration on this subject which have been so long resisted by the party of which Mr. Clay is the head.

Mr. Clay, when successful in the intrigues which made him Secretary of State, declared 'give us patronage and we will make ourselves popular.' He has grasped twice at the Presidency.—The people repudiated the principles of the administration of which he was a prominent member. He has made an incessant war upon every measure of my administration, and assailed the character of every public man who has not favored his ambitious pretensions. Availing himself of the corruptions of the Bank of the U. States, and of the disasters which have befallen the country in consequence of the paper money system, he now makes piteous appeals to the people, concealing the real causes of their pecuniary difficulties, and instead of exhorting them to unite in maintaining the inviolability of contracts and reforming the currency, he tells them to make another bank of fifty millions.

This certainly is not the man to come here and lecture Tennessee on morals or politics, and to pull down or build up the reputation of her citizens.

Mr. Clay seems to have considered that he was addressing a benighted people before whom he might indulge his malignant disposition to slander the living and the dead without exposure, and whose passions might be appealed to by the exhibition of empty pageants and flags of new device, not the flag of the country, indicating allegiance to our free institutions, but flags representing the evil passions of the leaders of the various factions that are united in the present war against the principles of the republican party. I leave an impartial public to determine what reliance ought to be placed on the statements of a demagogue thus reckless of truth and decency.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Nashville, Friday, 21st Aug., 1840.

General Intelligence.—It is the signal improvement of the present day, that the action and reaction of book-learning and general intelligence are so prompt, intense, and all-pervading. The moment a discovery is made, a principle demonstrated, a proposition advanced through the medium of the press, in any part of the world, it finds immediately a host, numberless as the sands of the sea, prepared to take it up, to canvass, confirm, refute, or pursue it. At every water-fall, on the line of every canal and railroad, in the counting-room of every factory and mercantile establishment, on the quarter-deck of every ship which navigates the high seas, on the farm of every intelligent husbandman, in the workshop of every skilful mechanic, at the desk of the schoolmaster, in the office of the lawyer, in the study of the physician and clergyman, at the fireside of every man, who has had the elements of a good education, not less than in the professional retreats of learning, there is an intellect to seize, to weigh, and appropriate the suggestion whether it belong to the world of science, of taste, or of morals.

The many-headed wheat.—The many-headed wheat is an indigenous plant of California; six heads of which was produced by major Spreng, from a man in the Osage nation of Indians, who had been trading in the Pacific ocean. The six heads produced six hundred grains; they were planted by Mr. Alpheus Baker, Iberville, S. C. the production of which was ten thousand heads. The ground on which the wheat grew was measured by an accurate surveyor—the heads counted—and one head shelled out, and the grain weighed; a calculation was then made, the result of which was, that the wheat produced at the rate of two hundred and thirty bushels to the acre. It was planted about the last of January, and cut on the 20th of June. The land on which it grew is poor and sandy, was unassisted by manure.

Wilkes county (Geo.) News.

Land Slide at New Orleans.—On the afternoon of the 22d, a large amount of the levee in the first Municipality slid into the river. The Precipice says—"The land sunk with sudden impetuosity, heaving fish into the air, and rocking such water crafts as were in the vicinity with all the violence of an ocean surge. The Bayou Sara wharf is completely swept away, and all the timbers of it, no two of which remain together, and are now moored in a floating raft close up in the gap of the broken levee. The damage extends along the landing places two or three hundred yards; and several other wharves are more or less injured, some of them rendered utterly useless. Deep cracks in the earth are seen nearly half way between the former edge of the levee and the store doors. No further danger, however, need be apprehended, and though an immense expense will be required for the repairs, the levee hereafter will no doubt be more substantial than ever."

Women looking up.—A Liverpool paper says that the banner of a female society in Bolton, bears an inscription, of which the following is a copy: "To the Queen Victoria of England—may she always rule; and the same to all other women."

Gigantic Carriage Drawn by Elephants.—Among the curiosities of the capital, was an elephant carriage, which had been constructed under the direction of the rajah, and in which his highness occasionally took an airing. It was sometimes used for the gratification of visitors, at the residency. Six elephants were yoked and harnessed in this vehicle: their trappings and harness would be a load to a common horse: each elephant carried his mahout, or driver, behind his ears upon his neck. They moved at a pace which seemed for them only a smart walk, but so swift was their progress along the road that gentlemen mounted on horseback could not keep up with the carriage by making the horses gallop. The carriage had been built by a French coachmaker, from Pondicherry, and was only remarkable for its dimensions, which was sufficient to contain ninety persons. A musnud, or elevated seat like an ottoman, was placed in the centre to be occupied by the rajah and his personal friends, seats were ranged round the margin with the faces inward, and the shape of the carriage was an oblong. They tell a story of a general, some of whose early days were spent in confinement at the fortress of Seringapatam, that, on a visit to the rajah at Mysore, about the time of my sojourn here, he went out by invitation, with the prince in this gigantic carriage; it was a royal pastime, and the rajah had given the hint to his servants to put the elephants to their quickest pace, but the effect of the velocity was such upon the nerves of the old warrior, that he implored the interposition of his highness, to stop the carriage, or let him out. What would the old man have done in a railway steam coach. *Musnud's Travelling Sketches in India.*

The Raleigh Standard, and other Federal prints, having their tempers soured, we suppose, by recent defeats, have dubbed the Whig party "British Whigs." This silly and childish mode of revenge forcibly reminds us of an anecdote we once saw. Two boys engaged in battle, and one was soundly thrashed by the other. "Darn ye," exclaimed the vanquished hero, "if I can't lick ye I'll make mouths at your sister, and call your little brother ugly names, so I will."

The Federalists "can't lick" us, and have determined, as the best way of obtaining satisfaction, to call us "ugly names."

We are sorry to see some of our Whig brethren retaliating, by calling the Federalists "British Tories." We suppose, however, they do so on the principle that "you must fight the d—l with fire."

To be serious, however, we look upon this as beneath the dignity of the North Carolina Press; consequently we shall never descend to it. If we cannot maintain our cause without making such a contemptible appeal to the prejudices of the people, we shall be more than willing to relinquish our post as conductors of a press.—*Lincoln Banner.*

The Meeting of the Israelites.—On Thursday evening, a large meeting of the Israelites was held at the Synagogue in Cherry street, Philadelphia, at which John Moss presided. A resolution was adopted to despatch a letter to the President of the United States, requesting him to direct the American Consul at Damascus to co-operate with the ambassadors of other Powers in alleviating the miseries of the Jews there. Another inviting the Israelites of Damascus to leave the land of persecution and torture, and seek an asylum here, where they may enjoy their religious opinions without interference. The Rev. Dr. Ducahet, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Messrs. Ramsay and Kennedy, of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Isaac Leaser, Henry M. Phillips, Esq., and others addressed the meeting.

On the 29th ult., a large and respectable meeting of the Israelites of Charleston, S. C., was held, to take into consideration the condition of their persecuted brethren in Damascus and Rhodes, and to adopt some measures calculated to relieve them from their sufferings. After several interesting addresses had been delivered, a number of resolutions were proposed and adopted.

Jewish Heiresses.—One of the laws promulgated by Moses in the plains of Moab, by Jordan, near Jericho, was "concerning heiresses." The great legislator anticipated, in his wisdom, the consequence of wealth falling into the hands of woman, and being thus placed at the disposal of her affections, beyond the control of her male relatives. This was a dangerous power, which, by enabling her to marry among strangers, would decrease the temporal means of her own people. He decreed, therefore, that heiresses should "marry in their own tribe," so that no part of an ancient inheritance might be alienated from the original family.—*Lady Morgan's Woman and her Master.*

Emigration.—Upwards of 14,000 Germans have arrived at New York since the 2d March, most of whom are on their way to settle in the west.

From Mexico—the Revolution ended.—By the ship Norma from Havana, we have papers from that city to the 22d of August, containing advices from the Mexican capital to July 28th. Although but one day later than our previous dates, they contain intelligence of considerable importance.

The revolution, it will be remembered, broke out on the morning of the 15th, from which time till the 26th there was more or less fighting between the contending parties nearly every day. It appears, however, that during the whole affair only 80 of the belligerents were killed or wounded, while on the other hand no less than 460 "peaceable inhabitants" shared the same fate.

The first overtures for a compromise were made by the insurgents (under Gen. Urrea), on the 23d, at the solicitation of the Archbishop and Generals Herrera, Michelena, and Angulo. Commissioners were appointed on both sides, and after long continued conferences, were unable to agree. Fighting was thereupon resumed, and continued, more or less, till the 26th inclusive. In the evening of that day the Archbishop waited on President Bustamante, and entreated him to stop the effusion of blood by granting to the insurgents suitable guarantees for their safety. At eleven o'clock of the same night a Convention was signed by the Commissioners of the contending parties. *Journal of Commerce.*

Exploring Expedition.—The Salem Register announces, by the arrival of the whale ship Lydia at that port, that the Vincennes, Porpoise and Flying Fish, left the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, on the 6th of April last, understood for the Fijee Islands, to make a survey of them. The Pencock remained at Sydney, March 18, had nearly finished repairing, and would soon join the squadron.

We learn from the Salem Gazette, that the ship Lydia, at that port, from New Zealand, had freight and despatches from the expedition.

The Scuppernong Grape.—We are gratified to see the increasing attention paid in this region of the State to the cultivation of this delicious kind of grape. Our market has been uncommonly well supplied with it this season from some neighboring counties, particularly Onslow. They sell at from a dollar to \$1 1/2 per bushel. The culture must be a source of large profit, as a single vine covering a space of from 15 to 20 rods square, will often produce fifty to a hundred bushels.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Connecticut Meteor.—A gentleman who has just returned from Straford Conn., states that in the southern part of Trumbull, three miles from where he was, a fragment of stone fell to the earth, of the size of a peck measure. This stone fell in a private path, ploughing along for some distance, and scorching the grass all the way. No other fragments had as yet been found. It is conjectured that the explosion of the body of which this was a part, caused the "earthquake" of the 16th ult.

