

# THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

VOLUME II.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1840.

NUMBER 36.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,  
BY  
EDWEN SWAIN & H. S. SHERWOOD.

TERMS:  
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## From the Raleigh Register. GREAT WHIG CONVENTION!!

The Procession was formed at 10 o'clock, in front of the Whig Encampment, in the following order, from whence they moved through the streets designated to the Capitol Square:—

### MUSIC.

## Carriages containing Revolutionary Soldiers.

One of the Revolutionary Soldiers marched on foot in front of the procession, with a flag which was borne in the battle of Guilford Court House. It was a relic which added much to the spirit of the occasion.

## WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Delegation from Virginia, with a Banner bearing the following inscription:—"Harrison and Tyler—Virginia will honor her own sons." And, on the reverse—"The descendants of Revolutionary Sires acknowledge no dictation."

Louisiana.—This State was also represented, and the Delegates had appropriate Badges, but no Banner.

Then came the Delegates from our own State, arranged in the order of the Congressional Districts, as follows:—

Northampton County.—This County had a most respectable Delegation as to numbers. Her Banners were most beautiful. On one, was inscribed "Old Northampton erect—The Ladies of Northampton to the Whig Delegation—One fire more, and the day is ours." On the reverse, was the American Eagle, and a barrel of hard Oiler, with the following colloquy:—Van Buren to Amos Kendall—"I say, stop that barrel." Amos—"Matty, Matty, the orator can't be stopped." On their second banner was the Flag of our Country, with the watchword:—"Harrison and Tyler."

Martin.—Next came Martin, her Banner representing the Stars and Stripes, with the inscription:—"Faithful few among many false."

Pitt.—Pitt had on her Banner—Whig in 1774 and Whig in 1840—Harrison and Tyler. On the reverse—"Pettigrew cleared the way, Stanley keeps it open—On Stanley, on!" There were besides six circles, representing the Counties of the District, in which the political complexion of each was admirably portrayed.—While Edgecomb presented a barren waste, Tyrrell, Pitt, Hyde, Washington and Beaufort were covered with the greenest verdure.

Beaufort.—This County was most respectably represented as to numbers.—On her Banner was inscribed—"Old Beaufort is here—Harrison and Tyler." The Delegation wore a beautiful Badge, with the words on it—"Stanley's Home."

Craven.—Old Craven came in her strength, with Banners and devices of the most attractive character. She had a beautiful Ship, the Constitution, full rigged and manned. The Banners, most splendid—One containing the words—"Liberty and our native soil"—the other representing the Town of Newbern, in all its glory. Before leaving us, the Ship was presented to the enthusiastic and spirited Delegation from Rowan; who, in return, gave their Canoe to their brethren of the East; and both were borne through our Streets in triumph to their respective destinations.

New Hanover.—The glorious few of this County were here almost to a man. First came the Ship Liberty, rigged and mounted with a fine Band of Music.—She had Banners and devices in abundance. On one was the inscription:—"Flood Tide." On another, "New Hanover going to Wake." On the main Banner, which was a splendid one, worked by the Ladies of Wilmington, was inscribed "New Hanover, determined to conquer—the People's choice, Wm. H. Harrison." On the reverse, "Whig—the war cry in 1776—the watchword of 1840—a word dear to Freemen, and terrible to Tyrants only." On another was inscribed—"The Rail Roads of North Carolina—No Sub-Treasury, no reduction of wages." There was also a transparency representing a "Whig gun," in the act of going off, with the title—"Amos Kendall's Baby-waker."

The beautiful Ship, brought by this Delegation, was committed in trust to our Central Committee, to be presented by them according to the tenor of the subjoined Resolution adopted by the New Hanover Delegation:

Resolved: That the Ship "Liberty" be

deposited with the Whig Central Committee of the State of North Carolina, to be by them presented to the Whigs of such County (represented in this Convention) in the State as shall give the largest increased Whig vote over its vote for Governor in August last, at the ensuing election for President and Vice President, reference being had to the relative strength of the different Counties in the State.

This beautiful Ship is in safe hands, and we hope, before delivering it up, to gratify many with a sight of it. The Moslem hangs out the sacred Banner of the Prophet, when the Religion taught by that Prophet is in danger. Whenever this Ship is exhibited, it will stir up our soldiers of "Liberty" to the rescue; and he must be dead to all the nobler emotions of our nature, who does not feel the glow of patriotism thrill within his veins when he sees her sails and nicely tapered spars.

Bladen.—We were proud to see this County so numerously represented; and like good Soldiers, they were the first in the field, and amongst the last out. On their Banner was inscribed—"Union, for the sake of the Union—the Whigs of Bladen—Harrison and Tyler, Liberty and Union."

Brunswick.—This little body with a great Soul was respectfully represented. She bore on her Banner these words—"Brunswick always right." On another was laid down the Counties representing the fifth Congressional District, with an Eagle, &c. The spectator could tell in a moment the political character of these Counties by the light and shade of coloring. New Hanover, for instance, was painted as black as the Ace of Spades, and we thought might have had with propriety the same inscription that is said to have been placed over Dante's Hell—"Hope never enters here."

Franklin.—This County, in proportion to the number of its Whig Voters, was more numerously represented than any other. Out of 380 voters, more than 300 were present. They had in the Procession a Log Cabin, so profusely decorated with emblems and insignia, as to attract universal attention. We think that Franklin, with proper efforts, may obtain the Prize Ship from the Central Committee.

Granville came next to Franklin, headed by two Log Cabins, one belonging to Col. Wm. Robards, and the other to Messrs. Lemay & Hill. The first was drawn by four greys, each of which were decorated with beautiful satin Banners worked by the hands of a fair Lady in Oxford. On No. 1, was worked—"Down with Van Buren!" On No. 2, "W. H. H. the Hero of the Thames, 5th October, 1813." On No. 3, "Harrison and Tyler." On No. 4—"Whigs of '76 and '40—O. K." Behind this Cabin was a Red Fox caged. The other Cabin had a white silk Banner, beautifully worked by a Lady. Then came the large delegation, at least 800 in number, with a white silk banner trimmed with blue, bearing the words—"In our right is our might." There was also another beautifully worked Banner, with the motto—"Granville—we come," presented by a Virginia Lady.

Warren.—The Spartan Band were here, with their elegant Banner, on one side of which was a Tobacco Plant, with the inscription—"Warren—few but determined." Reverse, an Eagle, bearing in his beak the motto—

"We know our rights."

"And knowing dare maintain them."

Anson.—From this thorough Whig County, but few Delegates were in attendance. They bore on their Badge these words—"The 1100 Whigs of Anson."

Cumberland.—We were delighted to see so imposing an array from Cumberland. She is the only county in the District which sends Van Buren Representatives to the Legislature, but such is the energy of her sons, that she will not long form this exception. First came her noble Cabin, with the inscription on the door—"To rent after the 4th of March, 1841"—A Martin Box, labelled "O. K.—Off to Kinderhook." Their beautiful Banner had the motto, "Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures." Reverse, "No reduction of wages; the laborer is worthy of his hire." Cumberland Association of 1775; Tippecanoe Club, 1840; advocating the same principles. Another Banner was inscribed on one side, "Charge Chester, Charge!" and on the other side, "Cumberland County, 621 Whigs." The Log Cabin was presented to the Tippecanoe Club of this City, and is now in their possession.

Moore.—After Cumberland, came "the men of Moore," one hundred strong, bearing a white satin Banner, bordered with blue. On one side was an evergreen Pine, six feet high, with this inscription:

Hail to the Chief, who in triumph advances, Honored and blest by the evergreen Pine; Long may the Tree on this Banner that glances,

Flourish—the shelter and grace of our line.

At the foot of the Tree were fallen Pine burrs, intended to represent fallen Van

Burenism. On the reverse side were these words (taken from the Register that announced the unexpected Whig triumph in Moore last August)—"Gallant little Moore! Redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled." To one corner of the Banner was attached a streamer, bearing on one side—"The Men of Moore O. K."—and on the other—"The Campbells are coming." Just before the Election, a Van Buren paper, in reference to Moore, in the ecstasy of anticipated victory, used the expression—"The Campbells are coming." They were here at the Convention.

Wake.—The number in attendance from this County was very great. At the head of the Delegation was the Tippecanoe Club of this County, with their magnificent Banner, just presented by the Ladies of Raleigh. Next followed Crab Tree District Club in a large body, with a flag bearing the words—"All ready"—and they will prove themselves so in November. Then came the good Whigs of Barton's Creek District with their Flag, and then the other citizens of the County.

Person.—The delegation from this County, though small, manifested much zeal in the cause of Reform. On their Banner was inscribed—"Under the flag of our country, we come to the rescue."

Cabarrus.—We were glad to welcome a Delegation from this distant County. On their Banner was inscribed—"Cabarrus—Whig 1776—Whig 1840—We are ready."

Mecklenburg.—This County, which Cornwallis denounced in the Revolution as the most rebellious in America, was also well represented. Her Banner bore a Horne's nest, with the words—"Old Mecklenburg, we are here."

Orange.—Old Republican Orange mustered here in great strength. The under-generate sons of those noble sires who "raised the rude standard of rebellion at Allamance, and poured out their life's blood at Germantown," came up in great numbers and with unexampled alacrity, to the rescue of the country and the Constitution. About 1200 of her hard-handed and honest-hearted citizens were in attendance. They had not less than 100 wagons upon the ground—a Log Cabin and its various accompaniments. Their Banners were very beautiful, and the inscriptions and devices which they bore were peculiarly original and eloquent.

On one Banner—"Old Orange forever," on the reverse, the figure of a fox bearing Martin's countenance with that "everlasting smirk"—his tail upon the banner-staff, with the inscription "we've tailed him." Better than "good!" There was another banner with the following devices and inscriptions: Devices—A splendid eagle—cotton bale, cider barrel, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. Inscription—"Orange—true to Whig principles as when her sons raised the rude standard of rebellion at Allamance, and poured out their life's blood at Germantown." Regulators in 1770—Rebels in 1776—Reformers in 1840." On the reverse, "A good currency—it is not too much to expect from Government." The name of MANGUM was inscribed on this Banner.

