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BY
EDMOND SWAIN & M. S. SHERWOOD.

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THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1840.

We acknowledge the receipt, from the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, of a valuable document of the Treasury Department. And we take this occasion to express our hearty sense of obligation for many favors of the like kind heretofore received from the same source. Personally unknown to us—occupying opposite ground in politics—receiving at our hands, as the conductors of a political paper, the censures which fall upon him as a prominent and warm Van Buren partizan.—Mr. Strange has awakened in our breasts a feeling of sincere gratefulness, by his more than complimentary attentions. The more deeply sensible are we of his kindness, from the fact that scarcely any other member of congress has ever yet deemed our humble office worth a dash of his "Free" goosequill. (They may all go to thunder! for us.) And the more highly do we prize the favors of Mr. S. as they are composed of documentary information of the general state of the country, without any reference to politics.

ONE VOTE.—It is a thoughtless saying among those who are indifferent to popular elections, that "one vote will make no difference any way." The importance of EVERY voter exercising his privilege may be illustrated by a few examples.

Last year a merchant of the 31 senatorial district of New York, being in the city on business, returned home to vote, by which the whigs elected a senator in the state senate.

One vote made Marcus Morton governor of Massachusetts, last year.

Four votes, given in the 5th ward of New York, made Thomas Jefferson president of the United States.

OUR COUNTRY.—A full and satisfactory view of the census and statistics of Guilford will be procured and laid before the reader in the course of a few weeks.

HALLO THERE! you man of the Franklin Review, away out in Tennessee, and you of the Temperance Advocate, and you of the Hamburg Journal, that always have such big corn, apples, potatoes, and the like—aye, and you of the Greensborough Patriot, with your large beet, listen here: P. H. Young, Esq., of Henderson county, has just sent to our office what he is pleased to call "A Hard-Cider Radish," which measures two feet in length, and weighs six and three-quarter pounds!

Beat that, gentlemen, and we'll try again.

Highland Messenger.

Pretty considerable much of a large radish, that, it must be confessed, friend Messenger. Three advantageous circumstances, we allow, contributed to the "making" of this radish, all which we cannot boast of down in the plain country. First, it is a hard-cider vegetable: we have that qualifier here; 2dly, it had the great ancient State of Buncombe to grow in, consequently more elbow room as to territory; and 3dly, we grew an entire mountain was set apart as a radish hill for the special accommodation of this root! Didn't the place where it was pulled up from resemble the crater of Vesuvius? ch?

For our part we confess ourselves beaten by this egregious radish; yet we happen to have wherewith to boast, with three big ears of corn and a superlative sweet potato. Mr. Hubbard gave us three ears of corn grown on old reclaimed land, each over a foot long, and the grains so large that they choked the chickens. Merely one of the grains was found to interfere sadly with the capacious "crowing" machinery of the old "Chapman" of the flock. Don't you wish you had one of our corn-ears in Buncombe, Mr. Messenger?

you might shell one end of it and send it to mill, you know. It is said that you have such little, hard, seasoned, slick nubbins of corn in the mountains, that a mule has been known to break off his fore teeth in vain attempts, and then stand all night at the trough, with tears in his eyes, because he couldn't bite out a mouthful to appease his hunger!

Now for our potato:—It comes to us with the following endorsement, which will carry credence with it wherever the producer is known: "A Harrison Potato, raised by Thomas T. Hunt, a true Springfield Whig. Length ten and a half inches, circumference fifteen inches, weight four and a quarter pounds, when first took up."

Having come emphatically to the very ROOT of the matter, we shall wind up this article and begin to "make demonstrations" upon friend Hunt's potato.

CENSUS OF ROCKINGHAM.—We are indebted to the politeness of Col. PETER SCALLES, the marshal of Rockingham, for a hasty glance at his returns, showing the number of inhabitants and the statistics of that county. We avail ourselves of the privilege to lay this valuable and satisfactory information before our readers—omitting only such minute particulars as are not of general interest.

The entire population of the county is stated by the marshal at 13,422, showing an increase of 487 since the census of 1830. The following (with the exception of some slight mistake made by us in copying) shows the numbers of the various classes of the population:

White Males, 4,211
" Females, 4,333
Free colored persons, 275
Slaves, 4,560

There are 3,543 persons employed in agriculture; 633 in manufactures and trades; 20 in commerce; 9 in the learned professions, and 7 in navigation on the river.

There are 10 academies and grammar schools, accommodating 244 scholars, and 10 primary schools, with 211 scholars. (The common schools lately established by act of Assembly had not gone into operation when the census was taken.)—The number of persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write is 811. Pensioners, 15.

Agriculture.—The statistical information on the agricultural or farm products of the county is as follows:

No. of Horses and Mules, 3,171
" Neat Cattle, 9,725
" Sheep, 6,157
" Swine, 33,074
" bush. Indian Corn, 431,965
" " Wheat, 61,015
" " Oats, 147,492
" " Rye, 4,805
" " Potatoes, 9,653
" lbs. Wool, 8,355
" " Wax, 481
" " Cotton gath'd, 23,947
" " Tobacco " 1,777,205
" tons of Hay, 598
Est. value of Poultry, \$8,106

It will be recollected that these estimates of the crops, &c., are made with reference to last year, and may be set down as the average annual products.

In addition to the above, the estimated value of the home-made or family goods is \$38,011—showing that the substantial population of Rockingham "live within themselves."

Manufactures.—There are 160 persons employed in the manufacture of tobacco: the capital invested is \$49,408; value of the manufactured article, \$83,820. One cotton factory, employing 40 persons, with 864 spindles in operation; capital invested, \$10,060. There are 36 grist mills, 25 saw mills, 2 oil mills, and 13 flouring mills manufacturing 2,350 barrels of flour. Eight distilleries producing 13,550 gallons. There are also 5 tanneries in operation, with a large amount of capital; 85 persons employed in the manufacture of carriages and wagons,—with other manufactures of lesser importance.

Mines.—There is 1 iron furnace, employing 4 persons, and producing 20 tons of iron. Of anthracite coal there were 50 tons (28 bushels to the ton) produced last year by 4 persons, and it is believed that a demand for this article would result in valuable discoveries along the Dan.

There are 18 retail stores, with an aggregate capital of \$83,250.

ANDREW JACKSON.—At that classic spot in the metropolis of England, called Tyburn Hill, there was once a very great rogue hang'd, whose name was Jeremiah Baxter. Before he was "turned off" he made a speech to the people, (as hath been done before and since his day by rogues unhung;) which speech affected very much the multitude of tender hearted folks who went out to see the said Jeremiah comfortably launched into another world. Mr. Baxter's valedictory having such astonishing effect upon his hearers, it was thought advisable to put the same in print: accordingly a pamphlet, entitled "The Last Words of Jeremiah Baxter," was put forth. The work was perused with huge delight and satisfaction by that soft hearted people, and the edition soon run out, leaving the publishers a handsome profit on the sales. Well, a cute fellow—a genuine ancestor of our "brother Jonathan"—perceiving how the thing took, concluded to turn author and try his hand upon an improvement on the famous "Last Words." Sure enough the reading public were soon gratified with another pamphlet, entitled "More Last Words of Jeremiah Baxter!"

When Andrew Jackson retired from the presidential chair of these United States, and put forth that "Farewell Address" that somebody wrote for him, it was doubtless universally believed that the nation was bona fide put in possession of his "last words." But, lo! an additional tax is levied upon the gratitude of this loving people by a rare and unexpected publication of "more last words" of Andrew Jackson! This latest favor is announced to the public in words and figures following, to wit: "Gen. Andrew Jackson's Speech at the town of Jackson, Tennessee, Oct. 10th, 1840." Under this caption a Van Buren speech has been published, and was scattered over Tennessee, it is said, just before the election.

Think as autumnal leaves that strew the vale
In Vallumbrosa!

We were at first puzzled in the conjecture, whether this speech was in fact the production of the renowned old hero's head and heart; or whether some one of that multitude of long tongued, hollow pated orators, sprung up on the hot-bed of political excitement, had not undertaken to profit his party by the General's renown, and put forth a piece on his credit. But the speech is the genuine production of the ex-president! It bears the unmistakable and indisputable brand of the "LL. D."

In and on behalf of our country, and of our countrymen—Whigs, Democrats, Federalists, Nullifiers, and what not—we are utterly ashamed of Andrew Jackson! A former president of this mighty Republic, exhibiting himself in threadbare dignity, before a party meeting—an unintellectual, vain, old political dotard, retelling out the fifty-times told slang of shabby political newspapers!

Take an example of the General's eloquence: "It is no personal motive, fellow citizens, that leads me to speak of Gen. Harrison as I have—and if I know myself, none such could prompt me in the conviction which I have formed, that the election of Mr. Van Buren is essential to the preservation of Republican principles. It is true that with the latter gentleman I have an intimate acquaintance, and have for years been on terms of the closest confidence and friendship." He then proceeds with a digression about Mr. Van Buren being a genuine Republican, a pure patriot and a sagacious statesman; and considers it "an act of duty" for him to say that these qualities "were most signally displayed whilst he was a member of my cabinet."

If Mr. Van Buren's genuine republicanism, purity of patriotism, and sagacity of statesmanship were signally displayed whilst a member of "my cabinet"—the like has not been done before or since, as the country will testify in the face of the mighty Andrew Jackson.

The General cautions his hearers against voting for General Harrison, in the following strain of hacknied bombast: "Cast your votes for General Harrison, the chosen candidate of the apostate Re-

publicans, the Abolitionists, and the Hartford Convention Federalists, and your constitutional liberties are perhaps gone forever, and may end like that of the ancient Republics." Then follows a most towering flight, got up in true Solomon Turnip-top style, about "fought, bled and died for glorious liberty," tapering off with the same old tail—"the combination of a united faction of apostate Republicans, Abolitionists, and Hartford Convention FEDERALISTS, leagued together for the purpose of destroying your Constitutional Government," &c., &c.

