

# THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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BY LYNDON SWAIN & M. S. SHERWOOD.

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THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1840.

**SIXTH CENSUS.**—The census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States will take place on and immediately after the 1st day of June ensuing. To enable the people, where our paper circulates, to answer promptly the interrogatories which will be put to them, we subjoin such as will be most common or applicable to this (Guilford) and the adjacent counties.

The interrogatories are to be put and answered with reference to the 1st day of June, 1840.

The Assistant of the Marshal will first inquire who was the head of the family on that day. Then inquire of the number of free white males, and of females, in the family, including those occasionally absent, and their various ages from 5 years up to 100. Then of the number of free colored persons, and of slaves, male and female, and their ages. The total number of persons in the family on that day. The number employed in mining operations—in agriculture—in manufactures and trades—in learned professions. Name and age of any pensioner. The number of white persons, and also of slaves and colored persons, in the family on that day, who were deaf and dumb—blind—insane or idiotic, and whether the latter were at public or private charge. Also the number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who could not read and write. The number of students at each school or place of education; and what number at public charge.

We copy the following additional interrogatories, to be put by the Assistants, to enable them to make out Statistical Tables in relation to Mines, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures:

**Mines.**

What is the number of your smelting-houses or gold mines?

What was the value of their produce in 1839?

How many persons were employed by you?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

**Agriculture.**

What is the number of your horses and mules?

How many neat cattle have you?

How many sheep?

How many swine?

What is the estimated value of your poultry of all kinds?

How many bushels of wheat did you grow in 1839?

How many bushels of barley?

How many bushels of oats?

How many bushels of rye?

How many bushels of buckwheat?

How many bushels of Indian corn?

How many pounds of wool?

How many pounds of hops?

How many pounds of wax?

How many bushels of potatoes?

How many tons of hay?

How many tons of hemp and flax?

How many pounds of tobacco?

How many pounds of rice?

How many pounds of cotton have you gathered?

How many pounds of silk cocoons?

How many pounds of sugar?

How many cords of wood have you sold?

What is the value of the products of your dairy?

What is the value of the products of your orchard?

How many gallons of wine have you made?

What is the value of your home-made or family goods?

**Commerce.**

What was the number of your retail dry goods, grocery, or other stores in 1839?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

**Manufactures.**

What was the value of your manufactures of the various metals in 1839?

What was the value of the bricks or lime made by you in 1839?

What is the value of the tobacco you manufactured in 1839?

What is the number of your tanneries?

How many sides of sole-leather did you tan in 1839?

How many sides of upper leather?

How many other manufactures of leather, such as saddlery, manufactures of shoes, boots, &c., have you?

What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839?

How many distilleries have you?

How many gallons did you make in 1839?

How many potteries have you?

What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839?

What was the value of the carriages or wagons, &c., you manufactured in 1839?

How many flouring mills have you?

How many barrels of flour did you manufacture in 1839?

How many grist mills have you?

How many saw mills?

How many oil mills?

What was the value of their produce or manufactures in 1839?

How many brick or stone houses have you built in 1839?

How many frame or wooden houses?

What was the value of constructing or building said houses?

[Interrogatories will also be put to ascertain the number of persons employed and the amount of capital invested in each of the above manufactures, trades, &c.]

**A FESS IN THE FAMILY.**—The majority-men of Caswell have been in the habit of believing they had the whigs of their county so completely under them that they could not squirm—and hardly squeal. We understand they have at length found out their mistake. The Democratic Republican State Rights bell-wethers utter doleful complaints about the way the opposition folks are beginning to kick up among them. The venerable candidate for Elector, Mr. MEANE, and several of the young whigs are badly bothering their calculations, and making sad inroads upon their "democratic family" arrangements. The old administration residents of "them parts" say that they had been leagued together as a band of brothers—a whole team of "Democrats,"—and got along as smooth as oil, till old Jim Mebane came among them, and put the evil spirit in the young whigs; since which time their navigation has been seriously obstructed, and continues to get worse.—Go it, old one!—squall! ye young ones; you'll wake the sleepers yet, and astonish the natives.

**THE "TIMES."**—An intelligent citizen of Surry county writes to a citizen of this place—"The sub-treasury works hard with us. I never knew corn, wheat, bacon, brandy, &c., so plenty as they are at present—but not a dollar can be had for them. At a constable's sale, near here, five head of sheep sold for one dollar; cows sold for four dollars, and a grindstone which cost \$3.50 sold for 183 cents. Politics run high at this time with us, and the whigs are gaining fast. We expect to elect Harrison and Morehead in spite of the Vans." Seeing and feeling is believing.

**"JNC."**—In a far western paper before us we see the letter of Gen. Harrison accepting the nomination of the National Convention. The letter is addressed to "John Oving, Esq." It has been (and from appearances is yet), in some parts of the western country, considered the very tip of grammar to apply the "ing" upon all occasions, in place and out of place, where it did fit and where it didn't fit. For instance, the traveller in "them parts" has no doubt heard of *Injapinglus* as the capital of the Hoosier State; or of *Logingsport* for Logansport, and so on. The ministers, in the Great Valley beyond the mountains, preach *doctring* unto the *breathring*. The steamboats are commanded by *captings*. And, to cap the climax, Mr. *Wilsing Thompsing* held a poll for Congress in one of the districts of Indiana last summer; but Mr. Thompsing being a locofoco, he "couldn't come it."

**Mr. Morehead's Manners.**—The "Washington Republican" says that Mr. Morehead's manners are on the rowdy order. We have no doubt that Mr. M's easy and republican address worries the Locos very much. They would greatly prefer that he should wrap himself up in his dignity, be seen but on special occasions, allow no plain man to speak to him, and refuse to shake hands with the "unwashed." But it is cause of pride to the true Democratic party, that they have selected a candidate, who is in practice, as well as profession, a plain unassuming republican—who assumes no fictitious consequence—who is, in fact, one of the People.—*Raleigh Register.*

He IS, indeed, ONE OF THE PEOPLE; body and soul; in manners and in feeling; he is One of the People. And those who know him best appreciate him

as such. If the cracking of a joke with a farmer, or a hearty shake of a real "huge paw," denotes any thing of the "rowdy" among sublimated modern "Democrats,"—yet we say give us such manners and the republican feelings which prompt them, forever. Our great and sacred principles of freedom and equality are safe in such hands; and our plain old fashioned social habits are in no danger of becoming corrupted by the example of such a man.—The position in which Mr. Morehead at present stands toward the people of North Carolina, justifies us in bearing him this testimony of the heart.

**A PHILOSOPHER.**—In the midst of the complaints and rueful anticipations of destructive insects in the crops, we heard a contented old fellow remark, the other day, that he should plant and sow as he had always done, and as his forefathers did before him; and if it should please the Almighty to send bugs and flies into his crops—why, he should have nobody to grumble at.

*For the Patriot.*

And it came to pass in the reign of king Andrew, the putting down of the United States currency the republican whigs winked at; but now, in the latter days of the reign of Van, all men every where are condemned to repent. For when the wicked reigneth the nation mourns, but when the righteous rule, the nation rejoiceth. J. A. S.