Rowan.—This mother of counties was here in strong force, and being about the first on the ground, her Delegation attracted much attention. Her main Banner was a most exquisite affair, and bore the inscription—"Thy daughters cheer thee onward." An Indian Canoe, 36 feet long, with persons to manage it, arrayed in the savage costume, attracted much attention. It bore on one side this inscription, "1840—our motto is victory! We won't give up the ship." On the other side of the Canoe, "Old Tip—the life-boat of our country." The Canoe sustained a banner bearing various excellent mottoes, as "Old Rowan, her sons are here—William Henry Harrison, the people's choice and nation's pride—The ballot-box is our choice," &c. There was a Coop also, with a pert, clever looking cock therein; and on the Coop were the words, "Tell Chapman to crow—Crow Chapman! Crow!"—a most capital hit.

Chatham.—Old Chatham poured in her Delegates upon us by hundreds, as she will her votes in November. A very pretty Log Cabin accompanied this Delegation, and her Banner, which was worked by the Ladies of Pittsburgh, attracted much notice. It bore on one side—"America must be free," with an Eagle, and below, "Chatham." On the reverse, "Harrison and Tyler"—Morehead's majority 8,788—Once more to the rescue."

Bertie.—This gallant County was well represented. Her Banner bore the inscription, "Better late than never."

Johnston.—Johnston sent a large and respectable Delegation. Her Banner was very handsome, and the figures and mottoes upon it evinced the correctness & elegance of the taste which selected them. It was headed "Old Johnston." Then came the figures of a Log Cabin; Pine Forests boxed for turpentine; an Apple Orchard, with a Cider Press. On the reverse, a Log Cabin, and Gen. Harrison conducting to it a mailed old soldier. Inscription, "Johnston to the rescue! The poor man's friend; the Peo-

ple's choice. In 1832, for Clay 6 votes; in 1840, for Morehead 570 votes—Whig gain, 564.

Iredell.—This County had a very small representation, but her Delegation entered into the spirit of the occasion with as much zeal as those who had their hundreds here. She had an appropriate Banner: "Iredell—(Likeness of General Harrison)—Whig in '76—Whig majority in 1840, 1325."

It is impossible amid the confusion and excitement of such a scene, to copy accurately the various Banners and devices. No doubt we have omitted many in the foregoing account, and failed to do justice to others. But we have done our best, and can only promise to supply such additional information as may be communicated to us. There were a large number of Counties, we know, the Delegates from which arrived too late to procure any other device than a Badge. We recollect Carteret, Pasquotank, Hertford, Rockingham, Duplin, Edgecomb, Halifax, Guilford, Hyde, Randolph, Stokes, Surry and Washington; and there may have been others.

On reaching the Capitol Square, Mr. Badger welcomed the assembled thousands in his own matchless style, in a speech which, coming from the heart, must, we think, have reached the heart of every hearer. On concluding, he submitted a motion that the Convention do now organize, which being assented to, he proposed as President thereof John Owen, of Bladen—a nomination which was ratified by acclamation. On being conducted to the Chair Gov. Owen addressed the Convention as follows:

### Friends and Fellow Citizens:

It is with no ordinary emotions that I rise to tender you the homage of a grateful heart, for this distinguished evidence of your favor. To be called on to preside over the deliberations of a respectable portion of my Fellow-citizens upon any occasion which they may deem of sufficient importance to justify their assembling together, is an honor which, when conferred on me, I have ever felt and have never failed to acknowledge in such terms as my heart and my understanding have suggested. But, my fellow-citizens, this is the first out-pouring of the people, the first pilgrimage of the Freemen of North Carolina to their Capitol, as worshippers at the Temple of Liberty, and he who has occasion for your favorable consideration as to be called on to preside at such a meeting, is more truly honored than he who has inherited a diadem.

My fellow-citizens, why this agitation of the public mind—why this mighty movement of the American People which is witnessed from one extremity of our beloved country to the other? Nothing short of a most thorough conviction of the necessity of a revolution in public opinion could produce it—nothing but determination to eternalize the principles of Civil Liberty, handed down to us as the prize of revolutionary toil and blood, could justify it.

But, Fellow-citizens, it is not my purpose as it is not my duty to enter into the discussion of the causes which have brought together this immense concourse of Freemen—that duty, no, that privilege will devolve on some of you—suffice it for me to say, that our assembling together is one of the inestimable rights secured to us by the charter of our Liberties; and who shall object to it? Is it an operation by which the rights of any citizen of the State is invaded? No—and if it lead to the re-establishment of those constitutional rights and privileges upon which all our former prosperity has been based, it will also add means of removing that dissatisfaction which now covers the land, and which, wherever it occurs, has, with much force and truth, been called the expenditure of Government; and truly, my Fellow-citizens, that is the heaviest expenditure of any Government, which robs it of the affections of its people. Talk not to me, my countrymen, of the millions that have been squandered by the profligacy of the present Administration, only as it leads to the breaking down of the principles of the Constitution, and the establishment upon its ruins of despotism. He who steals our money steals trash, when compared with the principles of liberty, which are our birth-right; and here let me say, once and forever, call me by whatever name, Republican or Federalist, Democrat or Deagogue, deprive me of the Constitution, and the principles of that sacred instrument as understood and practiced upon by the Father of his country, and the Government to me is not worth its preservation.

Fellow-citizens, we have had our lot cast at a period in the political history of our country, when questions involving the rights and privileges of the general government under the Constitution of the United States had arisen more frequently than at any former period, and were discussed with unprecedented freedom and ability; and if we had to lament that under different constructions of the same instrument, some of the angry passions of our nature may have been warmed into undue exercise, we had also abundant

cause of gratitude that we were in the enjoyment of all the blessings of free government, in the enjoyment of that period in which we had ceased to call by different names, brethren of the same principles, we were proud, all proud, to consider ourselves Republicans, and indulging the pleasing hope that the time had passed forever when any other question should be propounded of him whose virtuous ambition might prompt him to seek for office than those which formed the touch stone, the test of qualifications with the immortal Jefferson, is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution? Standing, then, on this elevated ground, with what ineffable delight did every friend of his country contemplate the glorious scenes of expanding population, civilization and happiness, then obtaining in every portion of our common Country. Agriculture and the arts, Commerce and Science, and the Religion of our Fathers spreading their peaceful and holy empire, where but a few years since, the prowling Savage was in quest of his prey, or the beasts of the forest were undisturbed, and in these glorious scenes who was the pioneer?—Even he who, faithful in every trust, is now at the head of our column.

And whilst we viewed this stupendous increase in some of our sister States in population, and in all the arts of civilized life by which that population was rendered respectable and happy, how did the heart of every patriot son of North Carolina burn within him, when he found that she too was not wanting in endeavors to hand down to posterity the happy government, not of our choice, but of the choice of our illustrious ancestors, and our rich inheritance, with as small a debt of error and folly to answer for, as a vigilant guardianship of all our rights, and a faithful performance of all our duties would enable us to do. But in the midst of this bright and glorious career, how changed, how suddenly and woefully changed is the scene. Lawless power has usurped the place of constitutional government—the will of the President of the United States represents the law of the land, with the addition of a single power which the President declared he could not recommend too strongly to the adoption of Congress, so fully as only to require the definition of despotism to define his powers—offences deserving the utmost reprobation of the American People are perpetrated by almost every officer of the Government, and are not only unwhipped of Justice, but are committed, in the face of the American People, with perfect impunity. Misrule and corruption, and violence and vice, cover the land which entomb the ashes of our illustrious dead. Will you, my countrymen, tamely submit to this? or will you, with me, rouse from your lethargy, and put to flight the authors of all this evil? In the pursuit of this glorious object, appealing to God for the rectitude of our intentions, we are here assembled, and it remains only for me to offer you in the high place you have assigned me, my hearty co-operation in all honorable means for the accomplishment of our object, and the furtherance of the public good.

At the conclusion of this Address, on motion of Mr. W. R. Gales the following gentlemen were named as Vice Presidents, viz: William B. Shepard, of Pasquotank, Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, Jno. McLeod, of Johnston, Richard Hines, of Edgecomb, R. Galloway, of Rockingham, F. J. Hill of Brunswick, Wm. Robards of Granville, Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, R. McNamara, of Rowan, Michael Holt, of Orange, D. M. Barringer, of Cabarrus, and Rufus Reed, of Iredell.

And, on motion of Mr. George W. Haywood, Charles Manly, Edmund B. Freeman and H. W. Miller were appointed Secretaries.

The Convention being declared to be duly organized, Mr. Badger addressed it for nearly an hour, on the great political topics of the day, and concluded by offering for the adoption of the Convention, the Declaration of Rights which appears on the succeeding page. It was accordingly read by Mr. Manly, and the question on its adoption was ordered in the affirmative by a deafening shout. We consider it one of the ablest papers to which the present state of the country has given birth, and should be circulated by thousands throughout the State.

Mr. Mangum being called for by the crowd to address the Convention, it was announced that he was detained at home by sickness.

Mr. Stanley was then called out, and addressed the Convention nearly two hours in his usually fervid and fearless manner. When he concluded, Messrs. Rayner and Williams were loudly called for, but the hour being late, the Convention adjourned to Dinner, to meet again next morning at 10 o'clock.

The Dinner was served up on 20 Tables, 100 feet long, so arranged as to present something like a hollow square—the centre Table being in the form of an H—in honor of Harrison. The only merit of the Dinner was, its abundance and the Republican simplicity with which it was arranged. Every body, however,

seemed to do justice to the immense masses of baked and barbecued meats, though served upon tin platters and wooden trenchers. After Dinner, a number of gentlemen were called on for Speeches, and the evening was most agreeably spent. Among the gentlemen who addressed the crowd, were Messrs. Barringer, of Cabarrus, C. P. Green, of Virginia, H. L. Robards, of Granville, and Guthrie, of Chatham.

At night, there was speaking again at the Whig Encampment and at the Log Cabin, but we have been unable to obtain particulars.

On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, the Convention was again organized, without any abatement of spirit or enthusiasm, and but little of numbers. Mr. Rayner opened the discussion in a speech of more than two hours, and fully sustained the high reputation he has acquired as a debater. The veteran Whig, Lewis Williams, was next called out, and delivered a most capital Speech. The enthusiasm with which Messrs. Stanley, Rayner and Williams were received by the immense throng, must have been gratifying in the highest degree.

James W. Bryan, Esq. Elector in the Newbern District, was next called for. He has the finest elocution of almost any one within our knowledge, and was, on this occasion, in his best vein. Of course, he served up a rich intellectual treat to his hearers. An incident occurred whilst he was speaking, which being very uncommon, excited considerable sensation, and deserves to be noticed. THREE EAGLES were distinctly designed, at a great height, for several moments hovering directly over the thousands assembled to hear the discussion of great and important Political questions connected with the approaching Presidential Election.