But the closing paragraph of the General's speech surprises us most of all—where he gives the sanction of his name to the six months exploded slander of Gen. Harrison's refusal to declare his opinions. He seems wilfully behind the meanness of his successor's newspapers. Here are his remarks:

"I say again fellow citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and vote for no candidate who will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman the principles upon which if elected, he will administer your Government. That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a man candidate where his liberty is at stake. Can a freeman who values his rights vote for such a man who when asked for his principles, insults you with the reply, 'I answer no questions coming either from friend or foe!'"

Has this old man Jackson any real friends? His originally honest heart and thoroughgoing character has doubtless secured him a host. Is it not to them most deeply humiliating, to see a gang of selfish, cold-hearted politicians exciting the pitiable remains of his bull-dog spirit against his pure and illustrious fellow citizen, and old compeer in arms!

Forgetting the dignity and honors he carried with him from the seat of the Chief Magistracy of this great Republic—forgetting the confidence which the entire people reposed in his person—forgetting every thing but the foul flattery of designing political speculators,—an ex-President of the United States, with all the time ripened honors of office upon his aged brow, takes the field, with all its dirt and filth, to ELECTIONEER for a successor! And one of his efforts in this behalf, a speech which, in sentiment and diction, would disgrace a ten-year old schoolboy! Ridiculous! Shameful!

How different this conduct from that of the much abused ex-president, John Q. Adams! He, even in his zeal for his party, has never for a moment forgotten the honored relation he once bore to this mighty people, and refuses to attend political meetings, or to mingle in the strife of the day, except where it becomes his paramount duty in his place in congress. And how infinitely different from the conduct of every departed President of America! Their bones will move in their coffins, at the tale, and they will turn their faces downwards!

"FOWLS, SIR, AT YOUR SERVICE!"—A glance at the returns of the Guilford and Rockingham Marshals shows the chicken population of these parts to be pretty considerable. The hens, turkeys, ducks and geese of these two counties are reported at an aggregate value of something like fifteen thousand dollars—an amount truly surprising and unexpected. Does it not form ground of suspicion that some of the good ladies who are "heads of families" (in fact or per courtesy) have counted their chickens before they were hatched? Perhaps however the intrinsic value of hen-kind may be greater than we thought for. And then a great deal depends upon the stock: a large portion may be a cross of the "blue hen's chickens;" or they may be the breed of that famous "speckled hen" immortalized by the poet—

"For every day she laid two eggs,
"And Sundays she laid three!"

The thousands upon thousands of poultry capital developed by the census takers will be difficult to render available. The only chance which we the people, with more appetite than brains, have of turning this stock to advantage, is to manufacture it into pot pies. But take care of an Executive that keeps a shrewd eye to the main chance! It takes a Magician to find a hen's nest! With the true acuteness of an "old fox," Mr. Van Buren penetrates into the recesses of every turkey pen and hen roost in the land. If, in the wrath of heaven, the present Ad-

ministration should be continued over us, and this minute examination of the poultry yards, &c., should be the foundation of a direct tax,—we shall see that the developments will justify the assessment of a high capitation on the hens! There is no doubt chicken power sufficient to propel the wheels of government, at least until the immortal Chapman becomes too hoarse to crow.—This is what we should call hatching out a revenue.

STOKES.—It would no doubt be a gratification to numerous citizens of Stokes, who are readers of the Patriot, if the marshals of that county would have the kindness to furnish us an abstract of their census and statistical returns.

EMIGRATION.—The Palladium paper, of Richmond, Indiana, says that the number of wagons which passed through that place in a western direction, from the 15th Sept. to the 20th Oct. amounted to 544, mostly from Ohio, and bound to the states of Illinois and Missouri.

WHIG CELEBRATION AT GERMAN-TON.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

STOKES Co., Oct. 30.

Messrs. Editors: On the 27th inst., the day appointed for our log cabin celebration, the day being fair we were honored with a very respectable gathering of the people, of both sexes: it is believed by good judges of such matters that there were between four and five thousand persons present.

The exercises of the day commenced by the presentation of a flag, by the ladies of Germantown and its vicinity, to the Tippecanoe Club. This flag was much admired for its beauty, its design, its sentiment, and the neatness and skill of its execution:—presenting on one side, "North Carolina" on its margin; in the centre "William Henry Harrison, our Country's Hope. 1840," with 26 stars and stripes: on the other side, "Presented by the Whig Ladies to the Whigs of Stokes"—We honor those who guard our liberties, with an eagle hovering over a log cabin below. A tastefully and skillfully painted on white satin.

Mrs. MARGARET H. BOWMAN, daughter of Dr. Andrew Bowman, was selected by the ladies to present this flag to the Club. The ceremony was rendered interesting and affecting beyond description by the patriotic and soul stirring sentiments of Miss Bowman's address. Its effect on all near enough to hear it was marked by the tear on the cheek of the aged and grave, as well as the light hearted and youthful. At the earnest request of the Club a copy of her address is furnished for publication, together with the response of the president of the Club.

"Gentlemen of the Stokes County Tippecanoe Club: The whig ladies of Stokes have prepared for you a Flag, and have done me the honor of selecting me to present it to you. We hope you will receive it as a token of our approbation of your exertions in the cause of republican principles, and as an evidence that our feelings are warmly enlisted for the success of the contest in which you are engaged. And we assure you, gentlemen, that we are neither uninterested or ungrateful witnesses of your efforts to restore the prosperity and perpetuate the liberties of our beloved country. Let every whig who values the dear-bought inheritance which has descended to him from his ancestors, bear in mind that vigilance and zeal are still necessary to rescue our country from tyranny and oppression. Then let no whig desert his post; but act as though the result of the contest depended on his individual exertions. You have a candidate who deserves your warmest support. Gen. Harrison has conferred great benefits on his country, both in a civil and military capacity: he perilled his life in the battle field in defence of your liberties, while Martin Van Buren was smiling and bowing in the gilded saloons of wealth and fashion. The name of William Henry Harrison will be remembered in the history of his country, in connection with all that is great and good, when the memory of those who now condemn him will have passed into oblivion. Let no one who is not insensible to a love of country endeavor to pluck from his brow the laurels he has so nobly won.—Accept, gentlemen, this testimonial of our approval of your political principles; in presenting it to you we feel confident that we are committing it into the hands of those who will guard our liberties. And may He who presides over the destinies of nations crown your efforts with success!"

This address was replied to by Col. MATTHEW R. MOORE, to whom the Flag was presented as president of the Club, in substance as follows:

"Madam: It is with much pride and satisfaction that I find myself the honored agent of receiving from your hands this flag as a present to the Tippecanoe Club, and of tendering to you our hearty thanks and profound acknowledgements for this valuable gift. Highly valued for the neatness of its execution, its beauty, the design, the emblem, the sentiment; but above all valued for the noble, the animating and patriotic sentiments so feelingly expressed by you in the presentation. And permit me to assure you we have not words to express the joy and consolation we feel in knowing that our exertions in behalf of republican principles are so highly appreciated by you, madam, and our female friends."

"That eagle, the very name and sight of which fills the bosom of an American patriot with every feeling sacred to liberty and country, in their broadest sense; which at once translates the soldier of the revolution, and all who have read its history, back to the consideration of the sanguinary, the unequal, the doubtful struggle, and sufferings of '76—to the consideration of the tyranny and oppression then shaken off, and the liberty and freedom then so gallantly won, and handed down to us by our fathers as the greatest of all earthly blessings, the richest of all inheritances. A deep sense of the inestimable value of this inheritance, and an ardent devotion to the principles of 1776 led to an organization of our Club, and the presentation of this flag on this occasion, as we are proud to learn from your address. And the mere fact of knowing that our female friends here and elsewhere have, and still continue, by their presents and their presence, to encourage the whigs to persevere in all fair and honorable means in sustaining and perpetuating the principles of civil and religious liberty, and the free institutions of our country,—can but animate our zeal, enliven our hopes and invigorate our efforts in that most sacred of all causes. But rendered more so, madam, because avowed and advocated by you and our female friends. And strange would it be, were it not so; and were it not to continue to be so. For when our revolutionary soldiers were suffering every hardship and privation from a want of pay, of clothing and provisions, our mothers and sisters, every where, when opportunity offered, aided in every way possible in rendering relief; some by cutting out the last yard of cloth in their looms, some by making garments, some by giving up the last morsel of provisions, and others by giving up the last blanket to those who though houseless and cheerless, and penniless and hungry, and naked, were nobly fighting and suffering in freedom's cause. And so it has been in every age and nation, whenever and wherever any people have been struggling for liberty; no matter how unequal the contest, no matter how sanguinary the conflict, no matter how desperate the chances, no matter how great nor how long the suffering—woman has been found the last to complain, and the last to give up in despair.

"If then woman has ever been found the constant and steadfast friend of the principles of liberty and social order, it would indeed be strange not to find you as now moved and moving in opposition to the present administration party,—with the purse and the sword now united in the hands of the executive, and a demand for a standing army of 200,000 men in time of peace. Remembering as we must that a standing army in time of peace was always regarded by the patriots of '76 and the framers of our constitution as dangerous to liberty.—A standing army which is to take your fathers, your husbands, your brothers from the domestic fireside, from the society of family and friends, from business and from home, into military barracks, subject to the rude commands of stern superiors, to the tyrannical judgment of unfeeling strangers in courts martial, to the vices and dissipation of the camp.