The exact Van Buren majority in the Alabama Legislature in 1839, was, according to the Mobile Advertiser, 47, and is this year according to the same authority 13—the Whigs having gained 34 members in one year. This looks a good deal like carrying the State for Harrison in the Fall.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Declaration of Independence.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that the manuscript of the original Declaration of Independence, in the hand-writing of Jefferson, with the interlineations of Franklin and other members, is in possession of the American philosophical society of that city, and may be seen at their hall.

New American Coin.—The United States Mint is engaged in coining a new American dollar, none of which are yet, but soon will be, put into circulation.—The new coin is of small diameter, and consequently more convenient than the Spanish coin, and is altogether better executed. It is a fact not generally known that three or four years ago a new die was got up, the coins from which looked so outrageous that it was broken.

Revolutionary Army.—We find the following in an old Vermont paper: The number of regulars furnished to the revolutionary army were, by New England, 147, 141; by the middle States, 56,671; by the Southern States, 56,997. It appears by the above, that New England, consisting of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut furnished more troops for the defence of the country than the other nine states, by 3,872. The number of troops furnished by South Carolina was 6,448; Massachusetts 67,907. Georgia 2,697; Connecticut 31,939.

Foundation.—A lively girl of sixteen lately said to a somewhat awkward lover, that she believed the universe had been split in two, to provide him with a pair of feet.

From the Louisville Journal.
MR. CLAY'S SPEECH AT THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

[Reported by W. SHERMAN, of Louisville.]

Mr. President.—Delegates of the Convention.—Ladies.—Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—

Our humble and profound thanks are due to the goodness of Providence for the bright, glorious and genial sun that now shines upon us. The firmament above is not unlike the surface of our country. Clouds are flitting over it, but the sun of truth is struggling to burst through them and dissipate the darkness which hangs over us. Before the month of November shall be numbered with the past, all the dark spots which now obscure the political sky, shall disappear forever! [An old soldier on the stand, cried Amen!]

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the glorious prospect which the cause of our country presents, more glorious and more estimable because the movements of the people enlisted in support of the Constitution, and devoted to Constitutional liberty.

Fellow-citizens,—may I not, without incurring the imputation of egotism, advert to some of the circumstances under which I now appear before you? [Cries of yes, yes, yes.]

During a long and arduous struggle in political life for fifteen or twenty years, I would wrong myself if I did not confess that there were moments of discouragement; that there were periods, in which my heart sank within me; but, armed by the consciousness of the rectitude which governed my thoughts and actions, knowing my devotion to constitutional liberty, a devotion exceeded by that of no man living or dead, and believing the principles which I had always avowed and acted up to were founded on the rock of truth, I bore up amidst the difficulties that surrounded me, I stood dauntless erect. [Shouts of applause.]

Had I come here some years ago, I should have deemed it a duty to disabuse your minds of the calumnies of which I was so unremittently the object; but that necessity has passed away. In 1825 it was considered a crime in me, that I did not vote for your favorite fellow citizen for the high office to which he aspired. It was a crime, I but obeyed the instructions of my constituents, and was I not justified in obeying them? [Cries of yes, yes.] It is true, I was accused of violating the instructions of the Kentucky Legislature, but I deny the right of that body to instruct me. I represented the counties of Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford. They approved of my conduct in that matter, and in their approval I justify myself as a responsible agent of the people. [Shouts of applause.]

Of the motives which actuated me in voting as I did, I shall not descend here to make any defence. They are known only to myself and to that God by whose justice, tempered by his mercy, I am willing to be tried.

Amidst all my trials, I have never doubted for a moment, that a generous and a just people would approve my course in this matter, if not during life at least after death. I have never doubted for a moment that just and generous Tennesseans would be the first to do me honor for that vote. But I am precluded from referring to myself, even had I a wish to do so. Last Saturday's procession, the roar of your cannon as I approached your city, the ringing of the bells, the gladdened shout of freemen saluting me on every side, and last though not least, the bright eye of the ladies of Nashville, speaking in welcome, and their hands waving their kerchiefs in token of their feelings, are sure proofs that a verdict has been rendered. [Three cheers.] And yet I made this visit with reluctance, I am free to confess. I had, I thought resisted all the influence that could be brought to bear upon me to make me leave my home, but there was an influence to which I could not be insensible, and to which I yielded with more than ordinary pleasure,—that was the influence of the ladies of Nashville. [Cheering long and loud.] I said that I had made this visit with some reluctance, a reluctance that grew out of the relations which bore to the illustrious Captain, your neighbor and friend. I feared lest the idea might be entertained, that I came to this city in the spirit of exultation and defiance to him you were wont to honor. If any man thinks that such is my feeling, he does me great injustice. In all the various conditions of life, I have been governed, not by the principles of retaliation, but by that of "what is proper for one's self to do." Towards the illustrious individual in question, I feel no resentment, no passion, and if he could see the bottom of my heart, he would bear me this testimony. [Loud cheering.] His signal military services to his country, deserve the gratitude of all men, and my prayer to Heaven is, that his last days may be those of peace and tranquility, and that when he leaves us forever, his home may be that bright and happy one promised by the Son of the everlasting Father to him who shall perform his will while on earth. [Great sensation among his auditory.]

In addressing the primary assemblies of the people so frequently as I have had occasion to do, I find, my fellow citizens, a great difficulty in the selection of topics which have not been worn threadbare. In this embarrassing position shall I speak to you of the troubles without example, of ruined commerce, of paralyzed industry, of the rapid recession of authority to the States, of the dangers which

threaten our institutions, of the wonderful expenditures of the Government for the last few years. Since my arrival here, this paper has been put in my hands. I never saw it till now. It is a chart of the expenditures and squanderings of the public money. This little attitude of the expenditures under the administration of Washington, is scarcely equal to the base of the column whose height marks the extreme of the expenditure under the administration of Mr. Van Buren. This humble spot, overshadowed by the surrounding shafts which tower so loftily, exhibits the expenditures of John Quincy Adams' administration, which were so much denounced at the time, and which called out in a remarkable degree the energy of the nation to correct the seeming evil. But here are the figures. The eight years of Washington's administration cost the nation 15 millions of dollars; while Mr. Adams the younger was in power, it cost us fifty millions; in Gen. Jackson's term there were expended 145 millions; and the first three years of Mr. Van Buren's administration the people's money has been poured out to the sum of 111 millions of dollars. [A voice in the crowd—"Take him from the throne."] The cheap government, therefore, promised by the present incumbent, has cost the nation for three years, within one third as much as eight years of Gen. Jackson's administration! The average daily expenditure of the Government under General Washington, was \$7000 a day, that under Madison during a perilous war \$49,000, under Adams \$37,000, while under Mr. Van Buren it amounts to \$110,000 per day!

But passing this subject, there are two points on which I would speak, especially to that portion of the audience composed of my old democratic friends.

The dominant party profess to be the friends of State Rights. How are they the friends of State Rights? Without going far back for examples of their professed friendship to the States, every year has of late furnished just topics of complaint against those in power. The last session of Congress, is particularly rich in instances of pretended friendship to the Rights of the States from these men. You have already heard of the measure, which has too little excited the just animadversion of the people, introduced at the beginning of the session by Senator Benton, and in which the extraordinary proposition was made that the General Government ought not to assume the payment of debts contracted by the States! No mortal man in the Senate ever dreamed of proposing such an assumption,—the proposition was brought in by the Senator in the most unprovoked and wanton manner. The General Government ought not to assume the payment of the debts! The very proposition carried ridicule on its face. There was a bankrupt Government with a paper circulation, busily engaged in denouncing that circulation and crying out for specie, declaring that it ought not to pay the State debts, and that too at a time when the States were embarrassed and trying to find out means to pay the interest on their loans for works of internal improvement, works which Gen. Jackson's administration had promoted. The Government, in fact, proclaimed to all Europe, that these State debts were so bad that it would be imprudent to meddle with them. Of the report making this declaration there were 39,000 copies printed, all to prove the propriety of not doing that which no one ever proposed to do.

This report was prepared by a fellow-citizen of yours. With him I have served a long time in public life, and I hoped to meet on my arrival here, but when I asked after Mr. Grundy, they told me he was in East Tennessee making speeches in support of Mr. Van Buren. What! at his old vocation,—defending criminals! [Amuse cheering and laughter.] There is one difference, however, between his present position and his accustomed practice. He is now defending State criminals before the grand inquest of the country, and not before a packed jury, and my life on it, he will hear such a verdict as he has never heard before in the tribunals of authority. [Shouts of applause.]

But the party in power are friends of State Rights! are they? Yes that odious, loathsome theme, the Sub-treasury project, prove it! You know the merits of that measure, I will not discuss it—but I tell you, the Presidential party stock, the cards twice upon us in the Senate, in relation to this bill, and once in the House of Representatives. [Roars of laughter.] Yes, they marked them before they dealt them. If Senators had been faithful to the will of their constituents, and the Senate had been full, that bill never could have passed. It was hastened through the Senate in January last, despite of entreaties to wait till the Chamber was full, to wait till the entry of the only Senator from New York representing the constituency of that State! But how was it carried in the lower House? At the beginning of the session it was determined to procure a majority to force it through. The admission of the five New Jersey claimants to seats on the floor of the House of Representatives, became necessary, and the measure was resolved upon. Was there any love of State Rights displayed on this occasion? The rightful possessors of their places, the five Whig Representatives, appeared before the House with credentials of the highest known credit. No Representative either from Kentucky or Tennessee could appear with higher claims; yet these five claimants were rejected by the

absence of one member detained by sickness. This subject was referred to a committee. It would take a whole day to discuss the principles on which that committee acted. If any Whig has looked into the matter, he has doubtless found that alienage has been no bar to the admission of Administration votes, while it was made to exclude Whig votes; that minority does not disqualify an administration voter, while it prevents a Whig from exercising the right of suffrage. In truth; there was no rule adopted by the committee save that which went to secure the five administration claimants their seats.