The Rev. Mr. Crudup, of Granville, was next called on and addressed the Convention for about half an hour, but we were not fortunate enough to hear him. After he concluded, Mr. Boyden, of Surry was loudly called for, and delivered a most spirited speech which was enthusiastically received. The hour being late, the Convention then adjourned sine die, and dinner was again served up at the Encampment for the Delegates.

We are aware that we have given but a very imperfect account of this great occasion. With a greater allowance of time, and under more favorable circumstances of preparation, we should despair of doing justice to the incidents of our glorious two days. We will venture to say, that no person who attended this immense gathering, left Raleigh with a single doubt on his mind as to the triumphant majority which we shall give for old Tip, in November.—Each delegate must have become satisfied that this bright prospect is before us, not only from conversation with others, but from his own personal observation of the materials which constituted the Convention, the tone and temper which marked all its proceedings, and perhaps, more than all, the gratifying reception which every where along the routes of the various delegations, from every house and cabin, was extended to them. The Farmer forgot his tools—the laborer his work—even the women abandoned their household duties—and all actuated by one common impulse, rushed to the road side, to give one hearty "Hurrah for Old Tip," and to bid the delegates "God speed" in their good work.

And we know, that the enthusiasm manifested here pervades the whole body of the Whig population throughout the State; and we look forward to the 12th of November next, as another "GLORIOUS FIFTH;" an auspicious day, when we will be released from the fears of that dire oppression which hangs over the land; and when we may again behold our Government administered as in these old days, when Democracy was something more than an idle name.

Taking the Convention all together, the short time between its call and its assembling; the sparseness of our population; the few facilities for transporting large masses of the people, and it will compare advantageously with any ever held South of the Potomac.

We should do great injustice to an individual, to whom we are more indebted than to any other person for the order and propriety of the Procession, if we omitted to give him a distinct notice.—We allude to Gen. John L. Pasture, of Newbern, a gentleman whose military knowledge is only exceeded by the possession of all those qualities which constitute a clever fellow. Aided by Gen. Robert W. Haywood, and Lieut. Lucas, of the Raleigh Guards, the arrangements were all so perfect, as that no irregularity occurred in the whole procedure from beginning to end.

Indeed it is a subject of universal remark, that so orderly and quiet a time, considering the thousands in attendance, was never seen before. All seemed impressed with the belief, that they had assembled for no idle pageant, but to do good service to the country and this consideration controlled all their actions.—Efforts were made, indeed, and we are sorry to say so, by the Van Buren party,



to insult and excite our Whig brethren; but in this design, they got completely foiled. A red Petticoat was suspended from a public building, in the most conspicuous part of the Town; and the subjoined infamous Hand-bill was on Wednesday morning, found sticking to almost every house and post in the City. We publish it as an evidence of the refinement and decency of some of the Van Buren party, hereabouts:

#### NOTICE

**THE TIPPECANOE CLUB BALL**  
Will take place to-morrow night at 8 o'clock. As none but the well bred Gentlemen will be permitted to attend, the poorer class are notified that they will be entertained at the Log Cabin (next door) on Hard Cider.  
By order of  
**THE MANAGERS.**  
Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1840.

#### THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Convention Assembled, 5th Oct. 1840.

WE declare the leaders of the Party in power unworthy the confidence of a free People:

Because, they have violated every pledge they have given to the Nation:

Coming into power with the alleged purpose of enforcing the most rigid economy, they have increased the Public Expenditures from Twelve, to Thirty-six Millions of Dollars:

Promising us a Currency better than Bank Notes, which were convertible at the will of the holder either into Gold or Silver, they have redeemed the promise, by a course of measures which has issued in a general suspension of specie payments; has deprived us altogether of gold and silver; compelled the Banks to curtail their discounts, and contract their circulation, until the price of property and produce is generally reduced; and the wages of labor rendered uncertain, and inadequate:

Professing a holy horror at the very idea of the patronage of the Government being brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, they have, nevertheless, habitually conferred office as a reward for past, and a stimulus to future electioneering services; have directly inculcated the right and duty of Federal Officers to interfere in elections; have treated as ground of removal from office, not only opposition and indifference, but inactivity of service in political canvassing; and have thus, so far as in them lay, converted the whole body of office-holders into mere dependants upon Executive favor; bound, not to serve the Country, but to maintain a party; and holding their places by the tenure of unlimited obedience to Executive commands:

Professing boundless devotion to the will of the People, and asserting the right of the many to rule the few; they have, nevertheless, lost no opportunity of encouraging public servants to betray their constituents, when their own schemes would be thereby promoted; and have repeatedly rewarded with honors and emoluments, men whom the People have discarded from their service for incapacity and corruption:

Because, they have subverted a system for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the revenue, nearly co-eval with the existence of the Government, and continued under every Administration, and have subverted in lieu thereof the Sub-Treasury:

By which, the revenue is withdrawn from the channels of business, which it was wont to invigorate and support, is locked up in vaults under the charge of Executive officers, and subject to Executive control and misapplication;

By which, the people are required to pay all the duties to Government in gold or silver, while, by the measures of the Government in respect to the currency, to obtain gold and silver is rendered impossible to many, and to all difficult or expensive;

By which, under a power of issuing Treasury Drafts, ostensibly for the transfer of the Revenue, the President is covertly armed with power, at his pleasure, to supply a Government paper currency, to convert the Treasury into a great Bank of issue and deposit, and thus, by contracting or enlarging the amount of circulation, to enhance or diminish the value of labor and property, at his own will, and for his own purposes;

And which Sub-Treasury system, they themselves in 1834, denounced as unwieldy, unjust, contrary to the genius of our Institutions and the practice of the Government, as exposing the public funds to loss and peculation, and conferring on the Executive a power dangerous to freedom:

Because, the Sub-Treasury plan, repudiated by the People, and repeatedly rejected in Congress by large majorities, was finally carried in the House of Representatives by a majority, procured in part by a corrupt coalition, and in part by a gross and palpable violation of the Constitution, accompanied with open contempt and disregard of the symbols of authority appointed by the laws of New Jersey to authenticate the will of her People:

Because, in order to secure a clear majority in the House of Representatives, the Administration members of that body, did, without any color or shadow of right, against precedent, and in violation of the Constitution and Laws, refuse to admit to their seats five members duly returned by the State of New Jersey, and did admit, as *prima facie* entitled to seats, five persons not returned, whom they finally declared to be sitting members on the part of New Jersey, for the whole

Congress, against the return under the great Seal of the State, and without any evidence to falsify the said return, or in any manner to manifest the title of the persons so admitted; whereby the said Administration members did, in truth and effect, of their own authority, appoint five members to represent the State of New Jersey, and thus usurp to themselves the elective franchise of the People of that State:

Because, they have, from time to time, obtained from Congress, grants of large sums of money, have increased by hundreds the number of office holders, and by many thousands of dollars the amount of salaries, beyond the demands of the public service, and have then squandered the offices to purchase the support of the venal and ambitious, and have sought by every art of corruption, to secure to themselves the possession of power, and to retain the means of advancing themselves at the expense of the Nation:

Because, the Executive has recommended to Congress, under the specious name of a plan for the organization of the Militia, the establishment of a STANDING ARMY of 200,000 men, to be mustered into the service of the United States for eight years, to be marched to distant places, kept under the chief superintendence of Officers, appointed not by the States, but by the President; and in a time of profound peace, when there are no invasions to repel, no insurrections against the order of society, no combinations against the execution of the laws to suppress, to be dragged into the field as recruits, and without necessity or public reason, wantonly to be subjected, at the mere will of the Executive, to all the rules and articles of War:

Because, the plan so recommended is in violation of the Constitution, will be burdensome to the Nation, oppressive to all, ruinous to the poor, dangerous to morals, destructive to the freedom of elections, and subversive of liberty:

Because, after this measure had excited the alarm and indignation of the Country, and an Election in a large and influential State had been, as was supposed, thereby determined against the Administration, unworthy and disingenuous attempts were made by the President, aided by his Secretary of War, and others of his supporters, to relieve himself from just responsibility for his recommendation, sometimes by confounding the plan of the Secretary reported to the President, and by him communicated to Congress with the subsequent letter of the Secretary, to the House of Representatives, containing the details of the plan, then by denying that he had seen in December a letter that was written in March, leaving it to be supposed that he was ignorant of a plan submitted to him as early as December, and the outlines of which he himself sent to Congress, declaring that, "he could not too strongly recommend to their consideration;" and sometimes, by asserting that the President had not approved though he recommended the plan; did not desire its adoption, but only its examination by Congress, whilst it is known to all, that the President is authorized by the Constitution to recommend to Congress such measures only as he shall judge "necessary and expedient" and therefore his recommendation of the Militia plan to Congress, was a precise and direct approval of it, a public and official declaration, both accurate and precisely expressed, that he deemed the measure "necessary and expedient," and if in his judgment necessary and expedient, then in his judgment, proper to be adopted:

Because, by seizing on the custody and control of the Public Treasury—by attempting to surprise the Nation into the establishment of a vast standing Army, and by converting the Office-holders into a corps of Spies and Electioneers, they have manifested a settled purpose to erect a Throne in the midst of our Republican Institutions, to concentrate in the hands of the Executive all the powers of Government, and thus to convert a free People into the slaves of a Despot:

Because, they found the Country prosperous and happy, and by unwise and wicked experiments upon its trade and currency, its industry, and property, have brought it to the verge of ruin.

Wherefore, we declare it to be our full and settled conviction, that a change in the administration of public affairs is indispensably necessary for restoring prosperity, preserving the Constitution, and securing the freedom of the People.

We declare that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, is the very opposite in principle and purposes, of the present head of the party in power:

Because, he has ever served his Country with disinterestedness, fidelity and success:

Because, he is in truth a Republican, who desires the freedom and happiness of his Country, and the equal protection of all in their rights and property:

Because, he is against any Chief Magistrate holding office for more than one Presidential term; against Executive encroachments upon the powers of the Representatives of the People; against the abuse of the Veto Power; against Extravagance and Corruption in administering the Government; against removing Officers without cause, and against employing them as Electioneering Agents of the President:

Because, he is opposed to all usurpation of powers not granted, and all abuse of granted powers, and because, in regard to all abuses, he is for affording us not only relief for the present, but effectual security for the future and finally,

Because, in his character and services, he more nearly than any man now living, approaches to the Father of his Country, the illustrious Washington: Wherefore,

WE, the Whigs of North Carolina, declare, that William Henry Harrison, ought to be elected President of the U. States, and we do hereby give a solemn assurance to the Whigs of the Union, that we will, on the 12th day of November next to a man, attend the polls, and put in our ballots for the Whig Electoral Ticket, and thus give proof of the sincerity of this declaration, and our purpose to maintain it.

