

ent a few conventional sounds which the inhabitant of another land would not understand, but which, as soon as they are spoken, plunge us from the height of joy down into the depth of despair."—JAMES.

The whig papers of Virginia have a most provoking way of referring to Ritchie's old files as a record of facts and sentiments reflecting the highest honor on Gen. Harrison. A letter of the venerable Shelby, one of the heroes of the revolutionary battle of King's Mountain, finds a "corner and a compliment" as follows:

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 6, 1817.
GENERAL HARRISON.

It is scarcely necessary for us to repeat the warm sentiments of respect which we entertain for Gen. William Henry Harrison. During the late war we have repeatedly borne our humble testimony to the gallant hero of the Armies of the North-West. An envious cloud, however, gathered round his head, which is now finally and forever dispersed. The report of the Committee, whose investigation Gen. H. himself demanded, is conclusive upon this subject—but it is pleasing to read the warm and emphatic effusion of a member of that Committee Mr. Hulbert, which we have published in this day's paper. It gives us pleasure at the same time, and may gratify the friends of Gen. H., to publish the following letter from the venerable Shelby to that distinguished officer.

FRANKFORT, April 21st, 1816.
Dear General:

Your letter of the 15th instant, has been duly received: in which you stated that a charge has been made against you—"that you were forced to pursue Proctor from your remonstrances," and that I had said to you upon that occasion, "that it was immaterial what direction you took: that I was resolved to pursue the enemy up the Thames;" and you requested me to give you a statement of facts in relation to the Council of War held at Sandwich. I will in the first place, freely declare—That no such language ever passed from me to you, and that I entertained, throughout the campaign, too high an opinion of your military talents, to doubt for a moment your capacity to conduct the army to the best advantage. It is well recollected that the army arrived at Sandwich in the afternoon of the 30th of September, and that the next day was extremely wet. I was at your quarters in the evening of that day—We had a conversation relative to the pursuit of the enemy, and you requested me to see you early the next morning. I waited on you just after day-break, and found you up, apparently waiting for me. You led me into a small private room, and on the way observed, "we must not be heard;" you were as anxious to pursue Proctor, as I was, but might not have been entirely satisfied as to the route. You observed there were two ways by which he might be overtaken; one was down the lake, by water, to some post or point (the name of which I am not now positive,) thence to march across by land, twelve miles, to the road leading up the Thames, and intercept him. The other way by land, up the straight, and up the Thames. I felt satisfied by a pursuit on land that he could be overhauled, and when I stated the reasons on which it was founded, we readily agreed in sentiment. But you observed, as there were two routes by which he might be overtaken, to determine the one most proper, was a measure of great responsibility—that you would take the opinion of the General Officers; as to the most practicable one, and you requested me to collect them in one hour, at your quarters. I assembled them accordingly, to whom you stated your determination to pursue Proctor, and your object in calling them together, and, after explaining the two routes, by which he might be overtaken, you observed, that "the Governor thinks, and so do I, that the pursuit by land up the Thames, will be most effectual."

The General Officers were in favor of a pursuit by land, and in the course of that day, Col. Johnson with his mounted regiment, was able to cross over from the Detroit side, to join in the chase. He might however have been ordered the day before, during the rain, to cross over with his regiment, but of this I have not a distinct recollection. The army, I know, was on its march at sunrise, on the morning of the 2d of October, and continued the pursuit (often in a run) until the evening of the 5th, when the enemy was overtaken. During the whole of this long and arduous pursuit, no man could make greater exertions or use more vigilance than you did to overtake Proctor; whilst the skill and promptitude with which you arranged the troops for battle, and the distinguished zeal and bravery you evinced during its continuance, merited and received my highest approbation. In short, sir, from the time I joined you to the moment of our separation, I believe that no commander ever did, or could, make greater exertions than you did to effect the great object of the campaign. I admitted your plans, and thought them executed with great energy, particularly your order of battle, and arrangements for leading on the Canadian shore, which were calculated to induce every officer and man with a good conscience that we could not be defeated by any thing like our own number.

Until after I had served in the campaign of 1811, I was not aware

difficulties which you had to encounter as commander of the North-western army. I have since often said, and still do believe, that the duties assigned to you on that occasion, were more arduous and difficult to accomplish, than any I had ever known confided to any commander, and with respect to the zeal and fidelity with which you executed that high and important trust, there are thousands in Kentucky as well as myself, who believe it could not have been committed to better hands.

With sentiments of the most sincere regard and esteem, I have the honor to be, with great respect your obedient servant,
ISAAC SHELBY.
Maj. Gen. Wm. HENRY HARRISON.

HARRISON'S MILITARY CONDUCT.

Letter of General Rezin Beall, of Ohio, to a friend in Pennsylvania.

Wooster, Wayne co., (O.) Feb. 7, 1840.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 4th instant, asking for a narrative of the character which General HARRISON sustained during my acquaintance with him, was received by this day's mail, and I hasten to comply with your request by saying that, forty-seven years last summer, which was in the year 1792, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and myself were engaged in General WAYNE'S army, then encamped at Pittsburgh—he in his 19th and I in my 23d year of age—at which time and place my acquaintance with him commenced, and continued without interruption, other than on those occasional incidents to a state of war, until the year 1794, during which time he sustained the reputation of an accomplished young gentleman, and was distinguished as a discreet, vigilant, prompt, humane, liberal, and brave officer; and as an evidence of his humanity and liberality, upon all occasions, when any of his soldiers were sick, he would visit them in person, and see that every possible attention was paid to them that they required; and, although hospital stores and medical aid were furnished at the public expense for the use of the sick, he never failed to inquire as to the effect of the application, and if he considered that something more was necessary for the relief of the sick soldier, his purse was always open to the last shilling to purchase tea, coffee, sugar, or such articles as were palatable and nourishing to the poor sick man. In a word, his good conduct was so conspicuous in every particular as to attract the notice and approbation of General Wayne to that degree as to induce him to appoint him one of his aids-de-camp; in which situation he continued until the General's death, which was not long after the treaty with the Indians of Greenville, which ensured the defeat of the combined forces of the Indians and British, in a battle at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake, and which gave repose and safety to our harassed and bleeding Western country—on which occasion Harrison rendered his country essential and signal service, in the promptness with which he communicated the General's orders to every part of the army engaged in the conflict; for which he not only received the thanks of the General in person, but was also commended by him to the Department of War.

Thus far it is presumed, his character stands not only fair, but praiseworthy, as it is well known that it was foreign to the character of General Wayne to patronize a slouch or applaud a coward. From 1794 to 1811, although I had no personal interview with General Harrison, his public career as Secretary of the North-western Territory, Delegate to Congress for and from the North-western Territory, Governor of Indiana, Indian agent, &c., was quite familiar to me, and his conduct highly approved both by the Government and the People for the skill, republican simplicity, and strict integrity with which he discharged the various duties.