These are not the only instances which prove the incincerity of the professions made by the ruling party in favor of State Rights. There was an occasion, during the past session, on which they could have put beyond doubt their devotion to State Rights—the passage of the Bankrupt Bill. But while that measure was before the Senate, they introduced into it a proposition to subject to its operations all the banks of the States furnishing a paper circulation. The effect of this proposition was to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the States, and consign to the General Government, the power over 900 State banks, over 500 millions of dollars of property, over several of the great State works now in a train of prosecution by means of charters or State credit!

I feel, fellow-citizens, that my strength will not justify my going further into the description of the professed friendship, but real enmity to State Rights, on the part of the Presidential party; so that, with your leave, I will hasten to another part of my subject.

The Executive party claims to be the exclusive democrats of the country. All who do not belong to their ranks are either federalists or Tories. Of all their usurpations, there is none more flagrant than this usurpation of the name of democracy. Democracy, as I understand it, and as I was taught in the school of '98, is—respect of the people's representations to the people's wishes, the prosecution of measures which secure the interests of the people, the promotion of a nation's happiness and prosperity. Is this the democracy of Mr. Van Buren? Hear what he says: Read it on your banner. "The people expect too much from the Government. They must take care of themselves and the Government must take care of itself." Is this the dictate of democracy, of the democracy of the ancient time? (No! no!) Democracy demands the acquiescence of the representative in the will of the people, when that will is properly expressed, when that will is known to be the deliberate resolve of the constituent. Not under the Czar, not under the Sultan, are the people entirely without power. But in this country, at the present moment, allegiance to the powers that be, is substituted for allegiance to the people. If a candidate for the Governorship of any of the States be rejected by the people, he is sure of advancement at Washington. There is no old acquaintance the Senator from Tennessee, who was no sooner rejected by the people, than he went into the cabinet of Mr. V. B. Mr. Niles was defeated by a majority of 4500 votes as a candidate for the Governorship of Connecticut. Did this defeat prevent his promotion? No. It was a passport to office. In less than two months thereafter, he was advanced to the Cabinet of the President. By the by, the seat to which he was lifted, is the last in the gift of the Government to be sought as a post of honor under the present administration, seeing that it had been occupied previously by the greatest reptile that ever crept on the face of the earth. It is seldom that I permit my lips to be polluted by the utterance of his name, or by reference to him, but they who are from New England may easily guess to whom I allude. [Shouts of applause.]

These instances show that power at Washington is different from and superior and paramount to the will of the people. It is not devoted to the country's happiness. Serious attention should, fellow-citizens, be paid to the basis of republicanism! Bad measures pass away. A single false step in government, made undesignedly, may lead to no permanent mischief. War itself is of transient duration. The calamities of disease and pestilence which befall the human species, inflicting extreme agony and pain, pass from the memory, and after a lapse of time, no traces are left of their ravages. But there is one truth founded in human nature, verified in the history of the past, strengthened by our own experience as a people, and that truth is,—a Republic can only exist upon the foundation of virtue and good morals. This great principle is eternal, is unchangeable. A corrupt people may have the terms of a Republic, but their government is dead to good works, its vitality is gone. We need only go back to Rome, to Greece, to Republican France, for proof of this thing. Nor can any power save us from the same fate, but the ballot box. That is the physician to heal us. We have not only suffered from the Sub-Treasury policy, the specie circular system, the destruction of the United States Bank, but far greater evils than these have befallen us. The attempt has been made to corrupt the morals of the people, to corrupt the right of suffrage. When before in private life, have we ever witnessed such a deplorable want of confidence? Go to desolate Mississippi—go wherever you please, and you will find that violations of solemn contracts characterize every

part of our country. When before were sixty-three out of sixty-seven receivers of public monies defaulters? There must be a cause for all this. The good old Jeffersonian interrogatories have not been put to those seeking office. "Is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful to the Constitution"—have not been asked, but a new rule has been adopted. "Is he boisterous at the polls—is he devoted to my interest and party—what number of votes can he give?"—these are the questions now asked. It is the system which has disgraced our country with a want of moral rectitude truly alarming. It was in the time of General Jackson's administration that this policy was introduced into the government. He appointed to the Department of State, a man who had been a defaulter for \$100,000—I mean Edward Livingston, the ornament of the Bar of his country and a jurist for whose memory I have the most profound respect. In this appointment the President virtually and in effect proclaimed to the nation the fact, that defalcation in the administration of the public monies constituted no barrier to office. Perhaps the illustrious captain then at the head of affairs, did not intend that such should be the construction of his course of conduct, but every man who knows the law of cause and effect, must agree with me that such an appointment tended to this result. The elevation of Edward Livingston, the advancement to high office of Samuel Swartwout, a man known to the whole country as having been engaged with Aaron Burr in treasonable designs against the United States, are evidences enough that honor, fidelity, and trustworthiness, were not the only passports to Presidential favor, even in those days, but that other qualifications were requisite, qualifications which tended to sap the foundations of our institutions. When before have been given so many fraudulent votes? When before have we seen men regardless of their oaths multiplying their votes and receiving prices equally disgraceful to the recipient and to the instigator, equally disgraceful to the times in which we live and the country in which such scenes are enacted? Take the case of Letcher. It is a reproach to the parties concerned, and they should be marked as false to the country and the constitution. Yet Holker, the Sheriff, received for his conduct in that affair, the best office in his county in the gift of the Post Master General. I have heard, I do not state it as a fact known to me, that this man afterwards ran away a defaulter to the Government. Thus, when vice is rewarded, when corruption receives reward instead of reproof, the example cannot fail to exert a pernicious influence on the country. The case of the New Jersey representatives proves beyond a doubt, that the party in power would disfranchise the Union itself, if they dared to do it, to secure to themselves power.

I shall now proceed to address myself particularly to my democratic friends, to those as I have said before who have worked and toiled in the old democratic army. Not as an enemy do I approach them, but as their friend and countryman. You are equally honest with me in your preferences. You have the same state with me in the prosperity of the Union. You are equally devoted with me to the happiness and glory of our common country. I believe that the mass of all political parties are patriotic, honest and devoted to the good of the nation, but it is natural that we should differ about measures and men, though that difference of opinion does not make us enemies. You elevated to power the last and present administrations, hoping therefrom the most glorious results. Have your hopes been fulfilled? Have their pledges been redeemed? Have their promises been kept? Have the expectations excited by them been realized? Take the pledge of one term,—has it been redeemed? When the illustrious Captain of Tennessee was elected to the Presidency, he held out the idea of one term,—did he carry it out? Has the promise of economy been kept? [No, no, no.] That lofty column on this chart (showing the chart of public expenditures) will answer. Has the promise of retrenchment and reform been in any way fulfilled? [Loud cries of no, no.] Did he redeem his pledges not to appoint members of Congress to office? [No.] What pledge has he redeemed, what promise fulfilled? [None, none, none.] What has ensued? Has harmony among the different parties of the Union been promoted? Has concord increased? Have the fraternal relations which ought to exist in these United States been advanced? Let this Convention answer—this Convention, far exceeding in point of numbers, in banners, and in display of every kind, the great Baltimore Convention. [Shouts of applause.] What has brought you here, my fellow-citizens? A deep and profound feeling that the Country has been wronged, a lively sense of injury to the people, a full persuasion that an immediate change is necessary in the General Government. Do not be deceived, fellow-citizens, by a name. A blue light has been held out. Go below the surface of things. Wipe off the colors which assail your eye with their glare. Look at things as they are, and tell me whether true democracy prevails in the land. [Loud and long shouts of no.] My friend on my left has said he was no democrat, (alluding to Mr. Foster.) I am a Democrat! [Amuse cheering.] I was born a democrat, have lived & shall die a democrat, in the true and genuine sense of the term, but I am not one of those selfish democrats whose practice is to disregard the

true interests of the people, to seize upon their offices as the spoils of victory. No, I am a democrat who looks to the interest of the whole people, and to the glory of his country, [cheers] and I have no doubt that my friend near me is a democrat in this its legitimate sense.

Mr. Foster here rose and said, that he was a democrat too in this sense of the word, but that he was not a modern democrat.

Mr. Clay proceeded,

Delegates of the Convention, friends and fellow-citizens—a great victory is at hand, a glorious victory, but you should remember that as much judgment is requisite in the use of triumph, as there is still required to achieve it. The day is near when you shall be called on to decide how you will use your victory. Suffer me to say to you, let there be no unkindness in your course to our democratic friends, who may be supporting the party in power—to the mass on the other side. Who are to be the victors and who the vanquished in the approaching contest? Do we conquer aliens, who have come among us with blood on their feet? No. We fight, but against our brothers. They are all part and parcel of the great State ship, all our brethren. Never forget, in the flush of victory, this sacred relation. Let us unite with them in one harmonious union. They, as well as we, are interested in a proper administration of public affairs. But there are some classes in the opposite party, to whom the same indulgence ought not to be extended. There are leaders of the party in power who cannot be hung too high! Tremendous cheering.] Drive those leaders back to their den of demagoguism, whence they have emerged but to deceive you. Let the frown of your indignation visit them, and refuse to them any longer the opportunity of imposing on your confidence. They are not a numerous class. They preach democracy with their lips, but in their heart their hatred of the people is only equalled by their tyrannical disposition. They deserve any condemnation that a generous people may see proper to pronounce upon them.