And let not our opponents flatter, or our friends alarm themselves at the thought that we may prove recreant to this pledge. The spirit of the People is roused, their resolution taken, and this State, which first raised the voice of Independence against a foreign Despot, will be found the last to yield her freedom to domestic Tyrants.

#### LOG CABINS AND HARD CIDER.

Extract from Mr. James Dunlap's speech at Pittsburgh, in defence of Log Cabins.

Why is this Frigate Constitution so dear to our countrymen? Why does every one of us covet a cane or small box fabricated of her bulwarks? Why does every man desire her preservation as long as a plank remains of her? She is but a mere combination of iron and wood—but she embodies in her history the bravery and skill of our navy. She carried our flag triumphantly over the broad ocean, and brought terror and destruction upon the enemies of our country. Yet she is nothing but oak and pine, the very materials of a true log cabin. She is the Log Cabin of the Hero of the Sea, and ours the Log Cabin of the Hero of the Land. Rally around it, Democrats, it is the emblem of the hardy, straight-out, hard-fisted, rugged pine knots that keep up its fires.

Why should we abandon this emblem of patriotism, and integrity, and freedom? It is rough and humble, it is a mere pile of logs, but it is associated with a thousand pleasing images and joyous aspirations. And what is the flag of our country? Mere bunting, mere bits of striped bunting, as the British sneeringly denominated it before they fully learned to estimate its tremendous power. Is there no enthusiasm breathing from its folds as it flutters to the Heavens? Are no patriotic associations connected with it? Is there any man, not dead to the glorious reminiscences that play in brilliant recollections around the stripes and stars of his country's flag—whose heart does not bounce at beholding it streaming like a meteor to the wind—floating over the ships and battlements of his country?—the star-spangled banner that floats over the land of the free and the home of the brave! It has been our guide and our star in pride and triumph in the strife of battle. It rushed to victory at the glorious conflict of the Maumee. It waved defiance over the entrenchments of Fort Meigs, and scattered dismay at the battle of the Thames.

Fellow-citizens, the sneers of the destructives at the Log Cabin edifice are like the sneers of the English at the bunches of pine boards and bits of bunting of our frigates, till Decatur, and Hull, and Perry, and McDonough turned their smiles to sighs—as will Ohio, and Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and New York, induce our misguided friends to show respect to and seek their shelter under the broad hospitable roof of the Log Cabin Farmer.

Like, too, the hard cider cry; we owe it to the enemy. It is a pledge of temperance. The affected pretext of its leading to indulgence, as urged with grief and bitterness, comes well from those who once had danced around the poles of hickory, and tossed their caps in excited revelry to its branches. Who drink hard cider? No one who can get any thing else. Where would you go to a public gathering less likely to be temperate than to the hard cider, log Cabin, Tippecanoe raising. At Beaver, on the 4th of July, the only public political meeting I have attended, there was nothing but ice water. At the raising of the Log Cabin, in Alleghany, a few days ago, where it is said thousands of hard cider men were actively engaged, no stimulants, I am told, were provided or drunk. Hard Cider is a mere appellation of amusement, and is as good an antidote to intemperance as a friend of temperance could desire. Make the Locofocos swallow it—put it at them, and put it unto them. It will cut the phlegm; it will purge their humors; it will wash the bile off their stomachs, and improve their eye-sight. Though intended, like Yankee Doodle, as a pass word of contempt, it has been turned, like that exhilarating tune, into the rallying cry of freedom and reform.

#### REVIVAL OF TRADE.

The indications from every point of the compass, that the reign of the "spoilers" is nearly at an end, and the "perish credit, perish commerce" party is gasping its last unhallowed breath, has produced a sensible effect upon the trade of our city. CONFIDENCE is being restored by the certainty that its enemies will be compelled by the all-potent voice of an indignant and much oppressed people, to retire from the government of the nation, and prosperity will soon attend all our various branches of business and trade.

It is for the people to consummate this glorious return of confidence and trade, by untiring efforts, for a brief period to

ensure a complete and signal overthrow of the corruptionists in power, whose sole efforts have been directed to personal aggrandizement and the oppression of a mighty people, who have, as it were, just aroused from a deep lethargy, determined to manage their own concerns again, by placing them in the hands of honest and competent agents.

"The people," said Mr. Van Buren, "expect too much from the government."—Aye; the people have determined, that henceforward the government shall be so managed as to protect them in all their rights and interests, and at less cost than thirty-nine millions of dollars per annum, most of which has been wastefully squandered by the Federal Locofocos at Washington.

Let ONWARD be the watch-word, and HARRISON and REFORM the battle-cry, until the contest is closed, and prosperity will crown the efforts of a victorious people!—Baltimore Pilot.

#### From the Register.

On the second day of the Convention, seats were arranged for the Ladies in front of the Speakers' stand, and they were filled to overflowing. During the interval between the Speeches, they delighted the Company with appropriate National and patriotic Songs. The following, from the pen of one of North Carolina's most distinguished sons, (Judge Gaston,) was received with such enthusiastic feeling, that we shall be justified in giving it a place here, though never intended for the public eye. It was written, we believe, under the following circumstances: Some foreign minstrels had a Concert in this City, and one of their airs was so beautiful as to attract universal admiration, and produce a desire amongst the Ladies for appropriate words to it. In a playful moment, Judge G. to gratify them, wrote the following:

#### THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER.

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!  
While we live, we will cherish and love and defend her;  
Tho' the scorner may sneer at, and wittlings deride her,  
Our hearts swell with gladness, whenever we name her.  
Hurrah! Hurrah! the Old North State forever!

Hurrah! Hurrah! the good Old North State!  
Tho' she envies not others their merited glory,  
Say, whose name stands the foremost in Liberty's story!  
Though too true to herself, e'er to crouch to oppression,  
Who can yield to just rule more loyal submission,  
Hurrah, &c.

Plain and artless her sons, but whose doors open faster,  
At the knock of the stranger, or the tale of disaster!  
From time to time the richness of their dear native mountains,  
With rich ore in their bosoms, and life in their fountains!  
Hurrah, &c.

And her daughters, the Queen of the forest resembling,  
So graceful, so constant, yet to gentlest breath trembling,  
And true lightwood at heart, let the match be lighted them,  
How they kindle and flame! Oh none know but who've tried them!  
Hurrah, &c.

Then let all who with us, love the land that we live in,  
(As happy a region as this side of Heaven.)  
Where Plenty and Freedom, Love and Peace smile before us,  
Raise aloud, raise together, the heart-thrilling chorus,  
Hurrah! Hurrah! the old North State forever!

Hurrah! Hurrah! the good Old North State!

#### MONS. ALEXANDRE AND MONS. VATEMARE.

No man enjoys a higher reputation, as a Ventriloquist, than Mons. Alexandre. He has been, during the last week drawing crowded houses, and astonishing the people of Baltimore by his extraordinary powers. It has been stated that he and Mons. Vatemare are special friends, that they travel together, and some have suspected that they are one and the same person. Indeed, as Mons. Alexandre has the most extraordinary power of representing whom and what he pleases, it is not improbable that they are the same. It would seem, from the following letter, which Mons. A. read the other night from a newspaper, that he feels authorized to take liberties with his friend Mon. Vatemare.

The following is Mon. Alexandre's letter to his friend in Paris.—Pilot.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1st, 1840.

My Dear Friend—I write from Baltimore, a city of the United States, which they say here, "gives grapes to its foes and monuments to its defenders," that is to say they are brave and generous. As a stranger I certainly say, that if those for whom the monuments were erected, were as brave as the women I daily see are beautiful, they deserve all that marble has done for their memory.

I have been treated with the greatest kindness in this country. My friend and travelling companion, Vatemare, is hard at work to establish his system of Exchanges of duplicates of Books, and other objects of interest, and to promote the formation of public museums, libraries and the galleries of fine arts; open at all times, free of charge, to the public.

He says he wants the people here to abandon their definition of the word "admission," which in this country means

25 cents. As he travels as you know at my expense, and has an unprofitable calling, I take the liberty of speaking freely about him.

He annoys me, at times, by boasting, that while his meetings are attended by the grave, the wise, and the best of all classes, nobody attends my meetings, who does not come for the express purpose of laughing at me. But no matter, if he succeeds in his scheme he will not enjoy his credit alone, for I am sure that the name of Vatemare will be always associated with that of your devoted friend, ALEXANDRE.

#### A POPULAR SONG.

The following has been handed us for publication. It is from the pen of a talented Philadelphian, and is one of the best things of the kind that we have met with since the commencement of the present political campaign.

#### THE HARRISON FASCINATION.

O'er the hills and the valleys, o'er rivers and lakes,  
From hamlets and cabins, and from the cane brakes;  
From the north, from the south, from the east and west,  
The flood of excitement is rolling in haste.

It bears on its bosom a name much revered;  
It sweeps from its course the enemy's herd;  
It's found in the hovel, it spreads through the plains—  
It's seen in the broad way, and runs in the lanes;

It thrives in the woods, it follows the plough,  
It's on board the proud ship and the commonest scow;  
It flies with the steamboat, inspires the crew,  
Wins the hearts of the men, and the gentle ones too.

It roams o'er the sea, runs wild on the prairie;  
Convinces the judge, though ever so wary;  
It sinks in the mines, it enters the mill,  
It uses no force, yet convinces the will;

It's found on the shores, it waits on the boats;  
It addresses the men, and wins all their votes;  
It stirs with the sun, it's awake with the moon;  
It sleeps not of nights if votes can be won,

It counts and invites, but never divides—  
It binds friends together to swell the full tide;  
It retraces false steps whenever they're taken,  
And makes each past error blaze forth as a beacon;

Each State it invades, visits Christian and Jew,  
And persuades all to vote for Old Tippecanoe.  
P. B. P.

#### SHORT QUESTIONS WITH SHORT-ER ANSWERS.

A correspondent from a neighboring county has enclosed us a communication which he intends as a kind of political catechism, which we propose to serve up in broken doses:

Question. Who invoked President Monroe to obliterate and blot out forever all party distinctions and party names; to take to his administration indiscriminately from both parties, and that by so doing he would gain to himself a name as imperishable as "monumental marble?"  
Answer. Andrew Jackson.

Q. Who believed that the man, uttering such sentiments, who had fought and triumphed in the trying hour would not fearlessly and honestly administer the government?