In 1812, after Hull's surrender, William Henry Harrison's military fame, as the disciple of Wayne and Hero of Tippecanoe, pointed him out to President Madison as the proper person to regain the ground which he had lost by the surrender of Hull, and to chastise and subdue the enemy for the murders and depredations committed by them on our defenceless frontier; and for this purpose he was appointed Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the North-western Army. His acceptance of this appointment was hailed by the whole West as the harbinger of good news, of glad tidings, restoring that confidence which was lost in the military army of the nation by Hull's surrender, because Harrison's military fame was a host of itself; and under this character I had the satisfaction of meeting with him in camp, with a brigade of militia under my command, on the frontiers of this State, in the autumn of 1812; and under his command I continued until my tour expired, when the voice of my country called me to occupy another station. Did he disappoint the just expectations of his country? I answer, no. Did he not fully answer their most sanguine expectations by subduing their enemy, and restoring peace and security to a harassed and bleeding frontier? The answer is in the affirmative, as the history of the day hath truly and faithfully recorded. In his capacity of Major General, when I met him for the first time after a lapse of twenty-eight years, I found him to be the same mild, unobtrusive person which constituted his amiable character when moving in a more humble sphere of life, possessing in

and exercising those inestimable qualities that adorn the gentleman, the soldier, and poor man's friend; easy of access, and ready and willing at all times to alleviate the wants of suffering humanity, for which his purse has been exhausted, and his life often and repeatedly endangered; in a word, as Col. Johnson, who is now the Vice President of the United States, declared in Congress when Harrison achieved his last victory over the enemy, that "He had fought more battles than any other General of the American Army, and that he never lost a battle," is true; and that he has done more and risked more for the good of the nation, and received less in proportion, than any man living, is no less true, and cannot be denied by any one who is disposed to do justice to the Patriot and Benefactor of human kind.

Gen. Harrison possesses many more excellent traits of character, upon which I should be pleased to dilate. But the present length of this letter admonishes me to forbear. Suffice to say that his services appear to be peculiarly fitted and destined by Providence to be called into action upon all great and extraordinary occasions. And although we are not in a state of war, to call for aid in his capacity, as the disciple of Wayne, we most assuredly are in a state of distress in a pecuniary point of view, and therefore call upon him in his capacity, as the experienced and practical disciple of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, in the science of political economy, to replace the main-spring and balance-wheel of our political machinery, which heretofore yielded so much profit to this nation, and which has been suffered to run down, and rendered worse than useless, by the unpardonable neglect of the present incumbent.

Tell your neighbors that our prospects of obtaining Harrison's services at this momentous crisis brighten every day, and bid much fairer than when he before received eight thousand majority in this State. Those who call Harrison a coward, and say that he is not qualified for the office of President of the United States, know not the man, or are not actuated by those principles which govern the Patriot.

And, in conclusion, I am constrained to say that, should he be called to conduct the helm of state for the term of four years, he will manage it with such consummate skill and ability as to leave the Government in such a state of successful operation, for the promotion of the common defence and general welfare that it will require but a moderate share of skill and attention to keep it in order to be profitable. And in that event he will again retire to the shades of private life; and, if poor in purse, as usual, he will be rich in the affections of the Nation.—Whilst the present incumbent and his dependents—"the spoilsmen"—will be only remembered to be execrated as selfish partisans.
R. BEALL.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers a letter from an honorable Member of the House of Representatives, which has been happily drawn out from him by a letter from a friend at Philadelphia, who asks for information in reference to a statement there made that, in the year 1817, the thanks of Congress were refused to General Harrison on the ground of some improper interference of his, whilst in command on the frontier, with the supplies for the Army. Mr. Cushing, with characteristic industry, stimulated by a laudable zeal to do justice to the Whig candidate for the Presidency, has investigated the whole history of this tale, and in the following letter, placed it in its true light.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which, referring to the alleged refusal of Congress to pass a vote of thanks to General Harrison, for his services in the last war with Great Britain, you request information from me on the subject; and I shall, with great pleasure, communicate to you the facts, as they stand proved, uncontested by the journals and debates of Congress, and the records of the Government.

It is not true that Congress refused a vote of thanks to General Harrison. On the contrary, such a vote was passed, and may be found, by any one who chooses to look for it, in the published volumes of the acts of Congress for the proper year.

The allegation that the thanks of Congress were refused to him, is founded upon the authority of an imperfect, and therefore erroneous paragraph in one of the newspapers of the day, and upon the artifice of suppressing most of the material facts of the case, as they appear in the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

When the circumstances which have been seized upon by the political opponents of General Harrison as the pretext for this allegation, are examined, it will be seen that, instead of justifying reproach they are in the highest degree honorable to his character and his reputation.

It is the undeniable fact, that, on the 30th of March 1818, the two houses of Congress passed a resolution, which as afterwards approved by the President runs as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the papers be transmitted to the Department of War."

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the thanks

of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General William Henry Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, and, through them, to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to General Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky.

"H. CLAY,
"Speaker of the H. of Representatives."
"JOHN GALLARD,
"President of the Senate, pro tem."
Approved, April 4, 1818.
"JAMES MONROE."

This resolution is, of course, the final and conclusive action of Congress upon the whole matter of a vote of thanks to General Harrison; and, as the journals show, it passed each House on the same day, and without a division.

Prior to that time, however, in a preceding Congress, a similar resolution had been reported to the Senate, by the Committee on Military Affairs, of which Mr. James Barbour, of Virginia, was chairman. The resolution was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and it is the action in this Committee of the Whole, separated from the responsible action of the Senate itself, which is unfairly cited alone, by those to whom your letter refers, as evidence against the honor of General Harrison. The journals of the Senate show, that instead of striking out the name of General Harrison from the resolution, the Senate, by a vote of ayes and noes, refused to concur in the amendment of the Committee of the Whole to that effect; that is to say, the Senate, in the most formal manner, expressly rejected the proposition to strike out the name of General Harrison. After which, suspending for the present a final decision on the resolution, the Senate ordered it to be re-committed without change, to the committee on Military Affairs for further consideration. This was on the 20th of April, 1816.

The objections to the adoption of the resolution at that time, on the part of certain of the members of the Senate, grew out of a groundless and malicious attack on the integrity of General Harrison by persons concerned in some of the army contracts for the supply of the Northwestern Army.

Upon the accusations being publicly made by the persons in question, General Harrison addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, demanding generally investigation of his conduct as to the expenditures in the Eighth Military District while under his command, which letter is to be found in the National Intelligencer of the 22d of March, 1816.

The House at first referred this letter to the Committee on Public Expenditures, and afterwards to the War Department, to have the facts investigated there, and then reported to Congress.

The answer of the War Department, containing the evidence which completely exonerated General Harrison, came in at the beginning of the next session of Congress; and the whole matter was referred to a select committee, consisting of Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Mr. Creighton, of Ohio, Mr. Peter, of Maryland, Mr. Forney, of North Carolina, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, Mr. Hulbert, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Thomas M. Nelson, of Virginia.

The result of their investigations appears by the following entry on the journal of the House of the 23d of January, 1817.

"Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the committee to which was referred the letter and report of the Acting Secretary of War, on the application of Major General William H. Harrison, respecting the expenditures of public money while commanding the Northwestern Army, made a report thereon, stating that the committee are unanimously of opinion that General Harrison stands above suspicion as to his having had any pecuniary or improper connection with the officers of the commissariat for the supply of his army; that he did not wantonly or improperly interfere with the rights of the contractors; and that, in his whole conduct as the commander of the said army, he was governed by a laudable zeal for, and devotion to, the public service and interest. Which said report was read and considered, whereupon, it was

"Ordered, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the papers be transmitted to the Department of War."

All the documents from the War Department, and the report of the Committee of the House, may be found in the American State Papers, (Mil. Aff. vol. i, pp. 634 and 661.) They constitute a triumphant vindication of the fair fame of General Harrison from the imputations cast upon it then, and are equally conclusive in answer to the insinuations of the present time seek to extort from the attending circumstances, without venturing to revive directly the exploded charge itself.

As these imputations had been the occasion of suspending the action of Congress upon the proposed vote of thanks at the outset, subsequently, when it was thus proved that the imputations were

false and unfounded, the resolution was again taken up in the Senate, and passed by that and the other House, with the unanimity which has been above stated.

These are the facts, in substance, as exhibited at length in the journals of Congress and in the public documents. I might refer to the recollection of individuals, with whom I have conversed or corresponded on the subject, or to the newspapers, to show the views and feelings of the time, as these acted upon the events. But I prefer to adduce a piece of authentic contemporaneous evidence, in the following extract from the published speech of Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, delivered the 31st of March, 1818, on the proposition to pass a vote of thanks to Colonel Richard M. Johnson.

"As to the objection of time, it will at once be removed by reflecting on that which has just occurred, the vote of thanks which has been awarded in favor of General Harrison and Gen. Shelby. It is not unknown that rumor, the result of envy, or some other bad passion, had attempted to throw a shade around the character of that distinguished commander. He felt as he ought, and sought an investigation, to vindicate his character from the foul aspersions which had been cast upon it. It, after some delay took place, and resulted in an honorable acquittal.—In the mean time the venerable Shelby was, at his own request, withheld from the notice of the nation, as it regarded the distinguished services he had rendered; Shelby, a name which can never be mentioned without awakening in every American bosom, emotions of gratitude. I see in this illustrious character a display of that love of country and chivalrous spirit which conceived and effected our independence; and unabated by age, it appeared to vindicate those rights, to the establishment of which, in his more youthful days, he had so essentially contributed. But he is as generous as he is brave; and he refused to accept a tribute of respect whose indirect consequences might have been a reflection on the commander-in-chief, to whose zeal, patriotism, and capacity in conducting this campaign he always bore a cheerful testimony. Col. Johnson influenced by the same sensibility promptly refused to his friends the permission of bringing this subject before the Representatives of the People.

I, however, will barely remark, in regard to the commanding General, that, with the regrets which the delay of justice to this citizen must necessarily create, will be mingled some consolation, in the reflection that his character has been entirely purified from the censure which had been improperly cast upon it; and that the merit now dispensed has the sanction of the deliberate judgment of the nation, unbiassed by passion or the false fire of the moment. He will now receive it with a grateful feeling, as the highest reward which freedom can give, or a freeman receive."—*Nat. Intelligencer* of 4th April, 1818.

For me to enlarge upon the eloquent truth of plain and simple facts of the case, as I have collected them from the journals and debates of Congress, would be the vain attempt to gild refined gold, or to hold a light to the sun.

I will, therefore, only add, that while it is very common for exalted services to encounter calumny,—and in this respect General Harrison has only shared the indelible lot of greatness—it is not in every case that the groundlessness of a calumnious charge can be so amply proved, as it was in 1817, when his conduct as commander-in-chief of the Northwestern Army was indirectly called in question. All Congress gave its solemn judgment in his favor, not only by its vote on the charge itself, but also in then passing the resolution of thanks, as it were by acclamation.

I remain, very respectfully,
C. CUSHING.

CHARACTER OF GEN. HARRISON.

The Intelligencer has concluded in seven numbers, an able and very interesting review of Gen. Harrison's career in Congress. The editor gives the following complimentary verdict, at the end, as the result of his researches:

No unprejudiced man can have accompanied us through this review, acknowledging to himself that the high repute of Gen. Harrison as a Soldier, a Territorial Governor, a Commander of Armies, does not constitute his only claim to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, nor his best title to the confidence which they are now asked to repose in him. He places his claim to public confidence on loftier ground, when we rank him among the most eminent of his fellow-citizens, as a man rich in intellectual gifts and acquirements; uniting in his character the wisdom of age and the buoyancy of youth, elevation of soul and a diffusive humanity. Are not these the elements of true greatness? Are they not qualities such as justify the distinguished honor conferred upon General Harrison, in being placed by the most illustrious body of Republicans that has assembled in this country within the last fifty years, as their candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation?

With all the brilliant qualities which distinguish him as a Warrior, a Civilian, and a Statesman, General Harrison has yet always prized him upon belonging to the Farming interest, and depending upon the reward of labor in that vocation for the support of himself and his family. His highest boast, when he comes to speak of himself, is, that he is *one of the People*. This sentiment always upper-

most in his mind, in connection with his devotion to the general good, we cannot better illustrate, in conclusion, than by the following further extract from one of his speeches in the Senate:

"The policy of the country was, in his opinion, to lessen the expenses of agriculture, and to remove, if possible, the difficulties with which the farmers of the country have now to struggle. He was a farmer himself, and he spoke of those difficulties as one who had experienced them. He was a farmer alone. He did not own a bank share in the world, nor had he a furthering interest in mercantile business; but depended alone on the cultivation of the earth for the support of a large family. He therefore felt a kindred interest in the welfare of the agricultural class. But he never could believe that this Hall ought to be the theatre on which private or sectional interests should be contested. He thought men ought to come into the councils of their country with better and more liberal feelings, with more elevated motives; nor would he have advocated this bill had he thought its good effects applicable to his immediate constituents alone. But he believed it would be productive of general good, and, for that reason, he was in favor of its passage."

The subjoined Letter has been drawn out from Mr. Senator Webster by an inquiry addressed to him by the Editors of the Harrisburg Telegraph and Intelligencer. The friends of Harrison, in this case, as in others that we have seen, ought to feel themselves indebted to the authors of inventions against the character and claims of the Whig Candidate, for bringing such conclusive testimony in his favor, and such earnest expressions of zeal in the great cause of which he is now the head and front:—[*Nat. Int.*

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23, 1840.
To the Editors of the Telegraph and Intelligencer:

