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AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS.

To determine the value of any soil, or to be able to correct any fault in the original constitution, or any deficiency arising from the improper cultivation, it is necessary that the nature and proportion of the substances composing it should be understood. In agriculture this examination is termed analysis; and in its simplest, yet still effectual method, may be practised by every farmer. The implements used are a pair of scales, accurate to the tenth part of a grain; a crucible, some muriatic acid, and a few small vessels of china or glass.

The earth to be tested by a farmer, should be taken from a few inches below the surface, and an average specimen of the field, or the soil to be examined.—The quantity to be examined, say two or four hundred grains, is to be slightly pulverized or well mixed together. Put off this two hundred grains, in a crucible, and heat it to three hundred degrees of Fahrenheit, or bake in an oven heated for bread for fifteen minutes; cool and weigh. This will show the absorbent power of the soil, and as this is depending mainly on the animal and vegetable matter, if this loss is considerable. It is a decisive proof in this respect of fertility. The absorbent power varies from one to twelve per cent.

After weighing, heat it again in the crucible to a red heat, until the mass shows no bright or sparkling particles, stirring it with a glass or iron rod; cool and weigh, and the loss will be the animal and vegetable matter in the soil.

Take two hundred grains of the dried earth mix it thoroughly with a gill of water by stirring it for several minutes. Let it stand for three minutes, and turn off the muddy water into another glass. Dry the sediment in the first glass at a high heat, weigh, and it gives the silica contained in the soil. Let the water turned off settle clear, turn off, dry it at a high heat and weigh; this gives the alumine or clay.

Put into a suitable glass or flask, one-fourth or a gill of muriatic acid and water in equal proportions, and balance the scales carefully. Put into this mixture one hundred grains of the earth, let it stand till all the effervescence has ceased which will some times be an hour or more, carefully note the weight required to again balance the scales, and that may be set down as the weight of carbonic gas expelled, say six grains. Then as forty-five, is to fifty-five, so is this weight to that of the base or lime. In this case the lime would be seven and one-third per cent.

To ascertain if the earth contains iron, stir muriatic acid and water with a strip of oak bark, and if iron is present the liquid bark will turn dark. To ascertain the quantity, put in prussiate of potash, till it no longer forms a blue precipitate, let it settle, heat the deposit to redness, carefully weigh the remainder, which is oxide of iron.

To determine the presence of gypsum, take one hundred grains of earth, mix one-third the quantity of powdered charcoal, keep it at a red heat in a crucible for half an hour. Then boil the earth in a pint of water for thirty minutes, filter the liquor, and expose it for some days in an open vessel. A white deposit will be sulphate of lime, and the weight will determine the proportion.

These processes are all simple, and can be performed by any one. By them we obtain 1st, the absorbent powers; 2d, the amount of animal vegetable matter; 3d, the silica or sand; 4th, the alumine, or clay; 5th, the carbonate of lime; 6th, the oxides of iron; 7th, the gypsum or plaster Paris. The salts exercise a great influence on vegetation; but as they principally depend on the animal and vegetable matter in the soil, and as the determining their qualities and kinds are too difficult for the analysis of the farmer, the processes are omitted. The above ingredients are all that exert a marked influence on the fertility of soils, and on their proper proportion its goodness depends. It soils contain too much silica or gravel, they are porous; and if too much clay, retentive. The last is usually the worst fault and may be known by the water standing on it after rains, remaining unsettled for a long time, owing to clay held in solution.—Wheat, winter kills on such soils, on calcareous gravelly ones rarely. Good soils usually contain from sixty five to eighty-five of silica; from ten to sixteen

of alumine; from four to ten of lime, and varying proportions of vegetable matters, animal and mineral salts, &c. The analysis of soils, forms one of the most decided steps in the improvement of agriculture, as it clearly points out what is wanting to remedy any defect, and give ease of working, and abundance in product. Every farmer should understand the nature and composition of his soils, and may do so with little time, and at a mere trifle of expense.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The Bee Moth.—I see by your paper, the Bee Moth is very troublesome in your section of country. When I commenced house-keeping, I purchased a few stands of Bees, and the moth destroyed them all the first year. Upon examination, I found that the moth deposited the eggs in a web between the bench and the box; and as soon as they hatched, they crawled up to the comb, and formed a web round them so the bees could not destroy them. I made it a rule to go to the stand two or three times a week, and brush off the eggs and web deposited; but finding this troublesome, I concluded to raise the boxes by putting small wedges under each corner; this I found of great service; but I discovered, unless the wedges were made very smooth, the eggs were frequently deposited under the wedges. I then concluded to drive a temporary nail into each corner, and let the box rest on them, so the bees could pass under all around. Since I adopted this plan, which has been twelve years, I have not, as I recollect, been troubled with a single Bee Moth.—*Cultivator.*

From the Kentuckian.

LOVE.—BY A LADY.

Love is a singular and mysterious feeling; affecting, deep and absorbing power—exercising with tyrannical exactness a strange, unaccountable influence over the external objects and circumstances of every-day life. It is woman's whole existence—her life, her soul, her very heart, is bound in its glory giving hopes—and without it, life is a blank, a void which the "world can never fill," and on this very account, woman yields, perhaps, too much, to its influence, all and almost irresistible, though it be. There is natural pride in every human heart, and in all the usual adversities and difficulties of life. It upholds our spirits, elevates our thoughts, and raises us above the petty vicissitudes of this sublunary world. But love owns no such conventional control or check; it must be free, for it is naturally wild; it must be intense, for it is undoubtedly exclusive—it destroys all other feelings—annihilates all other sympathies—and forms in itself the beauty, the glory, the heaven on earth, of woman's existence.

Man is not loved twice in a lifetime; and I warn you, ye slights of woman's affection! I warn you of the hours of life's decline, when health wanes and happiness departs; when the blessed time is gone, forever, in which you may command love—when the fearful hour of death approaches, and there is no hand to smooth your fevered brow—no soft voice to whisper words of peace and hope—no eye to weep over your fate—I say, in such an hour you will sue for love as for an alms-gift—and sue in vain!

But love in its purity, is something which no gentleman could regard with contempt, or appropriate to an unworthy or vain purpose. It is beneath a man as the lord of creation and the proud image of his creator. A man may be unable to return affection; his feelings may be engaged; perhaps, he may be devoid of such emotions. In such a case it becomes his bounden duty to conduct himself towards the woman who loves him, (men always have an intuitive knowledge on this point) with such candor, or coldness and reserve, as will at once annihilate all hope of return of affection on his part, and consequently destroy by such a course, all delusions and day-dreams of love, rather than by trifling with her feelings, her dearest life-dependent hopes, render her an object of disgust to himself, pity to the world, and of ultimate self-contempt—an undone and ruined, a hopeless and still devoted being!

The power which a man exercises over the woman who loves him, is dangerous indeed. She feels that he is her all to love; and hence it is that she uses so little the power of control over her feelings. "A trifle light as air—a look"—or a word, may be made to strike the "electric chain, wherewith we are darkly bound," and betray, at once, all woman's heart. To the one from whom it should be hidden with fear and trembling; for in her intercourse with him she loves, woman should be very, very careful in the concealment of her feelings. She may give them the reins in what she thinks a very slight degree, and little by little, reserve is overcome—feminine modesty is subdued and in losing her proper dignity of demeanor by allowing, at first, slight demonstrations of passion in innocent liberties, woman loses the respect due to her as a woman—and alas! for human nature! incurs the indifference and disgust of him who should

be as a friend and adviser, even if circumstances will not admit of his being a husband and protector. So much for the present—let the future provide for itself

A true friend.—The "Audience" relates that a gentleman who, in 1830, found himself a loser by the revolution, determined to go beyond seas to improve his fortune; but previously to leaving Paris he deposited with a friend 30,000 francs, as a nest egg, in case of the new speculation which he meditated not succeeding. More than nine years passed away, and not a single line had been interchanged between the two friends; when the one who had expatriated himself, having failed in his ultra-marine pursuits, returned to have a few days ago, determined to take up his 30,000 francs, and end his days in France. He hastened to the capital, but found that his friend had left his former residence, had ruined himself, as it was said, by gambling, and had not a sou left. Full of rage and despair, he found out his residence in the Rue Florida-manteau, where he lived in the garret on the fifth story. He rushed into the room, and there saw his unfortunate friend, almost without clothes, a haggard figure, sitting on a chest, his only piece of furniture. Upon this he launched out into the most violent reproaches, upbraided him with a breach of trust, and threatened even to strike him. His friend uttered not a word, but slowly rising, unlocked the chest, and opening the lid showed the other his 30,000 francs in gold. As his only recompense, he begged him to give him a little money to buy some food.—The sequel may be imagined.—*Paris paper.*

SPEECH

Delivered at the Great Whig meeting in the County of Granville, on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1840, by GEORGE E. BANGS, Esq. and published at the request of his Fellow Citizens.