**The North-Eastern Boundary Question.**—In the course of a debate in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell alluded to the Boundary Question, and said there were two separate and distinct questions involved in these discussions with the United States. The first had reference to the boundary, and the other to the agreement which had been entered into pending the negotiations; and he did not think that, either on the general question, or on the question of agreement, a serious quarrel would take place; nor did he in the least degree anticipate that the harmony of the two countries was likely to be interrupted. The Governments of both countries were too sensible of the advantages of peace to wish for its termination, and both were perfectly convinced that there was nothing in the boundary question which could not be amicably arranged, if both parties were determined to abide by the principles of justice.

**Journey over land to India.**—This route to Bombay will soon become general and popular. The London Times states that it takes eleven days to go from that place to Marseilles and costs \$70; from Marseilles to Alexandria by steam, 14 days, at an expense of \$120; from Alexandria to Suez, 6 days, costs \$50; and from Suez to Bombay, 18 days, costs \$350. The expense is high, but the route is sure and easy, and will become popular. Half way between Cairo and Suez there is a Hotel kept by a Yankee, at which travellers stop who are hunting for antiquities, or bound down the Red Sea. What new interests are created by the new route, a traveller writes:

"We anchored here this morning, after a voyage of seven days from Suez.—The heat down the Red Sea was excessive. On Christmas day, while you were blowing your fingers, and seeking a warm corner, we were looking around for some shade and seeking for cold water to bathe.—Our steamboat can accommodate between 30 and 35 passengers. We are 48 now, including ladies.—Nearly twenty gentlemen sleep on deck, where, notwithstanding the crowd, good humor prevails.

"Aden is an interesting place, and being a peninsula, is easily defended.—The heat is very great. The troops are generally healthy. This will soon be one of the most important points on the way to India, being half way to Bombay."

**The World's End.**—During the last two centuries, upwards of thirteen fixed stars have disappeared. One of them, situated in the Northern Hemisphere, presented a peculiar brilliancy, and was so bright as to be seen by the naked eye at midday. It seemed to be on fire, appearing first of a dazzling white, then of a reddish yellow, and lastly, of an ashy pale color. La Place supposes that it was burned up, as it has never been seen since. The conflagration was visible about sixteen months. How dreadful! A whole system on fire, the great central luminary and its planets, with their plains, mountains, forests, villages, cities, and inhabitants, all in flames, consumed, and gone forever. Here we have a presumptive proof of the truth, and a solemn illustration of a singular passage in a very old book—"The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the world also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up."

**The Jews' Love of Judea.**—The most interesting circumstances which presents itself to my mind, in recalling what I saw of the Hebrew nation in the East, is the universal diffusion and the undying love of the Jews for their own Judea, the Canaan of their fathers. Who could see without emotion, thousands of poor Israelites, who from the remotest parts of Europe have made their way, by long and weary pilgrimage—though privations incalculable, and sufferings without end—often shoeless, and almost clothed in rags, penniless, that they might see the city of David, and lay their bones in the bosom of Jerusalem! What multitudes are there among them who have sold their last possession—having gathered together their little, their insufficient all—and have started, marching towards the rising sun, from the Vistula, the Dnieper, and the Danube, on a journey as long as perilous!—How many have perished, exhausted on the way!—How many that have landed at Joppa, or crossed the Taurus at Antioch, have been unable, from over-exhaustion, to reach their longed-for goal. How many have closed their eyes in peace and blessedness when the privilege has been vouchsafed to them of treading within the walls of Salem!

**The Practice of Profane Swearing.**—Profit or pleasure there is none in swearing, nor any thing in men's natural tempers to incite them to it. For though some men pour out oaths so freely, as if they came naturally from them, yet surely no man is born of a swearing constitution.—[Tillotson.]

It is proper that the press should discountenance the practice of profane swearing, which some seem to think constitutes a gentleman. Never was there a greater mistake. Were those the world has acknowledged as exemplars, in the habit of using profane oaths to establish their titles to be considered gentlemen? Did Washington or Franklin swear? The former expressly discountenanced the growing practice in some of the letters of the Revolutionary army; and the latter wrote pungently against the wicked habit. No, no. True gentlemen never make use of profane oaths. It is a low, vulgar custom; indicating a paucity of language and vacuity of mind; and no one who properly reflects upon it, will ever afterwards so lower himself in his own, and the estimation of all whose good opinion is worth having, as to use profane oaths in his intercourse with society.—*Saturday Courier.*

There were two brothers: the elder, Joseph Remond, lived in Flanders, and was a Catholic; the younger, William Remond, lived in England, and was a Protestant. They carried on a long and warm controversy as to the merits of their respective faiths, in letters, till they began to think it would be as cheap to see each other, as to pay so much postage. William went over to Flanders, and the controversy was renewed verbally. They fought so well, and the truth proved so powerful on both sides, that each of the brothers renounced his former religion, and adopted his brother's; so that the Fleming wrote a treatise against Cardinal Bellarmine, and the Englishman a Defence of the Catholic Church, both of which are to be found in the Göttingen library.

**A long Leap for a Lady.**—The New Orleans True American has chronicled a leap by Miss Kerr, the danseuse, which would make her fortune if she could only repeat it on the stage. She was a passenger on board the steamboat Selma, which was snagged in going up the Mississippi, and when the boat parted in the middle, she found herself on the hurrican roof of the part sinking in the deep water; with a desperate bound, however, she sprang to the pier, falling towards the shore, and at one leap cleared a space of twenty-eight feet. Without stopping, she essayed by another spring to reach the shore, but the second effort was too great; she fell short, and descended, uninjured, into the soft mud of the Mississippi, waist deep. When extricated, we imagine, she could hardly be in a plight to appear among the Bayaderes.

A little unbreeched fellow, the idol of his mother, and plague of his father, went to the post office and inquired if there was a letter for his "Drannpa" (grandpapa).

"For whom?" inquired the Post Master.

"For drannpa," answered the little fellow.

"Well, what is your grandpapa's name?"

"Why drannpapa calls him Josh!"

"Well, what does your grandfather call her?"

"He says, 'Oh thunder, Bets, do keep your clark still for once!'"

The Post Master, baffled by the urchin's simplicity, dismissed him with the request that he should return home and ask his Drannpapa her name.

**A Giant Boy.**—A boy is now exhibiting in Albany, who is about three years and eleven months old, four feet high, and weighs 100 lbs.

**Good Friday.**—The following anecdote, says the New York American, is not bad in these days, when reverence for holy usages has nearly left the land: "An attorney in the Superior Court, on Thursday, was anxious to bring a cause to trial, and went to inquire of the Chief Justice if he would not sit on Friday.—'No, sir,' said the Chief Justice, 'no Judge ever sat on Good Friday, but Pontius Pilate.'"

A young farmer having purchased a watch, placed it in his fob, and strutting across the floor says to his wife, "Where shall I drive a nail to hang my watch upon, that it may not be disturbed and broke?" "I do not know a safer place," replied his wife, "than in our meal barrel.—I'm sure no one will go there to disturb it."

The Queen of England was married on the 10th of February, we believe, and early in March, the London newspapers announced, with great parade of verbiage, that her most gracious majesty, from all appearances, will perpetuate the Brunswick line. We have only to say, if such be the case, appearances are much against her majesty; but the British press is most horribly gossipy.—*U. S. Gazette.*

**A Queer Figure.**—A letter writer from Paris says:—"The clouds made two farcical attempts the day before yesterday to snow; but the sun laughed at them so vehemently that they sneaked away in despair."