SIR: I have this evening received your letter, calling my attention to a statement, which has been circulated in the newspapers upon no authority whatever, that in 1835, on its being proposed to me to be on the same ticket with General Harrison, I refused, observing that he was the "paty of his friends and the scorn and derision of his foes." Although it would be in vain that a man in public life should set about contradicting, by his own direct authority, every anonymous statement or declaration to be found in the newspapers, yet this paragraph was circulated so widely that I was induced to take notice of it, and to authorize a direct and positive contradiction of it in the National Intelligencer. For the benefit of such as may not have seen that denial, I here repeat it, as I have done in one or two other letters, which I presume are, or will be, made public in these parts of the country where the gentlemen reside to whom they were respectively written. The whole story is utterly false. Friendly relations have existed between Gen. Harrison and myself for many years. Nothing has ever occurred to interrupt these relations. On my return from Europe, late in December, I heard of his nomination by the Harrisburg Convention, and I took the earliest opportunity to declare publicly that I approved the nomination, and should join heartily with my fellow-citizens in giving it support. Gen. Harrison has long been before the country, in war and in peace. The history of his life shows him to be a brave soldier, a patriotic citizen, and an honest man. It is too late, quite too late, for detraction to do its office upon his reputation, either military or civil. He has now been selected by the general voice of those whose political principles agree with his own, to go to the head of the column, and to bear up and advance the flag under which it is hoped those principles may be maintained and defended. I do not only wish his nomination success, but intend also to do all that may become a good citizen to insure it. It may fail; but if it should, I verily believe that failure will be ominous of a long train of political evils to the country. If sustained, on the part of those who have made it, by a devoted spirit of political duty and love of country, it may succeed; and if it should succeed, I should regard that success as the welcome harbinger of better times.

Yours, respectfully,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. HARRISON.

The following circumstance was mentioned during the session of the Harrisburg Convention, by Judge Burnet, of Ohio, a warm personal friend of General Harrison.

Many years since, while the great tide of emigration was flowing through the Western States, the hero of the Thames having, for a while, exchanged the arduous duties of a statesman and a general, for the more peaceful pursuits of agriculture, was on a hot summer evening, at the porch of his humble "Log Cabin" asked for shelter and a meal, by a Minister of the Gospel of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion. The jaded appearance of the steed, and the soiled garments of the rider proclaimed the fatigue of the day, and with his usual courtesy, the old General welcomed the stranger. After a most substantial supper, the guest joined with his host in social conversation; and the latter, laying aside the character of the soldier and statesman, willingly listened to the pious instruction of the traveller. They retired to rest, the good old soldier thankful to a munificent Providence, that he was enabled

to administer to the wants of a fellow creature, and the worthy minister of Christ, invoking the blessing of Heaven upon the head of his kind benefactor.—Morning came, and the minister prepared to depart. He was in the act of taking leave, when he was informed that his horse had died during the night. This loss, however severe, considering that he had yet two hundred miles to travel, did not discourage him in the exercise of his duty; but taking his saddle-bags on his arm, he rose to depart, with thanks for the kindness of his entertainer. The old General did not attempt to prevent him, though he offered his condolence upon the loss, but an observing eye could have detected a smile of inward satisfaction, which the consciousness of doing good alone produces. The guest reached the door, and to his astonishment, found one of the General's horses accoutred with his own saddle and bridle, in waiting for him. He returned and remonstrated, stating his inability to pay for it, and that in all probability he should never again visit that section of the country. But the General was inexorable, and reminded the astonished devotee, that "he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," sent him on his way, his heart overflowing with gratitude, and his prayers directed to Heaven for blessings on the venerable hero.

Death of Captain Riley.—We regret to learn that Captain James Riley died on the 15th March, on board of his brig, the William Tell, bound to Mogadore, to the 63d year of his age.

Captain Riley, was extensively known in this country and in Europe, as the author of a personal narrative of great interest, connected with his shipwreck and captivity among the wild Arabs on the southern coast of Africa, and his extraordinary perils, sufferings and adventures. On the first appearance of the book it was supposed by many to have been a mere romance, until the work of Judah Paddock was published, who had been wrecked nearly in the same place and suffered severely among the savages of that coast, and it corroborated many of Captain Riley's details. We remember, in particular, how little credence was given to his declaration that his excessive sufferings had so reduced him that he weighed but sixty pounds. It is rather singular that after his escape from the Arabs, and the kindness shown to him by Mr. Wiltshire at Mogadore, Captain Riley has since, with the exception of a few years in which he resided in Ohio, constantly traded to that port. He was familiar with its commerce, we may say had nearly the entire monopoly, was a favorite with the authorities of that place, yet his destiny seemed to have led him voyage after voyage to approach the same coast, the same "mercantant-marring rocks," the same inhospitable mountains of sand, so long the scenes of his anguish and acute sufferings. He must have been trading from this country to Mogadore for the last twenty-five years. Of late his health has been declining, he robust frame seemed to have given way to disease, and he finally sank under it, removed from his family and friends.

Captain Riley in many respects was an extraordinary man—he had a strong mind, great energy and perseverance of character, not easily daunted by danger, was grateful to the last for the kindness shown to him in adversity, and possessed many excellent traits of character. His work, which may be considered as an authentic detail, has had a wide circulation, and has always been considered a very interesting narrative.

A LOOKING GLASS. Expenses of the Government for the last fifteen years.

1825, 11,400,459 94
1826, 13,062,316 27
1827, 12,633,096 65
1828, 13,296,441 45
Total, in Mr. J. Q. Adams's Administration, \$50,501,914 81
Average each year, \$12,625,478 58
1829, 12,660,460 00
1830, 13,229,533 00
1831, 13,864,067 00
1832, 16,516,388 00
1833, 22,713,756 00
1834, 18,425,417 00
1835, 17,514,950 00
1836, 30,689,164 00
Total in Gen. Jackson's Administration, \$145,792,735 00
Average each year, \$18,224,091 88
1837, 39,161,745 00
1838, 40,427,218 00
1839, 31,815,000 00
Total in Mr. Van Buren's Administration, \$111,406,963 00
Average for each year, \$37,135,654 33

Look at the above table, and recollect that the Administrations of Adams and Jackson paid off the public debt, distributed a large surplus among the States, and left the nation free from debt, to Mr. Van Buren. Then look at the facts, that the present Administration has expended the immense sums shown in the table—made no appropriation for harbors, or the Cumberland road last year—and now demands \$5,000,000 of Treasury notes to enable it to get along. These facts are presented to the candid reader of all parties. They are not to be met before the People with the cry of "Federalism and Democracy." Is it not true that the People should come to the rescue of their country, from the rule of a party of office-holders, whose principles are, "to the victors belong the spoils," and the larger amount the greater the dividends among them?

Nantucket Whalers.—The editor of the Nantucket Enquirer says that the hearts of many of the islanders were gladdened a few days since, by the safe return of husbands, brothers, sons—lovers perhaps—from long and precarious voyages "round Cape Horn." Three whale ships came in sight on one day, and the wharves were thronged to witness their entrance into port. It was an interesting spectacle, and one well calculated to touch the sensibilities of every beholder. It is also stated that most of the Nantucket ships have done well during the past season; one of those recently arrived, it is estimated, has cleared more than a dollar an hour; besides interest on cost, &c., from the time she sailed, until the hour of her arrival home. About twenty Nantucket whalers are expected home this year.

THE PATRIOT. GREENSBOROUGH. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1840. REPUBLICAN WHIG NOMINATIONS BY THE PEOPLE. FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN M. MOREHEAD. FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER.

One Presidential Term—the Integrity of the Public Servants—the Safety of the Public Money—the General Good of the People.