Mr. Chairman.—I avail myself of the invitation which has just been given me; to express my opinions to this meeting of my fellow citizens, on the condition and prospects of our country. We have certainly much to demand a careful scrutiny, and not a little to excite anxiety and alarm. Eleven years ago, the present Administration* assumed the management of public affairs. The general condition of the country was then sound—the currency and exchanges, trade and business, were in a satisfactory state, and in all the pursuits of life, industry and prudence commanded the reward to which they are entitled. Whatever abatements in some particulars ought to qualify this statement, its general truth and correctness cannot be justly questioned—and with regard to the currency, is subject to no abatement. We were then, upon the whole, a happy and flourishing people. What has been the effect of these eleven years upon our affairs? What is our situation now? Surely no one is so ignorant as not to know, that our situation is materially changed for the worse—that this effect has been injurious and even disastrous. We were told that our currency (the best in the world) was not good enough, and that we must have a better. To accomplish this, a course of experiments was commenced upon the Banking, and Credit system—upon the property and industry of the country. Each experiment was ushered in with the promise of golden results; and though each in time was followed by a signal failure, the assurance was still as strong in favour of the next; and we were told, that a little faith and patience, would enable us to reap from that, the harvest of which the former had been found so barren. The great good—the highest blessing which our rulers promised us—was a hard money currency—an entire specie circulation—and from time to time, during these years of experiment, the month, almost the day was fixed, when the paper rags should disappear, and a golden shower should fill our purses. But still, as the appointed time approached, it was found convenient or necessary to postpone the accomplishment, 'till another and more distant day. And how stands it with us now? At the ten years of patience and suffering—constant fluctuations in the prices of labor and of produce—are we any nearer to the golden age of prosperity? By no means. The price of our staples is now depreciated beyond all experience, since the war of 1812. Cotton, for example, even in the favoured region of Alabama, is selling at 5 cents; our debts are unpaid, and money daily becoming scarcer.—The Bank notes, indeed, are disappearing, but alas! no approach is yet made to the hard money substitute. Meantime, a bankruptcy seems to have overtaken the Treasury of the nation. A short time ago, our revenue was so large, overflowing even beyond the extravagant expenditures of the Administration, that it was necessary to devise some way to dispose of the surplus, in order to avoid the in-

convenience and danger of a large accumulation. It was concluded to ask the States to take charge of this superfluous fund, and an Act was passed for its distribution, but scarce had the execution of the law commenced, when it was found necessary to suspend it. The public coffers were empty, and at every session of Congress since the election of Mr. Van Buren, loans have been required to defray the expenses of the Government.—On every application it has been urged, that the want was merely temporary—that instead of a regular loan, an issue of Treasury notes for the moment was all that could be required, and that the immediate pressure over the ordinary revenue would answer all the demands upon it. But these opinions, like the promises of a specie circulation, have been doomed to disappointment—at each session, new reasons have been found for new issues of Treasury notes, and they seem now to have become the regular mode of supplying the public necessities. They are preferred by the Administration, because they are *loans in disguise*—but however disguised, they are loans in fact, and show that our affairs have been grossly mismanaged, when in a time of peace with all foreign nations, and free from a national debt, the revenues of this great people are inadequate to maintain its government. This being the undeniable condition of the country, what is proposed by our rulers for the relief of the people? Literally nothing. Instead of learning wisdom from the past, and surrendering their unprincipled experiments upon all the institutions of the country, they still cry out against the Banks and the Merchants—against credit and industry, and renew their promises of hard money as the cure for all our evils. There is one difference however observable—formerly, we were promised immediate enjoyment of the good, without a previous purgatory of preparation—now, all is left indefinite as to time; the President informs us that we must prepare to make great sacrifices—to bear our sufferings in patience, and at some distant day, and by some unexplained process of acquisition, the hard money will come and all will be well.—But though nothing is proposed for the relief of the people, a plan is now urged forward for the relief of the Government and the enriching of the office holders. This plan is the Sub-treasury—the bill to establish it was passed in the Senate by less than the half of that body when full, and it was hurried through, though delay was urged upon the Administration party until the vacant seats could be filled, and though the state of things in the House was such as to prevent all hope that it could be acted on there for many weeks. In the House, the Administration party are now striving to make the contested seats from New Jersey depend not on the number of lawful votes, but on the majority of all the votes lawful and unlawful—good and bad, in order to command a clear majority to carry out this scheme. This measure, after having been repeatedly condemned by Congress and the people, there is strong reason to fear will be passed at the present session; and as the means used to obtain its passage, and as is the character of the measure itself. It is called the "Independent Treasury," and so in one sense it is. It is independent of all connection with the business, of all sympathy with the distresses, of all efforts for the relief and assistance of the people; but it is totally dependent on Executive control—is intended to place the purse of the nation in the hands of the President, and to enable him by the intervention of his thousand officers, concerned in the collection and disbursement of his hard money revenue, and the management of his grand Government Bank founded thereupon, to make us as dependent upon him as the treasury will be.

* I have treated the present and last Administration as one, because Mr. Van Buren professes but to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

But what is the measure? It proposes, when it shall be in full operation, a collection of all the dues to the public in hard money. If this shall not, in its consequences necessarily destroy all our banks, then we shall have one currency for the people, consisting of paper money, depreciated by the action of the Government; and another currency, consisting of gold and silver for the use of the Government and its officers and agents, in which all that owe the government, must pay, get it how they can—and then farewell, a long farewell, to the specie illusion—the hard money humbug, with which the people of this country have been so long amused. But if this measure shall oblige all our banks to wind up—as seems to be the opinion of those who have the best means of forming a correct judgment on the subject—if it shall destroy the usual credit system of the country, who can conceive the miserable consequences to our society? All debts to be collected without the usual facilities for obtaining funds—the price of labor and of produce to be reduced to a specie standard, probably to one-third or one-half of the present amount. Fellow citizens, consider the matter for a moment, and endeavor to realize the results. How, under such cir-

cumstances, can a poor man, or a man of moderate means, pay his debts? If a mechanic or a laborer owes a few hundred dollars, which he is just able to pay when his wages are at one dollar and a half, or one dollar a day, how can he make payment when the debt remaining the same, the wages are reduced to three quarters or a half a dollar? If a man has purchased a piece of land, as an advantageous settlement for his increasing family at \$1000, and having paid half, its value is reduced to the specie standard, is not the part paid an entire loss?—the land being worth, in the whole, when measured by the new standard, just the moiety which remains unpaid. It is said that the price of every thing being reduced in the same proportion, the injurious consequences will not follow to those who owe nothing. Suppose this were so, how many of us will it comfort? How many of us are in that happy condition to owe no debts? And pray, is being in debt such a crime, that no sympathy is due, no care to be taken in the legislation of the country for the man that owes money? Is it sufficient to say those who owe no man any thing—those who are beforehand in the world—the creditor part of the nation will not suffer; and as to the rest, if people will be in debt, let them suffer. This is most revolting doctrine. But is it true, that none but the debtor class will suffer? It is not true. Supposing that all prices should be affected here in the same ratio, it will not be the case with the prices of articles coming from abroad. These will not be affected by our legislation, but will remain at the old rates while the prices of domestic articles only will fall. What will be the consequence? With an income reduced one-half, every man's imported Sugar and Coffee, and Tea and Molasses, and Blankets and Woollens, &c. will remain at their full price. The poor man—the man who depends on his labor, or the proceeds of a small property to support a family, must reduce his wife and children to half allowance of some things which are absolute necessities, and of others which by long use have become necessities. A bitter day to a husband that, which takes away the refreshment of a cup of Coffee from his wife, and to a father, that which denies to his children the indulgences to which they have been accustomed! And gloomy will be the evening which shows a family assembled around a board deprived of the usual comforts of their evening meal—when all are sure that the sacrifice is not made to their country, but to power—is not good to them, but to enhance the splendor and luxurious enjoyments of their rulers!!

And who, sir, is to be benefited by this Sub-Treasury scheme? There are two classes that will gain by it. The office-holders are the first. It is no part of the Sub-Treasury bill to reduce the salaries of the officers—they are to remain at the full amount; and consequently, if prices are reduced one half, the process is exactly equivalent to doubling the salary of every officer—from the \$25,000 of the President to the \$1,000 or \$500 of the Clerks in the offices. All are doubled in value. Well, then, may all who receive either salaries or fees from Government press for the adoption of the Sub-Treasury. Another class who will gain by it, are those who are well off in the world—owe little or nothing—have large debts due them, or large sums of money to invest, and are besides, willing to speculate on the public distress; all, who having the means, are ready to lend on usurious interest, to shave notes at enormous discount—to attend execution and trust sales, and buy their less fortunate neighbors out of house and home. These will profit by the specie basis, and they know it well. Hence, you will observe, that in almost every instance, persons of this description are clamorous for the Sub-Treasury, and assure you it will do wonders for the country—meaning for themselves. These two classes will find prosperity pouring in upon them with increasing streams—these will hasten forward to opulence—"their palaces rise like exhalations—their equipages fly like meteors"—as if to mock the general calamity which surrounds them. And while this calamity will involve all other classes of the community, let it be remembered, its weight will be still heavier upon the poor, and those who are in moderate circumstances and owe money—others, it will deprive of their comforts; but these, it will overwhelm with hopeless ruin. This picture is not overcharged. There is every reason to suppose it falls far short of the dreadful reality. This, then, is the remedy for our evils offered by our considerate and experimenting rulers—considerate for themselves and their partisans—experimenting with cruel coolness upon the comfort and happiness of the country. What else do the Administration propose?—The United States own a large amount of public lands—a domain held in trust by the Government, after the satisfaction of the public debt for the States of the Union—for North Carolina as well as the rest. What is Mr. Van Buren, with his party in Congress, about to do with these

vast possessions? It was proposed by a distinguished Senator from Kentucky, to divide the proceeds of these lands among the several States; but the Administration insist on surrendering them to the States in which they are situated—on making a present of the share of North Carolina to these States. To what purpose? What is to be gained by it?—Nothing that can be conceived, except the votes of those States, who receive the benefit, may be thereby gained for Mr. Van Buren. North Carolina has spoken with clearness and decision, against this dishonest disposition of her property—but her voice has been unheard; she has declared her unwillingness to give up her share of the public lands as the price of votes for Mr. Van Buren; but he insists on making the bargain notwithstanding. Is the State prepared now for this surrender of her rights, which she so decidedly protested against fifteen months ago? Besides the injustice of the contemplated misapplication, the value of our interest makes it, as a pecuniary matter, of vast importance. Our share of the lands will amount probably to nearly fifty times the yearly revenue of the State. Vested at six per cent. it would produce a yearly income sufficient to defray all the ordinary charges of the State Government, and leave a large surplus applicable to the purpose of education and internal improvement. Divided amongst the several counties according to their federal numbers, its yearly income would defray all the Public and County taxes—support the paupers, and build school-houses in every district of the Country. Who can think with patience of this vast treasure being squandered by our rulers in the prosecution of their ambitious schemes—plundered from the proper owners, and paid away as the purchase money for political support to Mr. Van Buren? Is North Carolina prepared for it? If she is not prepared, worn for the Sub-Treasury, and the giving away of the public lands, she must oppose the re-election of Martin Van Buren. Born these measures are pressed for adoption, by men who will not regard your rights in the matter, because they are opposed to their own interests—and it is morally certain, if Mr. Van Buren shall be re-elected, that both these measures will be carried. It is idle—it is worse than idle—to say we will vote for the men but oppose their measures—for you can in no other way support or oppose the measures, than by supporting or opposing the Administration which recommends them. Every man, therefore, who casts a vote for Van Buren, votes for the Sub-Treasury—and also declares his willingness to see the public lands given away—and should the State give her electoral vote for him—she will, by that very act, support the Sub-Treasury, and at the same time make a voluntary surrender of her share of the vast public domain of the States.†

But, sir, we are not prepared—this County and this State are not prepared for this surrender. What then must we do? We must withdraw from Mr. Van Buren the support of the State, and bestow it elsewhere. The question then arises, shall we give it to Gen. Harrison? "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?" No man should be our President who cannot abide this test. Let me, then, bring Gen. Harrison to it, and if he shall be found wanting, let him be rejected:

GENERAL HARRISON.