**SPEECH**

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

[Concluded.]

**ABOLITIONISM.**

The next charge against Harrison, which I shall notice is, that he is an Abolitionist—a charge, which is contradicted by every thing he has said and done in reference to that subject, during his whole public life, and which is yet urged against him with a zeal and vehemence in proportion to its falsehood. What is produced in its support? It is said that, in his boyhood, when living in the slaveholding State of Virginia, he was a member of an Abolition Society. This is denied by Gen. Harrison himself, and by his intimate friends. It is said that he has declared himself in favor of applying the surplus Revenue of the Government to purchase up, and colonize our slaves. This proposition, as it is stated, with one half of what he said suppressed, is false, and was designed to deceive. What Gen. Harrison did say, is this: That he would be willing, with the sanction of the slaveholding States—(mark! with our consent, and not without) to appropriate money for the purchase and removal of the Slaves. Is this Abolition? Surely not. What the South complains of, and with great reason is the attempt to interfere with our property, without our consent—to invoke the action of Congress upon the subject, at the instance of those who own no slaves—of the people of the "free States," as they are called, and not at our instance, not at the instance of the slaveholding States of the Union. It is the recognition of authority in Congress to regulate slavery, which that body does not possess—it is the attempt of those who have no interest in the question, to agitate it—it is the usurpation of power, and the violation of the rights of property, to which we object. Now every man can see at once, that he does use no wrong, who says, when you come to the opinion that slavery is injurious to you, and therefore ask my aid to get rid of it, I am willing to help you. Whatever else may be said of such a declaration, it involves no assumption of power to regulate our slaves—no invasion of our rights. It is not abolition, and can never be made so, until the ingenious persons who have made the charge, shall succeed in demonstrating, that to desire to possess your neighbor's property at a full price, and with his consent, is a purpose to rob; or yielding to the calls of a neighbor for assistance, is to assume the character of his master, and to act the part of a tyrant. But let us appeal to the public acts and declarations of Gen. Harrison—let us try him by the conduct and matured opinions of his life, and if he is in the least touched with the heresy of abolition, I, for one, say, let him be discarded as unworthy to the Constitution—as unworthy of support for any office. Let us look back to the period of the Missouri question—that dark hour whose agitation nearly shook this Union to pieces—when separation and civil war seemed ready to break, as a rope of sand, the strong ties which bind us together. Yes, at that period of distraction and dismay, when a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, now a distinguished Senator from that State, came forward to unite, to guide, to save us—where then was Harrison found? Then was the time to show by more than words, regard for Southern rights—respect for Southern property—reference

for the sacred charter of our country.—Yes, I repeat, with exulting confidence, where then was Harrison found? He was found, shoulder to shoulder, with the South. At that period he was a member of the House of Representatives, and was called to express his views by recording his votes. His constituents were inclined to favour the restriction upon slavery, which was then attempted to be fastened upon Missouri—he knew that by voting in accordance with their opinions, he should secure and enlarge his popularity—but he knew that his duty to the nation required, that he should oppose the prevailing opinions of the day, and trust to "sober second thoughts" for a just estimation of his conduct. He did not hesitate between what was right and what was popular—between personal interest and public duty. He voted with the South, against the restriction. And what was the consequence to himself? He was defeated in the ensuing canvass for Congress. Yes—he sacrificed himself to a sense of duty which ranged him on the side of the South, and of Southern institutions, against the fanatics of that day. It has passed into a proverb, "that a friend in need is a friend in deed," and such Harrison has proved to us. He did not set up on the occasion, any such hypocritical plea, as that "he was a western man with southern principles," thereby intimating that there were questions in which he sacrificed the interest of those amongst whom he lived, to the interests of those at a distance—and thus seek to gain confidence abroad, by being false and treacherous to those who trusted him at home. No. He was then, as now, an American Patriot, with CONSTITUTIONAL principles.

The proposed restriction, he believed to be founded in wrong, and tending to injustice—and he felt that, though the injury in that case would fall directly upon the South, yet it was wrong to the whole country—because the precedent then set could be directed against the rights of any other section, when temptation to it should arise; and it was a fundamental maxim with him, in public and in private transactions, "that no honest man can enjoy a prosperity founded upon the sufferings of a friend and brother."

Equally explicit on this subject have been the public declarations of Harrison since the settlement of the Missouri question, and since the anti-slavery fanaticism has assumed the form of Abolition. In a speech made to an assembly of citizens at Cheviot, in the State of Ohio, on the 4th of July, 1833, Gen. Harrison declares in the most unqualified manner, that "the slave population are under the exclusive control of the States which possess them"—that "neither the General Government nor the non-slaveholding States can interfere in any way, with the right of property in slaves"—and, speaking of the plans of the Abolitionists, he holds them up to abhorrence, as full of "horrors upon which an incarnate devil only could look with approbation."

And these the sentiments of an Abolitionist!

Again, in a speech at Vincennes, in Indiana, delivered in 1835, and after he was in nomination for the office of President, he expressly denounces the projects of the Abolitionists, as illegal, persecuting and dangerous, as "weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional"—and not only reasserts what he had said in his Cheviot speech, that neither the General Government nor the non-slaveholding States had any right to interfere with Slavery, but he more-over declares that discussions on the subject in those States are an abuse of the freedom of the Press and of the freedom of speech, and a violation of the spirit and design of the Constitution. These sentiments were boldly proclaimed in the midst of assemblies of people, whose prejudices were against the positions he assumed, and where no favor was to be expected for them except what truth and reason should win from reluctant hearers. Again, I ask, do these things look like Abolition? If so, then must the whole South stand convicted of a tendency to Abolitionism, for he maintains every position on the subject which the South maintains. He insists, that neither Congress nor the free States have a right to act on the subject of slavery—that discussions about it, either verbal or written in those States, are violations of the Constitution, and that the whole authority on the entire subject of slavery, belongs to the States having the slaves. What southern man expects or asks for more? How indeed is it possible that we can have more of any thing (whether property or jurisdiction) than the whole of it? And the whole of it, Harrison concedes to us—insists is ours. Away then, with this vile and baseless imputation, which was well known to be false and groundless by those that, for party purposes, got it up.

But how stands Mr. Van Buren affected towards this subject of slavery?—What was his conduct at the memorable epoch of the Missouri question? Then his good opinion, embodied in acts, would have helped us; then was the occasion of need, in which sincerity shows itself in acts of service. He was then a member of the New York Legislature, and



Resolutions were introduced, preceded by a long preamble—the resolutions instructing the Senators from New York to vote in favor of the restriction upon Missouri, and the preamble setting out the reasons of the instruction, in an abusive tirade against the people and institutions of the South. What did Mr. Van Buren do?—the "Northern man with Southern principles?" He voted for the whole, preamble and resolutions too!—Yes, this man who is now recommended to our confidence and support, recorded his vote in favor of this flagrant act of wrong to Southern rights—aye, he showed himself a thorough-going opponent of the South—a relentless Missouri restrictionist.