"To encourage the whigs in opposition to these and many other objectionable and dangerous measures of the present administration party, you have nobly and patriotically come forward and presented this flag, valued as I said before for its beauty, its design, the neatness of its execution and sentiment. But highly valued for the spirit and principles which have prompted to the deed; but valued more by the whigs for the source from which it is received; but still more valued because in addition to all this it is intended as a testimony in behalf of a persecuted, yet amiable, enlightened, merciful, brave, patriotic, honest fellow-citizen, William Henry Harrison. Honest, did I say? Yes. Then more valued still because a testimony in behalf of an honest man, the noblest work of God; and yet more valued still because from woman, the last best gift of God to man." And that the hands to whom it is now committed will ever be found prompt, vigilant and active in guarding our liberties, we most faithfully and solemnly promise in the presence of God and the multitude here assembled. Permit us to assure you in all sincerity, that should Providence in its inscrutable ways render it necessary for our country to

call on Stokes county for a company in defence of our liberties, that under this banner shall our log cabin boys rally, knowing as we do that they will be ever found ready and faithful at the call of their country. And be ye assured that whatever be their fate, the fate of our country, or of our liberty, this flag under which they shall rally never will be dishonored: tattered and torn it may be—pierced and slashed it may be by the bullets and spears of a greatly superior force; but fall in dishonor it never will; and though by superior force it may fall, it can never but on the dead bodies of our log cabin boys. For they who have ever been found true and faithful round the standard of their country, can but be more faithful and true when they remember the bravery of the General, the sentiment and the eagle upon this their standard is the work it may be of their mothers, their wives, their sisters, their Jones."

In the procession we had three log cabins: one from Davidson, accompanied by a respectable delegation from that county, with their canoe, and banners bearing suitable inscriptions, as heretofore noticed in your paper at other like celebrations. One from the neighborhood of Kernersville with a superb banner. And another from the neighborhood of Germantown with a large broom, and other suitable devices. In the procession was also seen the members of the Tippecanoe club of Surry with badges. There was doubtless a strong sympathy and kind fellow feeling between the delegations of Stokes and Surry; the whigs of each county early opened the contest for principle, when they were few in number, and when there was every thing to discourage and nothing to hope—when to hope was even hoping against hope—and nothing to encourage exertion but that confidence always inspired by honest purpose and the consciousness of a good cause. They regarded each other as old soldiers as having fought long and hard against fearful odds, but as now hearing the consoling reflection of being about to enjoy an acknowledged and triumphant victory, under which they may repose in peace and safety. They seemed to greet each other as if they felt it was so. In the procession was also seen the ball from Bethania. Also a beautiful flag from Snow Creek, where the whigs have been few and far between.

The invited guests were with the president of the Tippecanoe Club at the head of the procession, among whom were Mr. Mebane, our Editor, Hon. Lewis Williams, Gen. Edney, Nathaniel Boyden, Esq. of Surry, John Kerr, Esq. of Caswell, Wm. Albright, the senator elect from Chatham, Henry P. Pondexter member elect from Surry, Nicholas L. Williams, Esq. from same county, with Dr. Staples, of Madison, Mr. J. W. Seales, of Virginia, and many others. Next to the invited guests was the splendid band of music from Salem, which is admired wherever known for its accuracy and skill in performance. Over this band floated in splendid beauty and attraction the flag which had just been presented to the Tippecanoe Club. I was pleased to see its first station was intended as an honor to the arts and sciences.

At the close of the procession was seen some three or four hundred ladies. They were placed here that as the procession moved beyond the stand to get turning room, the ladies might occupy the seats intended for them, while the log cabins were turning into their stations.

Col. Covington and Maj. Shultz, officiated as marshals of the day. After all were seated and stationed, on motion of Col. Moore, A. H. Shepperd, Esq. was unanimously appointed president of the day, who, after a short but feeling and appropriate address, then introduced to the assembly Gen. Edney, of Lincoln, who entertained his audience by one of his animated efforts, in his own happy style, for about an hour and a half. He was listened to with marked attention and delight. He was followed by the Hon. Lewis Williams, who delivered an interesting, clear, logical and powerful speech.

The company was then invited to the dinner table. After a short interval, they again repaired to the stand, when Mr. Mebane, in his plain, clear, distinct manner, addressed them with much effect. Mr. Mebane's plain, dignified manners and appearance have already rendered him quite a favorite with our substantial farmers. Mr. Kerr next appeared on the stand, whose skill and ability in a political speech was well known to many of the assembly then present. Much was expected from him in argument and anecdote, and none were disappointed. Mr. Seales from Virginia, a zealous and efficient whig, was then called for. After making an apology for appearing after so many able speakers, and when the patience of the company must be exhausted, he delivered a brief but pertinent speech. The meeting was then pronounced to be adjourned, *sine die*, by the president.

It was, you may well imagine, now late. There was the entire day the most profound attention, and it was the remark of every one that they had never been at any such gathering where more good order, attention, civility, and harmony seemed to prevail among every class.

To the Ingenious.—The following liberal reward, for the exercise of successful ingenuity, in certain specified cases, is from the Philadelphia Star. It is worthy the attention of all the faithful, and

especially of those who, with Amos Kendall, have any fancy for the excitement of composition, superadded to a strong and creative imagination, in regard to facts:

One thousand dollars premium.—The subscribers, being desirous of encouraging native talent, offer the above premium to the individual who will, previous to the 4th of March, 1841, furnish the most philosophical and learned essay in confirmation of the following facts:

1st. That silver-plasters are a "better currency" than silver coin.

2d. That irredeemable bank notes are preferable to those which can be converted into specie on demand.

3d. That bank checks are cheaper at six per cent. premium than at par.

4th. That it is more democratic for the President of the United States to "take the responsibility" of disregarding the plainly expressed will of Congress, than to conform to it.

5th. That the disfranchisement of a State (New Jersey, for instance,) is a sure test of consistent adherence to State rights.

6th. That no man can be a Democrat unless he opposed Madison and supported Clinton for the Presidency.

7th. That no man is qualified for the Presidency unless he can "strongly recommend" measures which he knows nothing about.

8th. That it is customary for the Secretary of War to submit plans to Congress, without first consulting the President.

9th. That cocks (especially those of the Chapman breed) crow loudest after being beaten.

10th. That Amos Kendall would sooner commit suicide than tell a falsehood.

11th. That his children will not get frightened before the end of November next.

12th. That the true definition of "victory" is defeat.

13th. That no man can have any regard for the people, unless he swears at the poverty of those who live in log cabins and can afford to drink nothing more costly than hard cider.

All applications must be sent by the Postmaster General, and addressed to the subscriber at the ballot-box.

THE PEOPLE.

HILLSBORO', Oct. 19, 1840.

To the Editor of the Register:

MR. GALES: In the Raleigh Standard of Wednesday, the 14th, the Editor states that—"we learn that Dr. Smith, of Orange, one of the Candidates on the Whig Electoral Ticket, has come out in favor of a Tariff; thus the Whigs adopt, one after another, the principles most hostile to Southern interests." I am sorry that in announcing a matter of such magnitude to the world, he had not been a little more specific, and that he had given to the public the time, the place and the person, to whom this very reasonable disclosure was made. Now I am at a loss to know what to say—whether it was Mr. Calhoun's Tariff of 1816, or Mr. Clay's Tariff of 1819, or Gen. Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's higher Tariff of 1824, or "the bill of abominations" of Mr. Van Buren of 1828. I repeat, I am at a loss to conceive which of these I had come out in favor of. Now, if the Tariff of 1824 did entitle Gen. Jackson to Southern confidence and support to the highest office in the Government, and Mr. Van Buren to the second, and the "Bill of abominations" of 1828 has given or about to give South Carolina to Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in 1840, I should like to know what kind of Tariff it is that I can support after this, that will be more "hostile to Southern interests" than these. But to the point without equivocation, I would most respectfully ask the Editor of the Standard to give to the public the *exact* of his party, and let us know if they are opposed to a Tariff. The "Whigs" have been somewhat alarmed on the subject. A Mr. Rhett, a distinguished South Carolina Representative, has come out the last Session of Congress against a Tariff, and in favor of direct taxes—he is a champion of the Southern Democratic party.—Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, gives us a broad hint on the subject of direct taxes. I am desirous that all persons and all parties shall know my principles on all subjects that may concern them and me, and my opinions too. I went into Congress in 1817, and left in 1821. The subject of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government was then introduced and discussed. I voted uniformly against it. Mr. Clay introduced the subject of the Tariff; it was discussed; I voted against it. I voted against Internal Improvements, because I believed there was no warrant in the Constitution for them, and that if there had been, that it was inexpedient. I voted against the Tariff, because I thought that Mr. Calhoun's Tariff of 1816 was sufficiently high to raise revenue, and that no other of the contingencies which I thought would justify an increased Tariff had arisen. Indeed, so far from being a high Tariff man, I moved in Congress for a reduction of the duty on Salt and Iron—but on being informed by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, an old member and leader of the Republican party, and the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, that the Tariff of 1816 was the basis on which the Government had given a pledge to their creditors for the discharge of the National debt, I withdrew my opposition. But I have always held the opinion, that it was within the Constitutional powers of Congress

to impose a Tariff of duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States. 1st. To raise revenue to support the Government of the United States. 2dly. To counteract any unjust or unequal restrictions or regulations by any foreign nation upon our commerce. 3dly. To protect the industry of our own people, when rendered expedient by the state of our foreign relations. These have been my opinions for twenty-five years. I have not changed them. I approved of the Compromise Act of Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, the great leaders of the opposite parties. I desire that Compromise to be observed in good faith, and I had most earnestly hoped that all parties would adhere to it, and that nothing would arise which would render it necessary to disturb it. But this I do venture to say, that if the expenditures of the Government must go on under our present rulers, and the revenue arising from the Compromise Tariff will not support it, in that case I will prefer setting aside the Compromise, and imposing such a Tariff as will support the Government; rather than submit to having a National debt on us, under the deceptive guise of Treasury notes, or to have to resort to direct taxes with the Stamp and Excise Act, and with a host of Insolent Officers to intrude themselves into our houses as Tax gatherers.

These are my opinions. If this is what the Standard's informant pleases to call a "coming out in favor of a Tariff," he is right. I maintain these to be my opinions in theory and in practice. I call them true American principles—true Republican principles—true State Rights principles—true Southern principles.—If these are not the principles of all the Whigs, I cannot help it. If they are not the principles of the Southern Van Buren party, I cannot help it. I never have gone one inch out of my way, to serve any party. If they come into my path, I am willing to travel in company, and when they see any road that they prefer, let them take it;—I still go on in what I believe to be the true old Republican Road, and I think I constantly see in my way the marks of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe to guide me.