In 1791, William Henry Harrison, then in his 19th year, was appointed an Ensign in the Army by Washington. At that time, the whole North-western frontier of the United States was overrun by hostile Indians. Ever since the close of the Revolutionary war, the torch and the tomahawk and the scalping-knife had been busily and fatally employed on our borders—many expeditions had been sent out, but had been defeated by these tribes, equally remarkable for their bravery and skill—and the loss we had sustained was estimated at more than fifteen hundred men.

The generous heart of Harrison took fire at the sufferings inflicted on his countrymen, and leaving a safe and comfortable home, and abandoning the study of a profession by which he was preparing to win his way to fame and opulence, he hastened to the back woods to mingle in this Indian warfare, to chastise and repress the savage—to give peace and security to the settlers. At the great battle fought by Gen. Wayne, in which the Indians were signally defeated, Harrison then a Lieutenant, acted as one of the General's aids and by his gallant conduct elicited the warm approbation of his commander. Gen. Wayne, in his despatch giving an account of the battle, says, that he rendered "the most essential service," communicating his orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery, "exciting the troops to press for victory." Harrison continued in the army till 1797, when, finding there was no longer a probability of active service in the field, he threw up his commission, and was shortly afterwards appointed

† See appendix.

Secretary and Lieutenant Governor of the North-western Territory, then embracing all that vast tract of country lying North-west of the Ohio river. The succeeding year, by a vote nearly unanimous, he was chosen the delegate of the Territory in Congress. Notwithstanding his youth, and that the House of Representatives had at that time many eminent men amongst its members, Harrison soon attained reputation and acquired general respect. Immediately after entering Congress, he directed his attention to the public lands. These had, up to that period, been sold in tracts of which the smallest contained 4000 acres, and consequently men of small property—the actual settlers—the hardy pioneers of the west, could not purchase directly from Government, and the lands were falling into the hands of capitalists and speculators. Under Harrison's auspices, Congress were induced to adopt a better and more liberal plan. The lands were laid off in lots alternately of 540 and 820 acres, and thus the man of small means was enabled to purchase in quantities to suit his funds and at the prices of the Government. Thus the western country became settled with a hardy and industrious population, and the East pouring forth its redundant population, has established a Western Empire beyond the mountains.

In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana by President Adams, and in the same year was named by President Jefferson, sole Commissioner to treat with the Indians. In 1809, he was re-appointed Governor of Indiana, by Mr. Madison, and on the 7th of November 1811, he fought the Battle of Tippecanoe—in which he signalled with his skill and bravery, and broke the force and spirits of the Indians by a most disastrous defeat. Of this engagement the President made mention in his next Annual Message to Congress, and spoke in the most complimentary terms of the "spirit and fortitude" of the troops, and "the collected firmness which distinguished their Commander, on an occasion requiring the utmost exertion of valor and discipline"—and for his conduct in this campaign, the General Assembly of Kentucky pronounced him "a Hero and a Patriot," and declared him entitled to "the warmest thanks of the Nation, for his cool, deliberate, and gallant conduct" in the battle of Tippecanoe. In 1812, shortly after the declaration of war against Great Britain, he was appointed, by Mr. Madison, Commander in Chief of the North-western Army, and the 5th of October 1812, he closed a year of unwearied assiduity and devoted service, by the glorious battle of the Thames; in which he defeated a superior force of British and Indians, commanded by the savage Proctor, and put an end to the war on our North-western borders. When the news of this victory reached Washington, the thanks of Congress were voted to Gen. Harrison, and his conduct was the theme of applause from one end of the country to the other. This battle closed Gen. Harrison's military life. In 1816, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, but was not re-elected at the close of his term, on account of his vote with the South on the Missouri question, which gave dissatisfaction to his constituents; but in 1824, he was chosen a Senator of the United States, and certainly it may be said with truth, that during his service in Congress, he distinguished himself by his eloquence, talents and attention to the business of the country. No subject during Harrison's Congressional life occupied more of his attention, than the Pension system for the relief of the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution. As a soldier, he knew the dangers and privations of war—as a Statesman, he realized the value of our glorious Constitution—and as a Patriot, his heart was filled with grateful admiration of the fortitude and valor, and with deep sympathy for the destitution and poverty, too often the lot of the remains of that noble band of heroes.—Hence, he took an active part in forwarding every plan for their relief, and in giving the most extensive operation to the public provision in their favor. In 1828, he was appointed by Mr. Adams, Minister to the Republic of Colombia, from which station being recalled by Gen. Jackson, soon after his accession to office, Gen. Harrison has not since been in public life. While in Colombia, Harrison addressed a letter to Bolivar, the military dictator of that country, breathing the purest spirit of attachment to our Republican institutions, and showing a just estimate of the nature of those public services by which a claim to confidence is established. I wish that time would permit my submitting to your attention the whole of this admirable letter. Take these quotations as specimens of the whole, and avail yourselves of the first opportunity to become acquainted with every sentence it contains: "I contend that the strongest of all governments is that which is most free. We consider that of the U. States as the strongest, precisely because it is the most free." "In bestowing the palm of merit, the world has become wiser than formerly—the successful warrior is no longer regarded as entitled to the first place in the temple of fame." "To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good. The qualities of the hero and the general, must be devoted to the advantage of mankind, before he will be permitted to assume the title of their benefactor; and the station which he will hold in their regard and affections, will

depend, not on the number and splendor of his victories, but upon the results, and the use he may make of the influence he acquires from them."

Thus I have given you an imperfect sketch of the chief events in the life of Harrison, but to understand fully his claims upon our confidence and regard, we should attentively consider his whole course both public and private. We should recollect that his services against the enemies of his country have been rendered under more than the usual difficulties, dangers and privations attending war—that he at all times voluntarily surrendered the superior comforts which his rank enabled, and (in the minds of most men) would have justified him in using. In the winter campaigns of a northern latitude—in the midst of snow and tempest, his whole wardrobe occupied but a single value, and his bedding consisted of but a single blanket, strapped during the day upon the saddle on which he rode—that as he shared the privations, so he met the same dangers with the common soldier, and that always where the public service either required or permitted; as he was first in station, so was he first in perils, in toils, in sufferings, for the country he loved and served. It should be remembered also, that the civil offices he held, conferred on him the largest discretionary powers, demanded the utmost judgment and fortitude, the brightest qualities of mind, the steadiest determination of a patriotic spirit. The Governor of Indiana from 1800 to 1812, had no soft and luxurious post of power and patronage without danger and difficulty, but one, on the contrary, requiring continual sacrifices of comfort, of personal convenience and safety—and bringing daily upon him the anxieties, incident to such a border administration, of providing for the safety of the settlers and their helpless wives and children, from the cruelty and crimes of numerous warlike and hostile tribes of Indians. It should be recollected too, that as Governor of Indiana, and *ex-officio* Chief Agent for disposing of the public lands, he had daily opportunities of enriching himself by speculation—and yet such was the purity of his principles, that even the busy malice of his personal enemies and party assailants has not insinuated that his integrity, even in a single instance, yielded to temptation. We should dwell upon the reflection, that armed with large powers, civil and military, for many years, no instance is known or pretended, in which he ever offered wrong or insult even to the humblest of his fellow-citizens—that his powers and influence have been always used for the advancement of merit—for smoothing the way of honest poverty in its movements towards independence—for the promotion of the common good of all classes of his fellow-citizens. And we should pause with tender pleasure over the victorious General, when, after the battle of the Thames, he resigned his solitary blanket to a wounded British Officer, and thus realized a most touching conception of that noble benevolence which belongs to true courage, and which sees in a suffering enemy a friend and brother. Fellow citizens, cannot such a man be trusted? If we consider "the number and splendor of his victories"—if we consider his long, and arduous, and self-denying services, and above all, if we consider, to use his own words—"their results and the use he has made of the influence he has acquired," must we not pronounce him eminently good, and therefore eminently great—worthy to be the deliverer of a great nation.

But perhaps there may be something in his particular opinions on questions which now agitate the country, rendering him an unsafe depository of our confidence notwithstanding his hard services and his general excellence. Is it so, or is it not? Many charges are made against him. I will notice a few of those which are urged with much vehemence, and from which his opponents seem to hope the greatest effect.

GEN. HARRISON'S OPINIONS ON THE TARIFF.