Has he ever recanted or qualified this expression of his opinion? No. His friends say he was instructed by his constituents to vote for the resolutions. Of this, there is not the slightest evidence—and it may be confidently denied. But suppose he was. Did he not do willingly what was required of him? Or did he declare in his place, that he thought with the South on the question, but was required by his instructions to act with the North? Did he say that his judgment and his conscience were with us, but his instructions compelled him to take part against us? No, he did not. It is not pretended that he did. Has he ever said so since? Has he ever, to this day, declared that if left to himself, he would have voted against the resolutions to instruct the New York Senators? Has he ever intimated that he thinks now, that the instructing resolutions ought not to have been passed? No, he has not, nor ever will make any such declaration.

But if he acted under his instructions in voting for the resolutions, why did he vote for the abusive and insulting preamble? Mad as his constituents might have been on the subject of Slavery, it is not pretended that he instructed him to abuse the South—to vilify our people or our institutions.\* Why then did he vote against the preamble—vote against it—move to strike it out? But one reason can be given, his heart was with the preamble and the resolutions, the former expressed the sentiments he entertained, the latter directed the conduct he wished to be pursued against the extension of Southern Institutions. Yet this is the man to whom we are asked to commit the guardianship of our rights. Argue you prepared to do it?

The importance, Mr. Chairman, of the Missouri question cannot be overstated! Had the principle of restriction prevailed (and Mr. Van Buren did his best to make it prevail) the States of Missouri, Alabama and Arkansas—all these great planting States, would have been shut against our slaves. What would have been the effect upon the value of that kind of property, it is easy to presume. But besides, how should we have stood in point of power in the Union?—Now, even with the aid of the States I have mentioned, the slave-holding States of the Union are the feeble party—are scarcely able to maintain themselves.—Suppose these States cast into the opposite scale—giving the influence as free States against us—is it not evident that if with their aid, we can scarce assert our rights against the prevailing madness of the day—without them, or rather with their opposition, the balance of power in the Union would be destroyed, and we would be totally unable to maintain our rights. He, therefore, who opposed us then—in the day of our fearful conflict—our most pressing necessity—is not our friend, whatever he may find it convenient to affect—and he who stood by us then—who fought with us and felt for us, is a real true friend, whatever ascriptions to the contrary his enemies may make.

On one other occasion, when in a different and more elevated station, Mr. Van Buren had occasion to show the state of his affections towards the South—and what he then did, evinces that the lapse of several years had produced no modification of his hostile feelings towards the slave institutions of the South. In the winter of 1826, Mr. Van Buren, then in the Senate of the United States, voted for a proposition to shut out our slaves from the territory of Florida—and even to limit the number of slaves, that persons visiting that territory should take with them on their journey to wait upon themselves and their families. There is something atrocious in this proposition, when we consider it as supported by a professed friend of the South, by one who, though a "Northern man," is said to have "Southern principles."

Truly, these are singular evidences which Mr. Van Buren has given, of affection for the South—of opposition to Abolitionists—of care for guardianship of our peculiar institutions. It is the affection of the Sportsman for his game—it is the guardianship of the wolf over the sheep fold. Yet, his supporters denounce as an abolitionist, Gen. Harrison, who has, in the presence of a non-slave-holding people, openly, on two public occasions, asserted our rights to the fullest extent, and rebuked our adversaries for their interference, in terms as decisive as any Southern man could use—who has acted and voted with us at all times, and actually, at one time, nobly sacrificed his own popularity to the cause of truth and the South!

**SELLING POOR MEN FOR THEIR DEBTS.**

The next charge I shall notice, is, that Gen. Harrison voted in the Senate of O-

hio for a law, authorizing the sale of poor white men for their debts. Is this true? If it is, I say not only discard Gen. Harrison from all favor as a candidate for office, but let him be banished from the society of American freemen. But is it true? It is infamously false, as I shall presently show. But suppose for a moment, the charge was left upon the assertions of a hiring press, on the one hand, and the character and past conduct of Gen. Harrison, to repel it on the other, is there in the world, one fair and honorable man, that would yield it credit? Harrison voted to sell men for their debts! making poverty a crime,—he who has lived and acted all his life with, and for the poor—who led them to battle and to victory—who was himself accustomed to share all their labours, dangers and sufferings, refusing to take for himself a luxury or even comfort which was not within the reach of the common soldier—he whose first care when he came into Congress, was to procure a law to open the land office for poor men, and to relieve them from the extortions of Capitalists—he whose wise foresight and considerate humanity people the West with a free and hardy race of poor men, whom he governed with paternal care—he whose whole life had been one long experience of the sturdy integrity, the patriotism and valor of poor men—that he, forgetting all this—yes, forgetting his own nature, should, without any hope of benefit to himself, basely vote to treat these gallant men as slaves, and put them up to sale, because they were poor! Surely this were in the highest degree improbable, and considering that he himself was poor, and that he owed the station he then held to the voices of poor men, it is not too much to call it impossible.

And so, indeed, it was impossible, and therefore, the charge is false. What are the facts? The Penitentiary system is adopted in Ohio. In 1820, it was found that it was bringing the State in debt, the income yearly falling short, by a considerable sum, of the expenses—in that year, a deficit was ascertained of \$20,000. Of course, no community, could long sustain such loss—and the whole system of punishments was subjected to a thorough examination, with a view to such reformation as should make the Penitentiary at least support itself. The great difficulty was believed to arise from the petty offenders, who were confined for short periods. Persons, who follow the trade of stealing, rarely understand any other well—but in the Penitentiary, the small offenders of this class being put to learn a trade, by their awkwardness, spoiled more materials than their work was worth in the few months of their detention. It was, therefore, concluded to confine to the Penitentiary only the great offenders, who, being detained for a term of years, had time to learn a trade and then pursue it, to remunerate the public for the expenses of their apprenticeship. The enquiry then arose, what should be done with the small pilferers—those who stole small sums, who committed petty felonies. To confine them in the Penitentiary was ruinous, and the question was between whipping and hiring them out. Wherever the Penitentiary system obtains, the public become averse to corporal punishment, and hence, the House of Representatives of Ohio UNANIMOUSLY agreed to impose fines and hire them out, or dispose of their time for the fine and costs. This was a substitute for the Penitentiary. In that, the convict worked under a keeper at a trade—in this, the convict was hired out to one who became, under the operation of the law, his keeper, to make him work at the hoe or the plough, and learn to get his living by his own labor, instead of pilfering and defrauding his neighbors. Instead of being a law to sell poor white men for debt, it is a law for hiring out convicts for their crimes. Why then is it represented as being what it is not? Because the propagators of this slander know that selling poor men for their debts is an enormity, at which a generous heart will burn—and the true character of the transaction is kept out of view, because they know you are not likely to feel much sympathy with thieves. I can very well understand why the Swartwouts and Prices, and leg-treasurers, and other pilferers upon the public, should indeed be horror-struck at the idea of selling or hiring out thieves. Those who have long lived in ease and splendor, upon the gains which they have plundered from the people, may well be alarmed at a President who will show thieves no quarter—to them, the idea of coming down from their luxurious but dishonest living, to work for their support, to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, in any honest calling, must be oppressive and heart-rending. They cannot work; to beg, they are ashamed; and so, of necessity, they must either steal or starve. But surely these can expect no sympathy from honest men. They do expect none, and therefore, they conceal the truth, and seek to arouse indignation against Harrison by the false assertion, that he voted to sell men for their debts.—To them, however, it is the reverse of this which makes him a terror. It is the hiring out of thieves, and not the selling of poor men, which alarms them. If he would spare the former, they would be quite content that he should dispose of the honest debtor as he pleased. But they know his character too well, to expect this—and anticipate with horrid apprehensions, his disposition of the plunderers on the 4th of March next. Hence, these wails and lamentations—and hence,

this indignant out-cry about selling men for debt. The mode of disposing of offenders, proposed in Ohio, is not now in North Carolina. By our own law, a man convicted of being a vagrant is directed to be hired out for the costs. (See Revised Statutes, chap. 34, sec. 44.) This law has been in force since 1784, and the Statutes of which it now forms a section, was read three times in both houses of the General Assembly, and passed, so late as the session of 1836-7. Yet, you may hear persons declaiming against Harrison, who voted for this very law! Why? is a vagrant worse than a thief?