MR. SAUNDERS.—On the afternoon of last Tuesday Judge Saunders addressed a portion of the people of Guilford assembled in the courthouse. He spoke about two hours and a half, to an assembly that merited and received the thanks of the speaker for their decorous attention to his remarks.

We suppose that we—the people—had the satisfaction to hear as able a defender of the Administration as the foremost man of the party in the State could make.

The Judge opened his remarks with some what of a compliment to the citizens of Guilford, before whom he had stood as a candidate many years ago. He could not think of passing through here without renewing the stumpy acquaintance which he had formerly enjoyed with our people. Though he could not say that he had hopes of making many converts here to his political faith. He *mout*, and then again he *mout* not.

In the outset of his speech the Judge took occasion to say that he eschewed "newspaper slang"—and then quoted newspapers, read newspapers, referred to newspapers, and built a great portion of the superstructure of his speech of newspapers.

Mr. S. adverted to his opinions and acts in relation to internal improvements—but he so jumbled together his notions about improvements by the General government and State works of the same kind, that we cannot undertake an analysis of his talk thereon.

He entered pretty deeply into the subjects of banks and banking, the sub-treasury scheme, &c. He also undertook an explanation and defence of the increased expenditures under the administration of Gen. Jackson—omitting to mention the enormous expenses of Mr. Van Buren's three year's administration. But what *outed* us more than any thing else in his honor's harangue, was a reiteration of the scandalous "newspaper slang" against Gen. Harrison. It did come with an ill grace from one whose intelligence we will not slander by supposing that he does not know the whole truth in regard to Gen. Harrison's history, both as to his civil and military character.

Mr. Shepperd was called up by the people, after Mr. Saunders concluded, and addressed the audience in his usual candid and spirited style.

THE HOTCHKISS BUSINESS.—The Van Buren press has raised a wonderful *hulabaloo* over a letter purporting to have been written to Gen. Harrison by one Miles Hotchkiss, corresponding secretary of some political society in Oswego, N. Y., inquiring his opinions on the question of abolition, and an answer thereto purporting to have been written by a committee of Gen. H's friends, referring to the General's already published opinions on this subject.

—This letter it appears turns out to be a miserable hoax and forgery, and Miles Hotchkiss a ke per of a groggery and wine-penny alley—the resort of an abandoned set of loafers and infidels, in Oswego.

The loco-foco presses have endeavored to raise a little *wind* on the strength of this affair—1st, because a committee of Gen. Harrison's friends should assist him in his correspondence, and 2dly, be-

cause they pretended to esteem the reply of said committee to the great Miles Hotchkiss an evasion of the question of abolition.

We know not whether Gen. Harrison has or has not the assistance of his personal friends in attending to the correspondence with which he must be overwhelmed. If he has not, he ought to have. And the Administration men ought to be the last to find fault, when they call to mind that Gen. Jackson was thus aided by a committee. And the General's opinions on the question of abolition, already made public, are sufficiently explicit and satisfactory for any reasonable man, or even for Miles Hotchkiss and his loafers, who *we* take it are unreasonable men.

We are promised the history of this miserable forgery, which we propose to copy,—being the more particularly impelled thereunto by the fact that Judge Saunders the dignified took occasion to handle this item of "newspaper slang" against Gen. Harrison in his late speech in this place.

THE "MEDAL" AFFAIR.—There have been numberless wretched attempts to soil the fair fame of Gen. Harrison, which appeared too glaringly false or absurd, or too pitifully small to notice at all. A dash of the pen in refutation of a *little slander* unavoidably gives it more consequence than it deserves. The attempt of the administration press to make change out of the votes in Congress on presenting Gen. Harrison with a medal we had considered among the unnoticeable small things, until Judge Saunders, the lofty eschewer of "newspaper slang" took it in head to turn it to account, by descending upon it in his address last Thursday.

We copy in this paper a history of the action of Congress in relation to the presentation of the medal to Gen. H., compiled by the Hon. Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts. Let any honest and right-minded man read it, together with the sentiments of Richard M. Johnson, delivered upon the occasion, and find fault with Gen. H. if he can.

CIGARS.—We acknowledge the receipt of a box of superior cigars, from the manufactory of LASH & BROTHER, Bethania, Stokes Co., N. C. This firm have established the reputation of their manufactures of Spanish and American cigars and smoking tobacco, and are about running a line of omnibuses along all the main roads in North Carolina and the neighboring states, to furnish stated supplies of the different articles of their manufacture whenever wanted.

Good reader, you have never had a satisfactory specimen of editorial puffing, unless you have seen us sitting cross-legged with head leant back, one of Lash's best Spanish cigars projecting at an angle of about 45 degrees, and the delicious smoke a *CURLING*!!

TO ADVISERS.—When an idea strikes your mind which you conceive to be valuable, and which you wish to be made public,—write it out in a fair, legible hand, and communicate it for publication. It is an abundantly better plan than to insist upon the poor bedevilled printer to dress your idea in his words. If he should have the *exquisite politeness* to undertake your case, rely upon it the chances are against you for spoiling the entire job as to both design and execution.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTIONS.—The election for Mayor and common council was held in the city of New York on the 14th. Varian the old incumbent and administration candidate succeeded by a majority of about 1000. Administration majority last election about 1200. The Van Buren party also carried 12 out of 17 wards.

—The great and patriotic Major Downing has taken up his abode, for a spell, with the Farmer of North Bend. He proposes to measure the Log Cabin Candidate "perpendicular and horizontal, through and through, down outside and up the middle." The result of the Major's surveys are looked for with great interest.

—We have received several numbers of "THE PILOT," a new Harrison paper lately established in Baltimore, by Gen. Duff Green. Gen. G. is an able writer, and contributed greatly to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. He was in favor of retrenchment and reform then; and he remains so yet. See prospectus in another column.

A Col. McElwee has been expelled from the legislature of Pennsylvania for spitting in the face of another member.

From the Watchman.
JUDGE SAUNDERS AT DAVIE.
One of us happened to be present at Davie Session Court on Tuesday last, and listened to a long slang speech from the Van Buren candidate for Governor. We regard it as remarkable for nothing but the facility with which he jumped over all the strong objections to Mr. Van Buren, and glossed over all of a minor degree of importance. On the Sub-treasury, for instance, which is regarded on all hands as the great leading—sink or swim—measure of the administration, he said not a word. He knew full well that he never could get the Davie people to swallow that dose; so he wisely omitted to offer it. Van Buren's opposition to the last war, he got over in a most lame and clumsy manner; and his vote upon the Missouri question; he likewise omitted to explain away or justify. The truth is, we never listened to a more bold and barefaced attempt to humbug and mislead.

After he had concluded, General Cook rose, and observed that, if he could get the attention of the meeting for a short time, he would let them hear something on the other side; and was about to proceed when Judge S. interrupted him to mention that as he had an engagement to fulfil to-morrow fifty miles off, he could not stay to listen to Gen. Cook's reply. To this, the Gen. observed that, as he had intended to treat his address with some degree of severity, and as he did not wish to say hard things behind a gentleman's back, he should decline to speak at all.