There is another class, which, in the administration of state justice, should not be unnoticed. I mean the boisterous office holders, the Pratorian guard. I was going to say, of Mr. Van Buren! [Laughter.] Only imagine such a Monarch over such a people, such a King over such subjects! [Great laughter.] Mr. Van Buren a ruler of these brave Tennesseans with their brawny arms as free as air! [Cries of derision.]

I trust I may be excused in making an appeal to you, Tennesseans! [Yes, yes.] In former days the military of Kentucky and Tennessee fought side by side and won a great and glorious battle. That occasion and this present one exhibit many strong points of resemblance. When Jackson led our brave troops against the myriads of Great Britain, a glorious victory was achieved by that gallant Captain, the victory of New Orleans. Of that victory I shall always speak as my heart prompts, for it was one which shed the brightest lustre on our arms. But what is the contest now? Not between the hirelings of a foreign King and American troops, but between a miserable being engaged in stealing power by encroachments of the Executive on the Constitution, between an American King, supported by his juitances, [down with him] and the people commanded by a gallant and noble Captain, [cheers three times three.] They say that this Captain is a coward, an old woman, a caged animal, and yet he fought more battles than any other General during the late war, and won them too! [Cheering for several seconds.] No General! General Jackson rolled back from the shores of the Mexican gulf the wave of foreign invasion, and for flogging the British troops alone, received the highest honors a nation could bestow, yet they call General Harrison no General, in the face of the fact, that he conquered in many battles the combined forces of Great Britain, and the American Savages! As a Statesman, he has served in more civil employments than any man living, from the lowest office in the land to the highest in the great wigwag of the people, the Senate of the United States. [Applause—some one cried out—give us some of Van Buren's fights.] Ah! fellow-citizens, some of Mr. Van Buren's battles! [great laughter.] My colleague, (Mr. Crittenden) has just reminded me of the heroism of the President. He, no hero! How ignorant you are of the history of your country, says my colleague. He is the hero of three memorable wars. There is his war against the commerce of the country. He has triumphed and the enemy lies at his feet. [Applause.] There is his war against the currency. In this too he has proved the conqueror, and his opponent is destroyed. [Applause.] There is his last war, though not least, his campaign against the Seminoles, in which he was aided by his allies and auxiliaries from Cuba. [Great applause.] I am sorry to say, in this instance, that the Seminoles have maintained their ground. [Laughter.] But to return to our captain. There is one qualification for public office, fellow citizens, which our candidate does not possess and for this reason he is condemned by the office-holders—he has no capacity for pocketing the people's money and running away with it. [Cheering.] He has handled millions of the public treasury, and not a cent ever polluted his hands.—Where is now this honest public officer? He is poor and derided by those who

have rioted on the peculations of the people's money.

Fellow-citizens of Tennessee, I have said that the present struggle for liberty is not unlike that of 1812. Then it was a fight for liberty on the high seas, now it is a contest for freedom on the land. At New Orleans, you Tennesseans had the advantage of us Kentuckians a little, and that was on the right bank of the river, where, being badly posted and badly armed, we did not fully sustain the character of our State. It is true, we fought with you, side by side, on the left bank, and there you found us ever at our post. But do you intend to repose on your laurels gained in that battle? Do you intend to let us beat you in November? [One general shout—No, no! Is it possible that brave, gallant Tennessee, Tennessee devoted to constitutional rights, will not be found abreast with Kentucky? 17,000 strong! You must be up and doing, for in November our majority will reach 25,000. [Applause.]

A few words more and I have done.—Our success in this contest, I have never doubted. In a spirit of unbounded liberality, I gave, some time since, to Mr. Van Buren, six out of the twenty-six States, but I have had occasion to review that estimate, and the result at which I have arrived, is that if the Whigs do their duty, if they fight to conquer and save the country, the President will not even get these six. Alabama I assigned to him, but she scorns such an association. [Shouts of applause.] Even Missouri I do not despair. Her gallant sons are in the field, and if they conquer, it will be indeed a victory. Arkansas, too, if I know her, she will not abandon the health till the fight is over. South Carolina!—[Here Mr. Clay bowed his head in silence—great laughter.] I look back upon the gallant stand she made in the revolutionary struggle, with feelings of the warmest admiration for her chivalry, and it is with pain that I pass her in this glorious contest, but while I do so, it is with profound detestation for her present leaders. She will probably throw a blank vote, or go with Isaac Hill's State. As for Maine, whom I had put down for Mr. Van Buren, she too is coming—if not in November, she will soon after be admitted into the great Whig family.

Fellow-citizens, the cause in which we are engaged is the cause of the People. The People are moving to victory, and treading upon the heels of the leaders in power. We cannot fail. It is a contest between the Log Cabin and the Palace, between Hard Cider and Champagne, and the issue will be, that the office-holders will take to their heels with more rapidity than the popping of the corks from the necks of their favorite bottles.

In repeating to you my acknowledgments for the kindness with which I have been received by my fellow-citizens of Tennessee, and more especially by the ladies of Nashville, I pray that the talismanic influence of their power, which alone brought me here, will contribute to rescue the country from the dangers which now threaten it, and help to preserve and transmit to posterity the liberty won for us by our forefathers. [Nine cheers.]

ATTENTION!
THE officers and musicians of the 1st and 2nd regiments and the volunteer regiment of Guilford militia are hereby commanded to attend at Greensboro' on Thursday the 15th of October next, armed and equipped for drill parade.
And the day following (Friday the 16th of October) the captains of companies in each of the above regiments will appear at the same place, with their respective companies, armed and equipped, ready to go on parade at 11 o'clock, a. m., for general inspection and review.
FRANCIS L. SIMPSON,
Col. Com. 1st Reg't.
HIRAM C. DICK,
Col. Com. 2nd Reg't.
ABRAM CLAPP,
Col. Com. Vol. Reg't.
August, 18-10. 25-1m.

BRIGADE ORDER.
HEAD QUARTERS:
Madison, Aug. 9, 18-10. }
To the Officers commanding the Regiments comprising the Eighth Brigade of North Carolina Militia:
YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the times and places hereinafter specified, with the Regiments under your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs for review and inspection, viz:
The 65th Regiment, at Alexander Hampton's, on Friday, the 9th of October;
The 91st, at Madison, Monday, 12th;
The 67th, at Reidsville, Wednesday, 14th;
The 57th, 58th, Volunteer, and Regiment of Cavalry, at Greensborough, Friday, 16th;
The 66th Reg't at Old Town, Monday, 19th;
The 2nd Volunteer Regiment at Germantown Tuesday the 20th.
By order of Brigadier General,
S. A. DALTON,
JNO. M. ROSE, Aide-camp. 25-11Oct.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM my stable in Kinston on the 6th of July a likely young Jimmy Mule, three years old, she is of a dark colour with light under the belly between her fore and hind legs and around the mouth and nostrils, she was purchased from a Kentuckian last fall, and will endeavor to get back. Any information respecting the said mule will be thankfully received, and the informant sufficiently remunerated.
JAMES E. METTS,
Kinston, July 21st, 1840. 25-

2 COPIES of Swain's "MAN OF BUSINESS" at this Office, for sale, (not to be taken).

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1840.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER.

FOR ELECTORS IN N. CAROLINA.

- 1 Col. CHAS. McDOWELL, of Burke.
- 2 Gen. JAMES WELBORN, of Wilkes.
- 3 DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
- 4 DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
- 5 JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
- 6 Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
- 7 JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
- 8 Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
- 9 CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
- 10 Col. WILLIAM L. LONG, of Halifax.
- 11 WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
- 12 THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans.
- 13 JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
- 14 JAMES W. BRIAN, of Carteret.
- 15 DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

ELECTION THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER.

HARRISONIAN PRINCIPLES.

One Presidential Term.
Executive Power and Patronage confined within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

The same Currency for the Office-holders and for the People.
Economy in Public Expenditures.
Rigid Accountability in Public Officers.

The Will of the People, expressed through their constitutional representatives, to be the Law of the land.
The Patronage of the Federal Government not to be brought into conflict with the Freedom of Elections.

The Federal Government to abstain from interfering in the Domestic Affairs of the States.
No Conscription Law, nor Standing Armies in time of peace.

The encouragement of Productive Industry, and the securing of Fair Wages to the Laborer by the prudent use of a System of Credit, and the restoring of confidence between man and man.

We are requested by the Guilford Tippecanoe Club, to give notice that a meeting of the Club will be held on the afternoon of Friday the 25th inst., to take into consideration the giving a plain, substantial Dinner in this county, to our neighboring Harrison friends and distinguished whigs from a distance,—to take place some time before the ensuing November election.

A CARD.

The Whigs of Guilford, Stokes and Rockingham are respectfully invited to bring down their Log Cabins and Balls to Yanceyville, on Thursday the 1st day of October, and join their political brethren of Caswell and other portions of the State and of Virginia, to do honor to our Governor elect, the Hon. W. P. Mangum, our Whig Delegation in Congress, and to celebrate the recent triumph of the friends of constitutional liberty in the elections which have taken place in N. Carolina, Indiana and Kentucky.

THE WHIGS OF CASWELL.

Sept. 7, 1840.

A political discussion took place in Hillsborough commencing on Tuesday last, and continued two days. The speaking was commenced by Dr. Jas. S. Smith, and continued by Bedford Brown and Willie P. Mangum. A correspondent has just furnished us with a pretty extended account of the debate, for which we have not room at present.

In consequence of one of those mistakes which will happen in the best regulated families, the bundle of Patriots for Jamestown, last week, were not mailed on the regular day. A long, long day of doubt and darkness to the Jamestownians was the result—for which we ask their pardon.