"When federal cattle would peacefully browse, And feed with democratic crows!"

A. The original, honest hearted supporters of Andrew Jackson.

Q. Who, in four years after he had got into power, had hurried from office, more than twelve times as many as had been turned out of office, for all causes put together, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, only because they dared to think and act like freemen?

A. Andrew Jackson.

Who opposed Andrew Jackson for President, because they feared that danger which Carnot felt and uttered on the question of making Bonaparte Consul for life—when he said, "we are too ready to reward the defenders and supporters of our liberties, by the surrender of those liberties themselves?"

A. The Republican Whigs.

Q. Who was that little fellow at Washington in 1823-4, getting up a caucus for the avowed object of opposing Jackson and supporting Crawford, declaring that "Mr. Jackson has no feelings in common with the Republican party?"

A. Martin Van Buren.

Q. What little magician, who, after discovering the rapid advancement of Jackson stock in the political market, settled with Crawford, and began to wave his wand over the old Chief, until he was seen joined with

"A soldier, open bold and brave, A sneaking scrivener, an exceeding knave."

A. Van Buren.

Q. Why is Martin Van Buren aptly called the magician?

A. Because, in the columns of his hundred-eyed Argus, we may see him wiping his magic glasses.

"To search a planet's house to know, Who bought or sold a vote below;  
To ask of Venus or the moon, Who'd take the pap from golden spoon!"

Q. Who, in 1794 was side and side with old Federal Gardiner, and in 1795 clawed off from his old patron, and set up the trade of politics for himself?

A. Van Buren.

Q. What little silk stocking Democrat in the New York Convention which assembled to amend the Constitution of that State, advocated the right of wealthy negroes voting, and opposed poor white men having the same right, because, said he, "generally speaking, vice and poverty goes hand and hand."

A. Van Buren.

Q. Who in 1811, organized a party, in order to destroy and put down De Witt Clinton, and in 1812 having held of the

advantages presented by the reverses, to render the War unpopular, and thereon opposed President Madison, by putting up the peace leader, Clinton.

A. Van Buren.

Q. Who introduced the real spoils system at Washington, in order to reward that great electioneering Free Tom Moore; and then was off with his \$3000 English Coach and full English livery, riding over hill and dale to Saratoga Springs, there, priggish his cherry whiskers, and adjusting his shirt collar, in the long saloon,—without ever having been caught at the foolish anti-democratic business of parting with any of his \$250,000 made by speculating in politics, for the works of benevolence or charity?

A. Van Buren.

Q. Who, after his ends were served, thought that it was glory enough for any man to serve under such a Chief?

A. Van Buren.

Q. Who said in 1836 that President Jackson had high qualities, though he violated the most solemn pledges without scruple, but his nominee had none of these recommendations; he (Mr. Van Buren) had none of the lion or tiger breed about him; he belonged more to the fox and the weasel?"

A. John C. Calhoun.

Q. Who said that "the spoils party, without principle and without policy, held together by nothing but the hopes of plunder, contained within themselves the elements of strife;" and that "that unfortunate measure of the administration against the Bank of the United States, was now (1836) producing its consequences?"

A. John C. Calhoun.

#### FOREIGN.

The Eastern War Question.—We have received the following important communication from our Paris correspondent—being the substance of letters from Malta to the 7th of September:—

"Count Calemaki has proposed to Mehmet Ali a project of arrangement, which the Viceroy has decided on accepting. The Count has set off in haste to Constantinople, in order to have the project presented to the Divan, through the French ambassador, M. De Ponton. Among other clauses contained in this project there is one, it is asserted, which is likely to facilitate the almost desperate arrangement of the eastern question, viz: Mehmet Ali consents to accede to the proposal of possessing Syria for his life only."

If this be all true, there will be an end to the war rumors in regard to England and France. We should add, however, the following intelligence, received from Syria, a short time previous:—

"Things are growing worse and worse, and I just now hear that all the Christians have left Beyrout and that the Pacha's soldiers are plundering the houses as fast as they can. Many of the Franks are leaving the country, and I now fear we shall be obliged to follow."

#### France and England.—Galignani's

Paris Messenger has this paragraph:

We are enabled to state that the British and French Commissioners have brought to a close their negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, and that it contains several clauses highly favorable to the British manufactures. The very few points which may be considered open are mere technicalities, of no importance whatever, and which cannot by possibility be made the subject of any discussion affecting either the principle or the details of the treaty. But for the unpleasant differences which have arisen on the Eastern question, the treaty would have already received the signature of M. Thiers.

#### The War in French Africa.—

Advices from Algiers to the 6th ult. are quoted in the Toulon and Lyons papers.—Gen. Changarnier had returned from revictualing Medeah, which was much in want of provisions and medical stores.—His column had a sharp affair with the Arabs on its return, at the Col de Teniah, and has occasioned the enemy a loss of 400 men. Four European colonists, and a wealthy Moor, had been arrested at Algiers on charges of clandestinely supplying the Arabs with powder. A Jewish merchant, named Narbonni, had been arrested for issuing false money, which was coined for him at Marseilles, and then circulated at Algiers. The Toulonnais says that an unfortunate affair has occurred at the camp of Ain Turco, near Setif, near Constantia, where in a sally made to rescue some chasseurs, 37 men were killed by the Arabs.

#### The Markets.

	FAVIERVILLE	CHERAWING
Bacon,	8 a 10	8 a 12 1-2
Beeswax,	25	20 a 23
Brandy, apple,	37	42
do. peach	50	—
Butter,	15	25
Coffee,	12 1-2 a 13 1-2	12 1-2 a 15
Cotton,	7 a 9	800 a 950
Corn,	40 a 50	50 a 62
Cotton yarn,	16 a 22	—
Feathers,	35 a 40	40 a 45
Flaxseed,	90 a 100	—
Flour, new,	425 a 525	550 a 650
Iron,	500 a 550	550 a 650
Molasses,	33 a 37	40 a 45
Nails, cut,	675 a 700	7 3-4 a 9
Sugar,	9 a 12	8 a 12 1-2
Salt,	4 a 5	—
Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 5	—
Wheat,	a 30	—
Whiskey,	a 80	—
Wool,	15	20



# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO: N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 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. BRYAN, 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.

Printed Tickets for the ensuing Presidential Election may be had at this Office in any quantities at two dollars a thousand. It is important that every precinct in this and the adjoining counties should be early and liberally supplied.

The Greensboro' Guards, and all other citizens of the county favorable to the proposed object, are requested to meet at the court house tomorrow (Wednesday) evening, at early candle light, to make preparation to attend the public festival at Boon's to be held on Saturday the 24th.

## PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL.

The Whigs of Stokes invite their fellow-citizens of Stokes County, the adjoining counties, and the State at large, generally, of all political parties, to meet them in general meeting at Germantown, on Tuesday the 27th of October.

A plain Harrison dinner will be furnished to all without money and without price; free discussion on the great political questions of the day is solicited.—This festival is given in the true spirit of log cabin liberality, of which we invite all to partake—and especially the surviving soldiers of the late and revolutionary wars.

A. H. SHEPPERD,  
MATT. R. MOORE,  
J. S. GIBSON,  
BEVERLY JONES,  
JOSHUA BOKER,  
F. H. SHUMAN,  
WM. WITHERS,  
Committee of Invitation.

## LOG CABIN FESTIVAL.

The whigs of Rockingham county have determined to give a "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" festival at Wentworth, on 29th October next, in honor of John M. Morehead, Esq., and respectfully invite their fellow citizens of all parties of the adjoining counties in North Carolina and Virginia. Our whig friends of Guilford, Orange, Caswell, Pittsylvania, Henry, Stokes, and other counties are earnestly requested to meet us on that day and bring with them their Log Cabins, Canoes, Balts, &c. We hope our fellow citizens will not require a more formal invitation, but come and partake with us of Log Cabin fare, "without money and without price."

By ORDER OF THE MEETING.  
Sept. 19, 1840.

We learn by the Rutherford "Star," that Bedford Brown lately made his same old preaching about the "Federal Bank Bought Whigs," at a general muster in Rutherford. Gen. Edney was present, and gave his accidental senatorship a gentle wooing.

The Standard, in allusion to the election of Mr. Boyden in Surry, said—"A-tas! old Surry, how art thou fallen!" She has—fallen out of the cellar into the street.

## STATE ELECTIONS.

MARYLAND.—Hurrah for our side!

The election for members of the house of delegates, and for seven senators was held in this State on the 7th, and resulted in a decided whig majority. Several counties regarded as hopelessly devoted to the party in power have been entirely revolutionized. The senate now stands, 15 whigs to 6 Van Buren men, and the house 60 to 19, making a joint whig majority in the legislature of FIFTY. The congressional election of last year showed a popular majority of 912 for the administration party. The whig majority now, 2549. A whig gain in the popular vote of 3409! And the spirit manifested in the State is such as to hold out a prospect of this vote being doubled for Old Tip in November. At all events, it is placed beyond a doubt that the ten electoral votes of Maryland are absolutely certain for Harrison.

GEORGIA.—And Georgia, too, high peer among the Old Thirteen, takes a stand for Harrison and Reform, against the "Spoilers!" The election in this State for members of congress, and of the State legislature, took place on the 5th. 76 out of 93 counties in the State had been heard from at the date of our last Georgia papers, the returns from which left no doubt of the success of the entire whig ticket for congress, and an overwhelming majority of whigs for the legislature. "Is't that thunder!" The majority for the congressional ticket was nearly 4000, showing a clear gain of nearly 4500 in 76 counties from last election. In the legislature last year the majority for the Van Buren party was FORTY.—Thus far, in the legislature for this year, the Harrison and Reform party have gained 47 and lost 12. Clear gain THIRTY FIVE. If the remainder of the counties go as they did, the whig majority on joint ballot will be thirty. ELEVEN MORE VOTES FOR HARRISON!!

CONNECTICUT.—The town elections in this State show that all continues right in the territory, proper, of steady habits.

DELAWARE.—A late election for inspectors of election shows that this little State will poll for Harrison to the tune of from 6 to 800 majority.

MAINE.—The Boston Atlas says that the adjourned session of the Maine Assembly has ascertained the exact vote of all the towns in the State, and that Kent (whig) is elected by the people.