The Whig Editors throughout the State are requested to publish this.

Very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
J. S. SMITH.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

The Rev. Joshua Lawrence has recently published a letter in the Tarborough Press to clear himself from the suspicion of being a whig. From this letter the editors of the Standard have made a short extract, which they consider to be a very "striking illustration of the beauties of banking." He likens the banks to Joseph in Egypt, and then proceeds in this wise:

"The famine of money is come and where is the gold and silver? In the banks. Where is the plenty of bank notes? Why in the banks. Now, my good farmers and mechanics, get it if you can. Sell your labor, your produce, your land, and negroes, and break to shivers for aught we care, we will suspend specie payments, and not loan you money. So Pharaoh like, we will have your horses, cattle, land, negroes, and you a slave, is the final end of banking to mechanics and farmers!"

Such is the raving of a political maniac, endorsed by the Standard as a "striking illustration of the beauties of banking." If the banks retain in their vaults all the silver and gold and the bank notes, and refuse to lend, how can they get possession of the horses and cattle and land and negroes? Certainly the "mechanics and farmers" will not be so generous as to give them to the banks. And again, if all the notes are retained in the banks, they will have none in circulation, and of course owe nothing; in that case, how can they be charged with suspending specie payments? And if they refuse to lend their money, but keep it hoarded up in their vaults, how could they hope to reap any profit upon their stock, the very end and purpose of their existence?

It has become fashionable of late to charge the banks with at one time expanding and at another curtailing their issues, as if in mere wantonness to create fluctuations in the price of property, and thereby ruin their customers. But a moment's reflection would show how absurd was such a supposition. Bank stockholders, like all other persons engaged in business, are actuated by a desire to make a profit upon their investments, and what would be more likely to enhance their profits, than the general prosperity of their customers? Is it not natural to suppose that the amount of their loans, and consequently of their issues, would always be as large as a prudent management of their concerns would admit? And is it not evident that an unsteady course, such as would seriously injure their customers, would greatly diminish, if it did not altogether destroy their profits? But with banks as with every thing else, it is very easy to find matters of offence when a person is determined to condemn.

There are many charlatans at this day, whose only hope for public favor is based upon vehement invectives against the banks. But the people are beginning to see through all this duplicity, and will require more substantial evidence of ability to serve them, than the violence of their railing against institutions they do

not understand, and which wise men, taught by the experience of many years, have thought essential to the prosperity of the country.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO'.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1840.

NATIONAL Republican WHIG TICKET.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
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 MEANE, 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 JOSHUA 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.

"Vile Forgery."

Dark and mysterious hints had for some weeks been promulgated in the northern papers, that the Van Buren party had not yet "showed all their hand"—that they had a "last card" to play—some then undeveloped mode of operating upon the public mind, which would overwhelm the Harrison party in defeat and ruin.

Well, about the last of last month, the "CARD" was played;—and the miserable, heaven-deserted and earth-aborred gambler, playing for his "last red cent," never played a more villainous one.

The exulting insinuations of some of the Van Buren party seems to have set their opponents to studying and prying into this mysterious matter; and the New York Courier & Enquirer, as has since appeared, rightly anticipated this hell-hatched trick of the miserable political gamblers who have taken the destiny of President Van Buren into their hands. The warning of the Courier was in the following language:

"The 'last card,' as is surmised, is nothing less than the publication at every poll in the Union, on the day of election, of two FORGED LETTERS, purporting to be written by General Harrison! The one to be circulated at the North is to contain a bitter denunciation of every body opposed to slavery, while the one manufactured for the Southern market, is to avow the most ultra Abolition doctrine! These precious documents are, it is supposed, to make their appearance in the North and South about the same period, and when, of course, it will be too late to contradict their statements with any counter declarations from Gen. Harrison."

Three copies of a paper entitled the "Emancipator Extra" were received at the postoffice in Richmond, Va., on the 31st Oct., professing to contain a correspondence between Arthur Tappan and others, and W. H. Harrison. The letter therein contained, purporting to be from Gen. Harrison, carries upon its face evidence of the most abominable fraud, and has been stamped as a "VILE FORGERY" by Gen. Harrison himself!

There is every reason to believe that this forged paper is circulating in immense numbers over the southern country—coming, and having come, just on the eve of the presidential elections. How rejoicing it will be, to see the vile compounders of these low devices trampled in the dust, and honest men once more raised over their plotting heads!

We copy this boasted "last card" that was to do our business! Here is the immaculate thing that was to secure in power the present Administration, and ruin the hopes of the patriot whigs:

EMANCIPATOR EXTRA.
We hasten to lay before our readers, the following interesting correspondence. It speaks for itself. And in accordance with the views therein expressed, we shall remove from our next paper the name of James Birney for president, and substitute that of Gen. William Henry Harrison. And we hope that

all our abolition friends will use their exertions to elevate to the presidency one who is (as will be seen) pledged to carry out some of the most prominent and essential views of the friends of the African race. All who may receive this circular will be doing service to a good cause by giving it as extensive a circulation as possible.

New York, Sept. 21, 1840.

Wm. Henry Harrison:
Sir,—The subscribers having been appointed a "Committee of Correspondence" on the part of a large number of your fellow citizens, to communicate with you on a subject of vital importance, we think to a numerous and rapidly increasing party in the free States of the Union. The time is near at hand when the choice of the people of this country will fall upon you for the office of president, or upon the present incumbent.

You are probably aware that the abolitionists of this state have nominated candidates for president and vice-president of their own; still there are many, and ourselves among the number, who deem it unadvisable to run a separate ticket, when they well know that by so doing, it only increases the election of Mr. Van Buren, whose views on the subject of slavery are so entirely hostile to our own, that we should look upon his re-election as a grievous public calamity. We must then, as a party, choose between yourself and our nominated ticket, and if we could be assured that your views of the evils of slavery accord with our own, and that you would use your official station to abolish so great an evil, at least in the District of Columbia, we should almost to a man, drop our own ticket, and unite our entire strength upon yours.

You will excuse our frankness and candor; the deep interest we feel on this all important subject must be our apology. An early reply is urgently requested.

Your obedient and very humble servant,
ARTHUR TAPPAN,
J. LEAVETT,
H. DRESSER.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2, 1840.

Gentlemen—Your kind letter of the 21st ultimo came duly to hand. The subject on which you address me I look upon as one of the greatest importance to the people of this country, though I have generally refused to answer the numerous queries addressed to me, generally from my political enemies, knowing they were intended to injure me with the South. In my letter, however, to Judge Morris, of Massachusetts, which he had the liberty to use in any way that he thought proper, *except to publish*, I expressly state my views on the abolition question. I therein state that I joined an Abolition Society in Richmond at the early age of eighteen—that I have seen no reason to change my views on the subject since. And I will now further state that I believe Congress has full and complete power to legislate on all subjects relating to the District of Columbia, and should use that power by abolishing Slavery in the District. And although Congress, perhaps, has no power to interfere with slavery in the several States, yet so anxious am I to see this universal evil put down, that I would willingly sign a bill, should one pass Congress, appropriating all the surplus revenue for the purpose of purchasing the slaves, or for indemnifying the States that should voluntarily abolish the system. The appropriating the surplus revenue for this purpose is no new idea with me. It is one I have long entertained, and have more than once so expressed myself, and I hope yet to live to see so desirable an object accomplished.

You are aware, gentlemen, that this is a delicate subject for the peace of the South and whatever is done, should be done with much caution. You probably have seen my letter to Mr. Lyons of Virginia. You will, of course, know what kind of estimate to place upon that, written as it was to a Southern man and a slaveholder. I have returned, gentlemen, to make promises or pledges, to any great extent, during this canvass; but the great contest is so near at hand, I have no hesitation in declaring the above as my sincere sentiments, and hope that you will find them to accord, at least in part, with your own.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. HARRISON.

Arthur Tappan,
J. Leavett,
H. Dresser.

Immediately on the appearance of the above in Richmond, the Whig Vigilance Committee detected it and exposed its frauds in the following language, to which their signatures were affixed:

"There is every reason to believe that copies of this infamous forgery, the real device of an unscrupulous conspiracy, will make their appearance throughout the State on the day of election and if there be any Southern men base enough to concur in the fraudulent attempt, they will be employed to influence the election.

"We pronounce the letter imputed to General Harrison an infamous forgery. There are on the face of the publication conclusive indications that it is, in all its parts, a GROSS AND IMPUDENT FRAUD. Observe, it bears the impress of appearing in the Emancipator extra, on the 1st instant, (being Sunday,) yet it is seen in this city for the first time on this day 31st, and has not been noticed in any of the papers of the Northern cities, on either side, though we have New York papers as late as the 29th.

"It will be remarked further, that the name of Birney is retained on this extra sheet, the professed object of which is to notify the public that his name will be substituted by that of Harrison; and though THIRTEEN DAYS have elapsed since the date of it, yet no paper has been forwarded showing that the substitution has been in fact made. The organ of the Van Buren party in this city has not noticed it in this day, nor in any one previous; and is credibly that it would not have been prominently brought out, if it had not been known to be a FRAUD so gross as that published in that form would be fatal to it!

"It is hardly necessary to add, that it imputes to Gen. Harrison the grossest dissimulation, besides that it contradicts the whole

tenor of his reiterated declarations of opinion, and would convict him of a degree of folly utterly inconceivable."

James Lyons, candidate for elector on the whig ticket in the Richmond district, Va., received a letter from Gen. Harrison, in his own hand writing, of which the following is a copy, effectually exposing the fraud:

My Dear Sir:—
I have received a Hand Bill which contains a letter said to have been written by me to Arthur Tappan and others, in which I promise Abolition principles. It has my name to it, but is a VILE FORGERY. On the day, 2d October, I was at Columbus.

Yours in haste, the mail just closing,
WM. H. HARRISON.

Jas. Lyons, Esq.