First: It is said that Gen. Harrison is so much in favor of a Protective Tariff, that he would insist upon its continuance, though, under its operation "the grass were found to grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston." This charge is a gross and wanton calumny upon General Harrison, and the ingenious author of it might, by the same skill and fairness, convict the inspired writer of the Psalms of Atheism, for, by striking out from the first verse of the 53d Psalm these words, "the fool hath said in his heart," we shall have this proposition left, "there is no God," as one belonging to David, instead of the fool whom he rebukes. This charge against Gen. Harrison is attempted to be sustained by a process precisely similar. The language attributed to him, was really used by a distinguished Virginian, as expressing his view of the operation of the Tariff, and Gen. Harrison, referring to and quoting his language, instead of declaring, as is falsely attributed to him, a disposition to press the Protective Policy to the ruin of Southern Commerce, expressed in truth, as the authors of the charge against him well know, a sentiment precisely the contrary. He said if the Tariff would produce the ruinous consequences attributed to it by the gentleman alluded to, he would instantly, "give his voice for its modification or entire repeal." So far is Gen. Harrison from being influenced by the base and selfish views attributed to him, that he has been governed, respecting the Tariff, by the most lofty and generous

sentiments; declaring, that though he looked upon a Protective Tariff, indispensable to the advancement of the North-western States, yet, it should not be continued if its effects were injurious to the Southern States, for, (said this calumniator but disinterested patriot,) "no honest man can enjoy a prosperity founded upon the sufferings of a friend and brother." But why is the subject of the Tariff brought forward at all? It was settled years ago by the Compromise Act. Who proposes to disturb it? Who desires to increase the duties, or of imposing duties on some articles received under the Compromise bill, duty free. Then how stands Mr. Van Buren affected towards this subject? Is he an advocate of a Protective Tariff? You will scarcely discover from what he says, for "non-committal" is his rule; but if you look at his acts, you will find that he has been foremost among those, who carry furthest the Protective System. He voted for the Tariff of 1824, and for that of 1828. In 18'6, he was not in Congress, and consequently had no opportunity of voting for the Tariff of that year. The bill of 1828, was deemed so oppressive by the South, that its familiar appellation with us has been "the bill of abominations," and it was this bill which drove South Carolina into Nullification, and very nearly produced a civil war. To this odious and revolting measure, Mr. Van Buren, now called (God help the mark!) the "Northern man with Southern principles," gave his hearty support in the Senate; yet the choice spirits of the Administration have the effrontery to denounce Gen. Harrison for supporting a Tariff, and call upon us to support Mr. Van Buren as opposed to Protective duties.

UNITED STATES BANK.

Next it is said, that Gen. Harrison favors a Bank of the United States. The charge is false. His opinions, on the contrary, are against a Bank. He has declared it an institution, which, as President, he would not recommend, but he has declared also, that if the experiment should be fairly tried, whether the financial operations of the Government can be carried on without the aid of a National Bank, and, it should be "clearly ascertained that the public interest would materially suffer without one," and if there were "unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favour, he would sanction a bill for chartering a Bank with proper modifications and restrictions." And is not this a just and proper view of the duty of a President? Gen. Harrison holds that as President, he should be bound to yield his private opinion to a clear manifestation of the settled convictions of Congress and the country—that he should not be authorized to set at naught the National will, satisfactorily ascertained, after full enquiry and deliberation, but would feel bound to respect a mature expression of the public opinion, or in other words, "the sober second thoughts of the People." Mr. Van Buren, on the contrary, claims for himself to be a component part of the Legislature, and declares his determination to use his veto against any expression of public sentiment, however well considered and often repeated. Whatever may be thought of these conflicting opinions in other respects, it can admit of no question, which is the more Republican, and Gen. Harrison, has the satisfaction to know that he entertains the opinion, and is following the example of the illustrious Madison.

(To be continued.)

ANCIENT DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

At the time of his inauguration, Mr. Jefferson delivered an address, expressive of his political opinions, and the principles by which he designed to shape his administration. These were "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious, or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship, with all nations, entangling alliances with none—the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the sure bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies—the preservation of the general government in all its whole constitutional vigour, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad—a jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided—absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotisms—a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them—the supremacy of the civil over the military authority—economy in the public expense, that labour may be lightly burdened—the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of public faith—encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its hand-maid—the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason—freedom of religion—freedom of the press—and freedom of person, under the protection of the Habeas Corpus,—and trial by jury impartially selected."—These principles," added Mr. Jefferson, "should be the creed of our political faith; and

should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety."

The origin of the "Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" sneer.—Shortly after General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention which met at Harrisburg, the Baltimore Republican, a prominent Van Buren journal, wishing to treat the presentation of the name of Gen. Harrison to the American people as an exceedingly small affair, indulged in the following contemptuous strain:

"Give him (Gen. Harrison) a barrel of hard cider and settle a pension of two thousand upon him, and our word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days contented in a log cabin."

The passage which we have just quoted has given to old Tippecanoe a title which will do as much harm to Mr. Van Buren as his false and affected badge of Democracy will do him good.—Star.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 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. MOREHEAD IN WILMINGTON."

—One might as well expect to fleet good by switching a bale of cotton, as by "licking" the Standard; yet we claim the indulgence of another lick, just by way of exercise. The Editor of the Standard was at Wilmington on the day of the Railroad celebration, and on the day after, when Mr. Morehead addressed the people there; and said Editor came home and took up his parable and spake on this wise—

"Although we were in Wilmington at the time the Federal Whig candidate for Governor addressed the people, we did not attend the meeting. We are told that Mr. Morehead's speech was a decided failure, and that many of his friends were heartily ashamed of him, and all very much disappointed—all this come of the puffing, vaporing and bragging of the Federal Whiggery."

Now we don't know what the nature of the Editor's engagements were, but we surely think that he ought to have made it convenient to attend the meeting; in that case his eyes might have seen, and his ears heard—and he had not been reduced to the necessity of being "told" that Mr. Morehead's speech was a decided failure." But the beauty of it is, one may be "told" almost anything one desires to hear. Yet, he, then and there being, why did not his Editorship honor with his august presence the public meeting where Mr. Morehead held forth? Was he afraid of one of those home thrusts which have made him cry out so lustily heretofore? Was he afraid of hearing with his own ears some of those deprecatory "expressions of Mr. Morehead" which he has requested his friends to note down and report to him? Strange that the Editor should let slip so rare an opportunity to satisfy himself in the premises! Many of Mr. Morehead's "friends" were heartily ashamed of him, and all very much disappointed." Ah, indeed! "We are told" a different account of the matter;—the Wilmington Chronicle tells a different story, too.

The Editor continues—

"Gen. Saunders did not attend. we suppose he did not consider it a proper occasion for electioneering speeches; he is too high minded and honorable to insult the hospitality of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, by converting their invitation to attend the celebration, into a missive for political wrangling. The Company had no desire that political subjects should be introduced on that occasion, or alluded to in the remotest degree. Indeed, we were told by one of the Directors that political speeches were forbidden at the dinner, or else we dare say, Mr. Morehead would have impudently intruded his talk upon the notice of the company at the festival, instead of the day following."

Was Gen. Saunders afraid that he could not hold his tongue if he went to the celebration? We cannot see that it would be a breach of propriety, in even the most "high minded and honorable," quietly and unostentatiously to partake of the "hospitality of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company." Could not Gen. Saunders, as well as Mr. Morehead, have eaten of their bread and drunk of their wine without "converting their invitation into a missive for political wrangling?" We have no evidence nor intimation that Mr. Morehead "introduced any political subjects on that occasion, or alluded to them in the remotest degree." But Mr. Morehead did speak on the day following the festival. And upon

this the Editor of the Standard continued his parable—

"Mr. Morehead is welcome to all he achieved in New Hanover. It is said that he gained a loss of about 25 votes—that may have deserted the ranks of Whiggery in consequence of his speech. We infer, from all we can learn that Mr. Morehead is utterly incompetent to the task he has undertaken—being a mere common law twaddler, and very incorrect as to political events and very ignorant of political economy."

The Editor is particular about the number of votes which "it is said" Mr. M.'s speech lost him;—we like to see people exact, more especially where they cannot be correct.

The Editor makes some sweeping "inferences," "from all he can learn," as to Mr. Morehead's "incompetency," "incorrectness" and "ignorance." Mr. Morehead, we allow, is not so well versed in political chronology as Gen. Saunders.—He is not so well enabled to give day and date of every "political event" as those whose offices, in fact or expectancy, have for a long series of years depended upon the turn of these "events." He has not, as a certain attorney general, federal commissioner, judge, &c., been at the bottom of every political intrigue since the Rucker Convention, where the minions of power have been called upon to cheat the people of North Carolina into their support. But, sir, he has the sagacity to discern, and the nerve and ability to expose, the actors in recent and important political events,—who have prostrated the energies of the people and destroyed their means, and have been stealing, inch by inch, from the many to the few, those powers and sacred rights which the constitution recognizes as belonging to the people.—He may mistake the dates of events, but of their direful effects there can be no mistake.

But says the Standard, Mr. Morehead is "very ignorant of political economy." Well—what sort of political economy would you have our tyro to learn? Would you put him upon that system which teaches economising government expenses from thirty down to forty millions? This day and generation furnishes some able theoretical and practical teachers of political economy. To what school shall our benighted candidate be sent, that he may gain a little insight into the abstruse science of modern political economy?—to the college of federal office holders? Shall he become a disciple of that able professor Levi Woodbury?—Yes, he may learn the theory with him, but for the practical details of the science of political economy, commend him to those shining lights of the profession, and distinguished members of the faculty, William M. Price and Samuel Swartwout, Esqrs.—eh?

While Judge Saunders, and the newspaper scribbles of the Administration, are endeavoring by misrepresentation and detraction, to sink the character of Gen. Harrison in the public estimation,—why do they not point to some of the great things which Mr. Van Buren has done for his country, and make his excellency shine the brighter in the contrast? Are they afraid that, in such contrast, Gen. Harrison would take the shine out of his excellency?

The great things which Mr. Van Buren has perpetrated, if they could be come at, we should think would better establish his claims to re-election than the mere fact of his being shoved along at the head of the party.

All the very notable thing we ever heard of Mr. Van Buren's positively doing, was the rearing of 20,000 sheep, and a sprinkling of cabbages.

CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke county, has been nominated for Elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket in the Mountain district. The editor of the Lincolnton Banner congratulates the Whigs on this nomination—says a better could not be made.

Henry Fullenwider has been nominated for "Democratic R publican State Rights" Elector in the Lincoln district. The editor of the Banner also congratulates the whigs on this nomination—quite a compliment, we take it, to the abilities of the nominee.

DANIEL B. BAKER has been selected as the Whig Elector in the Washington district. He is an able man, and will thoroughly canvass the district.

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives has been engaged for some time past in the discussion of the general appropriation bill. That's about all.

Ho.—Charles Estlin passed through this place on day before yesterday from the seat of government.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Returns have come to hand from upwards of 90 counties out of 115 in the State, and they are such as to set the success of the whigs beyond a reasonable doubt. The Petersburg Intelligencer of the 30th ult. remarks "that from one hundred and nine Del. gates whose elections have been ascertained, the Whigs have elected SIXTY-SIX, exclusive of Mr. Bailey of Accomack, whose position is so doubtful, that we do not count him on either side."