Mr. Hamilton Jones then rose, and observed that as Judge Saunders had invited a free enquiry into his acts and opinions, he would take the liberty of stating a matter which he had heard objected to Judge Saunders among the people with the view that he might deny or explain it if he could.

Mr. Jones asked him if he was not one of the Commissioners first appointed to superintend the re-building of the State House. To this he answered that "he was." Mr. J. then called upon him to tell the people how it was that they had projected a plan for this building which required half a million of dollars to complete it after Judge Sewell's solemn assurance to the Legislature that only fifty thousand dollars would be asked for.

Judge S. professed to be gratified that the gentleman had made the enquiry, and said he could answer it triumphantly. He said that every body knew well that Judge Sewell's assurance was a mere humbug; that it was well known and expected that the Commissioners would disregard it—that the act required the new house as nearly like the old one as possible—that they had an Architect present who made out the present plan with an estimate of the cost, which was submitted to the Legislature, and by them approved and sanctioned, so that the Commissioners were in no fault.

Mr. J. asked him what was the amount required by the estimate thus made out?

Gen. S. said he did not exactly recollect, but thought it a hundred or two thousand dollars.

Mr. J. then asked him if he would state to that assembly that the Commissioners really believed this plan could be executed for any such sum?

To this, Judge S. replied that they did.

Now, on this matter, we simply remark, that this explanation is widely different from what we have always understood the facts to be. We never before heard of such plans being submitted to the General assembly before the work was begun. We never before heard of any Architects being present at that session of the Assembly, and we are assured by gentlemen who were in that body, that such was not the fact. We have heard many of the members of that Assembly complain that these Commissioners, with the view of permanently fixing the Seat of Government at Raleigh, had abused the confidence reposed in them by the Legislature, and had gone so far with the work before the Legislature could interfere, that they were compelled to go on with it. That even when the second appropriation was asked for the Assembly was deceived as to the amount it would take to complete it. We are far from being satisfied with this explanation of Judge Saunders, and unless he can make a better defence against the charge, we think the people ought to hold him to his share of responsibility for one of the most shameful impositions ever practised upon them.

*We learn that his appointment was actually on Thursday at Greensborough only 55 miles off.

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

MARRIED. In Davidson county, on the 14th inst., by Samuel Ferrabee, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM C. ROGUE to Miss DORCAS SWAIN, daughter of Michael Swain, deceased.

CASH FOR TAN-BARK.
MOREHEAD & WILLIS.
Greensborough, March, 1840. 6-11

PROSPECTUS.
THE undersigned proposes to publish in the city of Baltimore, a newspaper to be called

THE PILOT:
Born and educated in the West, he has known General Harrison personally, and been familiar with his public life since the commencement of the war. He has known Mr. Van Buren, and closely observed his career since 1836.
The chief inducement to resume the arduous and responsible duties of an Editor is the hope that he may now contribute something towards the election of General Harrison. The fidelity, ability, frankness and moderation with which that eminent citizen has discharged the most responsible and difficult public trusts—his unexampled popularity as the chief magistrate of the Territories, N. W. of the Ohio, the unimpeached integrity of his public life; his amiable, courteous and dignified respect for the laws and public opinion, are guarantees that, if elected, he will bring into the administration faithful, competent and honest men; who will devote all the constitutional means of the Government to restore confidence, and thus revive the industry, enterprise, credit and prosperity of the country; now paralyzed by unfaithful and incompetent agents.

The Pilot will review the course of the present administration, and discuss freely the fraudulent speculations in the public lands and their connection with the subsequent warfare on the banking institutions of the country. In doing this the present and past administration will be identified, and their measures examined and contrasted,—the present unexampled condition of the country, the causes in which it originated, and the inevitable consequence of continuing power in the same hands will be boldly and faithfully treated.

The undersigned believes that the Federal Government is a compact between the States, intended by a more perfect union to harmonize, as far as possible, what would otherwise have been at conflict between local interests,—and that this is no less a duty than the protection of our foreign commerce. The benefits to flow from a well directed system of Internal Improvements, whether it be considered as a means of defence in case of invasion or intercession; of conveying the products of the interior to market, or of transporting the mail, are so palpable that the only objections heretofore urged against appropriations to that object, have been made by those who denied the power of the Federal Government; or by others who, admitting the power denied the expediency, under the existing state of the Treasury. The undersigned believes that the Federal Government may, by permanent contracts, with rail road companies, for the transportation of the mail and troops and munitions of war, on the leading routes of travel, accomplish a general system of Internal Improvements; and will enforce the propriety of doing so, and endeavor to show how this may be done by an enlightened use of the public credit,—and also to develop the incidental advantage to flow from such a measure, by sustaining the credit of the States, and thus restoring public and private confidence.

Baltimore is central, and in some respects the best point at which to concentrate political intelligence.—Should the expectations of the Editor be realized, the Pilot will become the medium of diffusing the intelligence thus concentrated; and whatever an earnest zeal, some experience, and unceasing industry can do, will be done to render it acceptable, as a Commercial, Scientific, Literary and Miscellaneous, as well as a political newspaper. It will treat political opponents with candor and fairness, but will be firm and decided in support of the men, the measures and the principles whose support may be identified with the welfare of the country; and if in doing this, it shall be necessary to retaliate, or to carry the "war into Africa," it will be done.—The Editor will not flatter in the discharge of his duty, to please a subscriber or to gain an advertisement—his press will be free and he will fearlessly discharge his duty.

It is proposed to issue a daily paper at six dollars per annum and an extra in pamphlet, double Royal size, and devoted exclusively to the Presidential Election for one month, the first number to be issued on the first of May.

The first number of the daily will be issued as soon as a sufficient subscription to justify the undertaking shall have been obtained.

The Editor is admonished by the past, and will not again subject himself to heavy losses. It is in the power of those who desire the election of Gen. Harrison, to remunerate his services; and this proposition is submitted under the expectation that an effort will be made, and especially, by the young men of the party, to aid him in weathering the storm.

TERMS.—Payable in advance. Daily Pilot, per annum, Six Dollars. Single Daily Paper, Two Cents. Semi-weekly, per annum, Five Dollars. Extra from May 1st to 15th, November, in pamphlet royal size, One Dollar. Advertisements at the usual rates.

67 Editors friendly to the election of General Harrison are requested to insert this prospectus.

March 21st, 1840.

ATTENTION.
THE commissioned and non-commissioned Officers and Musicians of the 1st and Volunteer Regiments of the Guilford Militia will attend at Greensboro' on Saturday the 23rd of May next at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs for Drill Parade.
F. L. SIMPSON, col. com. 1st reg. ABM CLAPP, col. com. vol. reg.
April 18th, 1840. 10-11

ENTERED.
ON my estray back, on the 17th of March, 1840, by Joseph Gibson, a *correl* Horse, nearly blind, 10 or 12 years old, a star and some white in his face, appraised at eighteen dollars. Said Gibson lives near Orange, on the stage road from Hillsborough to Greensborough.
ALEXANDER GRAY, R. G. C.
April, 1840. 10-20

NOTICE.
PERSONS holding Deeds issued by Henry Humphreys, deceased, are notified that they need not see them or less than their nominal value, as they contain to be redeemed as usual.
THOMAS R. TATE, R. G. C.
April 20th, 1840. 10-20

COPYES of Swain's "MAN OF THE LAW" at the Office, for sale, by the

THE HUMAN HAIR.—Where the hair is observed to be growing thin, nothing can be more preposterous than the use of oil, grease or any fatty matter. Their application can only be recommended through the grossest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the skin. When there is a harsh, dry, or contracted skin, and where the small blood vessels which carry nourishment to the hair are obstructed, then the oils, &c., may be used, 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 *Clerk's Treatise on Hair*.
The Balm of Columbia is the only preparation that can have that effect, being entirely free from any oily substance.

LORDBRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA
FOR THE HAIR—Its positive qualities are 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 latest period of life.
- 5th—It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation and prevents the hair from changing color or getting gray.
- 6th—It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in it over night.
- 7th—No ladies' toilet should ever be made without it.
- 8th—Children who have by any means contracted vermin in the head, are immediately and perfectly cured of them by its use. It is infallible.

A CASE IN POINT.—I had unfortunately lost nearly all my hair from the top of my head, when I commenced the use of the Balm of Columbia, and have, by the use of two bottles, had my head covered with a fine growth of hair. There can be no mistake in the matter, as many of my friends can see by calling on me. I had also become quite gray, but had the gray hairs plucked out, and it was grown in as the Balm says, of the natural color. If any body doubts these facts, let them call upon me and see. I bought the Balm of Comstock & Co., New York, &c., on the

No. 19, Coenties Slip, Agent of Detroit Line.
New York, Nov. 9, 1838.

THE LATE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing, who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the Drug Store) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a cure for dandruff. Who shall dispute or who go bald? The only true hair restorative, and the names of Comstock & Co., New York, &c., on the

Counterfeits are abroad.

Look carefully on the splendid wrapper for the name of J. S. Comstock. Beware of all without that name must be false.

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN, Greensborough, N. C.

TWO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.—The Blind Pilot, said to be invaluable by external applications.—Solomon Hays writes the country. His Lament will cure Blind Piles. Facts are more stubborn than theories. He solicits all respectable Physicians to try it upon their patients. It will do them no harm, and it is known that every physician who has had the honesty to make the trial, has candidly admitted that it has succeeded in every case they have known. Then why not use it? It is the recipe of one of their most respectable members, now deceased. Why refuse to use it? Because it is sold as a proprietary medicine! In this sufficient excuse for suffering their honest patients to linger in distress! We think not. Physicians shall be convinced that there is no humbug or quackery about this article. Why then try it before, let them after all other prescriptions fail. Physicians are respectfully requested to do themselves and patients the justice to use this article. It may be taken from the bottles, and done up in their prescription, if they desire. Let it be applied to Comstock & Co., at the Drug Store, No. 2 Fletcher street near Pearl, New York, and of most respectable druggists throughout this country.

SOLOMON HAYS.

FLORENCE, Ala. Sept. 28, 1838.—A gentleman of the highest standing in this town, who has been dreadfully afflicted with the Blind Piles for the last 20 years, called upon me and freely confessed the severity of the complaint. He remarked he had not been so well for 20 years past as he was a few months. He had used one bottle only of *Clerk'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. BERRY.
The original letter may be seen where this 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 Fungus on her ankle, 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 Lombard and J. P. Jones, Esq., Editor of the Long Island Farmer, and many other citizens of that town, and besides, Hays's Lament, graciously for sale at No. 2 Fletcher st., near Pearl.

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN, Greensborough, N. C.

PERMITS.
I have for sale an excellent new *WALL* NO. 10—1000 ft. and a *CORREL* HORSE, which will be sold for less than their nominal value, as they contain to be redeemed as usual.
THOMAS R. TATE, R. G. C.
April 1st, 1840. 10-20

FOR SALE.
I have for sale an excellent new *WALL* NO. 10—1000 ft. and a *CORREL* HORSE, which will be sold for less than their nominal value, as they contain to be redeemed as usual.
THOMAS R. TATE, R. G. C.
April 1st, 1840. 10-20



POETRY.

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

From the New-Yorker. THE CRICKET.

I love the night, and, sooth to say,
Before the merry birds that sing
In all the glare and noise of day,
Profer the cricket's grating wing."

Norton.

I love thy chirping notes,
Black watchman of the night!
They summon from the cloudy Past
Bright hours of lost delight.
The wood-wood haunts of home
In thought I tread once more;
Rock, thicket, glade and torrent, wear
The loveliness of yore.

Around the lighted hearth
That gave thee lodging warm,
While fell the cold December sleet,
And howled the wintry storm,
In calm contentment meet
The forms of vanished days,
And voices of familiar tone
Breathed wild, remembered lays.

When eve again returns,
Steal forth on nimble feet
From cranny in the chimney-wall—
Thy tempest-proof retreat;
For thy shrill, household song
Is waker of a spell
Whereby that thief, Forgetfulness,
Unlocks his treasure-coll.

And while I view in soul
My old paternal cot,
The "briers of this work-day world"
Awhile torment me not;
The loved and long-lost dead
Seem palpable to sight,
Awakened by thy chirping tone,
Black watchman of the night!

Acron, Nov. 24. W. H. C. H.

GIVING AND TAKING.

From the Spanish.
Since for kissing you, my mother—
Blames and scolds me all the day,
Let me have it quickly—quickly
Give me back my kiss, I pray.

Do—she keeps so great a tumult,
Chides so sharply—looks so grave—
Do my love, to please my mother,
Give me back the kiss I gave.
Out upon you—out upon you—
One you gave, but two you take;
Give me back the two, my darling,
Give them for my mother's sake.

LOVE.

"If women do snarl upon a feller's
heart strings, tho', they keep him out of
other scrapes, any body will tell you
that. A man that is in love a leetle is
not always running into run-'oles, and
other such places. He don't go gam-
bling, and isn't a sneaking round of
nights.

"Love, according to my notion of it,
is a good anchor for us on this 'ere voy-
age of life—it brings us up so all stand-
ing when we put on too much sail—it
puts me in mind, now I think on it of
our cruise through Hell Gate in Capt.
Doolittle's sloop; for just as the tide and
wind was carrying us on the rocks, we
dropt anchor and kept off. I look on
the uses of woman purty much as I look
on the frigate that in the spring brings
down the Connecticut the real rich soil
for the meadows in Weathersfield. They
make a great deal of splutter and fust
in their spring time, with their rustles
and their ribbons, and their fluttles, I
know; but when they light on a feller
for good, they are the real onion patches
of his existence. Put us together, and
the soil will grow any thing; but keep us
apart, and we are all thistles and net-
tles."—Jonathan Slick.