FURTHER—From a slip from the Fayetteville Observer, dated Nov. 4:

Goy. Owen has just arrived in town from his residence in Bladen, and has handed to us a letter from Gen. Harrison, in relation to the vile forgery exposed in this morning's Observer. The following is a copy:—

"Cincinnati, Oct. 27, 1840.

"DEAR SIR:

"I have this moment received a Hand Bill, containing a letter purporting to be signed by me, and directed to Arthur Tappan and others, in New York, in which I am made to avow Abolition principles, &c. I pronounce the letter a VILE FORGERY. I never wrote to Arthur Tappan on any subject. This forgery is perpetrated to injure me in the South. The friend who has forwarded the Hand Bill presumes it was not prepared at the suggestion of the Abolitionists. I write you that you may stamp the letter with the lie, should it find its way into your State.

"Yours in haste,
"W. H. HARRISON.

Governor John Owen, N. Carolina."

The original letter, (postmarked "Cincinnati, Oct. 23,") will remain in possession of the Editor of the Observer, and, together with other original letters from Gen. Harrison will be exhibited to any gentleman, of either party, desirous to see them.

If this were not enough, of itself, we might ask the reader to consider, whether it is probable that the Abolitionists, if they had prepared this vile forgery, and if they had been anxious to elect Gen. Harrison, (as the Emancipator Extra pretends) would have sent it among the Slaveholders of the South? Is it not apparent upon its very face, that it was prepared and sent here, not as it pretends, to aid in electing Gen. Harrison, but by those who wish to defeat him and elect Van Buren? If, therefore, the Abolitionists sent it, (which is not probable,) they sent it because they were friends of Van Buren.

We will only add, further, that copies of the same Emancipator Extra, which reached Virginia on Saturday last, in time for the Election which took place two days after, also arrived in Georgia on the same day, (Saturday,) in time for the Georgia Election on Monday. It is doubtless as aptly timed for every Southern State, and we shall soon hear of them among the Postmasters in North Carolina.

Will honest men, of any party, countenance such a base fraud and forgery?

CAUTION.

Harrison Men: be careful about the Tickets you vote at the Election on Thursday. See that they have on them the names of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and JOHN TYLER.

Some Van Buren Tickets have been shown to us, which are well calculated to deceive the unwary. The name of Martin Van Buren is left out. The Ticket is merely headed thus:

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
STATE RIGHTS NOMINATION
For
ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT
and
VICE PRESIDENT.

Then follow the names of the Van Buren Electors, commencing with "Drury Dobbiners."

Be shy of any Ticket that has not on it the name of some candidate for president. We think all the Whig Tickets printed in the State have the names of Harrison and Tyler upon them: at any rate they have the names of the Electors, as they stand under the editorial head of our paper, commencing with Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.

RHODE ISLAND SENATOR.—The Hon. James F. Simmons has been elected U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, in place of N. R. Knight, whose term of service expires next March.

LIBERTY POLES.—The spirited whig citizens of Jamestown, in this county, "raised" a liberty pole last Saturday in their village, 113 feet in height, with a banner attached bearing on one side "Log Cabin"—on the other "Ball in Motion." On the top a streamer 24 feet long.

The citizens of New Salem and vicinity, in Randolph county, some time since reared a Harrison pole 75 feet high which

was one night felled by some sneaking scamp. On Saturday the 31st, another pole 100 feet in height was raised, about 600 people being present at the raising. They had some dinner and some speeches on the occasion. So the last pole had greater honor than the first. This last will be duly guarded against the spoilers.

ELECTION NEWS.

Full and complete returns of the Presidential Elections have not reached here from scarcely any State; yet we have enough to satisfy us of the ultimate certain results in several.

Maryland.

The Baltimore American, of Nov. 5, states that the complete returns for this State had been received. Majority for Harrison and Tyler 1798 votes. The nett Harrison gain since the October election is 2541. In every city and county in the State, except Baltimore county, there has been a Harrison gain.

Rhode Island.

This gallant little State has gone for Harrison and Tyler by a majority of 1976 in a popular vote of 8330. (Two towns to hear from.)

Connecticut

Has gone for Harrison and Tyler by a majority of over 6000—a gain of nearly 2000 since the spring elections. (We have seen the returns from the whole State except 7 towns.)

New Jersey.

The returns from the New Jersey election show a majority for Harrison of nearly 2000—a considerable whig increase on the State elections. The "Broad seal" men have done their duty.

Maine.

Our newspaper returns from this State, as far as they go, show a steady whig increase—almost amounting to a certainty of Harrison's success. In addition, a gentleman of this county direct from the north reports the result, beyond a doubt, at 1100 majority.

Pennsylvania.

The people, north and south, have been kept for a week in a perfect agony of suspense for the result of the Pennsylvania election. There is yet a shade of doubt; but we feel the strongest confidence that the State has gone for Harrison and Tyler. The United States Gazette, a paper on which the faintest reliance may be placed, says that the whig majority is 437—seven counties to be heard from, in which the Gazette estimates the vote. The Harrisburg Telegraph says that the whig majority will probably exceed 500—this is "admitted there by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, who publicly give up the State." This is corroborated from private sources.

New Hampshire

No doubt gone for Van Buren—probably by an increased vote.

Ohio.

Forty-three counties heard from, in every one of which there is a Harrison gain—in some as much as 300—giving token of a Harrison and Tyler majority of over 20,000, perhaps 25,000. Gen. Harrison himself is before the "poor and respectable neighbor men" of his own State!

Virginia.

Seventy-five counties have been heard from, showing a Harrison majority of something over 2,000, and a small whig gain on the spring elections. The result in this State is doubtful, and all speculation will be at fault, until the western counties are heard from.

New York.

No satisfactory returns have reached us from the State. In the city, where the Van Buren majority at the Mayor's election in the spring was 1617, their majority now is only about 1100.

Tennessee.

A slip from the Jonesboro' Whig office gives earnest of success—a large Harrison gain in 3 counties, and a proportionable falling off from the Administration.

From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 5.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. If the issue of the great contest still rests in doubt in one or two States, the tide of victory sets in from others with overwhelming force, giving assurance of the final and glorious triumph of the Whig cause, and the expulsion of the Spoilers.

Ohio leads the way with a greatly increased majority since the Governor's election, and a probable majority for Harrison and Reform of 24,000. Maryland follows, with a Whig increase in every county and city yet heard from, and a probable majority in the State of 100.

CONNECTICUT succeeds, with an increased majority since the spring election of near 2,000, and an actual majority of 6,500.

RHODE ISLAND a majority of 2,000. NEW YORK ended her three days only last evening, and already are the mutterings of the storm heard which she has poured on the hapless heads of those who betrayed her confidence, made war upon her prosperity, and mocked at her calamity.

From the same.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Instead of repeating the majorities ascertained and reported in several counties heard from and which, from the doubt which still rests on some of them, decide nothing, we will only give the estimates of the latest Philadelphia papers on both sides.

The National Gazette (Whig) of Tuesday evening estimates the Harrison majority at from 1,100 to 1,200 votes.

The United States Gazette (Whig) of Wednesday morning makes a probable Harrison majority of about 1,400 votes.

The Pennsylvania (V. B. paper) of Wednesday morning claims the State for Van Buren by about 1,000 votes.

We should have been glad to see what the Philadelphia Sentinel (V. B. paper) of yesterday contained on the subject, as its Administration majorities, of the previous day, varied considerably from those given by other Van Buren papers and its, in general, more relied on; but that paper did not come to hand yesterday.

For ourselves, from a comparison of all the data furnished by the different papers, we incline strongly to the opinion that the State has gone for General Harrison by a small majority.

Recapitulation—known results.

	HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
Connecticut,	21	8
Ohio,	21	8
Maryland,	10	4
Rhode Island,	4	2
New Hampshire,	2	1
New Jersey,	2	1

"WHIGGERY AND ABOLITION."—This has been the incessant and united wail of the locofocos ever since they began to "charge along the whole line" of the people. How wofully have they mistaken the intelligence, nay, the sense of the southern people! Having failed by their sophistry, and by their dining repetitions, to show a "coalition of whigs and abolitionists,"—a last resort is tried—the wretched forgery so effectively exposed in another column of this paper. What honest man, of any party, does not feel indignation boil within his breast? The party embodying in its composition so much moral depravity and rank corruption deserves a withering blow at the hand of every honest man.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, who lately attempted the mad project of a revolution of France, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life in a fortress within the continental territory of the kingdom. Gen. Montholon and three of his other principal associates are sentenced to twenty years' close confinement, with loss of whatever grades, titles and decorations they may have attained.

JUDGE MANGUM is a clever fellow; wonder if South Carolina won't again vote for him to be president?

NEFARIOUS TRANSACTION.

A more awful scheme of guilt has been rarely laid open to the human mind, than that which was lately detected and exposed in the city of New York and Philadelphia. It has been hinted by the Whig press for some time past that the Van Buren party was maturing several plots with a view to preventing the election of Gen. Harrison, which would be revealed at so short a period before the election as to leave no room for counteraction from the Whigs. It seems that a direct attempt has been made by certain leaders of the Tory party in the State of New York to bribe witnesses to swear that some of the prominent Whig leaders in both New York and Philadelphia had planned a deep system of fraud for the purpose of carrying the election for the Whigs in the city. The plot charged upon the Whig leaders is that of having imported voters from the city of Philadelphia to New York to aid the Whig ticket in 1838. In this foul charge Governor Seward and Hon. Moses Grinnell one of the Congressional Representatives from the city of New York, have been implicated. The falsity of the allegation has not only been proved beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt on the subject, but after a solemn and critical investigation, the matter has recoiled with an overwhelming degree of force on the Tories themselves.