Whig gain.

Frederick, .	1	Amelia, .	1
Hanover, .	1	Bath, .	1
Hampshire, .	1	Dinwiddie, .	1
Morgan, .	1	Monongalia, .	1
Notoway, .	1		
Powhattan, .	1	In all, .	4
Prince Edward, .	1		
Wythe, .	1		

In all, 8

"Clear Whig gain in the House of Delegates FOUR.

"In the Senate the Whigs have gained one Senator in Frederick District, and one in the Accomack—making their gain thus far, on joint ballot, SIX.

"By adding to this the Delegate from Gloucester and the Delegate from Elizabeth City and Warwick, who were last year impracticable, we have, as far as Mr. Rives' election to the Senate of the U. States is concerned, a clear gain of EIGHT."

"Up to the present time the Whigs have elected, exclusive of Mr. Bailey, 60 Members of the House and 15 Senators—making in all 81. The Locos have elected 48 in the House and 16 in the Senate—in all 59. As there are 168 members of the Assembly, it will be seen that the Whigs need only THREE more to secure a MAJORITY on joint ballot. There are now 24 Delegates and one Senator to be heard from. Of these, the Whigs last year had NINE, and the Locos 16. So that we may with confidence congratulate our friends throughout the Union on a triumph of Constitutional Liberty in the Old Dominion, which is a precursor to a yet more glorious victory in the Fall."

P. S. We have just received the Petersburg Intelligencer of May 2 (Saturday) containing additional returns, and stating that out of 123 delegates the whigs have elected 70. 107 counties had been heard from. In the Senate the whigs had gained, in all, 6 members, (making a tie of 16 to 16.) Add to this the 70 whig delegates, and there is a majority of 6, certain, on joint ballot. If the counties not yet heard from should stand as they did last year, the whig majority on joint ballot will be 14.

The Richmond Enquirer, the Van Buren organ in Virginia, gives it up!

THE FIGHT.—The following are the facts reported by the committee appointed to investigate the late fight in the House between Bynum and Garland:

Mr. Underwood, from the committee appointed to report on the facts of the late rencontre between Messrs. Bynum and Garland, of Louisiana, made a Report, containing a statement of facts, based on the written testimony of a number of witnesses, which testimony accompanied the Report. The committee recommended no resolution, nor do they accompany the narrative with a single remark, concerning it their duty to confine themselves to a naked statement of facts. The substance of the Report, so far as it could be caught from hearing it read, amounts to this: A certain Exhibit of the comparative Expenditures of the present and past Administrations, together with some other documents pertaining to the same subject, having been put forth by gentlemen styling themselves an "Executive Committee," and published with their names, had been referred to by Mr. Wise, and, at his request had been read at the Clerk's table.—After which Mr. Wise made some further remarks, in which he stated that the paper just read had been drawn up by his colleague (Mr. Botts) who had gone to Richmond.

Mr. Wise, having resumed his seat, Mr. Bynum rose, and walking up the central aisle of the House came to the seat of Mr. Garland, and observed to him, that "this was an electioneering party trick." He then advanced up the narrow aisle, which proceeds from the central aisle, till he came between the seats of Mr. Banks and Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, and looking at Mr. Banks, who then sat in the seat next to his own, observed, "that this was an unfair trick, intended to be used in Virginia, just on the eve of an election, and that the paper was a d—d lie from beginning to end." Mr. Garland, who was close by (and whose name was attached to the paper) turning from a gentleman with whom he was conversing, and looking at Mr. Bynum, said, "that every word in the paper was strictly true," and added, "that no gentleman would say otherwise;" or, as others testify, "that what Mr. B. said was a d—d lie." On this Mr. Bynum replied, "that's a d—d lie," or, "you are a d—d liar," at the same moment reaching towards Mr. Garland's cane, which lay at the back of his chair. On this, Mr. Garland seized the cane. Mr. B. raised it as high as the waist of Mr. G. when, in the twinkling of an eye, the cane fell to the floor, and the two parties engaged. Mr. G. struck Mr. B. a blow, which the latter returned; when the gentlemen about them interposed and succeeded in parting them. Mr. Garland picked up his cane and returned to his seat. Mr. Bynum, being at the end of the narrow aisle next to the lobby, or in the lobby near the fire place, drew his penknife from his pocket, and appeared to endeavor to open it, but did not succeed. He then called out to Mr. Garland,

unpleasant and reproachful epithets. Much confusion was produced in the House, but the Speaker succeeded in restoring order. The report having been read, Mr. Butler, of K. moved that the report and testimony be printed, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

ONE HUNDRED CIDER REWARD—for the apprehension and speedy delivery at the capitol of the United States, a couple of abominable servants of mine, named **ROBERT STRANGE** and **CHARLES FROBER**.

The said Robert left my service some weeks since, and is believed to be somewhere in the southeastern section of North Carolina, stirring up his political relations, the locofocos of that region, with a long pole. Said Robert has proved a disobedient servant—doing those things which he was instructed not to do, and omitting to do those things which he was instructed to do. He has been called the Cicero, or Jupiter Tonans (or some such heathenish name) of the Senate; is a specious, fair spoken, handsome man, and passes, as a peccator passes a German silver watch, for more than his worth. The last that was heard of said Robert, he was seen in open day in the town of Wilmington making a political speech, against the peace and dignity of the Railroad celebration. (Vide—Standard's remarks on "Mr. Morehead in Wilmington.")

The aforesaid Charles, being an unprofitable servant, and a faithful to his trust, I am not particular about him. Yet, when there is a place for every thing, every thing should be in its place. He is believed to be after no good, among those nullifiers of N. C. who still attack to Calhoun, like death to a defunct dog.

The above reward and no thanks will be given, as in the premises.

THE PEOPLE.

67 W. commence this week the publication of Mr. Badger's speech. It is only necessary for us to say that, at such a time as this, for such a man as Judge Badger to take the field, with such language on his tongue, is sufficient guarantee that his eloquent sentiments will be extensively read and deeply pondered.

GEN. JAMES WELLBORN is the Harrison & Tyler Electoral candidate in the Wilkes district. His name is a host.

JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore county, has been nominated as the Whig Elector for the 7th district.

SENATOR STRANGE.—Wm. H. Woodward and Hon. Robert Strange addressed an assembly of the people of Wilmington on last Tuesday. We extract the following from a notice of Senator Strange's remarks in the Wilmington Chronicle:

"In the course of his remarks on Banks and Banking, Judge Strange used the following remarkable language: 'censor compels me to say that I am against the whole Banking system; it is altogether a HUMBUG—A SLENDID CHEAT—A BASE DECEPTION. I can never be convinced of its correctness, until it can be proved to me that two and two make five, or rather that one and one make six.' Perhaps no one would think of denying to Judge Strange the right of forming and expressing what opinions he chooses, either on Banking or any other subject, but when it is known that he is at this very moment a Director in the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, and the attorney of the same Bank, the utterance of such sentiments can but be accounted extraordinary.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

WHIG MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM. WENTWORTH, Rockingham Co., April 28th, 1840.

A large and respectable meeting of the republican whigs of Rockingham county met this day in the courthouse.

On motion of Robert B. Watt, JOHN L. LESEUER was called to the chair, and JOHN M. ROSE and MILES KING appointed secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, the following persons, to wit: Richard Dismukes, R. B. Watt, James Dilliard, Thomas Blackwood, R. Galloway, William Fewel and James Johnson, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the meeting, who, after retiring, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the present situation of public affairs, we deem it the duty of every good citizen to make known his opinions, and to contribute his aid to reform the abuses which have crept into the administration of the federal government, and which threaten to undermine our free institutions. In the brief space of a few years we have seen the expenditures of the government more than doubled; the public treasure plundered by many unfaithful public agents, some of whom have been continued in and re-appointed to office after their peculations had become known; we have seen our federal rulers abandoning all the lessons of experience on the subject of our finances, and carrying on a series of fatal experiments on the revenues,

currency, commerce and business of the country, first by stimulating banks to over issue, and individuals to embark in ruinous speculations, and then precipitately denouncing banks for over-issuing and individuals for overtrading, vehemently insisting that no currency is to be tolerated but gold and silver, and that, come what may, though property may fall in price, wages may be lowered and industry paralyzed, the Government is determined to try this policy, the direct effect of which will be (as we firmly believe) to reduce the value of property and labor on the one hand, and to raise the salaries of officers and increase the wealth of capitalists on the other. We have witnessed the fearful progress of the executive of the United States in acquiring control over the other departments of the Government, and have been pained to observe that in his eyes fidelity and zeal in the service of party are superior to the obligations due to the constitution and the country:

Resolved, That we believe a reform in public offices can only be obtained, & the government restored to its constitutional action, by a removal from office of the present president of the United States; and that from the tried patriotism and unspotted integrity, the republican principles and eminent public services, both in peace and in war, of William Henry Harrison, we are convinced of his entire fitness to effect the reform in the administration of the government so much desired.

Resolved, further, That we cordially approve the nomination of WILLIAM H. HARRISON for President and JOHN TYLER for Vice President of the United States, and that the public interests (so far as they are committed to these high officers) would be safe in their hands.

Resolved, That we unanimously respond to the proposition of our republican whig brethren in this Electoral district to hold a convention to nominate a candidate for elector favorable to Harrison & Tyler, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint four delegates who, together with himself shall meet in such convention the delegates from the other counties.

Resolved, That our confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of our fellow citizen JOHN M. MOREHEAD has continued to increase as his character has been more fully developed, since his nomination for governor of this State, and that we will give him our warmest support and use all honorable means in our power to secure his election.