Conclusive Argument.—Soon after the
Copernican System of Astronomy began to
be generally understood an old Con-
necticut farmer went to his parson with
the following inquiry:—"Doctor T, do
you believe in the new story they tell of
the earth moving round the sun?" "Yes,
certainly." "Do you think it is accord-
ing to Scripture? If it's true, how could
Joshua have commanded the sun to stand
still?" "Umph!" quoth the doctor, no
w'it puzzled, "Joshua commanded the
sun to stand still, did he?" "Yes."—"Well,
it stood still, did it not?" "Yes."—"Very
well.—Now did you ever hear
that he set it a going again?"

A good Anecdote.—An old gentleman
of eighty-four, having taken to the altar
a young damsel of about sixteen, the
clergyman said to him, "The font is at
the other end of the church." "What
do I want with the font?" said the old
gentleman. "I beg your pardon," said
the clerical wit, "I thought you had
brought this child to be christened."

Now is the Ladies' Chance.—The fol-
lowing is extracted from an old volume,
printed in 1696, entitled "Courtship,
Love and Matrimony."—"Albeit it is
now become a part of the common law,
in regard to social relations of life, that,
as often as every bisextile year doth
return, the ladies have the sole privilege

during the time it continueth, of making
love unto men, which they do either by
words or looks, as unto them it seemeth
proper; and moreover, no man will be
entitled to the benefits of clergy who
doth refuse to accept the offices of a
lady, or who doth in any wise treat
her proposal with slight or contumely."

"Oh! the sweet profound sleep of in-
fancy, how beautiful it is! that soft and
blessed gift of a heart without a stain or
a pang, of a body unbroken in any fibre
by the cares and labors of existence, of a
mind without a burden or an apprehen-
sion. It falls down upon our eyelids like
the dew of a summer's eve, refreshing
for our use all the world of flowers in
which we dwell, and passing calm, and
tranquil, and happy, without a dream,
and without an apprehension. But, alas!
alas! with the first years of life it is gone,
and never returns. We may win joy,
and satisfaction, and glory, and splendor,
and power—we may obtain more than
our wildest ambition aspired to, or our
eager hope could grasp—but the sweet
sleep of infancy, the soft companion of
our boyish pillow, flies from the ardent
joys as well as the bitter cares of man-
hood, and never, never returns again."

JAMES.

"Who steals my purse steals trash,"
as the chap said ven he filled his wallet
with shimplasters.

A temperance dealer in Ohio adver-
tises scythes, which he warrants to cut
without whiskey.

"Well this beats me out," as the rye
said when the fellow hammered it over
the head with the flail.

"Oh, Nanny, wilt thou gang wi' me,"
as the feller said ven he was trying to
steal the goat.

GREENSBORO' HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of in-
forming the public that he has taken
charge of the above named establishment,
recently occupied by Wm. Woodburn, Esq.,
and of tendering his services in that line of
business to travellers and others visiting
Greensborough, with the assurance that his
Stables shall be well supplied with provender,
that his Table shall be furnished with the
best the market affords, and that the duties
of both shall be performed by skilful and ex-
perienced ostlers and servants.
By using every effort to please, both out-
and in doors, and by keeping an orderly house,
he intends to merit, and hopes to share the
grateful patronage of a liberal public.

J. D. CLANCY.
Greensborough, N. C. April 8th, 1840.—9-4

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT.
THE subscribers would inform the public
that they have established a Shop in
Greensborough, on South Street opposite the
Coachshop, where the Boot and Shoemaking
business will be carried on in all its various
branches. Mr. Bosshammer, having learned
his trade in Baltimore, and having had much
experience in the business, he feels confident
of his ability to please his customers with as
good work and neat fits as can be had from
the North.

Two or three Journeymen can find employ-
ment at the Shop of the Subscribers.

BOSSHAMMER & ALBRIGHT.
March, 1740 6-3m

MUSIC.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach In-
strumental Music, if disposed, on ap-
plication would receive a liberal encourage-
ment at this place.—Address "O. O. O.,
Rockford, Surry Co. N. C."

March, 1840. 7-5

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Postoffice in Green-
sborough, N. C., which if not taken out
within three months, will be sent to the Gen-
eral Postoffice as dead letters.

A. Robert Armfield sen., Joseph Armfield,
Alfred Armfield, Jacob Albright, Titman An-
drew, William Akin.

B. Haver Van Banks, James Barlow, John
Brown, Samuel Bell, Richard Burch.

C. John Camp, John Clark, Phineas Creek-
man, Samuel Clark, Robert Caffey, George
Cook.

D. Samuel Dwiggin, Jacob Dances, Wil-
liam Donnell, Reuben Dick.

E. Alfred Edwards, William French,
Nathan Foster, Robert A. Forbes, Ellen Fred-
rick.

G. Henderson Good, Thomas Griffin, Lev-
in C. Grey, George Gannon.

H. Sarah Harris, John Harris, William
Heath.

I. Andrew Ivey, Samuel Ireland,
J. Andrew Jackson, Jacob Jones, J. F.
Jones, Moor Jeffries.

K. Edward Kisan, William Ketter.
L. Samuel N. McGee, Lemmons Mc-
Clintock, Peter Monnett, Samuel Maxwell.

N. L. B. Niles.
O. Miss Margaret Oakley.

P. Amos Parkes, Alson Prior, William F.
Pennington.

R. Azel Russum, Nathan Reid, Jesse
Reid, Jasper Roe, John Russel, Betsey Re-
vels.

S. Richard Smith, John Stephens, Rankin
Smith, Fredrick Suite.
T. M. M. Thompson, Jesse Trueblood,
Jesse B. Thornborough, Daniel Tiele.
W. Hezekiah Whitworth, Francis A.
Ward, John Wilson, David Watson, Burgess
Wall, Ebenezer Ward, Elihu Wiley, Thom-
as Whittington.

I. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.
April 1, 1840. 7-3

Coach Materials.

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

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

McCONNEL & LINDSAY

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the
public that they are now receiving and
opening for sale a handsome assortment of
GOODS,
which they will dispose of at the most reduced
prices for cash or on a short credit. Their
stock consist in part of the most fashionable
Cloths, Casimeres, Casinets, Satins, Silk
Velvets and Vestings, together with a
Variety of Summer Goods,
suitable for gentlemen's wear.

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

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

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

To the Owners of Mills.

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

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

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

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

L. M. GILBERT.
October 25, 1839. 37-4

State of North Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb-
ruary Term, 1840.

Jonathan W. Fields, Original Attachment
vs. Alexander Martin, levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that the Defendant in this case is not an in-
habitant of this State: It is therefore or-
dered by the Court that publication be made
for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot,
for said Defendant personally to be and ap-
pear before the justices of our Court of Pleas
and Quarter Sessions to be held for the coun-
ty of Guilford, at the Court House in the town
of Greensborough, on the third Monday
of May next, then and there to answer or re-
prieve, otherwise judgment by default final
will be entered against him, and the property
levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's de-
mand.

Test JOHN M.
Pr. adv. \$4 20.

State Of North
GUILFORD CO

IN EQUI

Peter Summers

vs.

Joshua Summers

IT appearing to the satis-
faction of the Court, that the Defendant, Je-
sus Summers, is not an inhabitant of this
State, and that he is a resident of the County
of Guilford, and that he is a resident of the
County of Guilford, and that he is a resident
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