In a published letter of Gen. Harrison, in relation to this calumny, dated 15th September, 1836,\* after stating the charge made against him of voting for a law to sell persons imprisoned for debts which they were unable to satisfy, he expresses himself in these words: "If a vote of that description had been published, and ascribed to me, it was an INFAMOUS FORGERY. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my opinions, public and private, through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio—none such would, for a moment, have been entertained—nor would any son of hers have dared to propose it. So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been OPPOSED TO ALL IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation, refer to the Journals of the Senate of U. S. 2d Session, 19th Congress, page 325? Will there be seen, that I was one of the Committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I advocated its adoption, and, on its passage, voted in its favor. (See Senate Journal, 1st Session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.)

"It is not a little remarkable, that, if the effect I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non-payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, THE CHARGE IS A VILE CALUMNY. At no period of my life, would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation." Such is Gen. Harrison's denial of this most vile and abominable imputation. Which is true, the denial or the accusation? When it can be established that an honest man and a thief, are one and the same—that the hiring out for his crime, a convicted offender, is exactly equivalent to selling a poor man for the payment of his debts—when the logic of the Administration shall have established these propositions, they will have made good their accusation. Till then the framers of the charge must stand convicted, in the minds of men of sense and fairness, of inexcusable detraction.

**"LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER."**

But whilst, by these false and atrocious calumnies, it has been sought to raise the public indignation against Gen. Harrison, the pampered officials of the Administration have had the impolitic audacity to sneer at his pretensions because of his poverty—to style him the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Candidate," and the "Poor man's President." That he is poor, when his possessions are compared with the princely fortune of Mr. Van Buren, I shall not deny; but, if so, it is because he was too honest to become rich. Certainly, he has had as large opportunities of amassing a vast estate as ever fell to the lot of an American Citizen. His salary, like that of many of our officers, was small—barely adequate to his respectable support in the station which he filled—he scorned to avail himself of any opportunities to speculate on the Public Lands which his situation afforded him—he knew nothing of those "prerequisites of office" which such men as Swartwout and Price, and Harris and hundreds of others, under this most corrupt and venal Administration, have used to enrich themselves at the EXPENSE OF THE NATION. Therefore, and therefore only, he is not rich. And pray, Sir, is honest poverty a reproach? Is it indeed, come to this, that men professing an exclusive republicanism, dare stand up before the American people, and object against one who for forty years has served his country with ability, fearlessness and success—that he is too poor to be entitled to the favor of the people?—Is wealth a qualification for a President? Does the Constitution require it? Is it consistent with our institutions, our habits, our principles—with the feelings of the people, to sneer at a man's pretensions to the Chief Magistracy because he is poor?

That General Harrison lives in a Log Cabin, is not strictly correct. He lives in a good, plain house, such as a substantial farmer ought to occupy—which accommodates his own family and leaves a spare room and bed for a friend who calls, or a benighted traveller who is thrown on his hospitality. It is not so large, nor so splendidly furnished as the White House, or as Mr. Van Buren's private dwelling, but I doubt not it has much oftener afforded its hospitality, with its plain fare and hearty welcome, than the princely mansion of his competitor, with his luxurious entertainment and courtly ceremonial. That Harrison drinks Cider—even hard Cider—I am not disposed to dispute—that he is the poor man's

\* See Appendix.

friend I do not doubt, and I have the strongest hope that he will, by the voice of the whole people, be called to preside over the nation; not as the poor man's President, nor the rich man's President—but as the Chief Magistrate of his Country, not like an evil spirit seeking to divide the different portions of society and array them against each other, but with the benignity of a parent, endeavoring to unite us in a national affection and good offices like a band of brothers.

Yes, Harrison drinks Cider—he drinks hard Cider. This is a matter of taste—some like it hard, and some sweet, and some sour, in a state between the two. When I was a boy I liked to drink it through a straw, when newly pressed.—These are matters about which every one must consult his own fancy. But let me tell these wanton insulters of virtuous poverty, that under all circumstances, Harrison has ever done his best. In the service of his country, whether in fighting her enemies, governing her Territories, or making her laws, he has done his best. He lives in the best house he has, wears the best clothes, drinks the best liquor, and eats the best food he has, and freely lends or gives, as good neighborly and charity requires, the best he has to all that need them. Who can do more? Who can do better than his best? If his accommodations are not equal to his services and his virtues—as I believe—let the people improve them, and rely upon it, that at North Bend, "his door has never been shut and the string of the latch pulled in,"—so, when in grateful suitor of his country's small staff, him to Washington, his surly porter of foreign blood and pampered insolence will be commissioned to drive decent people from his door, because they do not know the hours or the ceremonial of Court etiquette. But, fellow-citizens, I have been drawn aside from the main subjects of this address, to notice these little effusions of petty malignity and upstart presumption. Perhaps I should have treated them with the contemptuous silence to which alone they are entitled; but there is something to excite indignation in the base spirit of these attacks, while their insignificant nature may well provoke merriment.

One may reasonably doubt he made of Gen. Harrison's fitness for the Chief Magistracy? If he has not given evidence of high qualifications for it, what man in this country has? He has, in forty years, filled a greater variety of public stations than any man living—demanding a rare combination of the most elevated moral and mental endowments—and in none of them has he failed. In peace and in war, as an executive officer—in the halls of legislation, he has served his country with uniform ability, assiduity and success—and no one emergency has arisen in his long and eventful life to which he has not proved fully equal. His services have been marked by singular self-denial and disinterestedness—his principles as a Statesman are unaffectedly Republican, and his character as a man without a blemish. In all questions in which the South is particularly concerned, his position is altogether what we should wish. It is opposed to squandering away the public domain—making a donation of the whole of the public lands, the property of the Union, to a few States—he is in favor of a just distribution of their proceeds. He is totally opposed to Abolition in all its forms—he holds it to be unconstitutional—dangerous—illegal and presumptuous—he denounces even the discussion of the subject (out of the slave States) as an abuse of the freedom of the press, a violation of the spirit of the Constitution—and pronounces the schemes of the Abolitionists such as can command no approbation but from an ignominious defeat. These opinions he has openly declared and published in the midst of a population having contrary sentiments, with a cool candor and jealous regard for our rights, which has never been exceeded. And I dare to you, Sir, that if we could have detained a position for Gen. Harrison to assume on this subject, we could not as Southern men, in my opinion, have chosen any other or better than that which he occupies. If any evidence of his sincerity be required, it is furnished by the whole tenor of his life—by his times, places, and manner in which his opinions have been declared—and the uniform consistency with which he has acted upon them. It is found in the singular boldness and decision with which he made common cause with the South on the Missouri question—and sacrificed his popularity at home, and lost his seat in Congress, rather than vote with the restrictionists against us. If a man's sincerity is not proved by uniformly consistent declarations and conduct against the influence of example, and the bias of interest, I ask how can sincerity be manifested to those who cannot look upon the heart?