The State elections in the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio took place on the 13th. No returns. We understand that the voting continued in Philadelphia to a very late hour in the night.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS at the State Convention.—Archibald Gordon, 55 years a resident of Granville county; has been but once married; his wife is still living, in good health, and has borne him 27 sons, of whom 3 were presented at one birth, and at 3 subsequent births twins. Wm. Weaver, aged 51, also of Granville. Richard Pope, aged 85, Nathan Stedman, 78, Joshua Adcock, 79, all of Chatham. Alexander Gattis, aged 78, of Orange, who walked in the procession through all its evolutions, bearing in his hand a flag that was in the battle at Guilford Court House, and was there perforated with a bullet from the British,—device, American Eagle; motto, "Victory." Col. Lewis, of Blader. John Lumsden, and Joseph Shaw, aged 82, of Cumberland. Smith Abernathy, aged 77, Josiah Brown, 76, James Brown, 90, and James Hughes, 78, of Wake.

"It is a remarkable fact" says the Register, in noticing the proceedings of the late Convention, "that the most unanimous Whig Counties of the State were either not represented at all, or only by Delegates few and far between. This may be accounted for by the fact, that the heavy Whig strength lies in the extreme west and the extreme East. In the East, great sickness prevails, and in West, they are now, and have been, holding large meetings of their own, to say nothing of the mountainous roads in that region, which are not adapted to the transportation of large masses of People. Anson, which gives eleven hundred Whig votes, had not more than half a dozen Representatives present; Buncombe, with her 1300 Whig majority, had no delegate; neither had Burke, with the 1300 Whig majority; nor Davidson, with her 1800 majority; Guilford, with her 1800 majority, had but a handful; Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington, all nearly unanimous Whig Counties, had scarcely a dozen Delegates amongst them.

The same remark may be made of the Counties of Fredell, Montgomery, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Randolph, and Davie, in all which the Whigs have overwhelming majorities. And from Wilkes and Rutherford, where our preponderance is so very great, we had not the pleasure to greet a single face."

A QUESTION.—What has Martin Van Buren ever done to warm the hearts of the people towards him? We ask the question in good faith. What sacrifice of fortune or of political prospect has he ever made for principle? What deed of his public career, or even of his private life, has ever produced the smallest thrill of grateful feeling among our generous countrymen? What sentiment has he ever spoken that touched a sympathetic chord in a human bosom? We know not! A gentleman he undoubtedly is, as the world goes—a ready smile and a soft hand to suit occasions; but at heart, cold, calculating, secret, selfish—one of whom this warm hearted and liberal minded people have indeed "expected too much!"

A meeting of the friends of the Administration was lately held at the old battle ground of King's Mountain. It was given out that Jackson and Calhoun would be there. But they were not. The venerable old godfather of the administration not being present, they made out with such "heroes" as Bedford Brown, H. W. Connor, Charles Fisher and Burton Craige. "O, trumpety! O, Moses!"

For the Greensborough Patriot.

Messrs. Editors.—A communication appeared in the Western Carolinian of 25th Sept. over the signature of John M. Stafford, in which he attempts to wipe off the stain put upon his character by his disgraceful conduct at the Clemmons-ville celebration of the 8th August; he makes this effort too at the expense of truth, and the character (if he has any) of his friend and coadjutor, E. H. Thomas. He appears very charitable indeed to his associate in giving him all the odium which he must know he deserves himself, because Thomas was nothing but a mere instrument of John M. Stafford in conducting this disgraceful scene of the red petticoat. Listen, what he says: "Immediately after the ball and cabin passed through the village, there appeared Mr. E. H. Thomas, riding in a sulky with a red petticoat on a persimmon pole about 8 or 10 feet long, fastened to his sulky, and a black cockade on the top of it. He passed through the village unmolested and returned home in the evening through the village. Now what he meant I do not know." Now I would appeal to every candid man that was present if Stafford has not told a wilful falsehood in saying he did not know what was meant by the red petticoat, when the whole business was concocted at his store or grog shop, borne into the village on his own sulky, and he riding within a few feet behind, gazing on it and appeared to be as much delighted with the exhibition of an old red petticoat as a child would be at a monkey show. I expect Stafford thought he was acting the part of a smart fellow to be strolling about the country in company with such a man as E. H. Thomas, carrying a red petticoat. But he had as well try to make the people about Clemmons-ville believe that there is no difference in the colour of a black and white piece of riband as to make them believe he had no agency in the dirty affair about which he is so much interrupted. To judge from his boasting one would think he was a terror to evil doers, a real Samson of a fellow indeed. Listen how he rants when he says, "I live near all these gentlemen, and think if they had been men of honor they would have come to me personally—though probably they were in fear of a chastisement as they must know they merit one." Every person who saw him in Clemmons-ville must really have thought him a pitiful object to be afraid of, when he or his company was ordered to strike down their favourite flag it was instantly done, and this same boasting John M. Stafford's knees smote together through fear, almost as bad as Belshazzar's of old; and for what the Committee should be afraid of him I do not know, as he never has been known to break many bones, and I have never heard of him chastising but one individual, and then he merely slapped the jaws of a poor weakly woman.

I shall not notice Mr. Stafford any more as he has denied facts which can be proven by a hundred respectable men, and I am aware no laurels can be won by a newspaper altercation with such a character as John M. Stafford.

C. H. NELSON.

Appearance of the Emperor of Russia.—The correspondent of the New York Star, under date of St. Petersburg, Aug. 29, writes as follows: "The other day I saw a proud spectacle here—a review by the Emperor, of 54,000 troops. They were all fine men, and admirably equipped. There were 33,000 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, and 5000 artillery. Such a sight! Words cannot describe it. The finest looking man of the whole was the Emperor, on his high, war-horse—a steed of immense height, yet very swift withal. Nicholas is over 6 feet high, and an excellent horseman. His features are quite of the Calmuc cast. Then his voice, it is heard along the whole line. It is said he is very ambitious, and I do not wonder that he is, with such an empire at his feet.

Yet Nicholas has a soft vein. For example, his gallant conduct towards Tagliani, who is equally a favorite with the Empress, and is hourly expected here,—her luggage and servant having already arrived.

The Emperor invariably states that the handsomest woman he ever saw is Miss Tallmadge of New York."

From the Milledgeville Recorder.—Old Georgia to her Southern sisters greeting: We have done our duty, and in November will do it again. We doubt not you will do yours.

Old Virginia: We have stood shoulder to shoulder before in defence of the genuine Virginia principles, and we'll do it again.

The old North State and Georgia, in their best days, were together; those days are returning, and they will be so again.

Alabama is too good pluck to remain in bondage, while her sisters around her are rendering their bonds.

Mississippi, identical in her interests with Georgia, will maintain those interests, or know the reason why.

Louisiana—her river is too large to be used only for mill dams. She can't go the "perish commerce" doctrine; and she won't.

Tennessee, we stood by your grey headed White, while living, though proscribed to the death—we stand by him yet. Stand by us.

Arkansas, is not so far off, but that she knows her duty, and will do it.

Missouri—Independence was achieved after seven years' conflict—try it again.

From the Richmond Whig.—LOOK AT THIS!

[ACCOUNT CURRENT.] Elections have taken place during the present year in the following States:

WHIG STATES.  
Rhode Island—electing a Whig Governor, Whig Senate, and Whig House of Representatives, by overwhelming majorities!

Connecticut—electing a Whig Governor and Whig Legislature, by an increased Whig majority of nearly five thousand!

Virginia—electing a Whig Legislature, which will elect two Whig Senators next winter. Whig majority in the State about 2,000—daily increasing and may reach 10,000 by November.

North Carolina—electing a Whig Governor by nearly nine thousand majority, and a Whig Legislature, with a majority of nearly 40 on joint ballot! who will elect two Whig U. S. Senators.

Louisiana—electing a Whig Legislature and Whig Members of Congress, with a Whig majority of the popular vote of twenty two hundred.

Indiana—electing a Whig Governor by upwards of Ten Thousand majority, and both branches of the Legislature Whig. The Feds too few to be counted.

Kentucky—electing a Whig Governor by more than Fifteen Thousand Whig majority and two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature Whig!—The Whig State.

Vermont—electing a Whig Governor by Ten Thousand five hundred and fifty majority—Five Whig Members of Congress (all) and three fourths of both branches of the Legislature Whig! A clean sweep!

Maine—The star in the East—electing a Whig Governor, Whig Legislature and four out of the 8 members of Congress—being a Whig gain of Governor, Legislature, and a Whig Senator, to be elected next winter.

Maryland—Whig all over every county in the State, except three—two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature and a Whig majority of 2500! where last year it was 1100 against us.

Delaware—every county Whig—Senate and House unanimously Whig and two Whig Senators next winter.

Georgia—Completely revolutionized—Nine Whig members of Congress, both branches of the Legislature Whig, and a Whig U. S. Senator, and the State "certain" for Old Tip by 4000!

VAN BUREN STATES.  
Alabama, Mississippi, and Illinois alone have sustained the Administration, and they by greatly reduced majorities. In Alabama, the Whigs have made a clear gain of 32 votes in the Legislature since last year.

N. B. Which scale will kick the beam?

The Whig Meeting at Boon's in Orange county, 16 miles east from Greensborough, will be held on Saturday the 24th instant.  
October 13th, 1840.

To the Public.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly for an Act of Incorporation for the "Greensborough Guards."

N. C. Aug. 18, 1840.

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

2 COPIES of Swain's "MAN OF BUSINESS" in the Office, for sale, to suit the times.

## MARRIAGES.

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

MARRIED, in this county, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, Mr. Edmund Donnell to Miss Margaret Hamilton.

Also, by the same, on the 13th instant, Mr. T. Woodburn to Miss Catharine Rankin.

## DEATHS.

"Earth to earth—and dust to dust!"

DIED.—In this county, at 1 o'clock in the evening of Sunday last, JAMES MCNAIRY, sen., long a prominent citizen of this county.

In this county, near Summerfield, on the 15th inst., HENRY CLAY, infant son of Levi Stephens, aged six years and six months.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, the amiable consort of His Excellency, Edward B. Dudley, Governor of North Carolina.

## LOOK AT THIS.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools and the Committee men appointed in the several School Districts, are hereby requested to attend at Greensborough, on Tuesday of Superior Court ensuing, for the purpose of reporting to me the number of Houses built, and receiving their several quotas of money, according to Act of Assembly, for such as are ready for operation.

JOS. GIBSON,  
Chairman of Board of Superintendents of Common Schools.  
October 10th, 1840.

500 lbs. LARD, for sale by  
JESSE H. LINDSAY.  
October, 1840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern.—That application will be made to the next General Assembly to repeal the law requiring Company Masters to be held only twice a year, and for the passage of an act applicable to the county of Guilford, authorizing the several Captains of District Companies in the said county, to call their respective companies together and muster them four times in the year.