Whilst the British Tories have been preferring the charge of fraud and guilt against their Whig neighbors, they have, after a critical investigation of the affair, clearly proved themselves to be the base instruments and servants of corruption. It appears from the most satisfactory and convincing testimony, that Benjamin F. Butler, late Attorney General of the United States, if his own witness is to be believed, deliberately attempted to bribe a man named Glenthworth to swear that some of the Whig leaders of New York, and Philadelphia had formed a conspiracy to import Whig voters from the first to the last named City, with a view to carry the election for the Whigs. Several other witnesses of the highest character for probity and veracity have been examined on the subject, and they have fastened upon the Van Buren party one of the most nefarious and deliberate schemes of iniquity which was ever attempted in any country.—Raleigh Star.

RALEIGH REGISTER.

Persons desirous of taking the Raleigh Register during the session of the State Legislature, can subscribe to it on the following terms, payable, of course, in advance:

Twice a week \$1 00
Once a week 50

It is evident that the coming Session will be one of peculiar interest, and it shall be the aim of the Editor to give a full, fair and impartial account of its Proceedings.

\$10 REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th inst., a young boy to the tailoring business, named JOHN L. MARSH. Said boy is about 15 years old, small of his age, rather a pale color, port spoken, had on when he went away a fur cap, blue waistcoat, and mixed pantaloons. He left without cause. The public are forewarned against harboring or employing said boy, for I am determined to prosecute any such offender. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me in Greensboro', or any information in regard to him thankfully received. ANDREW WEATHERLY. Greensboro', Oct. 21st, 1840. 37-3

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

Valentine Allen vs. Absalom M. Pettis. Attachment levied on real estate. 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 Greensboro' 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 West-
north, 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. Witnesses, J. HOLDERBY, C. C. C. Pr. adv. \$1 20. 33-6

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.

Fruits, &c.

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

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

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

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

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Stokes County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840. William Collier administrator of John Collier deceased, against Solomon Collier, Jacob Collier, John Langley and his wife Polly, Thomas Savage and his wife Catharine, Eli Roberts and his wife Sally, Nelson Thomas and his wife Betsey, and Benjamin Collier and Reuben D. Golding Guardian Pendente Lite for Allen Collier, Mahula Collier, Charlotte Collier, Alexander Boyles and his wife Nancy, Noah Fulk and his wife Betsey, Adam Fulk and his wife Pauline, and John H. Bittling Guardian for Martin Collier, Joseph T. Collier, John W. Collier, Augustin Collier, Delitha L. Collier, Richard Collier, and William W. Collier.—Petition for sale of land.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants John Langley and his wife Polly, Eli Roberts and his wife Sally are not inhabitants of this State, and that Jacob Collier is not an inhabitant of this county; it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, that they be and appear at the next term of this court to be held at the courthouse in Germantown on the second Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte. Witnesses, Reuben D. Golding, Clerk of our said court at office in Germantown the second Monday of September, A. D. 1840. REUBEN D. GOLDING, c. c. c. Pr. adv. \$5 60. 37-6

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

BLANKS

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

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

ORDERED by the Court:—That the following persons open and hold an election at the several precincts in said county, on the 12th day of November next, to choose fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States:

Greensborough.—James W. Dove, sheriff, with James Sloan and Andrew Weatherly, judges.
Ward's.—Frederick Fentress, sheriff, with William Hanner and Christopher Field, judges.
Jamestown.—Shubal G. Coffin, sheriff, with R. Mendenhall and Abel Gardner, judges.
Clemmons's.—Moses McGrady, sheriff, with John Hunt and Abel Knight, judges.
J. A. Smith's.—John A. Smith, sheriff, with Wm. D. Scott and Allen Peoples, judges.
J. Thompson's.—Joseph Gibson, sheriff, with Valentine Cobb and Peter Summers, judges.
Bruce's & Roads.—Archibald Wilson, sheriff, with E. W. Ogburn & H. Saunders, judges.
Fulton's.—Francis L. Simpson, sheriff, with Robert Gilchrist and N. M. Climer, judges.
M. D. Smith's.—Marshall McLean, sheriff, with John Paisly & Daniel Foust, judges.
R. S. Gilmer's.—Daniel Thom, sheriff, with John Wiley & Nathan Gladson, judges.
Sam. Coble's.—William Coble, sheriff, with Abram Clapp and David Smith, judges.
Test: JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

15,000 DOLLARS.

Jesse H. Lindsay would inform the Public that his STOCK OF GOODS, for the FALL and WINTER trade, bought in NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA, has been received and is open to the inspection of all.

He flatters himself that he can present an extensive variety, and a handsome assortment at quite fair prices. This new purchase added to those already on hand, swells the amount to \$15,000, at New York and Philadelphia cost, now offered for sale, out of which he trusts he will be able to supply all who favour him with a call. Greensboro', October, 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 "Greensboro' Guards." Greensboro', S. C. Aug. 7, 1840.

Germantown Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution which closed on the 15th inst., will be resumed on the second Monday in November.—The Trustees take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public, that they have again engaged the services of Mr. HANCE G. ARMFIELD, a gentleman of well known qualifications, and of sufficient experience to warrant them in saying to all who wish to acquire a good and thorough academic education, that they cannot do better than to come to this Institution. The village is as healthy as any in this, or any other section of country. Board can be obtained in respectable families on moderate terms. As it regards Mr. Armfield's qualifications reference may be made to Gov. Morehead, Hon. A. H. Shepperd, and Gen. John F. Poindester. JOHN L. BITTING, R. D. GOLDING, C. L. BANNER, J. S. GIBSON. Trustees. October, 1840. 37-13

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

IRON.

2,000 lbs. IRON, assorted sizes, from Kings Mountain Iron Manufacturing Company. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN. May 7th, 1840.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Stokes County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.—Catharine Philips, against Joseph Philips, Nathan Philips, Andrew Philips, Jesse Philips, Alexander Hage and his wife Nancy, Eli Whicker and his wife Elizabeth, Littleberry Whicker and his wife Mary, and Squire Ledford and his wife Rhoda and Reuben D. Golding Guardian Pendente Lite for Sarah Maria Philips.—Petition for Dower.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendants Nathaniel Philips and Alexander Hage and his wife Nancy are not inhabitants of this State,—it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the "Greensboro' Patriot" printed in Greensboro' for six weeks notifying the Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our said court at the next term thereof, to be held at the courthouse in Germantown on the second Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them; and heard ex parte.

Witness, Reuben D. Golding, Clerk of our said court at office in Germantown the second Monday of September, A. D. 1840. REUBEN D. GOLDING, c. c. c. Pr. adv. \$4 20. 37-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Stokes County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.—Frances Abbott, against John Reddeck and his wife Alice, James Bowman and his wife Polly, Davis Abbott, Jacob Abbott, William Abbott, Joel Fulin and his wife Frances, Henry Burton and his wife Elizabeth, Fowell Fulin and his wife Jane, and Samuel Fulin Guardian for John J. Abbott.—Petition for Dower.

In this case it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot, printed in Greensboro' for 6 weeks notifying the Defendants James Bowman and his wife Polly, and Davis Abbott to appear at the next term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes at the courthouse in Germantown on the 2nd Monday in December next to appear, plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Reuben D. Golding, Clerk of our said court at office in Germantown the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1840. REUBEN D. GOLDING, c. c. c. Pr. adv. \$4 20. 37-3

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, one box of Carrington's best Roanoke sweet tea chewing tobacco. McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

PROCLAMATION.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, EDWARD B. DUDLEY, GOVERNOR. &c.

To all whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

WHEREAS it has been officially reported to this Department, that on the 13th day of November, 1839, one Nathan Lambeth, of Davidson county, in this State, was so beaten, bruised and maimed that he died; and whereas one JOHN GOSS stands charged with the commission of said deed; and whereas Lee Wharton, Abner Ward, Alexander Bishop, Joshua Deer and Hope H. Skeen were present, aiding and abetting & maintaining said John Goss in the perpetration of said felony; and whereas said offenders have fled and sequestered themselves from the regular operations of the Law and Justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said John Goss and his accomplices in the murder, may be brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said John Goss, and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars each, for one or either of his accomplices, to any person or persons who will apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any or all of the offenders and fugitives aforesaid, and confine them, or either of them, in the Jail, or deliver them, or either of them, to the Sheriff of Davidson county, in the State aforesaid. And I do, moreover, hereby require all Officers, whether Civil or Military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the fugitives and offenders aforesaid.

Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, Done at our City of Raleigh, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1840. EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

By Command, C. C. BATTLE, Private Secretary.

Description of the Offenders named in the above Proclamation:

John Goss is about 33 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, dark curly hair, and has some specks of gunpowder in his face—stout made and quick of speech. Lee Wharton is about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair hair and complexion, his fore teeth broad and wide apart, large eyebrows, a down look, voice fine, slow spoken and is stout made.

Abner Ward is about 58 years old, and 5 feet 6 inches high, stoop shouldered, fair complexion, blue eyes, soft spoken and grey-headed. Joshua Deer is about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair skin, blue eyes, spare made, thin visage, quick spoken, hair dark colored.

Alexander C. Bishop is about 25 years old, fair and pale complexioned, sandy colored hair, quick spoken, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high and dark eyes.

Hope H. Skeen is about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion and full face, dark hair and chunky make, and speaks in the ordinary way when spoken to. October 20. 37-4

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, authorising 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 3 Regiments of Guilford Militia. October 17, 1840. 36-3

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.

Almanacs for 1841.

The Farmers' & Planters' ALMANAC FOR 1841, published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C., for sale by the grocer or dozen at publishers' prices. J. & R. SLOAN. October 22, 1840.

Clover Seed.

A BEAUTIFUL article of clover seed, just received and for sale by 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.

To Publishers.

A PRINTER who is well acquainted with the business, and who can come well recommended, wishes to obtain a permanent situation and fair wages in some office, in any portion of the Union—Address N. Y. Z, postage free, Milton, N. C.

3,000 lbs. RIO COFFEE, 3,600 lbs. N. O. SUGAR, 300 lbs. TALLOW CANDLES, 1 bbl. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 2 bbls. MOLASSES, N. Crop. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN. May 7th, 1840.