A CONSIDERABLE SHOE.—The shoemakers of Lynn, Massachusetts, manufactured a shoe of sufficient capacity to contain 25 persons within its quarters, to be mounted on wheels and carried to the great whig convention at Bunker Hill.—The locus will probably sneer at this as a vamped up concern. But these shoemakers have immense understanding, and Major Noah says they will "too the mark" in November. They will no doubt stick to the cause, like wax to the end; and the ardent wish of every whig is, that they may prove triumphant at the last.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—An act passed by the last General Assembly of the State of Virginia, prohibiting betting on elections, went into effect on the first of this month. The act provides that any person who shall bet or wager upon any election or appointment to office, to be made under the laws of that State or the United States, any money or other thing of the value of one dollar or upwards, shall upon conviction be guilty of unlawful gaming, and for every such offense

forfeit twenty dollars, and an attorney's fee of twenty dollars to be taxed in the bill of costs. O. K.

GEN. HARRISON'S RESIGNATION OF HIS COMMAND IN THE WAR.—True to the general orders of that mighty political tactician the "heaven born Amos," every dirty scribe in the service of Mr. Van Buren, from the Standard up and down, are "charging upon the enemy;"—charging upon their enemy—their enemy because the friend of his country—William Henry Harrison. Having pretty well torn the Abolition theme to tatters, they seize upon the fact of Gen. Harrison having resigned his command in the army before the close of the war; assert what they know to be false, that General Jackson took his place; and leave us to infer that Mr. Van Buren was decidedly the bravest General in the war! not even excepting General Crary of Michigan!! If this is not the gist of their logic, we cannot perceive what is.

The impression is generally attempted to be made by the Administration newspapers,—And in the Standard of the 2nd of September we see the assertion positively made, that "Gen. Harrison resigned in the midst of the war, and Gen. Jackson was appointed in his place."—The editor of the Standard knew that this assertion must make a false impression upon the minds of the uninformed.

It appears from the documents of the day that the law allowed no more than a certain number of Major Generals, and the number was complete before General Harrison resigned. Before the resignation of Gen. Harrison, Gen. Jackson held the rank of Brigadier General; but in consideration of his services President Madison conferred upon him what is called in military language the *breve* rank of Major. After Gen. H.'s resignation, the vacancy in the number was filled by giving Gen. J. a full commission as Major General. These are the facts; and those who say that Gen. Jackson was appointed to fill the place of Gen. Harrison in military command, know what they say is false.

Gen. Saunders, we recollect, endeavored to manufacture a little borrowed glory from the godfather of this administration out of this matter. But this may pass, with the passing prospects and renown of the ex-orator and his party.

We submit Gen. Harrison's letters resigning his command, which explain themselves and set his motives and his conduct in a proper light before the public.

From *MacFie's History of the War in the Western Country*.

"HEAD QUARTERS, CINCINNATI MAY 11 1814."

"SIR: I have the honor, through you, to request the President to accept my resignation of the appointment of Major General in the Army, with which he has honored me."

"Last the public service should suffer before a successor can be nominated, I shall continue to act until the 31st inst., by which time I hope to be relieved."

"Having some reasons to believe the most malicious insinuations have been made against me at Washington, it was my intention to have requested an inquiry into my conduct, from the commencement of my command."

"Further reflection has however determined me to decline the application,—because from the proud consciousness of having *politely* done my duty, I cannot believe that it is necessary, either for the satisfaction of the Government or the people, that I should pay to me in respect to the suggestions of malice and envy."

"It is necessary, however, that I should assure you, sir, that I subscribe implicitly to the opinion that military officers are responsible for their conduct, and amenable to the decisions of a court martial after they have left the service, for any improper act committed in it."

"The principle was established in England, in the case of Lord George Sackville, after the battle of Minden; it was known and recognized by all the ancient republics; and is particularly applicable, I think to a Government like ours. I therefore pledge myself to answer before a court martial, at any future period, to any charge which may be brought against me."

I have the honor, &c.
W. H. HARRISON.

"The Hon. J. Armstrong, &c."

(SAME DATE.)

"DEAR SIR: I have this day forwarded to the Secretary of War my resignation of the commission I hold in the Army."

"This measure has not been determined on without a reference to all the reasons which should influence a citizen who is sincerely attached to the honor and interest of his country; who believes that the war in which we are engaged is just and necessary; and that the crisis requires the sacrifice of every private consideration which could stand in opposition to the public good. But, after giving the subject the most mature consideration, I am perfectly convinced that my retiring from the Army is as compatible with the claims of patriotism, as it is with those of my family, and a proper regard for my own feelings and honor."

"I have no other motive for writing this letter than to assure you that my resignation was not produced by any diminution of the interest which I have always taken in the success of your administration, or of respect and attachment for your person. The former can only take place when I forget the republican principles in which I have been educated; and the latter when I shall cease to regard those feelings which must actuate every honest man

who is conscious of favors that it is out of his power to repay."

"Allow me, &c."
W. H. HARRISON.

"James Madison, Esq. President U. S. A."

The following extract is taken from a letter addressed to Gen. Harrison, in May, 1814, by his military staff on learning his determination to resign his commission. After speaking of the triumph achieved by Gen. Harrison and of "the blessings imparted by him to a frontier where there had been no peace for twenty years," they say:

"Although your country has a right to claim your assistance in her struggles, and you are bound to afford it upon honorable principles, and however your retirement may deprive her of her greatest chief, yet, under existing circumstances, we cannot but approve your determination. Deprived, as you are, of the most important prerogatives attached to your commission, without the exercise of which no officer could serve with honor to himself or advantage to his country, and acting, as you lately have done, under circumstances having no parallel in military usage, it became the first General in the nation to protest against the innovation, and, if possible, arrest the progress of a system equally novel and dangerous, and unquestionably the cause of failure, defeat, and disgraces of the army. The dignified forbearance which marks your conduct under present difficulties is a source of satisfaction to your friends, and your country will approve your motives, when she is informed of the causes which have compelled you to resign. But a little while, and the inducements to conceal your motives will cease to exist. Then an impartial world will delight to rank you with Fabius and Washington."

GENERAL JACKSON'S REJOINER.—The Editor of the *Republican Banner*, of Nashville, remarks, on publishing this rejoinder,—"Every man who reads Mr. Clay's reply to Gen. Jackson's first card, must have seen that it was absolutely conclusive, and furnished the General no pretext whatever for continuing the controversy. There was nothing in it to which Gen. Jackson could justly take exceptions. But all who have had the pleasure of knowing that distinguished individual must have remarked, that whenever he wanted to quarrel with a man, he was at no loss for a pretext, and would make one rather than be balked in his wishes. Look at the facts of the case before us. The General flies, or affects to fly, in a violent passion at something he was 'informed'—by whom he did not say—Mr. Clay had said in his speech at the Convention, and thereupon publishes a very abusive card. Mr. Clay, in his reply, remarks upon the singular circumstance of Gen. Jackson's choosing to act upon information of so uncertain a character, instead of calling upon him in the first place to know if what he had heard was true, and very calmly proceeds to inform the public under his own signature, what it was he had said, which was very different in spirit and language from what had been carried to General Jackson. Here was a point where Gen. Jackson would have paused, had he not been bent on a quarrel. But seeing that Mr. Clay's language as reported by himself, which every honest intelligent man present knows to be correct, affords no ground whatever for a quarrel, Gen. Jackson in his rejoinder, falls back upon the erroneous information he had originally received, avers that it was correct, that Mr. Clay's own version of his own language is incorrect, and pours forth a new volley of abuse and gross epithets—his organ, the meanwhile, suppressing Mr. Clay's reply, and not daring to lay it before his readers! With such a man it were worse than idle to keep up any kind of controversy. We give Gen. Jackson's rejoinder, therefore, without further comment." It will be found on our first page.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, a kinsman of the great Napoleon, lately made a wretched attempt to arouse an insurrection in his favor at Boulogne, France. Having for some time past resided in England, he chartered a British steamer, ostensibly for an excursion of pleasure along the British coast, and embarked with Gen. Montholon, Cols. Vandrey, Parquin and Delaborde, and others, officers and privates, to the number of about 50. They proceeded to Boulogne and landed in the city in full uniform, when the followers of prince Louis began to cry "Vive l'Empereur!" and by other means to excite an insurrectionary spirit. The officers of the regular French troops stationed in the city however soon nullified their rallying cry, by shouting "Vive le Roi!" and enforcing the obedience of the soldiers. The intruders were driven out, not without bloodshed, and at the imminent peril of Louis's life, who endeavored to swim off to the steamer. The steamer was captured and brought into port, and Louis and all his army held under arrest.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY, according to the late census, contains 30,747 inhabitants. In 1828, the population was 15,149.

Col. R. M. JOHNSON, a short time since, addressed some of his fellow citizens at Chillicothe, Ohio; a report of his speech was published in a Van Buren paper of that place. On seeing the speech as published, those who were personally acquainted with both Gen. Harrison and Col. Johnson, were of opinion that Col. Johnson was not correctly reported. In order to arrive at the truth in the premises, at once, Maj. Thos. D. Carnel addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Johnson, and received the following in reply, which ought to stop the mouth of all gainsayers concerning Gen. Harrison's military conduct. Speaking of Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby, Col. Johnson says,—"NOR HAVE I EVER DOUBTED, THAT THESE GALLANT OFFICERS WERE PRECISELY WHERE DUTY CALLED THEM." Think of this sentence, ye calumniators of Gen. Harrison's character.

MANFIELD, Aug. 18th, 1840.