Such is Gen. Harrison in his service—his general merits—and his particular agreement with Southern interests.—Can any fair and well-informed man doubt, that he is able and altogether trustworthy?

**MR. VAN BUREN.**

How stands the case with Mr. Van

\* See Appendix.

Gen. Harrison, when parting from a regiment of his soldiers, just after the Indian war, said to them—"Gentlemen, if you ever come to Vincennes, you will always find a plate and a knife and fork at my table, and I assure you that you will never find my door shut and the string of the latch pulled in."

Buren? Of public services, what memoirs does his country exhibit?—what testimonials are registered in our history?—what measures of executive or legislative wisdom have owed their origin or preservation to him? Alas! to all such inquiries, a barren *none* must be the answer. What instance of exposure or suffering in the cause of the country, does his life present? Not one. The most dangerous exploit he ever performed for the nation was his voyage across the Atlantic in a public ship—his greatest exertise of self-denial, was mixing in the highest circles of the English Court, and the slender allowance from which he saved, a few thousand dollars of salary, and an equal sum for his outfit. He, indeed, gave good support to the protective system, for he voted for the Tariff of 1828—that "bull of abominations," according to Southern opinions. He, indeed, gave support to the anti-slavery spirit, for he voted to instruct the Senators from New York to oppose the admission of any State into the Union whose Constitution did not prohibit slavery—and he voted to prohibit the slave traffic with the territory of Florida, and to specify the number of slaves to which a Southern man, traveling to that territory, should confine himself. These acts of his public life are sufficiently well known, and with emphatic exhortations, manifest with his opposition to Southern feelings and wishes, or his utter indifference to Southern rights. They only be considered ground of support to Northern moral reformers and anti-slavery societies; but surely constitute a singular contribution, in which to build a claim to our confidence. True, he is called a Northern man with Southern principles, when he wants Southern votes, and he seems likewise, to consider himself an Eastern man, with Western principles, when he desires the suffrages of the West. But the difference in the two cases is, that to the West he is tendering a very substantial consideration for its support, in the cession of the public lands—while to us he deems it sufficient to make through his friends, an ostentatious profession of Southern principles—while he, not only does nothing for us, but actually takes our property—our share of the public lands—to buy Western favor.

True, he is called a Republican by his friends—the very perfection of Democracy.—But in what does his conduct agree with his profession? His personal habits are opposed to the plainness which our forefathers associated with the opposition statesman. Republican Chief Magistrate—splendor and luxury make the President's House the copy of a Royal Palace, and the entries and the exits, and the entire arrangements of his household, are said to be regulated according to the example of a European Court.—While the distresses of the country have increased, he has shown a Republican desire to make his own personal demands upon the Treasury as small as a just regard to the dignity of his station would allow. Quite the contrary. Gen. Jackson, with a full and overflowing Treasury, was content with \$14,000 to furnish the Presidential Mansion, while Mr. Van Buren, under circumstances of great pressure upon the community, received for the same purpose \$20,000; and in 1837, while he was asking an issue of Treasury notes of \$10,000,000, to supply the deficiency in the Revenue to meet the demands upon it, the Appropriation bill shows an item of \$1200 allowed to pay his head Gardener! He could not pay his own Gardener out of his salary of \$25,000, but required from the public an allowance for that purpose—and what allowance was it? 1200 a year for a Gardener! while the Comptroller of N. York receives but \$1000, and the emergency of State but \$800, besides his fees. Let us see, who is tending to judge by his own doings, and not by the sayings, ask himself, if this is Republicanism? Is it not, on the contrary, a monstrous extravagance, and aristocratic? Would a man, who was so minded to become a lover of the people, at a time when Congress were obliged to make a loan to carry on the Government, would such a man at such a time draw on the public to pay his servants *at all*? If his salary would not delay the charge of his household, would he not dismiss a portion of his servants and bring his expenses within his salary? Or, if he was a rich man, like Mr. Van Buren, would he not, as other Presidents have done before him, use his private funds to support his unnecessary luxuries of meals? If so, what must we think of one who, with these professions on his lips, and possessed of a vast private fortune, as well as receiving a high official income, at a time of public calamity—burdening the State with a sum for his Gardener, greater than the salaries of a large proportion of the Judges of the State? Can we be thinking, that such a man's practice and his professions are in direct opposition to that he is so patriot—and loves the people only, for what he can get out of them. Is that a Republican, who, seeking by every species of influence and official ceremony, to compel a surrender of the revenue to his control by the Sub-treasurer Bill, at the same time requires of Congress to place under his command an army of 100,000 men—a standing army in effect, under the name of militia—100,000 drafted men, or volunteers to be paid and fed by the public, and to be always ready to control or to crush public opinion at the ballot boxes; or by concentration at particular points, to produce a majority of votes for the support of

power? Of such a measure, it is difficult to speak in terms of alarm or reprobat

tion too strongly. Besides its tendency to increase the already almost despotic authority of the Chief Magistrate, its effects upon the morals and happiness of private life would be deeply injurious. Think of a large portion of the population, withdrawn between early manhood and middle age, from the usual pursuits of business—from the ties and affections and domestic charities of life—accustomed to the dissipation of camps—the thorough subserviency of military discipline, and returned into society totally unfitted for its duties. What prudent father can think, without deep anxiety, of such a trial for his son? What mother's heart can bear the image of her son, at the most perilous time of her existence, withdrawn from the influence and ties, the duties and gentle restraints of the family circle, and plunged amidst the vices and profligacy—the temptations—the almost irresistible temptations of a Soldier's life. And under such a system, in a few generations, language cannot describe the revolting corruptions—the social dismemberment which would afflict our country. But if there were no other objection to this measure, than its enormous expense, surely, no friend of the country, could, at this time, desire its adoption. It would involve, at a moderate estimate, in addition to our expenses (already far exceeding our income) an expenditure of many millions of dollars yearly; and whence is the money to be obtained? We are already issuing our notes, because we are able to defray the charges of Government out of the yearly revenue. With commerce crippled—produce depreciated, and scarce saleable at any price—property and labour depressed, and the Treasury supplied by loans, surely it is a mockery, a cruel mockery, of the general distress, to talk of a measure by which a new expenditure of millions, yearly, is to be brought upon an already exhausted and broken country. He that recommends it, may have other qualities, but he can lay no claim to economy.

Fellow-citizens, let us pause and reflect! Whatever I may think of the motives and principles of our rulers, I surely do not attribute their faults to the great majority of their supporters. The mass of the people in our country are not selfishness, and I look upon the general body of Mr. Van Buren's supporters as virtuous and brothers. We should desire—we doubtless do desire the welfare of our country. Though called by different names, we yet agree in this, that we all wish well to our country—wish our institutions perpetuated, not only in form, but in substance—not only with the circumstances, but with the spirit of the Constitution. United, then, in this patriotic desire, we should let no preconceived opinions close our eyes against light—no pride of consistency shut our ears to the voice of truth and reason.—It belongs to man to err; it is never less than honorable to confess, and to forsake error; but when our errors regard the welfare of our children, the permanent good of our whole country, then a perseverance in them becomes the highest folly and the deepest guilt. Let me ask, then, of all, by whatever party name distinguished—let me ask it, not in the spirit of reproach, but of kind and earnest enquiry, can this Administration deserve further support? For more than ten years, they have had charge of our affairs. At the commencement of that period, we were prosperous; in the pursuit of a visionary scheme to make every good better, they have tried a variety of experiments upon our habits, institutions and property, promising that each should result in general prosperity; but as we have advanced, the good has constantly retired before us—

"And like the circle, bounding earth & skies, Allures from far, but as we follow, flies."