THE OFFICERS  
Of the 33 Regiments of Guilford Militia.  
October 17, 1840. 86-3

Quinine!!!  
PURE Sulp. Quinine. (French preparation.) For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

MILL STONES.  
I AM prepared to furnish any quantity of MILL STONES, of three different kinds: the FRENCH BURR, the KULN, and the ESOPUS, varying in price from \$25 to \$200 per pair, and in size from 3 feet to 5 feet. I believe those who want, will find it to their interest to call and see me. I ask the attention of Millers to the French Burr Stones especially, as I will sell them of the very best quality, and at a less price than was ever known in this part of the country.  
JESSE H. LINDSAY.  
October, 1840.

Anchor Bolting Cloths.  
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of BOLTING CLOTHS, new and of the best quality, from No. 1 to No. 10. Millers and Millwrights are respectfully invited to examine them.  
JESSE H. LINDSAY.  
October, 1840.

SHINGLES.  
A LOT of PINE SHINGLES, for sale by  
JESSE H. LINDSAY.  
October, 1840.

Letters  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Greensborough, N. C. on the 1st of October, 1840, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A—William Armfield, David Armfield, Hamilton Armfield, Obed Jonathan & Gorum Anthony.  
B—Samuel G. Baptist, Thomas Burton, William Blissett, Alfred Baggett.  
C—Jonathan Cook, Samuel Clark, G. B. Crowson, John Carfield, David Cooper, Robert G. Crozier 4.  
D—Edmund Donnell.  
E—James Edwards.  
F—Arthur Forbes, George Foust.  
G—David Gorrell, William Gilbreth, Alexander Gray, Nathan Gladson.  
H—Benjamin Hassell, John J. Horey 2, Pleasant Hopkins, Martha Hunt, Mrs. Mary Jane Hunter, Sarah Hackett, William H. Herriage.  
I—Jonathan Iddings, Major Ivins.  
J—Francis M. Job, Thomas R. Job.  
K—Miss Malinda Kerr, David Kersey Joseph Kirkman, John W. Kirkman.  
L—James Lyles 2.  
M—William Maben 2, Richard Morton, Alfred Moore, Samuel McClintock John M. Murry, J. W. Michel, Thomas McConstin, Col. S. P. Myrick, William McMurtry, William McKnight.  
N—L. B. Noles.  
O—C. J. Orrell, Howard Ozment.  
P—John Perceon & heirs, Elijah Parkinson, R—Edward Ross, Levin G. Ross, Lucinda Ryan, John Robertson.  
S—Obed Stafford, James Spoon, Howlen Swain, John B. Stafford or Robert Gilchrist.  
T—Washington Thrift 2, Richard C. Taylor.

V—Mary Vaughn.  
W—C. H. Wiley 4, Miss Margaret I. Wiley, Robert Wiley, Shamen Wiley, Capt. Thomas W. Whitington, J. C. Wilson, H. Whitworth, David Wilson, Stafford Weatherly.  
J. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

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

Varnishes, &c.  
Coach Varnish—superior quality.  
Copal Varnish, do.  
Black Varnish, do.  
Alcohol by the gallon.  
For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.  
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

3000 lbs. RIO COFFEE,  
3000 lbs. N. O. SUGAR,  
300 lbs. TALLOW CANDLES,  
1 bbl. SPIRITS TURPENTINE,  
2 bbls. MOLASSES, N. C. crop.  
For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.  
May 7th, 1840.

JUST received and for sale on consignment, a quantity of Spirits Turpentine, which will be sold at 75 cents per Gallon.  
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.  
June 20th, 1840. 19-11

PLOUGHS—PLOUGHS.  
I KEEP constantly on hand, PLOUGHS, of every size, manufactured at the shop of David Beard, Deep River, Guilford Co., N. C.  
JESSE H. LINDSAY.  
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

NOTICE  
ALL those indebted on the Books of William Wallace, dec'd, are respectfully requested to call at the store and close their accounts, longer indulgence cannot be given.  
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.  
July 4th, 1840. 21-9

3000 lbs. RIO COFFEE,  
3000 lbs. N. O. SUGAR,  
300 lbs. TALLOW CANDLES,  
1 bbl. SPIRITS TURPENTINE,  
2 bbls. MOLASSES, N. C. crop.  
For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.  
May 7th, 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, Siff.  
Greensboro', Guilford Co., Aug. 27, 1840. 23-11

State of North Carolina,  
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Term, 1840.

Vane Allen } Attachment levied on  
vs. } real estate.  
Absalom M. Potts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State,—it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for said Defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the Court house in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in November next, then and there to answer or reply, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.  
Witness, J. H. HOLDERBY, C. C. C.  
Pr. adv. \$4.20. 34-6

## 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 examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell.  
McCONNEL & 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 Sulkie, also one splendid Buggy large enough for two persons, which will be sold low for cash or on time with approved note.  
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

SWAIN'S PANACEA, Vermifuge, &c.  
SWAIN'S PANACEA, so long known as the cure of scrofula or king's evil, mercurial diseases, rheumatism, clcers, 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.

For sale by Weir & Lindsay,  
Compound Fluid Extract Pinkroot,  
do. do. do. Sarsaparilla,  
do. do. do. Scrup of Liverwort,  
Butler's Effervescent Magnesia,  
Turlington's Balsam of Life,  
Weaver's celebrated Worm Tea and Salve.  
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

100 REAMS WRAPPING AND WRITING PAPER, manufactured by Blum & Son, Salem N. C., for sale at factory prices by  
J. & R. SLOAN.  
May 7th, 1840.

A QUANTITY of FLOUR and LARD for sale, which will be sold low.  
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

Coach Materials.  
A GENERAL and extensive assortment for sale by  
J. & R. SLOAN.  
November 21st, 1838.

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

Tobacco.  
Best Chewing Tobacco,  
" Havana Cigars,  
" Smoking Tobacco.  
For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.  
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

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

Fruits, &c.  
English Currants, Filberts.  
Citrons, Cream Nuts,  
Figs, Almonds,  
Prunes, Soda & Sugar Cakes,  
Bunch Raisins, Tamarinds,  
Walnuts, Candies, assorted.  
For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.  
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

JUST received and for sale on consignment, a quantity of Spirits Turpentine, which will be sold at 75 cents per Gallon.  
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.  
June 20th, 1840. 19-11

PLOUGHS—PLOUGHS.  
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NOTICE  
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McCONNEL & LINDSAY.  
July 4th, 1840. 21-9

3000 lbs. RIO COFFEE,  
3000 lbs. N. O. SUGAR,  
300 lbs. TALLOW CANDLES,  
1 bbl. SPIRITS TURPENTINE,  
2 bbls. MOLASSES, N. C. crop.  
For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.  
May 7th, 1840.





## POETRY.

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

### IMMORTALITY OF MAN.

Know ye were form'd to range yon azure  
field,  
In yon ethereal founts of bliss to lave!  
Dance then—secure in Faith's protecting  
shield,  
The sting from death—the victory from  
the grave!

Is this the Bigot's rant? Away ye vain!  
Your hopes, your fears, in doubt and dull-  
ness steep:

Go—soothe your souls in sickness, grief, or  
pain,  
With the sad solace of eternal sleep.

Yet will I praise you, triflers as you are,  
More than the preachers of yon favorite  
creed:

Who proudly swell the brazen throat of war,  
Who form the phalanx—bid the battle  
bleed;

Nor wish for more who conquer but to die:  
Hear, Folly, hear! and triumph in the tale;  
Like you they reason, nor like you they enjoy  
The breeze of bliss that fills your silken  
sail.

On Pleasure's glittering stream ye gaily steer,  
Your little course to cold Oblivion's shore;  
They dare the storm, and through the inclem-  
ent year,

Stem the rough surge, and brave the tor-  
rent's roar.

Is it for glory! that just fate denies,  
Long must the warrior moulder in his  
shroud:

Nor from her trump the heav'n-breath'd ac-  
cents rise,  
That lift the hero from the fighting crowd.

Is it his post of empire to extend!  
To curb the fury of insulting foes!

Ambition cease—the idle contest end,  
'Tis but a kingdom thou canst win or lose!

And why must murder'd myriads lose their  
all!  
(If life be all) why Desolation low'r,

With famish'd frown on this affrighted ball,  
That thou may'st flame the meteor of an  
hour!

Go wiser ye, that flutter life away,  
—Crown with the mantling juice the goblet  
high,

Weave the light dance with festive freedom  
gay,  
And live your moment since the next you  
die!

Yet vain sceptic—know the Almighty's mind,  
Who breath'd on Man a portion of his fire;  
Bade his free soul by Earth nor Time confin'd,  
To Heaven—to Immortality aspire!

Nor shall the pile of Hope his Mercy rear'd,  
By vain Philosophy be o'er-dread'd;  
Eternity by all—or wish'd or fear'd,  
Shall be by all or suffered or enjoy'd!

MASON.

### ORIGIN OF "UNCLE SAM."

Much learning and research have been  
exercised in tracing the origin of odd  
names, and odd sayings, which, taking  
their rise in some trifling occurrence or  
event, easily explained or well under-  
stood for a time, yet, in the course of  
years, becoming involved in mystery, as-  
sume an importance equal at least to the  
skill and ingenuity required to explain  
or trace them to their origin. "The  
Swan with two necks"—"The Bull and  
Mouth"—"All in my eye, Betty Martin,"  
and many others, are of this character—  
and who knows but, an hundred years  
hence, some "learned commentator" may  
puzzle his brain to furnish some ingeni-  
ous explanation of the origin of the na-  
tional appellation placed at the head of  
this article. To aid him, therefore, in  
this research, I will state the facts as they  
occurred under my own eye.

Immediately after the declaration of  
the last war with England, Elbert An-  
derson, of New York, then a Contractor,  
visited Troy, on the Hudson, where was  
concentrated, and where he purchased, a  
large quantity of provisions—beef, pork,  
&c. The inspectors of these articles at  
that place were Messrs. Ebenezer and  
Samuel Wilson. The latter gentleman,  
(invariably known as "Uncle Sam") gen-  
erally superintended in person a large  
number of workmen, who, on this occa-  
sion, were employed in overhauling the  
provisions purchased by the Contractor  
for the army. The casks were marked  
E. A. U. S. This work fell to the lot  
of a facetious fellow in the employ of the  
Messrs. Wilson, who, on being asked by  
some of his fellow workmen the meaning  
of the mark, (for the letters U. S., for  
United States, were almost then entirely  
new to them,) said "he did not know un-  
less it meant *Albert Anderson and Uncle  
Sam*," alluding exclusively, then, to the  
said "Uncle Sam" Wilson. The joke  
took among the workmen, and passed  
currently; and "Uncle Sam" himself be-  
ing present, was occasionally rallied by  
them on the increasing extent of his pos-  
sessions.