After the resolutions were read they were supported by an elegant and interesting speech from RALEIGH GALLOWAY, Esq., who was heard with great interest and attention. When he resumed his seat, JOHN KERR, Esq. was by general acclamation called on to address the meeting, who, finally yielding to the repeated and earnest calls of his friends, arose and addressed the meeting with a force and elegance rarely equalled in this country,—showing that the self-styled democrats had assumed false colors, and that their doctrines were more odious and destructive to freedom than those of the blue-light federalists themselves—that they were aristocratic in principle, but were endeavoring to enforce them under the charm of a popular name. He showed clearly and satisfactorily that the Van Buren party were the authors and were responsible for the distresses of the country—that they have by their recommendations and policy, from 1833 to 1837, nearly doubled the number of state banks, and stimulated them to excess in their issues, constantly declaring that the predictions of the whigs (that a reverse in money matters must soon or later follow) were "federal whig falsehoods"—but that now, when their men of straw had failed, they were endeavoring to avert the honest indignation of an insulted and oppressed people, by waging a cruel and unnatural war on their own legitimate offspring. He also showed that the great hue and cry of the Van Buren party about Abolition was the mere cry of thief, thief, to hide the sins of the thief leader, who, whenever called upon to vote and act, had always showed treachery to the South—and that though Van Buren might make pledges, they were not so much to be relied on as those of Gen. Harrison, with whose pledges and declared opinions all the votes and the general tenor of his whole life accord—that Gen. Harrison risked his life for his country in the field of battle, and his reputation in Congress in voting with the South on the Missouri question. He concluded by showing in glowing terms that Gen. Harrison was not only a soldier and a civilian, but what is best of all, a PLAIN REPUBLICAN and an HONEST MAN.

On motion, Resolved, That the following persons, to wit: Thomas L. Sharpe, Franklin Harris, Dr. James Currie, James W. Seales and Dr. James H. May be appointed delegates from this county to meet the delegates from Stokes and Caswell to select an Elector for this district to be run on the Harrison and Tyler ticket.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and secretaries, be published in the whig papers of the state.

Resolved, That the chairman at his leisure appoint committees of vigilance for the county.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN L. LESEUER, Chm.

JOHN M. ROSE, Secs.

MILES B. KING, Secs.

Why is an extravagant lady in a fancy store like an elegant watch? She is a gold leaver.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The republican whig delegates from the counties of Caswell, Rockingham & Stokes met at Wentworth on the 28th day of April, 1840—present:

From Caswell—B. C. West, George Robeson, A. S. Yancy, N. H. McCann and John Kerr, jr.

From Rockingham—John L. Lesueur, James M. Seales, James Currie, Franklin Harris, James H. May and T. L. Sharpe.

From Stokes—G. E. Moore, John T. Blackburn and Beverly Jones.

On motion, John L. Lesueur was called to the chair, and J. E. Moore and Beverly Jones were appointed secretaries.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved, that JAMES MEBAE, Esq. of Caswell, be appointed the Elector for this Electoral district, to be run on the Harrison and Tyler ticket.

Resolved, That the chairman notify Mr. Mebae of this appointment.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN L. LESEUER, Chm.

G. E. MOORE, Secs.

BEVERLY JONES, Secs.

North Carolina.—We perceive by the North Carolina papers that General James Wellborn, of that State, is the Harrison Electoral candidate in his district. We mention this particular candidatureship because of our knowledge of the character of the individual, and because we consider it one of the most significant facts which has reached us from the old North State. General Wellborn's name has been synonymous with Jeffersonian Republicanism in North Carolina from the memorable epoch of '98 to the present time. It will be a great satisfaction to the Richmond Enquirer to learn this, because that print would appear to have been laboring under the notion, for some time past, that General Harrison is supported by all, and only by the surviving members of the old Federal party—and this too, in the face of the fact, which the Editor seems also to be aware of, that Messrs. Buchanan, Wall, Hubbard, and very many other members of that late respectable party, are the champions of the Administration. Therefore, although we do not care to speak ill of the dead (with which it was our fortune to have many a hard tug in its lifetime,) and so have nothing now to say against the ghost of Federalism which has afflicted the mind of the Richmond Enquirer, we are glad to be able to relieve the alarm of that journal in this particular, by assuring its Editor that General Wellborn was always the uncompromising antagonist of Federalism in the Senate of North Carolina, so long as that ancient political house had a stump left to fight on. So let us hear nothing to his disparagement, now that he has taken the field for "Harrison and Reform."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

John M. Morehead, the Whig candidate for Governor, and **Romulus M. Saunders**, the Van Buren competitor, met in this town on Monday last, and on the same day addressed a large concourse of people. Each candidate spoke for about two hours and a half. Mr. Saunders first and Mr. Morehead in reply. Mr. M. triumphantly vindicated himself against the unfounded charges preferred against him;—he exhibited too, in a glowing light,—which made a deep impression on the minds of the hearers,—the maladministration of the national government and the necessity of a change of rulers. He concluded his remarks in a fine strain of wit and humor, while the Judge—wiped him—looked as sour as "hard cider."

Mr. Morehead is emphatically the People's man, and if there be any truth in signs he will be elected by an overwhelming majority.—*Washington (N. C.) Whig.*

We are gratified to learn that the delegates appointed in this district to meet at Red Mountain on Saturday last, have, in the fulfillment of their duty, nominated Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of this town, as the Whig Elector for this district, and that he will, sometime during the summer, thoroughly canvass the district.—Dr. Smith is personally acquainted with Gen. Harrison, having served with him in Congress, and therefore can with the more confidence testify to his qualifications and fitness for the high office to which it is sought to elevate him.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Horrid Murder.—A most brutal murder was recently committed in Laurens County, Georgia, on the person of Capt. James Hannah, of this county, by a young man named Terry. The deceased was a highly respected citizen of Pennsylvania and had taken Terry with him as the driver of his wagon. They left home in February last, with manufactured Tobacco, and there is no doubt that the murderer was prompted to the horrid deed, by a desire to possess himself of the money which his victim had about him.

Terry has been apprehended and lodged in the Jail of Laurens county, and will doubtless be hanged. So let it be.—*Danville Reporter.*

Medical Graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.—At a public commencement, held April 3rd, 1840, the

Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen from North Carolina:

Wm. J. Blow, Thomas S. Brent, Wm. F. Bryan, Lewis D. Cooper, John B. Daggett, Thomas J. Flannery, Allen Green, Isaac B. Headen, Noah Joyner, John R. Justice, Wm. D. Lindsay, Joseph S. Miller, James W. McCann, William H. McKee, Wm. M. McPheters, John C. Perry, Jesse C. Powell, James C. Smith, John C. Terrell, William G. Thomas, John Thompson, Wm. Throp, James G. Wornack—23.

The Bank Defalcation in Richmond.—It is now stated that the defalcation of Dabney, the first teller of the Bank of Virginia, amounts to more than \$800,000.—The Bank has increased its cash for his arrest to \$5000, and the Cashier has gone in pursuit. The affair produced a deep sensation at Richmond, where Dabney had previously stood very high.—His relatives publish a letter, feelingly soliciting his immediate return, to await the decision of law. The Richmond Compiler mentions the arrest of B. W. Green of Richmond, on the charge of having aided, abetted and counselled with Dabney, to defraud the said Bank to the amount of \$30,000. After an examination, in which Green exhibited great stoicism, he was held to bail in \$5000. The Compiler says:—"Mr. Green is an extraordinary man.—He has been decidedly the greatest projector we ever had, and has kept more in the fire simultaneously, than any man of his day. He is the Virginia Rabin, so far as enterprise and scheming propensities are concerned; if he resembles his brother adventurer in his over-reaching plans for the obtaining of money, it will be established by a tribunal before which he must shortly appear."

It is proper that we should add the remark to the above, that we hope the Banking Institutions of our common country will in future see the necessity of loaning their funds to actual business men, and never to speculators! All appear to agree that banks should operate always to aid legitimate trade.

FOREIGN.

War with Algiers.—The war still rages in Algiers with unabated violence, and an account had reached Paris, though it does not appear to be official, that the Emperor of Morocco had made common cause with Abd El Kader.

Morocco against France.—The Gazette de France reports that the Emperor of Morocco had declared war against France. All the ships at Toulon are getting ready to sail at a moment's notice, and Admiral Rosamel has been ordered to sail with his squadron to the coast of Africa.

Emigration from Germany to the U. States.—At a period, the Mayence Gazette observes, "as emigration to North America so considerable as at present. The emigrants, in general, are families in easy circumstances, some very rich, and whole caravans of them are daily passing through this town. The Americans will be delighted with the new colonists, as most of them are young, active men, between 20 and 30 years of age. On the 13th and 14th instant, upwards of 600 persons left the environs of Aizen for Havre by land. Only a short time ago, 60 persons from Bingen, Upper Hesse and Rhenish Prussia, took the same road, and will be followed to-morrow by as many more from the Grand Duchy of Baden." Let the Germans come. They are a people who always say their own way.

An incidental affair.—A countryman lately, with his great coat rolled up under his arm, on his way to his fishing tackle, after breakfast, had some curiosity to see the famous East Room, of the President's House, and its mirrors of barn door size, when ringing the bell, a prim white English waiter to attendance, came to the door, and seeing that only "one of the people" on foot was there, slammed it in his face, after saying: "You had better come at seven o'clock; the President's rooms are not open for visitors till ten in the morning"—whereupon the farmer turned on his heel and significantly replied, "I'm thinking the President's House will be open before day on the 4th of March next, for every body; for Old Tip is a mighty early riser, and was never yet caught napping."—*Georgetown Advertiser.*

Death in the woods.—In Adams county, Pa., a few days since, the lifeless body of a man named Taylor, was found in a situation, disclosing the fact that he had died in a most horrible manner. He went out alone to cut timber in the woods, and it appears that a log which he was at work upon rolled, and throwing him upon his back, passed on to his thighs, where it stopped, and no exertion which he could make could remove it. He was held until he died—it was eleven days from the time that the accident happened until the body was discovered.—From the appearance of the ground around, he must have lived several days and nights, and used extraordinary exertions to extricate himself.

Dr. J. M. LINDSAY, TENDERS his services to the citizens of Greensborough and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession, viz:—Practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery. He may at all times be found (unless professionally engaged) in his office. Greensboro, May 4, 1840. 12-11

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.



ESTABLISHMENT. THE subscribers would inform the public that they have established a Shop in Greensborough, on East Street, at the sign of the large Boot, where the Boot & Shoemaking business will be carried on in all its various branches.—Mr. Boshamer, 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.