My Dear Sir:—Your favor has been received, in which you observe, that by my reported speech, an inference may be drawn that I am not only in doubt as regards the courage of Gen. Harrison, but that I had but little respect for him as a commanding General. I am happy to have this opportunity of informing you that during my service with Gen. Harrison, I had no cause to doubt his courage, but to consider him a brave man, and I have always expressed myself to that effect,—nor have I ever disapproved or censured any of his measures as commanding General in the pursuit of Proctor, or in the Battle of the Thames,—every thing I saw met my entire approbation, and I have never spoken of it in any other terms. In speaking of the Battle of the Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others, much less did I intend to imply that Gen. Harrison, or Gov. Shelby, or any officer attached to the army avoided duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to suppose that they did not perform their duty fearless of danger,—nor have I ever doubted, that these gallant officers were precisely where duty called them. I regret that in such a battle, where our country was victorious, that there should be a controversy about the merit due to the actors in that battle. I claim nothing above the most humble soldier, who performed his duty on that occasion, nor shall any earthly consideration ever induce me knowingly to do injustice to the commanding officer, Governor Shelby, or any other officer in that army. I have thus confined myself to general remarks, not knowing in what particular fact injustice is supposed to have been done to General Harrison. I should be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech, respecting which I had no agency. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far as my own personal knowledge extends, and what I understood from others, and not to censure or criminate, but to state the truth as far as I know or believe the facts. I expect to be in your city on Sunday, the 23d, on my way home, and I shall be happy to see you.

R. M. JOHNSON.

Maj. Thos. D. Carnel.

THE RALEIGH CONVENTION.

From the spirit that seems to be abroad in Old Rowan, we think she will march in force to Raleigh on 5th of next month. A goodly number of Whigs have already agreed to go down, and we hear of various others who are anxious to be of the number. The arrangement is for the delegates to meet in front of the Rowan Hotel on Tuesday 29th inst., and to march in procession through the town of Salisbury on their onward road. Except elderly gentlemen and invalids, the trip is to be performed on foot. They will carry their baggage wagons with them, and will meet their fellow-citizens from Davie at Asheboro. Rowan means to do her duty in this matter, and will do it on the 12th of November next. —Watchman.

The above shows the spirit and intention of our up country friends with regard to the State Convention. The Raleigh whig papers, which receive constant intelligence from every direction in the State, anticipate a greater gathering of the people than has ever yet taken place within the borders of the Old North. The Newbern and Wilmington whigs, we perceive, are to be up in force, with a ship from each town. We trust a great portion of the great number named as delegates for Guilford will attend, together with a great portion of the balance of her citizens. They have the assurance of their Raleigh friends that their presence will not only be welcome, but hailed with heartfelt joy. Arrangements are made at the City for the reception of—every body.

Certain comical signs and abbreviations have come into vogue in the newspapers. The most considerably used is O. K., for *Oil Korrek*, in plain English, All Correct. Second to this is N. C., signifying *Nuff Ced* (enough said.) O. K. is also said to signify, in the locofoco dictionary, Out of Kash—Out of Kredit—Out of Karakter—Out of Klotches—Off to Kindebrook, &c. A Knoxville paper headed

ed the returns of the late election in North Carolina with this handy abbreviation; and Brownlow, editor of the Tennessee Whig, was called upon by some unlettered wights to explain its meaning; he said it meant that the whigs of the Old North had *Out Korred* the locos in the campaign. An Indiana paper sums up the glorious result of the elections in Kentucky and North Carolina thus: O K—Oil Korrek—Old Kentucky. N C—Nuff Ced—North Carolina.

MR. VATTMARE.—This gentleman, a native of France, it is known is zealously engaged in endeavoring to establish a "system of international exchanges" among the civilized nations of the world;—indeed, his liberal and philanthropic proposition embraces all nations on the face of the earth. His proposition, if we understand it, is in brief, to establish between the various governments, social and literary institutions, &c., a systematic mode of exchanging specimens of whatever is rare, curious or useful in agriculture, mechanics—in short, in the whole range of the arts and sciences. For instance, some moth-eaten manuscript written in, and relating to, the dark ages in Europe, and which may have reposed on the dusty shelves of some ancient library for centuries; or some rare and interesting relic of the days of chivalry, elucidating the progress of arts and arms in those remote times, and now mouldering unheeded in some old museum,—may be profitably exchanged for the wonderful curiosities discovered in our new world. Mr. V.'s plan has met the approbation of most of the potentates of Europe, and has more recently had the consideration of the Congress of the United States. It is contended that this pleasing and mutually beneficial commerce will form no inconsiderable bond of union among nations.

What is singular in the life of Mr. Vattmare, is the fact that he is the identical *Monseur Alexandre*, whose powers as a ventriloquist have astonished and delighted the citizens of almost every considerable town in Europe. The grand object of his life seems to be the establishment of his "system;" but when reduced to want of funds to prosecute the great design of *Mr. Vattmare*, the grave philosopher and philanthropist, with all the facility of the Frenchman he turns *Monseur Alexandre* the gay mimic and wonderful ventriloquist. Mr. V. is now in the United States. He is about 43 years of age. Sir Walter Scott, who proved his warm and constant friend, on first witnessing his performance as a ventriloquist, wrote the following witty lines:

To *Monseur Alexandre*.

O ye, in old England, it was not thought good,

To carry too visages under one hood;

What should folks say to you, who have faces

Each from under one hood you last night

Shew'd us twenty!

Stand forth, arch deceiver! and tell us, in truth,

Are you handsome or ugly, in age or in youth?

Man, woman or child? or a dog or a mouse?

Or are you, at once, each living thing in the house!

Each living thing did I ask! each dead implement too!

A work shop in your person—saw, chisel, and screw.

Above all, are you one individual! I know

You must be, at the least, *Alexandre and Co.*

But I think you're a troop—an assemblage—a mob—

And that, I, as the Sheriff, must take up the job!

And, instead of rehearsing your wonders in verse,

Must read you the Riot Act, and bid you disperse!

Abbotsford, 23d April.

WALTER SCOTT.

An exchange paper says, "Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi, has appointed four editors as commissioners to examine the banks of that state." If editors were not the most honest people in the world, we should doubt the propriety of sending their empty pockets into banks. No danger, however, in Mississippi.

DIED, in Raleigh, on Sunday night the 13th inst., of an abscess of the liver, in the 63rd year of his age, BEVERLY DANIEL, Adjutant General of this State, and late Marshal of the United States for the District of North Carolina—which office he had held for more than thirty years.

The Turkish Preacher.—One day Na-ir-ed-din ascended the pulpit of the mosque, and thus addressed the congregation:—"O, true believers! do you know what I am going to say to you?" "No," responded the congregation. "Well then," he replied, "there is no use wasting any time on an ignorant set;" and so saying he came down from the pulpit.—He went to preach a second time, and asked the congregation, "O, true believers! do you know what I am going to say to you?" "We know," replied the audience. "Then there is no use in my telling you," said Na-ir-ed-din, and again

he descended from the pulpit. When next he came to preach, and asked his usual question, the congregation resolved to have a trial of his powers, answered "some of us know and some of us do not know." "O!" said Na-ir-ed-din, "let those who know tell those who do not know, and I shall be spared the trouble of preaching." So saying, he came down from the pulpit.—*Turkish Jest Book.*

Gen. Thompson's Speech.—General Thompson's Speech is now ready for the Press and will probably appear in the Reporter, next week. The orders which have been received for copies of the Speech, will be immediately attended to, and if any other associations or individuals desire to be supplied with them we hope that we shall hear from them without delay. The Speech will occupy ten or twelve columns of our paper, and will be printed on a half sheet, such as we use for the Reporter. It can be had at 82 and fifty cents per hundred copies, which sum will pay us only for the paper and cost of labor.—*Danville Reporter.*

ATTENTION!

Greensborough Guards.

PARADE in front of the Courthouse on Saturday next, (26th,) at 10 o'clock a. m. in winter uniform, with 9 rounds blank cartridges. Arms in order for inspection.

By order of the Captain,
J. WALKER, O. S.

P. S. Attend a meeting of your Company at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening 22d instant at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is required. By order of the Captain,
J. WALKER, O. S.

ATTENTION!

THE Regiment of Cavalry attached to the Eighth Brigade and Ninth Division of North Carolina Militia, you are hereby commanded to parade at Greensborough on the 16th of October next at the hour of 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs for general review and inspection.

WM. GILBREATH, Col. Com.
September 24, 1840.

Tobacco.

Best Chewing Tobacco,
" Havana Cigars,
" Smoking Tobacco.

For sale by
WEIR & LINDSAY,
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

Varnishes, &c.

Coach Varnish—superior quality.
Copal Varnish, do.
Black Varnish, do.
Alcohol by the gallon.

For sale by
WEIR & LINDSAY,
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

James McGary,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT.

Wilmington, N. C.

Reference:

Messrs. Hall, McRea & Co.,
O. G. Parsley,
A. Lazarus,
H. R. Savage,
" Wilmington.

Messrs. Yarbrough & Ray,
E. W. Wilkings,
Joseph Baker,
C. J. Orrell,
Fayetteville.

July, 15, 1840. 25-13

PLUGHS—PLUGHS.

I KEEP constantly on hand, PLUGHS, of every size, manufactured at the shop of David Beard, Deep River, Guilford Co., N. C.

JESSE H. LINDSAY,
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Guilford County, on the 23d inst., a negro man and woman, taken up as runaway slaves. The man is about 25 or 30 years of age, of a dark complexion, common size, stout made, and says his name is FRANK. The woman is about 20 or 25 years of age, common size. They say they are man and wife, and belong to Barrett Hill, who lives near Jacksonville, South Carolina. Left home last Christmas. The owner of the above slaves will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff.
Greensboro', Guilford Co., Aug. 27, 1840. 29-11

Swain's Panacea, Vermifuge, &c.

SWAIN'S PANACEA, so long known in the cure of scrofula or king's evil, mercurial diseases, rheumatism, ulcers, sores, white swellings, diseases of the liver and skin, general debility, &c., &c.

ALSO
SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE, a safe and sure remedy for worms in children. It is acknowledged by all who have tried it to be a very desirable article in the diseases for which it is recommended. For sale by
WEIR & LINDSAY,
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

Fruits, &c.