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, 1839. 21-11

WE have for sale, one first rate Iron frame Sledge, also one splendid Buggy large enough for two persons, which will be sold low for cash or on time with approved note. McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

MILL STONES.

I AM prepared to furnish any quantity of MILL STONES, of three different kinds, the FRENCH BURR, the KULIN, and the ESOPUS, varying in price from \$25 to \$50 per pair, and in size from 3 feet to 5 feet. I believe these 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.

October, 1840.

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Guilford County, on the 23d inst., a negro man and woman, taken up as runaway slaves. The man is about 25 or 30 years of age, of a dark complexion, common size, stout made, and says his name is FRANK. The woman is about 20 or 25 years of age, common size. They say they are man and wife, and belong to Barrett Hill, who lives near Jacksonville, South Carolina. Left home last Christmas. The owner of the above slaves will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law. JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff. Greensboro', Guilford Co., Aug. 27, 1840. 29-11

LOOK AT THIS AGAIN!

HAVING failed at our last meeting to have a quorum to do business, I again request the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, and the several Committee-men punctually to attend at Greensboro' at 12 o'clock on the 13th of November, for the purpose of receiving their distributive shares of the public fund set apart by Act of Assembly for Common schools—as I will have on that day all that Guilford is entitled to. The meeting will be called by the ringing of the bell. JOS. GIBSON, Clerk of the Board of Superintendents. 26th Oct. 1840.

SHINGLES.

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

Quinine!!!

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

Varnishes, &c.

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

QUANTITY of hem 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.

JESSE H. LINDSAY

Has for Sale GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, Dr. PIERCE'S TOMATO PILLS, SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE, Whittier's Machine-spread STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. Feb. 1839. 1-11

Swain's Panacea, Vermifuge, &c.

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

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 domestic for which it is recommended. For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY. Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

Jayne's Carnative Balsam

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhea, or Loosness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, &c., &c., and all Spasmodic and Nervous Diseases, as sick and Nervous Headach, Hysteria, Cramp, &c., &c.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the stomach and bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing CHOLERA INFANTUM or Summer Complaint, and in all the above diseases 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 discovered. Hundreds! nay thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

2 COPIES of Swain's "MAN OF BUSINESS" at this Office, for sale, (not to lead.) 500 lbs. LARD, for sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY. October, 1840.

The Markets.

	FAVETTEVILLE	GREENSBORO'
Bacon,	8 a 19	8 a 12 1/2
Beeswax,	7 a 25	20 a 25
Brandy, apple,	37 42	— a —
do, peach,	50	— a —
Butter,	15 25	— a —
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 13 1/2	1

THE EPISTLE
From the Yearly Meeting, held in
Lexington, by adjournment, from the
20th of the Fifth Month, to the 29th
of the same inclusive, 1840.
To the Quarterly and Monthly Meet-
ings of Friends, in Great Britain,
Ireland, and elsewhere.
DEAR FRIENDS,

WE are reverently thankful to
the Father of mercies that we have been
brought together again. We have been
comforted in the Lord, and one in an-
other, and it has been a time of confor-
mation to our faith. We are therefore
bound to thank our Father for his mercies
and his love, and to put their whole
trust in Him.

In reviewing some of the distinguish-
ing features of our Christian profession,
the doctrine of the immediate revelation
of the Holy Spirit to the soul has been
brought home to our minds. It is by the
convictions of this grace that God work-
eth in man, making manifest those things
which are reprovable, bringing him to
an understanding of his righteous law,
and commanding him for sin. By this
power, the soul which yields to its opera-
tions, is broken and made contrite in the
Divine presence.

How infinite is the kindness of Him
who is the Creator and upholder of all
things, in that He condescends thus to
plead with his fallen and rebellious crea-
tures. The contemplation of this subject
fills the awakened mind with admi-
ration and love, that we desire to press it
upon our dear friends of every class and
description; and, O! that the whole bulk
of mankind could be brought to accept
this truth; to beware that they do not
lightly esteem such tokens of the good-
ness and love of our Almighty Father in
heaven. Under the full conviction that
He never condemns or reproves for any-
thing but that which is contrary to his
will, may we open our hearts to the
teachings of his Spirit, and in the strength
of the Lord, put away the evil of our
doings from before his eyes. Let us turn,
with unfeigned repentance, towards Him;
then shall we accept with thankfulness,
that redemption which was pur-
chased for us by the sufferings and death
of our Lord Jesus Christ—by the un-
utterably costly price of the blood of the
Lamb of God.

Dear Friends, Christ is precious to
us, and may He be felt to be precious by
every one of you. In the day of Divine
visitation to your souls, be instant in
prayer, in supplication, and in earnest
wrestling, that you may be strengthened
so as to overcome the corruptions of your
fallen nature as to be made subject to
his power, and in all things to be led and
guided by Him. Great, indeed, is the
blessedness of the man who is thus
brought under the guidance of the Lord.
As he continues humble, watchful and
faithful, he is permitted to feel that he has
an union with the Holy One; & though
he be not at all times sensible of it, yet
this abiding abideth in him; it is em-
phatically truth and holiness. The leadings
of the Spirit of God are sure, and they
are in the way of truth and holiness.

But we have a subtle, unwarred enemy.
There are those whom he gradually
draws away from faith in the reality of the
teaching and the restraints of the Holy
Spirit. Let us also remember, that we
transform ourselves into an angel of
light, and under the specious guise of high
spirituality, he misleads the unwary.
Departing from the way of truth, they
cease to be subject to their brethren in
love, and to be under the influence of their
wisdom which is easy to be entreated.
Humility, watchfulness, and faith, are
our safeguards under these temptations.
The more we examine ourselves, in this
state of mind, with a continued refer-
ence to the Spirit of Truth as an ever-
present comforter and reprover, the more
thankful shall we be for this unspeakable
blessing from God, and the more re-
verently shall we think and speak of his
immediate teachings and requirements.

We affectionately, but earnestly, in-
treat all parents, and those who have the
care of young people, to direct their at-
tention from early childhood to the teachings
of the Spirit. The Lord in his mercy
doth often, by the immediate shining of
his light, visit the soul in the very morn-
ing of our day. As these visitations are
enriched, the mind is preserved from the
snares of folly and vice, and strength-
ened to enter in at the strait gate, and
walk in the narrow way; but how many,
through unwatchfulness and the tempta-
tions of the devil, have been led out of
this path!

We do therefore, in much love, be-
speak our younger members to take heed
that they slight not these offers of mer-
cy. Be very careful, dear young friends,
not to admit any doubts of the reality of
past experience in these things. Wait
for the power of God, and if you have to
wait long, be not discouraged. Be desirous
to humble yourselves under his mighty
hand, and to know Him to break
in pieces the stony heart, and to contrite
your spirits before Him. Look unto Him
in faith and humility for the guidance of
his Spirit in your daily walk in life, that
He may strengthen you in the perform-
ance of every practical duty. With a
willing heart and an obedient mind, turn
to His gracious reproofs. God is hav-
ing a remnant, and as you thus wait
to face Him, He will give you to feel
that, to know this in your blessed expe-
rience, and to taste of this boundless love,
is the having given his only-begotten
Son, that through Him we may have ever-
lasting life.

Dear friends, of all ages and con-
ditions, we have been again brought to feel
the value of uniting in the worship of God
"in spirit and in truth." It was under
a sense of their need of that nourishment
to the soul, which they found not in
the forms and observances to which he
had been habituated, that our early
Friends were first led to separate from
others, and to present themselves in small
companies before the Lord. As they
and the cry of the soul were unto Him,
He did refresh and strengthen them to-
gether, and give them to feel the suffi-
ciency of his power to qualify them to per-
form united and acceptable worship in
spirit, unto Him, the living and true God.
—Truth and uprightness as inculcated
both in the law and the gospel, were deeply
rooted in their hearts, and hence, as
honest towards God, they could not with
a good conscience, themselves uphold
or countenance in others the forms of
prayer & thanksgiving to which they had
been accustomed. Whilst deeply sensi-
ble of the duty and the privilege of true
prayer, they found that stated forms were
not adapted to their condition; they felt
that the use of them was not in the
life and power of the gospel, and there-
fore that it did not accord with that wor-
ship which is to be performed in truth.

Our sense of the spiritual character of
the reign of Christ, and of the inade-
quacy of these forms to satisfy the soul,
remains the same; and we continue to
feel ourselves conscientiously restrained
from uniting in any of those modes of
worship which others think it right to ad-
opt. Whilst we desire to cherish, and to
inculcate true Christian charity toward
those from whom we differ, we would
affectionately encourage all our mem-
bers to confine themselves, in the public
performance of this solemn duty, to a
diligent attendance of our own meetings
for worship. Under the renewed convic-
tion of the soundness and importance of
this testimony to spiritual worship, we
are quickened in desire that Friends may
be kept alive to a right exercise of mind
in our public assemblies. In the expe-
rience of past and present times it has
been felt, and we believe by the waiting
soul it will continue to be felt in our
meetings for Divine worship, whether in
the times of silence, or under the exer-
cise of ministry, or the vocal offering of
prayer, thanksgiving, and praise, that the
words of the apostle are applicable: we
are of those who "worship God in the
spirit, and rejoice in Christ Jesus, and
have no confidence in the flesh." He
grants to his faithful followers at times to
feel the force of his own blessed words:
"He that cometh to me shall never hun-
ger; and he that believeth on me shall
never thirst."

The amount of the sufferings of our
friends in regard to tithes and other ec-
clesiastical demands, as reported to this
Meeting, including the costs and charges
of disbursement, is upwards of eleven thou-
sand two hundred pounds. We continue
to desire that this our ancient Chris-
tian testimony may, in all its parts, be
carefully and conscientiously upheld in
the spirit of the gospel.