The subscribers also keep on hand an extensive and varied assortment of LEATHER, such as Sole Leather, Calf-skins, Seal, Cordovan, Kip, Binding and Lining skins, Shoethread, &c.—for sale on accommodating terms.

Two or three Journeymen can find employment at the Shop of the Subscribers. BOSHAMER & ALBRIGHT. March, 1740 6-3m

ENTERED.

ON my estray book, on the 17th of March, 1840, by Joseph Gibson, a sorrel 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, 1830 10-3t

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 23d 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. Ap 18th, 1840. 10-1m

THE AGENT of the Board of Internal Improvement hereby gives notice to the citizens of Guilford that the books of subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Railroad are open for subscription, and will continue so till May Court. Any person disposed to subscribe may do so by calling at the store of Mr. Jesse H. Lindsay, or upon either of the other Commissioners.

MUSIC.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach Instrumental Music, if desired, on application would receive a liberal encouragement at this place.—Address "O. O. O., Rockford, Surry Co. N. C." March, 1840. 7-5

A CARD.

DR. C. W. WOOLLEN has located at Dr. David Woollen's, 12 miles South of Greensborough, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various branches of his profession. April 21st, 1840. 11-6

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received an additional supply of

Drugs, Medicines, &c. which he offers on reasonable terms.—THE CONCENTRATED COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA, for purifying the blood.

THE COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF PINK ROOT. LIQUID OPODELDOC, a new & valuable article for Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Chills, &c., &c.

BULLARD'S CELEBRATED OIL SOAP. for Burns, Sore Lips, Chapped Hands, Pimples on the Face, and other cutaneous eruptions. It has also been found an efficient remedy for CORNS on the feet, by keeping them moist with the Soap a few days. D. P. WEIR. November, 1839. 41-11

To the Owners of Mills.

THE SUBSCRIBER has an improved patent Spindle or Mills, by which a mill will do much better than the usual form of Spindles. 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 subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the patent and spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance. L. M. GILBERT. October 25, 1839. 37-11

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1840.

Sarah Clapp vs. Abraham Clapp & Wife, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that four of the Defendants, John, Henry B. William D. & Elias Clapp, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, of the pendency of this suit, for said John, Henry B. William D. & Elias Clapp, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in the town of Greensborough, on the 3d Monday in May next; then and there to plead, answer or demur the petitioner's petition or judgment pro confesso will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court, at office this the third Monday of February, 1840. JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C. Prady. 84 20 7-4

FAMILY MEDICINE.



THE SUBSCRIBER prepared to furnish families with **DRUGS, MEDICINE, &c.** Such as are generally used in domestic practice,—as Calomel, Ipecac. Castor Oil, Antimony Wine, Epsom Salts, Rhuibar. Antimonic Wine, Sarsaparilla, Aloes, Laudanum, Sarsaparilla, Jalap. Paregoric, Euc. Peppermint, Camphor, Bateman's Drops, Opodeldoc, Magnesia, Cox's Hives Syrup, for Croup, &c. &c.—Put up in quantities to suit purchasers, on reasonable terms. D. P. WEIR. One door North of Mr. J. H. Lindsay's Store

FURNITURE.

WE have for sale an excellent new WALNUT SIDEBOARD, and a CORNER CUPBOARD, which will be sold low for cash or on a short credit. The property may be seen at the corner occupied by J. D. Clancy. CONNELL & LINDSAY. April, 1840.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding Duellies issued by Henry Humphreys, deceased, are informed that they need not sacrifice them for less than their nominal value, as they continue to be redeemed as usual. THOMAS R. TATE, Esq. April 20th, 1840 10-2t

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

Carpeting, Rugs, & Door Mats, for sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY. November 1839.

CLOVER SEED.

CLOVER SEED, genuine and well cleaned, just received by JESSE H. LINDSAY. October, 1839.

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

BECKWITH'S PILLS. BECKWITH'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. At 25 cents per Box, AND BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS. At 50 cents per Box. For sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY. November, 1839.

EETH—TEETH.

FOR SALE, at the Greensboro' Drug Store **GODDARD'S Orris' Tooth-Wash,** for cleaning and preserving the teeth and gums, and purifying the breath. Prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and highly recommended by Physicians and Dentists of the first respectability.

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

NEW GOODS.

J. & R. SLOAN

HAVE received and opened their FALL and WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment. November 20th, 1839.

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

JESSE H. LINDSAY Has for Sale GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT. Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. Dr. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS. SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE. Whittin's Machine-spread STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. Feb. 1839. 1-11

TO HIRE.

TILL the 1st of January next, a Negro Woman, who is used to house service. Apply at THIS OFFICE. April 6th, 1840. 8-11

Wrapping Paper.

SALEM WRAPPING PAPER for sale at Manufacturers' prices, by J. & R. SLOAN. Jan. 30th, 1840.

1 BALE ASSORTED COLORS, HEMP CARPET WARP, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN. November, 1839.

Almanacs for 1840. FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANACS for the year 1840 for sale by the grocer, dozen or single one, at the publisher's prices. J. & R. SLOAN.

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

Garden Seeds.

AN assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, just received and for sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY. February 23, 1840.

BLANKS.

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



POETRY.

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

THE PURSUIT OF HEALTH.

One April morn reclined in bed,
Just at the hour when dreams are true,
A fairy form approach'd my head,
Smiling beneath her mantle blue;

"Fie, fie," she cried, "why sleep so long,
When she, the Nymph you dearly love,
Now roves the vernal flowers among,
And waits for you in yonder grove?"

"Mark! you may hear her cherub voice,
The voice of health is sweet and clear,
Yes—you may hear the birds rejoice,
In sympathy, her labour near!"

I rose and hasten'd to the grove,
With eager steps and anxious mind;
I rose the Elf's truth to prove,
And lo! the promised Nymph to find.

My fairy took me by the hand,
And cheerfully we stepp'd along,
She stopp'd but on the new-plough'd land,
To hear the russet woodlark's song.

We reach'd the grove—I look'd around,
My fairy was no longer near;
But of her voice I knew the sound,
And thus she whisper'd in my ear—

"The Nymph, fair Health, you came to find,
Within these precincts love to dwell,
Her breath now fills the balmy wind,
This path will lead you to her cell."

I bended to the primrose low,
And ask'd if Health might there reside,
"She left me," said the flower, "but now
For yonder violet's purple pride."

I question'd next the violet's queen,
Where buxom Health was to be found?
She told me that she late was seen,
With cowslips, toying on the ground.

Then thrice I kiss'd the cowslips pale,
And in their dew-drops bath'd my face,
I told them all my tender tale,
And begg'd their aid e'er Health to trace.

"From us," exclaim'd a lowly flower,
"The Nymph has many a day been gone;
But now she rests within yon bower,
Where yonder hawthorn blooms alone."

Quick to that bower I ran, I flew,
And yet no Nymph I could there find;
But fresh the breeze of Morning blew,
And Spring was gay and Flora kind.

If I return'd sodate and slow,
What of the Nymph I could not see?
The blush that pass'd along my brow
Was proof of her divinity!

And still her votary to prove,
And still her dulcet smiles to share,
I'll tread the fields—I'll haunt the grove,
With untir'd steps and fondest care.

O Sprite belov'd! vouchsafe to give
A boon, a precious boon, to me,
Within thy influence let me live,
And sometimes too thy beauty see—

So shall the Muse in noble verse
And strength renew'd exulting sing,
Thy praise—thy charms—thy power rehearse,
And sweep with bolder hand the string!

Below.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

First, William the Norman; then William
his son,
Henry, Stephen, and Henry, then Richard
and John

Next, Henry the Third; Edwards one, two,
and three;
And again, after Richard, three Henries we
see.

Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I
guess;
Two Henries, sixth Edward, Queen Mary,
Queen Bess;

Then James, the Scotsman, then Charles
whom they slew,
Yet received, after Cromwell, another Charles
too.

Next James the Second ascended the throne;
Then good William and Mary together came
on;

Till Anne, George four, and fourth William
all past,
God sent us Victoria—may she long be the
last.

MAJOR DOWNING AT THE LOG CABIN, NORTH BEND.

Loe CABIN, NORTH BEND,
March 29, 1840.

To the Moderator of the Downingville Con-
vention.

I respected Sir—I got here yesterday
safe and sound, and as happy as a clam
at high water. My journey from Wash-
ington to this place would take about a
quint of paper to describe, so I wont un-
dertake it; but never was a man had such a
time, it was one eternal hurrah from the
time I crossed the Potomac till I struck
the Ohio. I didn't care the first go off
to let folks know who I was or where I
was going; but one chap looked into my
hat and seeing my name, stepped up to
me at the dinner table, and asked me if
I was "Jack Downing." I told him when
I was a boy folks called me "Jack,"
but when I rize in the world I thought I
was entitled to be called Jack Downing.
"Well," says he, "are you Major Down-
ing?" "Just so," says I. "Is that your
ax?" says he, "blasted under that bundle?"
"It is," says I. "That's enuf," says
he; and out he went, and from that time

till I got here I needed neither hard
money or paper currency; there wasn't a
stage or tavern that would let me pay a
cent; and if I could have eaten all the
"Barbaque" offered me, I guess I wouldn't
want to eat again for a considerable spell.

I don't think there is any use in keep-
ing the Convention at Downingville to-
gether after you get this letter; the work
is pretty nigh done. There is only one
notion now all through this everlasting
and eternal country—and the present ad-
ministration stand no more chance now
than stump tail bulls in fly time. The
only difficulty is, folks begin to swarm
over a little too fast—and there are so ma-
ny on 'em to claim the honor of being on
the right side, that General Harrison will
have to say as General Wellington did at
Waterloo—"when so many have done
their duty I can't discriminate."

I got here yesterday, and inquired for
the "old hero," and was told he was out
attending to ploughing up some bottom
land, and I went off looking for him; and
sure enuf I found him as busy as a bee
in a tar bucket and twice as spry. I
hadt'nt got my regimentals on and he
took me for a settler. "Well, stranger,"
says he, "how do ye do?" "Right
smart," says I, "How is it with you?"
"From the east?" says he, "And going
West?" "Yes, and no," says I. "Well,"
says he, "that sounds right, and makes
me hope you will stop in these parts."