English Currants, Filberts,
Citrons, Cream Nuts,
Figs, Almonds,
Prunes, Soda, & Sugar Crackers,
Bunch Raisins, Tamarinds,
Walnuts, Candies, assorted

For sale by
WEIR & LINDSAY,
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

For sale by Weir & Lindsay,

Compound Fluid Extract Pinkroot,
do. do. do. Sarsaparilla,
do. do. do. Scrup of Laverwort,
Butler's Effervescent Magnesia,
Turlington's Balsam of Life,
Weaver's celebrated Warm Tea and Salve,
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

A QUANTITY of hemp rope of all sizes, manufactured in Va., for sale low.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

IRON.

20,000 lbs. IRON, assorted sizes, from Kings Mountain Iron Manufacturing Company. For sale by
J. & R. SLOAN,
May 7th, 1840.



POETRY.

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

THE TRANSLATION OF ENOCH.

"And Enoch walked with God; and he was not; for God took him."—Genesis v. 24.
Though proudly through the vaulted sky
Career'd Elisha's sire;
And dazzling unto mortal eye
His cars and steeds of fire;

To me as glorious seems the change
According to thy worth
As instantaneous and as strange,
Thy exit from this earth.

Something which wakes a deeper thrill,
These few brief words unfold,
Than all description's powers unfold,
Could of that hour have told.

Fancy's keen eye may trace the course
Elijah held on high;
The car of flame, each fiery horse
Her vision may supply.

But thy transcendent mock each dream
Fram'd by her widest power,
Nor can her mastery supreme
Conceive thy parting hour.

Were angels, with expanded wings,
As guides and guardians given,
Or did sweet sounds from seraph's strings
Waft thee from earth to heaven?

'Twere vain to ask; we know but this,
Thy path from grief and time
Was to eternity and bliss,
Mysterious and sublime.

THE CURSE OF CAIN.

Oh, the wrath of the Lord is a terrible thing,
Like the tempest that withers the blossom of spring,
Like the thunder that bursts on the summer's dour,
It fell on the head of the homicide Cain.

And lo! like the deer in the fright of the chase,
He sped him afar to the desert of Noe—
With a fire in his heart and a brand on his face,
A vagabond smote by the vengeance of God!

All nature to him has been blasted and bann'd,
And the blood of a brother yet reeks on his hand;
And no vintage has grown and no fountain has sprung
For cheering his heart or for cooling his tongue.

The groans of a father his slumbers shall start,
And the tears of a mother shall pierce to his heart,
And the kiss of his children shall search him like flame,
When he thinks of the curse that hangs over his name.

And the wife of his bosom—the faithful and fair,
Can mix no sweet drop in his cup of despair,
For her tender caress and her innocent breath,
But stir in his soul the hot embers of death.

And his offering may blaze unregarded by heaven,
And his spirit may pray, yet remain ungiven,
And his grave may be closed, yet no rest to him bring;
Oh! the wrath of the Lord is a terrible thing!

For the Patriot.

Impromptu.

Mary, the name forever dear,
Oh! breath it not to me again;
It falls upon my troubled ear,
Like the wind-harp's discordant strain.

It calls to mind those happy days,
When hope, and love, and I were young;
When first I bowed at beauty's shrine,
And in the praise of woman sung.

It calls to mind those rosy hours,
When first I basked in "fortune's smiles,"
When "maid groves and moonlit bowers"
I credit gave to woman's smiles.

It calls to mind the plighted vow,
Beneath the aged willow tree;
And most of all it calls to mind
The form of her who cheated me!

Women and Ladies.—Time was when,
in good old Scripture parlance, the word
woman was regarded as an honorable ap-
pellation for adult females. But this
term was too republican for our republi-
can community—for all such were "wo-
men," and the term implied no distinction
between the nobility and the common
herd: and so those who wore the great-
est amount of silks and satins, flitted
the most gracefully about town and in fa-
shionable parties, and did not work, must
take a higher and more honorable name,
and be called LADIES. But in this coun-
try, honorable names, fine fashionable
dresses, are coveted by all parties; and
soon it came to pass that we had no wo-
men in the land. From the stuccoed and
ornamented parlor to the kitchen of the
log cabin, all became ladies. As the
intention of those designations has thus
been defeated, we mention that hence-
forth none be allowed the name of ladies
but good housewives—those who are re-
al helpmates in the family, and can, in
health, earn their own living. These are
the true nobility of the female sex,
and should be considered ladies. Your
mere walking bundles of silk, and piano
forte players, who would think them-
selves degraded to be caught at work in
the kitchen, should have no higher term
than women, and this in the odious and

and unpopular sense which they original-
ly attempted to employ it in.—Maine
Cultivator.

How to get rid of a Visitor.—A late
writer says: "I once had a constant and
troublesome visitor, whom I tried many
ways to get rid of. First, I essayed smoke,
which he bore like a badger; then I tried
fire, which he endured like a salamander.
At last, I lent him five dollars, and
I have never seen him since."

Wishing luck.—"I say old Phrizze-
dismal," said a sailor to a chap with the
blues, "blow me if I don't wish you
luck!"

"Me luck! he! what for?"
"Why, kase you don't look as though
you've had any lately, my hearty!"

UNION INSTITUTE, August 27th, 1840.

Report of the Examining Committee.

Mr. President: We, the undersigned, who
were appointed a Committee to examine the
Students of this Institution for the quarter
which has just expired, beg leave to represent
to the Society, that we have, so far as we
were competent to the task, endeavored to
acquit ourselves of the duties which devolved
upon us; and that after having examined the
Students, we are gratified to be able to say we
are much pleased with the result,—for we
humbly conceive they have passed a very good
examination, and exhibit no inconsiderable
degree of proficiency in the various branches
of study in which they have been engaged
during the quarter.

We have examined, particularly, the more
advanced classes, are happy to announce to
the Society, that they have, in our opinion,
reflected honor alike on themselves and their
teacher.

We flatter ourselves the Society will con-
cur with us in the opinion that the Institution
is very well conducted—its internal regula-
tions good; that the teacher spares neither
time nor pains the better to advance his pu-
pils, and that the morals of all who are en-
trusted to his care and tuition, are guarded with
paternal vigilance.

In conclusion we beg leave to remark to
the public, and the friends of education gen-
erally, that the Union Institute is situated on
a beautiful site—on a high and healthy place
—the building is large and comfortable, hav-
ing two spacious apartments, separated by a
wide passage—and last though not least, it is
situated in the midst of a very moral commu-
nity, where those who desire a good education,
may lessen the expenses of it, when compared
with similar institutions, by obtaining board at
a remarkably low rate, in highly respectable
families.

ALEX. GRAY, } Examining
MARTIN W. LEACH, } Committee
FRANKLIN HARRIS, }
J. W. B. LEACH, }

N. R. The next quarter for the present
year will commence on Monday the 11th of
September.

UNION INSTITUTE, August 27th, 1840.

Mr. President: We have the pleasure of
announcing to you, and to the Society now
present, that we are fully prepared to say
from all that we can learn both from personal
observation and close enquiry that the present
school during the quarter which has just ex-
pired has been well conducted, that the teacher
has given unremitting attention to the im-
provement of the students, and that the stu-
dents on their part have been dutiful, obedient,
and industrious, and so far as we are capable
of judging the general improvement of all the
classes is very good,—in short the school is
in a very flourishing condition, and we nei-
ther know nor have we heard of any murmuring
or complaint from any source whatever.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, } Managing
JOSEPH MENDELHALL, } committee
THOMAS ENGLISH, }
HUGH LEACH, }

ANCHOR BOLTING CLUTCHES.

BOLTING CLOTHS, of the first quality
and of all numbers, for sale by
JESSE H. LINDSAY.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers have now a large and
heavy stock of DRY GOODS, and as the
times have become very dull, we offer them
at a very small advance on New York cost, so
as to enable us to buy largely in the fall, we
have come to the determination to sell them
very low to punctual dealers. Those wishing
to purchase would do well to call and exam-
ine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are
determined to sell.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

Jayne's Indian Expectorant.

THE following Certificate is from a prac-
tising PHYSICIAN and a much respec-
ted Clergyman of the Methodist society.—
Dated, Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1838.

Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have been using
your Expectorant extensively in my practice
for the last three months, and for all attacks
of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs,
Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness
of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medi-
cine I have ever tried.

Very respectfully yours,
R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of
the American Baptist, writes as follows:

To Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have made
use of your Expectorant, personally and in my
family, for the last six years, with great ben-
efit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged
by the use of this valuable medicine, un-
der the blessing of God, for several years. I
may say almost as much in the case of my
wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Timson, of the
Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough,
inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I
do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the
best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest
wish is, that others afflicted as I have been,
may experience the same relief, which I am
persuaded they will, by using your Expec-
torant.

C. C. P. CROSBY.
For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

JUST received and for sale on consigna-
ment, a quantity of Spirits Turpentine,
which will be sold at 75 cents per Gallon.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

June 20th, 1840.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

THIS Vermifuge is so perfectly safe, and
pleasant that children will not refuse to
take it. It effectually destroys Worms; neu-
tralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach—
increases appetite—and acts as a general and
permanent tonic—and is therefore exceedingly
beneficial in intermittent and remittent fevers,
indigestion, &c., and is almost a certain cure
for FEVER AND AGUE of children, and
what is of great importance, it does it perma-
nently.

It not only destroys Worms, and invigorates
the whole system, but it dissolves and car-
ries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so
prevalent in the stomach and bowels of chil-
dren, more especially those in bad health.—
This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which
worms produce their young; and by removing
it, it is impossible for them to remain in the
body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system,
and the health of the patient is always im-
proved by its use, even when no worms are
discovered. Numerous certificates of its use-
fulness have been received, which the pro-
prietor does not consider necessary to pub-
lish; yet to give the reader an idea of its
Vermifuge powers, he will mention a few cases.
He gave it to his little nephew, not
four years old, and in a few days he dis-
charged upwards of ninety Worms. He also gave
it to his daughter, then about three years old,
when it brought away thirty Worms in one
night.