Many of these workmen being of a char-  
acter denominated "food for powder,"  
were found shortly after following the re-  
cruiting drum, and pushing toward the

frontier lines, for the double purpose of  
meeting the enemy, and eating the pro-  
visions they had lately labored to put in  
good order. Their old jokes of course  
accompanied them, and before the first  
campaign ended, this identical one first  
appeared in print—it gained favor rap-  
idly, till it penetrated and was recognized  
in every part of our country, and will, no  
doubt, continue so while the United  
States remain a nation. It originated  
precisely as above stated; and the writer  
of this article distinctly recollects remark-  
ing, at a time when it first appeared in  
print, to a person who was equally aware  
of its origin, how odd it would be should  
this silly joke, originating in the midst  
of beef, pork, pickle, mud, salt and hoop-  
poles, eventually become a national cog-  
nomen.

### RECIPROCAL EQUITY.

The divine commandments, although  
very concisely expressed, have a most ex-  
tensive meaning. For example, take the  
eighth law of the decalogue; "Thou  
shalt not steal." That prohibition in-  
cludes all injustice and wrong, every  
thing contrary to the law of humanity,  
reason and religion, which affects the  
rights or property of another person.—  
Hence, many who are shocked at the idea  
of robbery, are intimate with the offence,  
and guilty of the crime which they avowedly  
abhor.

Let us apply the touchstone of sincer-  
ity to our own hearts. Who attends  
without a monitor to the whispers of  
equity? Who is an advocate with himself  
for every one who has a claim upon him?  
Who can be opposed by his inferiors,  
and feel no resentment? Where is the  
man who finds no inducement to do  
wrong, when he possesses the power to  
execute it? Whoever he be, he is the  
master in the duties of social intercourse.  
Reason demands no additional sacrifice  
—and even religion pronounces him  
perfect in the second great commandment.

But rich men violate this law of love,  
when they withhold the right of the poor,  
or refuse to comply with the most equita-  
ble obligations.

When judges and lawyers pervert, re-  
fuse, or delay justice, or load the obtain-  
ing of it with intolerable expense or in-  
surmountable difficulties, they transgress  
the eighth commandment, and their in-  
justice is of the very worst species, as it  
is a treacherous breach of trust—a rob-  
bery committed by a guardian.

When we abuse our superiority of what-  
ever species or degree, and make our  
relative greatness to support us in doing  
wrong, we commit the double offence  
of dishonesty and oppression,—and if we  
take advantage of a person's distress and  
necessities, we swell the wickedness, for  
we add cruelty to the other iniquities.

A man is guilty of barbarous injustice  
when he designs by his act, not to re-  
store his own rights, but to ruin his de-  
btor—and is not this the most mischiev-  
ous oppressor, unless an injury from  
avarice is less than misery inflicted  
through revenge. Remember the para-  
ble, Matthew xviii, 23-25.—Ogden.

### POPULAR SUPERSTITION IN AFRICA.

The Liberia Luminary gives an inter-  
esting narrative of the circumstances at-  
tending the sassy-wood ordeal, and the  
arrest of a person who had administered  
it within the jurisdiction of Liberia. It  
appears that a clan of natives live on an  
island near Monrovia. The child of a  
man named Freeman died suddenly and  
mysteriously. Some of the natives whose  
relations were not amicable with Free-  
man, had been heard to threaten his fam-  
ily. They had been known to procure  
the gall of a crocodile, under the pretext  
of wanting it for their gree-gree, or charm.  
Freeman supposed that they had  
killed the child by witchcraft; and they,  
as a test of their innocence, proposed to  
endure the ordeal of drinking the poison  
of sassy-wood—a custom of the natives  
in such cases. Three of the men drank  
—one died—and Freeman arrested for a  
violation of the laws of the colony, for-  
bidding the practising of these barbarous  
customs within its limits. Freeman de-  
clared he had cautioned them not to drink  
the sassy-wood in the territory. He was  
committed for trial. The death of the  
victims of course convinced the natives  
of their guilt. In their apprehension,  
had they been innocent, the poison would  
have proved innocuous. They believe  
all deaths in their tribes, unless of very  
old people, to be compassed by some evil  
disposed person. Even when a person  
has been accidentally drowned at a great  
distance, a suspected relative has been  
taken up as being the cause of the death.

### "Where you ought to have been."

A clergyman who is in the habit of  
preaching in different parts of the coun-  
try, was not long since at an inn, where  
he observed a horse-jockey trying to take  
in a simple gentleman, by imposing upon  
him a broken-winded horse, for a sound  
one. The parson knew the bad charac-  
ter of the jockey, and taking the gentle-  
man aside, told him to be cautious of the  
person he was dealing with. The gentle-  
man finally declined the purchase, and  
the jockey, quite nettled, observed—  
"Parson, I had much rather hear you  
preach, than see you privately interfere  
in bargains between man and man, in  
this way." "Well, (replied the parson,)  
if you had been where you ought to have  
been, last Sunday, you might have heard  
me preach." "Where was that?" in-  
quired the jockey. "In the State Pris-  
on," returned the clergyman.

**Fighting Quaker.**—In the American  
war, a New York trader was chased by a  
small French privateer, and having four  
guns, with plenty of small arms, it was  
agreed to stand a brush with the enemy  
rather than be taken prisoners. Among  
several other passengers was an athletic  
Quaker, who, though he withstood every  
solicitation to lend a hand, as being con-  
trary to his religious tenets, kept walk-  
ing backwards and forwards on the deck,  
without any apparent fear, the enemy all  
the time pouring in their shot. At length,  
the vessels having approached close to  
each other, a disposition to board was  
manifested by the French, which was very  
soon put in execution; and the Quaker,  
being on the look-out, unexpectedly  
sprang towards the first man that  
jumped on board, and grappling him for-  
cibly by the collar, coolly said, "Friend,  
thou hast no business here," at the same  
time hoisting him over the ship's side.

**Absence of Mind.**—Mr. Insach, late  
minister of the Muihouse, near Dundee,  
was remarkable for his absence of mind.  
In his prayer one day he said, "O, Lord!  
bless all ranks and degrees of persons,  
from the king on the dunghill to the beg-  
gar on the throne." Then recollecting  
himself, he added, "I mean from the beg-  
gar on the throne to the king on the dunghill!"

**The Two Lawyers' Mistake.**—When  
the regulations of West Boston Bridge  
were drawn up by two famous lawyers—  
one section was written, accepted, and  
now stands thus: "And the said prop-  
rietary shall meet annually on the first  
Tuesday of June, provided the same does  
not fall on Sunday."

**Purgatory.**—"With regard to purga-  
tory," says an old popish writer, "with  
regard to purgatory, I will not say a great  
deal; but this much I think,—that the  
Protestants may go farther, and fare  
worse."

### Jayne's Carmine Balsam

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for  
Dysentery, Diarrhoea, or Looseness, Chol-  
era Morbus, Summer Complaint, Chol-  
ic, Griping Pains, Stomachic, 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 ar-  
ticle 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, for there is  
"no mistake" about its being one of the  
most valuable family medicines ever yet dis-  
covered. Hundreds of 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.

### Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

THIS Vermifuge is so perfectly safe, and  
pleasant that children will not refuse to  
take it. It effectually destroys WORMS;  
neutralizes 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 prop-  
rietor 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.

### 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  
Spin-dles, 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; Gilbroth 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

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

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

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

THESE PILLS having acquired an 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  
CARRON, 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

### "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.

### 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.

### Jayne's Indian Expecto-rant.

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

Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have been using  
your Expecto-rant 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:

New York, June 15, 1838.

To Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have made  
use of your Expecto-rant, 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. Under  
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. Tinson, 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 Expecto-  
rant.

C. C. P. CROSBY.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

### 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. 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 out 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. It faith-  
fully 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 Mac-  
assar 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 Chestnut-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.

JESSE H. LINDSAY

Has for Sale

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT

Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

Dr. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS.

SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE.

Whitman's Machine-spread STRENGTHEN-  
ING PLASTERS.

For sale by

JESSE H. LINDSAY.

Feb. 1839

37-t

### MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE Medicines are de-  
fined 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 feces 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 quack 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, Il-  
temper, Anxiety, Langnor, and Melancholy,  
Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all  
kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all  
kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consump-  
tion, Scoury, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scor-  
butic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, Ery-  
sipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and  
various other complaints which afflict the  
human 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 MANUEL, de-  
signed as a domestic guide to health.—This  
little pamphlet, edited by W. B. 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 general 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 not alleviate human suffering?  
If they won't try it before, let them after all  
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 Comstock & Co., at the Drug Store,  
No. 2 Fletcher street near Pearl, New York,  
and of most respectable druggists throughout  
this country.

SOLOMON HAYS.

FLORENCE, Ala., Sept. 28, 1838.—A  
gentleman of the highest standing in  
this town, who has been dreadfully afflicted  
with the Blind Piles for the last 26 years,  
called upon me and freely confessed to me his  
situation. After describing the severity of  
the complaint, he remarked he had not been  
so well for 20 years past as he was at that mo-  
ment. He had used one bottle only of Hays'  
Liniment. To use his own words, he said  
"the whole human family, who were thus  
afflicted, ought to be made acquainted with  
this medicine."

Signed, R. L. BLISS.

The original letter may be seen where the  
article is sold, No. 2 Fletcher st., New York.  
And at nearly all the Apothecaries in North  
America.

MRS. MANWARING, of Jamaica, L. I.,  
has been under the hands of several  
physicians for a year past with an unheal-  
able Fever Sore on her ankle, and has been part  
of the time quite unable to walk, and got no re-  
lief till she has now by the use of two bottles  
of Hays' Liniment, been entirely cured. To  
this fact Judge Lamberson and J. F. Jones,  
Esq., Editor of the Long Island Farm r., and  
many other citizens of that town, will testify.  
Hays' Liniment, genuine, for sale at No. 2  
Fletcher st., near Pearl.

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

Greensborough, N. C.

### For Sale,

BUGGY and HARNESS,

1 CARRIAGE and HARNESS, for one  
Horse.

1 ONE HORSE WAGON,

5