I had never seen him afore, and as I had
come to measure him through and through
I got eying him, and we had considerable
conversation afore I let on who I was—
and when I did tell him I guess all
Downingville, and especially our family
and name would like to see the right
down hearty shake of the hand the old
Hero give me. "Why," says he, "Ma-
jor, a rise in the Ohio arter a long dry
spell, was never more pleasing to me
than to see you."

"Come," says he, "come along to my
cabin, as for your stopping any where
else, it aint in the book—and remem-
ber just that half on't is yours." And so
back we went—and he sent off to town
and got my bundle, and show'd me my
room; and as soon as supper was ready I
was ready for it too. And then we had
a regular set-to, and had a real talk about
most matters—and wound up with a lit-
tle hard cider, and went to bed.

It would make this letter too long for
a man who haint got the "franking privi-
lege," to tell you what we talked about
nor will I, in this letter, give you any
notion about the old Hero; for it aint
one supper, one talk, one night's lodg-
ing, or one gourd of cider that gives a
man a right to speak of another, know-
ingly, especially a man up for the first
office in the country.

I haint forgot yet that letter tother old
Hero wrote to Mr. Munroe; but what I
have said of this one thus far, and know-
ing tother one as well as I do, I think
there is this difference,—both or 'em are
rascals, as their military history shows,
and both on 'em have had considerable
to do with the Indians. Now whilst one
carried Ing'n notions to Washington and
spread that doctrine into his party, I
think tother one will only apply it to In-
dians, and give civilized folks a share
that belongs to civilization; but as to
this I don't say positive just yet.

There are some things I like to see
here in "the Cabin," and which look a-
bout right. There are four pictures hang-
ing up here, which the old Hero says
ought to hang in every cabin in the
country, and that Congress ought to have
printed and framed, and sent round to
every cabin that can't afford to buy 'em,
(and a little saving out of the public
printing would pay the hull expense);
and they are—1st the Declaration of In-
dependence; 2nd, the Constitution of the
United States; 3rd, Gen. Washington's
Farewell Address, and 4th, the Map of
the United States. Now, with these, the
General says, a good honest democrat—
looking well to 'em—will straiten the
crooks of party—and as to Books, he
says he may have as many as he can af-
ford to buy—taking care to see that one
at least shall stand first on the list, and
that is the Bible.

There is no telling when I shall leave
here. The General says he can't part
with me no how,—that folks all about
the country write him so many letters,
and send him so many questions to
answer, that he haint got time to answer
'em all, unless he neglects his farm and
lets his apple trees go untrimm'd, and in
that case he'd have no cider to give his
friends next fall; and so I am going to
lend him a hand in doing some of his
writing.

There are a good many queries sent to
the General; some honest ones, and some
cunning ones, and all ought to be an-
swer'd, and the General is willing to leave
that business to me, only telling me to
keep in my eye the four pictures hang-
ing in the Cabin—et Chamber. Some
want to know what the General's notions
are about money matters,—Currency,
Sub-Treasury and Banks, and so forth.
Others about Tariff, Abolition, and Pub-
lic Lands, and so forth. And others a-
bout office-holders, and who ought to
hold office and so forth. Others about
Internal Improvement, and State Credit,
and so forth; and so I expect to be kept
pretty busy for a spell answering all these
queries for the General, whilst he is busy
with his farm and his apple trees, and
it aint possible for me to say that I can
get back your way till I go with the Gen-
eral to Washington next fall, so you may
as well adjourn the Convention at Down-
ingville, and refer all unfinished matters to
me and the General at the Cabin on the

North Bend, from which pint you and all
creation will hear more from

Your respectful nephew and friend,
J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c. &c.

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 com-
mencement of the war. He has known Mr.
Van Buren, and closely observed his career
since 1836.

The chief inducement to resume the ardu-
ous and responsible duties of an Editor is the
hope that he may now contribute something
towards the election of General Harrison. The
fidelity, ability, firmness and moderation with
which that eminent citizen has discharged
the most responsible and difficult public trusts
—his unexampled popularity as the chief mag-
istrate of the Territories N. W. of the Ohio,
—the unimpeached integrity of his public
life; his amiable, courteous and dignified re-
spect for the laws and public opinion, are guar-
antees 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 confi-
dence, 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 connexion with the subsequent war-
fare on the banking institutions of the coun-
try. In doing this the present and past ad-
ministration will be identified, and their mea-
sures examined and contrasted,—the present
unexampled condition of the country, the
causes in which it originated, and the inevi-
table consequence of continuing power in the
same hands will be boldly and faithfully treat-
ed.

The undersigned believes that the Federal
Government is a compact between the States
intended, by a more perfect union to harmo-
nize, as far as possible, what would otherwise
have been at conflict between local interests,
—and that this is no less a duty than the pro-
tection of our foreign commerce. The bene-
fit to flow from a well directed system of In-
ternal Improvements, whether it be consider-
ed as a means of defence in case of invasion
or insurrection; 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 de-
nied 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 mu-
nitions of war, on the leading routes of travel,
accomplish a general system of Internal Im-
provements; 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 Miscel-
laneous, 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 falter 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 DOLLAR, 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 un-
der the expectation that an effort will be
made, and especially by the young men of
the party, to aid him in weathering the storm.

DUFF GREEN.

TERMS.—Payable in advance. Daily Pi-
lot, 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 Dol-
lar. Advertisements at the usual rates.

Editors friendly to the election of Gen-
eral Harrison are requested to insert this
prospectus.

March 21st, 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.

NOTICE

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

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

July 4th, 1839. 21-4f

For Sale,

1 BUGGY and HARNESS,

1 CARRIAGE, and HARNESS, for one
Horse.

1 ONE HORSE WAGON;
5 PAIR BEASTS;
1 CANDLESTAND.

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
gross 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 Clirrhugh'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

FOR THE HAIR.—Its positive quali-
ties 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 hair from dandruff,
strengthens the roots, iu, 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 immedi-
ately and perfectly cured of them by its use.
It is infallible.

A CASE IN POINT.—I had unfortun-
ately 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 col-
or. If any body doubts these facts, let them
call upon me and see. I bought the Balm of
Comstock & Co., 2 Fletcher street.

A. RINDGE.

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 po-
sitively under their own hands (all of which
may be seen at the Drug Stores) that the
Balm of Columbia is not only a certain pre-
servative, but positively a restorative of the
human hair; also, a cure for dandruff. Who
shall dispute, or who go bold? The only
true have a splendid steel plate engraved
wrapper, with falls of Niagara, and the names
of Comstock & Co., New York, &c., on it.

Counterfeits are abroad.

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

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

NEW GOODS.

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

which they will dispose of at the most re-
duced prices for cash or on a short credit. Their
stock consist in part of the most fashionable
Clothes, 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-
sistently 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 26th, 1839. 21-4f

State of North Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb-
ruary Term, 1840.

Jonathan W. Fields, } Original Attachment
vs. } levied on Land.

Alexander Martin }
I 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 Greensborough 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-
pely, otherwise judgment by default final
will be entered against him, and the property
levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's de-
mands.

Test JOHN M. LOGAN, Clerk.

Pr. adv. \$4 20. 7-6

Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE of White Swellings,

Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers,
Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains
and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations,
Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's
Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Er-
uptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Piles,
Corns, and external diseases generally.

Prepared by the Patentee, WM. W.
GRAY, of Raleigh, N. C. late a resident of
Richmond, Va. Just received and for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

Coach Materials.

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

November 21st, 1838.

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

McCONNEL & LINDSAY

RANDRETH'S PILLS.

Cleanse and purify the Body.

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

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

Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists
never made Agents.

AGENTS.

E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford, N. C.

G. A. Mcbane, P. M., Mason Hall, Orange,
N. C.

Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsboro, Chatham,
N. C.

John R. Brown, Privilege, Randolph, N. C.

Joseph A. Sichel, Midway, Davidson, N. C.

William J. McElroy, Salem, N. C.

J. & I. S. Gibson, Germantown, N. C.

James Johnson, R. M., Wentworth, N. C.

And the Medicine is also for sale at Greens-
boro, N. C. by J. & R. SLOAN.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'

COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS.

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

FOR 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 ANTI-DYSPEP-
TIC and ANTI-BILIOUS REMEDY; and
this reputation being fully sustained by the
high character of its testimonials, and the in-
creasing demand for the Medicine—it is only
necessary for the Proprietor to continue the
CAUTION, that the Public may not mistake
other medicines, which are introduced as
Tomato preparations, for the true COM-
POUND TOMATO PILLS.

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

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

37-1

TWO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.—

The Blind Piles, said to be incurable by
external application.—Solomon Hays war-
rants the contrary. His Lintment will cure
Blind Piles. Facts are more stubborn than
theories. He solicits all respectable Physi-
cians to try it upon their patients. It will
do them no harm, and it is known that every
physician who has had the honesty to make
the trial, has candidly admitted that it has
succeeded in every case they have known.
Then why not use it? It is the recipe of one
of their most respectable members, now de-
ceased. Why refuse to use it? Because it is
sold as a proprietary medicine! Is this a
sufficient excuse for suffering their honest pa-
tients to linger in distress? We think not.
Physicians shall be convinced that there is
no humbug or quackery about this article.
Why then not alleviate human suffering?
If they won't try it before, let them after all
other prescriptions fail. Physicians are re-
spectfully requested to do themselves and pa-
tients the justice to use this article. It shall
be taken from the bottles, and done up as
their prescription, if they desire. Let them
apply to Comstock & Co., at the Drug Store,
No. 2 Fletcher street near Pearl, New York,
and of most respectable druggists throughout
this country.

SOLOMON HAYS.

FLORENCE, Ala., Sept. 28, 1838.—A
gentleman of the highest standing in
this town, who has been dreadfully afflicted
with the Blind Piles for the last 20 years,
called upon me and freely confessed to me his
situation. After describing the severity of
the complaint, he remarked he had not been
so well for 20 years past as he was at that mo-
ment. He had used one bottle only of Hays's
Lintment. 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.