Joseph Thompson, near Salem, N. J., ad-
ministered this Vermifuge to a child between
two and three years old, and says that in a
few days she discharged one hundred and
twenty-seven large Worms.

Mr. Joseph A. Lentz, of Penn Township
Savings Institution, in this City gave it to
one of his children, and says that after the
sixth dose it brought away about fifty Worms
at once, five and six inches long.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

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 con-
stantly 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 in-
vited to call and examine before purchasing
elsewhere.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

June 25th, 1839.

State of North Carolina.

CASWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1840.

Parthena Ann Oakley, }
v. } Petition for Divorce.

Alexander Oakley, }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that the Defendant is beyond the limits of this
State, so that the ordinary process of law
cannot be served on him; on motion of the
Plaintiff by her Attorney, John Kerr, Jr., it is
ordered by the Court, that publication be made
for the space of three months in the Rubicon,
and Greenborough Patriot, that the Defend-
ant appear at the next Superior Court of Law
to be held for the county of Caswell, on the
sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of Sep-
tember next; then and there to plead, answer or
denial to said petition, or the same will be
heard *ex parte* and decreed accordingly.

Witness, John Kerr Graves, Clerk of our
said Court, at office the sixth Monday after
the fourth Monday of March, 1840.

JOHN K. GRAVES, C. S. C.
Pr. adv. \$7 1/2. 10--3m.

Jayne's Hair Tonic

FOR the growth, preservation and restora-
tion of the Hair. This is an excellent
article, and has, in numerous instances, pro-
duced a fine growth of hair on the heads of
persons who had been bald for years.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. Fitch, dated
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1840.

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir—I feel that I can
hardly say enough to you in favor of the Hair
Tonic prepared by you. My hair had been
falling off about two years, and had become
very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when
I commenced using this remedy. In about
one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it
now about three months, and have as full and
thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire.
I have recommended its use to a number of
my friends, who all speak well of it. If it
should be employed, I have no doubt of its general
success. I may add that before using the
Tonic, I had tried almost all the various arti-
cles employed for the hair, such as the Mas-
cassar Oil, all the different preparations of
Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c. with-
out experiencing much, if any, benefit.

Respectfully yours,
S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chesnut st.

Before Dr. Fitch used this Tonic his
hair began to be gray, but now there is not a
gray hair to be found on his head.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, one box of
Carrington's best Roanoke sweet leaf
chewing tobacco.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

WE have for sale, one first-rate Iron frame
Sulkey, also one splendid Burgoyne large
enough for two persons, which will be sold
low for cash or on time with approved note.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

JESSE H. LINDSAY
Has for Sale
GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT
Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.
DR. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS.
SWAMP'S VERMIFUGE.

Whitt's Machine-spread STRENGTHEN-
ING PLASTERS.

Feb. 1839.

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

Jayne's Carminative Balsam

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for
Dysentery, Diarrhoea, or Looseness, Grip-
ing Pains, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Grip-
ing Pains, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, &c.
&c., and all Spasmodic and Nervous Diseases,
as sick and Nervous Headach, Hysteria,
Cramp, &c. &c.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant
and safe compositions ever offered to the pub-
lic for the cure of the various derangements
of the stomach and bowels, and the only arti-
cle worthy of the least confidence for curing
CHOLERA INFANTUM or Summer COM-
PLAINT; and in all the above diseases it
really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, forthere
is "no mistake" about its being one of the
most valuable family medicines ever yet dis-
covered. Hundreds! many thousands, of cer-
tificates have been received from Physicians,
Clergymen, and families of the first respecta-
bility, bearing the strongest testimony in its
favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

THE vegetable remedy for Diseases arising
from Impurities of the BLOOD; Dyspep-
sia, Scrofula, and all CHRONIC DISEASES;
—also a substitute for CALOMEL as a
CATHARTIC in FEVERS, and all BIL-
IIOUS AFFECTIONS.

FROM the extensive applicability to gen-
eral diseases, which this remedy posses-
ses, as is demonstrated in the detailed cures
of various complaints, and the universal suc-
cess 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 un-
precedented celebrity as an ANTI-DYSPEP-
TIC and ANTI-BILIOUS REMEDY; and
this reputation being fully sustained by the
high character of its testimonials, and the in-
creasing 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 COM-
POUND TOMATO PILLS.

For a full account of this Medicine, testi-
monials, &c., see Pamphlets, in the hands of
all who sell it.

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

37-t

To the Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent
Spindle for Mills, by which a mill will
do much better than the usual form of Spin-
dles. It is so constructed, as to keep from
heating or killing the meal in any manner.
The runner is so confined by the Spindle as
always to preserve its balance, and of course
there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same
water will do at least one-third more business,
and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these
Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making
application, (within a short time) to the sub-
scriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I
think the probable cost will not exceed \$30
for the patent and spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill
Spindle in successful operation.—Col. W. F.
Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l.
Foster of Davie County; Gilbert Dickson
and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles
Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of David-
son, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom
are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839.

"Punctuality is the Life of Business."

AS the season of the year has come when
all men should punctually close their
Accounts, one with another,—we hope that
those having open Accounts with us previous
to the 1st day of January, 1840, will come
forward and close them by Cash, as a little
of this would be very acceptable at present.
Those failing to do so, may expect to conform
to the rule of paying interest after that time.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

January 1, 1840.

MUSIC.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens
of Greensboro, and the public generally
that she will give lessons in Music on the
Piano Forte, and Guitar, at her residence in
Greensboro, commencing on the 31 day of
August next. Her undivided attention will
be given to the advancement of such young
ladies, as the kindness of her friends may
place under her charge.

Two young ladies can be accommodated
with board in the same family.

L. M. BRAZIER.

June 29 1840

TO TANNERS.

A GOOD TANNER, who can come well
recommended, may get employment and
liberal wages, on IMMEDIATE application
to MOREHEAD & WILLS.

Greensboro, Aug. 17, 1840.

NOTICE

ALL those indebted on the Books of Wil-
liam Wallace, dec'd, are respectfully re-
quested to call at the store and close them as
longer indulgence cannot be given.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

July 4th, 1839.

3000 lbs. RIO COFFEE.

3000 lbs. N. O. SUGAR.

300 lbs. TALLOW CANDLES.

1 bbl. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

2 bbls. MOLASSES, N. Crop.

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

May 7th, 1840.

100 REAMS WRAPPING AND WRI-

TING PAPER, Manufactured by Blum
& Son, Salem N. C., for sale at factory prices
by J. & R. SLOAN.

May 7th, 1840.

Coach Materials.

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

November 21st, 1838.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MED-

ICINES.—These medicines are de-
bited for their name to their manifest and sen-
sible action in purifying the springs and
channels of life, and ending them with re-
newed tone and vigor. In many hundred
certified cases which have been made public,
and in almost every species of disease to which
the human frame is liable the happy effects of
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX
BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly
acknowledged by the persons benefited, and
who were previously unacquainted with the
beautifully philosophical principles upon which
they are compounded, and upon which they
consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend them-
selves in diseases of every form and descrip-
tion. Their first operation is to loosen from
the coats of the stomach and bowels, the vari-
ous impurities and crudities constantly set-
tling around them, and to remove the harden-
ed faeces which collect in the convolutions of
the small intestines. Other medicines only
partially cleanse these and leave such col-
lected masses behind as to produce habitual
costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden
diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This
fact is well known to all regular anatomists,
who examine the human bowels after death,
and hence the prejudices of these well inform-
ed men against quick medicines—or medi-
cines prepared and heralded to the public by
ignorant persons. The second effect of the
Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and
the bladder, and by this means, the liver and
the lungs, the healthful actions of which en-
tirely depends upon the regularity of the uri-
nary organs. The blood, which takes its red
color from the agency of the liver and the
lungs before it passes into the heart, being
thus purified by them, and nourished by food
coming from a clean stomach, courses freely
through the veins, renews every part of the
system, and triumphantly mounts the banner
of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have
been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a
sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency,
Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite,
Heartburn, and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-
temper, Anxiety, Langor, and Melancholy,
Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all
kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all
kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consump-
tion, Scoury, Cleers, Inveterate Sores, Scru-
bitic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, Erup-
tive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other
disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Ery-
sipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and
various other complaints which afflict the hu-
man frame. In Fever and Ague, particu-
larly, the Life Medicines have been most emi-
nently successful; so much so, that in the Fe-
ver and Ague districts Physicians almost uni-
versally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients
is to be particular in taking the Life Medi-
cines strictly according to the directions. It
is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything
that he himself may say in their favor, that
he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the
results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL.—This
designed as a domestic guide to health.—This
little pamphlet, edited by W. R. Moffat, 375
Broadway, New York, has been published for
the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Mor-
fat's theory of diseases, and will be found
highly interesting to persons seeking health.
It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the
causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by
Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

TO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.

The Blind Piles, said to be incurable by
external applications.—Solomon Hays war-
rants the contrary. His Liniment will cure
Blind Piles. Facts are more stubborn than
theories. He solicits all respectable Physi-
cians to try it upon their patients. It will
do them no harm, and it is known that every
physician who has had the honesty to make
the trial, has candidly admitted that it has
succeeded in every case they have known.
Then why not use it? It is the recipe of one
of their most respectable members, now de-
ceased. Why refuse to use it? Because it is
sold as a proprietary medicine? Is this a
sufficient excuse for suffering their honest pa-
tients to linger in distress? We think not.
Physicians shall be convinced that there is
no humbug or quackery about this article.
Why then try it before, let them suffer after
other prescriptions fail. Physicians are re-
spectfully requested to do themselves and pa-
tients the justice to use this article. It shall
be taken from the bottles, and done up as
their prescription, if they desire. Let them
apply to Constock & Co., at the Drug Store,
No.