We have received Epistles from our
dear friends in Ireland, and with one
exception, from those of all the Yearly
Meetings in North America. We would
encourage all our members
to seek after a lowly, contented mind,
and to be satisfied with a moderate por-
tion of this world's goods, both for their
selves and for their beloved offspring.
We again commend to our dear friends
habits of plainness and simplicity in the
ordering of their families; and in all the
branches of a domestic establishment.
This will promote the exercise of a cheer-
ful hospitality, and increase their privi-
lege of contributing to the wants and
comforts of others. We affectionately
warn Friends against all speculative and
hazardous enterprises in trade; they tend
to impair, if not wholly to destroy, in
the mind the ability to perceive and to
follow that course of duty which the Lord
would lead into, both in his church and
in his service more at large. At the
same time we feel sympathy for those
who may be under trials and difficulties in
conducting trade and commerce; may
they so act in integrity and honesty, as to
be enabled to cast their cares upon the
Lord; and may the words of our holy Re-
deemer, "your heavenly Father knoweth
that ye have need of all these things,"
be their stay and their support in times
of depression and trouble.

We do in love desire that no one of
our Members may be in the practice of
vain sports—that no one may take plea-
sure in destroying the creatures of God or
self-gratification; such pursuits are an
occupation of time which we believe the
faithful steward of that responsible trust
will find ought to be turned to a better
purpose, and they are, we think, calcu-
lated not only to weaken our sense of reli-
gious impressions, but to harden the heart,
and to lessen us into the spirit of the
world. We also desire that no one may
be tempted or lured into inns or public-houses
beyond the time necessary for refresh-
ment and rest. When led there by the
lawful avocations of life, may all be kept in
such a sense of the fear of God, that they
may be themselves preserved from the
peculiar dangers to which they are thus
exposed; and by their consistent example
bolster our younger friends from similar
danger. On all occasions on which there
is an association with others, let your
light, beloved friends, shine before men
—let them see that you are striving to be
the followers of Him who was holy, harm-
less, undefiled, and separate from sinners.

Dear friends, of all ages and con-
ditions, we have been again brought to feel
the value of uniting in the worship of God
"in spirit and in truth." It was under
a sense of their need of that nourishment
to the soul, which they found not in
the forms and observances to which he
had been habituated, that our early
Friends were first led to separate from
others, and to present themselves in small
companies before the Lord. As they
and the cry of the soul were unto Him,
He did refresh and strengthen them to-
gether, and give them to feel the suffi-
ciency of his power to qualify them to per-
form united and acceptable worship in
spirit, unto Him, the living and true God.
—Truth and uprightness as inculcated
both in the law and the gospel, were deeply
rooted in their hearts, and hence, as
honest towards God, they could not with
a good conscience, themselves uphold
or countenance in others the forms of
prayer & thanksgiving to which they had
been accustomed. Whilst deeply sensi-
ble of the duty and the privilege of true
prayer, they found that stated forms were
not adapted to their condition; they felt
that the use of them was not in the
life and power of the gospel, and there-
fore that it did not accord with that wor-
ship which is to be performed in truth.

We have often rejoiced in the long
continuance of the blessing of peace to
this nation. In proportion to these feel-
ings is our sorrow in the apprehension of
impending war. Earnestly do we desire
that those precepts in the doctrine of
our Lord which mark the dispensation of
peace on earth and good-will to man, may
be fully accepted and carried out by every
professing Christian nation. Then
might we confidently hope that, in their
intercourse with the governments and
people of those countries upon which the
light of the glorious gospel has very
dimly shone, the nations that profess
the Christian name would commend the
peaceable character of our holy religion,
by acts of forbearance and conciliation.
The contrast to this which their conduct
has but too often exhibited is truly af-
fecting. Whether we advert to the treat-
ment of millions in the nations of the
East, or of the natives in the islands of
the Southern hemisphere, the history of
the world has mournfully given occasion
for it to be said to professing Christians
—"The name of God is blasphemed among
the Gentiles through you."

May the feeling of love, and of com-
passion, for the oppressed and for the
sufferer in every clime and under every
shadow be cherished by us all. May God
in his mercy be pleased to hasten the
coming of that day when righteousness shall
run down as a mighty stream, and when
"the earth shall be full of the knowledge
of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Beloved friends,—We separate under
a thankful acknowledgment that the
Lord has graciously owned us in the
course of our various proceedings, and
given us to feel the value and the privi-
lege of Christian love and fellowship.—
We pray that we may each be led by
Christ, our holy head, in the path of in-
dividual duty in His blessed service, and
that this this union may be increased in
Him.

May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ,
and the love of God, and the commu-
nion of the Holy Ghost, be with us all.

Signed, in and on behalf of the Meet-
ing, by **GEORGE STACEY,**
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

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
Tonic prepared by you. My hair had been
falling out about two years, and had become
very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when
I commenced using this remedy. In about
one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it
now about three months, and have as full and
thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire.
I have recommended its use to a number of
my friends, who all speak well of it. 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. without
experiencing much, if any, benefit.

Respectfully, yours,
S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chestnut-st.

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

For sale by **WEIR & LINDSAY.**

TO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.

The Blind Piles, and to be incurable by
external applications.—Solomon Hays war-
rants the contrary. His Lament 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 our 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 want to 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.

ALLEN, 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
condition. After describing the severity of
the complaint, he remarked he had not been
so well for 20 years past as he was at that
moment. He had used one bottle only of Hays's
Lament. 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 unhealed
Fever Sore on her neck, and has been part
of the time quite unable to walk, and got no
relief till she has now by the use of two bottles
of Hays's Lament, been entirely cured. To
this fact Judge Lamberson, and J. F. Jones,
Esq., Editor of the Long Island Farmer, and
many other citizens of that town will testify.
Hays's Lament, genuine, for sale at No. 2
Fletcher st., near Pearl.

For sale by **J. & R. SLOAN,**
Greenborough, N. C.

Jayne's Indian Expectorant.

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

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

The Rev. C. C. 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 Expectorant, personally and in my
family, for the last six years, with great ben-
efit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged
by the use of this valuable medicine, un-
der the blessing of God, for several years. I
may say almost as much in the case of my
wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. 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 Expec-
torant.

C. C. CROSBY.

For sale by **WEIR & LINDSAY.**

NEW GOODS.

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

GOODS,

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

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

—ALSO—
A very neat assortment of Silks, Calicoes,
Muslins, Stacks, Collars, Bosoms, and other
finery 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 28th, 1839.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINE.

THESE MEDICINES are de-
signed for their name to their manifest and sen-
sible action in purifying the springs and
channels of life, and ending them with re-
newed 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 hard-
ened 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 natural con-
stipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden
diarrhea, 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 those well informed
men against quick medicines—or medicines
prepared and iterated to the public by
ignorant persons. The second object of the
Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and
the bladder, and by this means, the liver and
the lungs, the beneficial actions of which en-
tirely depends upon the regularity of the uri-
nary organs. The blood, which takes its col-
or from the agency of the liver and the
lungs, 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
superior remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency,
Suppression of the Heart, Loss of Appetite,
Heartburn, and Headache, Restlessness, In-
temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy,
Constipation, Diarrhea, Cholera, Fevers of all
kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all
kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consump-
tion, Scarcity, Pleurisy, Incurable Sore, Scor-
butic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, Eruptive
complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other
disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erys-
sipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and
various other complaints which afflict the hu-
man frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly,
the Life Medicines have been most emi-
nently successful; so much so, that in the Fe-
ver and Ague districts Physicians almost
universally 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 his 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. Moffat's
theory of diseases, and will be found
highly interesting to persons seeking health.
It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the
causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—or sold by
Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

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

For sale by **WEIR & LINDSAY.**

BUGGY and HARNESS.

1 ONE HORSE WAGON.

5 PAIR REDSTEADS.

1 CANDLESTAND.

1 Superior, extra jewelled GOLD LEVER
WATCH. By **JESSE H. LINDSAY.**

October, 1840.

"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.

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

THE vegetable remedy for Diseases arising
from Impurities of the BLOOD; Dyspep-
sia, Scrofula, and all Chronic Disorders;
—also a substitute for CALOMEL in 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
Cautions, 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.**
37-1

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

THIS Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and
pleasant to children will not refuse to
take it. It effectually destroys Worms; ne-
utralizes 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 torments the bowels, or, in other
words, produces their young; and by removing
it, it is impossible for them to remain in the
body.

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

Joseph Thompson, near Salem, N. J., as-
sumed 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,
Savannah 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
damash 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 need of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these
Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making
application, (within a short time) to the sub-
scriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I
think the probable cost will not exceed \$50
for the patent and spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill
Spindle in successful operation.—Col. W. F.
Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l
Foster of Davie County; Gilbert Dickson
and David J. Ransom 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.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for
Dysentery, Diarrhea, or Looseness, Chol-
era Morbus, Summer Complaint, Chol-
era Pains, Stomach Flatulency, &c.
&c., and all Spasmodic and Nervous Diseases,
as Scurvy and Nervous Headache, Hysteria,
Cramp, &c. &c.

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

All persons are requested to try it, forthwith
and 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.**

2 COPIES of Swann's "MAN OF BUSH
2 NESS" at this Office, for sale, (not to
be sold).

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

October, 1840.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—Where the hair is
observed to be growing thin, nothing can
be more preposterous than the use of oils,
grease or any fatty matter. Their applica-
tion can only be recommended through the
greatest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of
the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the
skin. When there is a harsh, dry, or con-
tracted skin, and where the small blood ves-
sels which carry nourishment to the bulb are
obstructed, then the oils, &c., may be good,
as they tend to relax the skin; but alone, they
are of no avail. There must be a stimulus
to rouse the vessels from their torpor, and
quicken the current of the blood.—Extract
from *Irishman's Treatise on hair*.

The Balm of Columbia is the only prepa-
ration that can have that effect, being entire-
ly free from any oily substance.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA

AS FOLLOWS:

1st.—For infants keeping the head free
from scurf and causing a luxuriant growth of
hair.

2d.—For ladies after child-birth, restoring
the skin to its natural strength and firmness,
and preventing the falling out of the hair.

3d.—For any person recovering from any
debility the same effect is produced.

4th.—If used in infancy till a good growth
is started, it may be preserved by attention to
the