And now, when a general pressure is felt—when our coffers, as a nation, are empty—and distress, instead of prosperity, is the result of the ten years' crusade of the Administration, the President and his advisers,

"scourged with a heart unknowing how to yield," instead of submitting to palpable demonstration, and retracing their course, still cry onward—prepare for sacrifices, great and long, but have faith, and we will, at length, bring you the fruition of the good we have promised. Deceived for ten years, we are asked to renew our confidence in those who have deceived us, with no security but the assurance which has been so often broken. Pressed by debts and embarrassments, all over the country while we pray for some measure to restore credit, and give a renewed vitality to business—we were once told we expected too much from Government, and must take care of ourselves—but now, we are invited to reduce the value of our labour and property to the standard of hard money despotism of continental Europe—to give away the Public Lands to the Western States—and furnish the President a standing army of 100,000 men, and all will yet be well, and our complaints be no more heard. Indeed, if these things are conceded to the President, our complaints may be suppressed, although our distresses will increase.—Those who expect relief from this Administration will, indeed, expect too much. Let us, therefore, be true to ourselves, and like our fathers in the Revolution, strike boldly for our own deliverance.—The results of ten years

\* See Appendix.



has shown our rulers to be either unable or unwilling to perform what they have promised; for had they been both able and willing, why was it not accomplished? Would it not be madness, then, to trust them longer? In my own opinion, it would be worse than madness; yes, sir, if the people again confide in Mr. Van Buren, after all his failures—if we are again allured by promises, so often broken and never in a single instance performed—if we yield once more to specious professions, at variance with the whole public conduct of the man—and again trust power to an artful and selfish demagogue—smooth—insinuating—ambitious, and unprincipled, I fully believe we shall, at no distant day, read the history of our folly in the ruins of the country.

But such a fate may Heaven avert!—It is one, dreadful to contemplate; one, which I am not willing to believe awaits us. It is true, the danger which threatens is imminent, but let it stimulate us to renewed exertions—not sink us in despair. We have in Harrison, a leader suited to the crisis—a true friend to his country—enlightened—just—sound in his opinions—sincere in his professions—plain—unostentatious—and of truly Roman firmness in his purposes for his country's good—one, whom no dangers can intimidate—no temptations corrupt. Under his banner, let us rally. It is the banner of the Constitution—the glorious star-spangled banner of our country. Let "Union" be our watchword—the Union of the Whigs—not for office—not for power—not for fame—but in the language of an eloquent son of Virginia, "Union for the sake of THE UNION"—that Union which was cemented by the blood of our fathers. With such a leader, such a cause, and such a motive, we cannot fail. No—a glorious success await us, and that Constitution, which is the best and brightest inheritance we owe to the wisdom and valor of our sires—rescued from the unhalloved grasp of the Spoilers, will yet be transmitted in untarnished splendor to our posterity!

For the Greensborough Patriot.

Messrs. Editors: Please to add the following high commendation of Gen. Harrison, to the many already published in your paper.

"Gen. Harrison is strictly and truly a pious man. Though he has always been noted for his particular attention to public worship and Christian offices, yet religion with him has not been a Sabbath day garment only, but rather an every day habit—not a mere sense of incumbent duty, but a warm and spontaneous feeling, kindled into life in his early youth, and forming the hope and firm reliance of his manhood and declining years. The writer of this biography deems it no betrayal of confidence to say that he has more than once entered at day-break the chamber of General Harrison, found him on his knees at his bed-side, absorbed in his devotions to his Maker, when he could not have supposed that any eye save that of his God was resting on him."—Harrison's Life.

From the Washington (N. C.) Whig.  
GREENSBORO, MAY 1st, 1840.

Mr. Editor:—On Tuesday last, I had the pleasure of hearing Morehead at this place deliver a three hours speech on subjects connected with the course and policy of the present administration. There were present about 300 persons from the different parts of the county collected together with two days notice. The whigs were of course well pleased, and in fact I heard several of the strongest administration men say, that in their opinion there was not an unprejudiced man present, but what must have been delighted with, not only the speech, but the speaker also; and I feel sure, that the impression made here will have the effect to strengthen the present whigs in their opinions, and also to add some few to their numbers. Mr. Morehead's remarks touching his opponent, were respectful and sometimes quite humorous; yet always consistent with the character of a gentleman. Judge then of my surprise on seeing an article under the editorial head of the last Republican, charging Mr. Morehead, with blackguardism, &c. &c., and "concluding his three hours talk, amid the applause of the boys and 'free negroes and the disgust of the 'more decent part of his friends.' There were several Van Buren men present, one of whom (a leader too) was at Washington, and heard both of the candidates speak. I asked him if he heard Mr. Morehead make use of any coarse blackguard remark? or if he saw any free negroes there? His answer was NO, HE DID NOT. I then appealed to the company present to know if any reliance could, or ought to be placed on any article published in that paper? The general answer was NO—IT OUGHT NOT TO BE CONTAINED. But for my part I am perfectly willing it should go on its abusive way; it will aid our cause—it has already done so. There are at least a score or more here of subscribers that have ordered their papers, the Republican, to be stopped, but yet it comes—it is forced upon them—like many measures of the administration—sorely against their will. Respectfully yours,

C. S. P.

**The Jews—Important if true.**—A Hamburg paper, the *Derposten*, says:—The Jews of Constantinople have, with their Rabbi, declared that they will not wait any longer than another year for their Messiah. It, within that time, he does not appear, they will conclude that he is already come, and then they will try to discover by what religion he is already recognized. The Rabbi is entirely of this opinion, and has even proposed to his congregation to profess Christianity forthwith.

**Mother and Child in the Woods.**—It is stated that one of the Texian prisoners among the Comanches, Mrs. Webster, who escaped and came into San Antonio a few days after the terrible slaughter, was twelve days, after leaving the Indians, wandering about before she reached a point of safety. She carried her child the whole time, and gleaned her subsistence from the fruit of the prickly pear, which abounds in these regions. Several times she saw marauding bands of the enemy, but contrived to elude them.

The blood relations of Dabney, the absconding Richmond cashier, urge him by every motive of honor to return.—This is the first instance of the kind we recollect. It is a good one.

The Rev. Mr. Newton, said to be the most celebrated Methodist preacher in England, has arrived in this country.—He will attend the Annual Conference in Baltimore.

It is estimated that 50,000 emigrants will reach America, from Europe, this year. 6,000 Irishmen will embark from Limerick, in May.

## THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 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.

**YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION.**—Our columns being pre-occupied we have no room for anything like the detailed account which have reached us of this imposing gathering of the youthful citizens of our great republic. So numerous a meeting, for civic purposes, was never before known in North America. Every State of the Union was represented.—The number of delegates in attendance have been variously estimated;—a private letter now before us states that the names and residence had been ascertained of near twenty seven thousand! A procession was formed of the delegates from each State, each delegation having a marshal and standard bearer bearing a standard with appropriate devices and mottoes. Some idea may be formed of the immense numbers who attended the Convention, from the fact that the procession was three miles long—eight men abreast. The procession moved out to the Canton Grounds, where the Convention was organized, and addressed by Webster, Clay, Preston, Sergeant, and other distinguished gentlemen.

On the following day the Convention met according to adjournment in Mount Pleasant Square, and was again addressed by a number of the eminent men of the nation.

Good order and decorum prevailed generally to a degree extraordinary in so vast an assembly. One of the marshals of the day lost his life: a company of unmannerly locofocos attempted to interrupt the procession, and one of the marshals expostulating with them, a ruffian knocked him down and killed him. He was immediately arrested and imprisoned. A liberal contribution was made by the Convention to the widow of the unfortunate deceased.

It was remarked that a great majority of delegates in attendance were indeed young men.

We propose to transfer to our columns a more full and satisfactory account of proceedings next week.

We beg to be excused from publishing the proceedings of the "State Rights Republican" Fisher meeting of Rowan county assembled on the 6th inst. The Greensborough Patriot duly appreciates, and feels highly flattered for, its share of the "request made that the Republican papers throughout the State" publish said proceedings. But our columns being pre-occupied with matter which in our weak judgment is more conducive to the good of the country, we are reluctantly compelled to decline the "case" aforesaid.

**HARRISON AT HOME.**—In the development of Gen. Harrison's character, through the various documents and newspaper essays of the day, we have seen nothing which pleased us more than an extract from Flint's "Recollections."—Timothy Flint, whose delightful sketches of the Mississippi Valley have charmed and edified thousands of eastern as well as western readers, visited the Farmer of North Bend at his own house in 1815, twenty-three years ago. His impressions of the General having been taken down before he was talked of for the high office of President, are on that account none the less just.—The well balanced mind must turn with pleasure from the "show and insignia and trappings" which seem to be thought necessary to support the dignity of a democratic officer, to the "dignified simplicity of manners"—the "severe plainness of republicanism" exhibited in the person and mind of William Henry Harrison.

"My duties and my travels," says Flint, "occupied me in such a manner, as to allow me few opportunities for taking individual estimate of character. Chance brought me in contact and afterwards into considerable intimacy with a gentleman, of whom very different portraits have been drawn—General Harrison. Of his urbanity, and general hospitality and kindness, I entertain the most grateful recollections. I could desire no attentions, no facilities for discharging my duty, which he did not constantly proffer me. His house was open for public worship. He kept a private table, to which every visitor was welcomed. The table was loaded with abundance, and with substantial good cheer, especially with the different kinds of game. In these respects his house strongly reminded me of the picture, which my reading had presented me, of old English hospitality. He is a small and rather sallow looking man, who does not exactly meet the associations that connect themselves with the name of General. But he grows upon the eye, and upon more intimate acquaintance, there is something imposing in the dignified simplicity of his manners. In the utter want of all show and insignia, and trappings, there is something which finely comports with the severe plainness of republicanism.

"On a fine farm, in the midst of the woods, his house was open to all the neighbors, who entered without ceremony, and were admitted to assume a footing of entire equality. His eye is brilliant. There is a great deal of order and vivacity in his manner. He has a copious fund of that eloquence which is fitted for the camp and the gaining partisans. As a commander, you know in what different lights he has been viewed. Having no capacity to form an adequate judgment upon this point, I can only say, that my impression was, that his merit in this respect had not been sufficiently appreciated."

A Van Buren meeting was held at Salisbury on the 6th inst., affording Mr. Fisher an opportunity to explain to "my constituents." Resolutions were adopted which we suppose embody the principles that Mr. Fisher now answers to when he is at home. They partake largely of the "entire figure" character of first rate Van Buren doctrine.

Mr. F. proposes to address the people of Davidson on this day.

These are truly stirring times in the political world. Society has never before been so thoroughly stirred up—to the very verge—as at present, throughout the country. All classes combine in this stirring operation. Administration men are stirring; whigs are stirring; patriots are stirring; farmers are stirring; office holders are stirring; and finally, and lastly, subscribers are stirring, as fast as their legs can carry them.

We learn from the Watchman that Charles Fisher still denies that he is a Van Buren man. He is also terribly opposed to Gen. Harrison. Mr. Fisher is fastidious—he is hard to suit in the way of a candidate. Mr. Fisher had better set up for the presidency himself; there seems to be no other way to get a candidate to suit him. And this nation will take it mightily to heart if he is not suited.

There is no better evidence that Mr. Morehead is "cutting a wide through" in the eastern part of the State, than the fact that the Administration journals are heaping upon him all manner of abuse. The Republican, at Washington, N. C., we perceive is scandalously better against him; and the Standard is not far behind.

We hail with unfeigned pleasure the re-appearance of the "NEWSPAPER SPECTATOR," after a "resting spell" of three months. It will continue to be edited until the presidential election by that veteran in the cause of his country, R. G. MOORE.

A letter to our address post marked "Pleasant Exchange" remains in the post-office in this place, because there is 25 cents postage on it.

DAVID F. CALDWELL has been nominated whig Elector for the Salisbury district.

The last number of the Raleigh Standard is emphatically rich—rich as mud. A loafer is a very unnecessary person.

**CONGRESS.**—The bill making the general appropriations for the year 1840, after undergoing various modifications, and a long and stormy discussion, was at length passed by the House of Representatives.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

**REMARKABLE AND HIGHLY INTERESTING.**

The election for members to the Legislature, throughout the State of Virginia, took place on Thursday the 23rd of April last.

General William Henry Harrison, and the Honorable John Tyler, the people's candidates for President and Vice President, were born in the same county—both in the county of James City. The Harrison and Tyler Candidates received in that county every vote polled, not one single Van Buren vote was given. Thus Harrison and Tyler received an unanimous vote in the county of their birth.

James City, York, and Williamsburg compose the district which sends one Delegate to the Legislature. In York, the great and closing battle of the Revolutionary War, at Yorktown, was fought. In Williamsburg, Mr. Tyler now lives. In the whole three the Van Buren candidate received six votes, yet only 6 votes. In York 4 and in Williamsburg 2. A majority of the Legislature just elected for the whole State of Virginia, is for Harrison, and a majority of the votes of the people at the polls, is for him.—Thus their native State is for Harrison and Tyler.

General Harrison lives in the county in which is the City of Cincinnati. At a late election there, the Harrison candidate was elected by a majority of over 1700.

Now mark the contrast. At the last State election in N. W. York, Van Buren's home, the Whigs carried the State against him by 12,000 majority. The two towns on the Hudson river where he once lived, both went against him. The county where he was born and raised, sends 4 members to the Legislature—1 Senator and 3 Commons, and every one is a Whig. In his native town, the majority is against him. Thus his town, county, and State are against him. Do not his neighbors thus tell a downright falsehood? He can't get this vote in his own old quarters. How different is it with Harrison and Tyler. In their native county not a man against them. In the whole district only six men against them. In their native State, a clear and decided majority for them.

Mr. Morehead is welcome to all he achieved in N. W. Hanover. It is said that he gained a loss of about 25 votes—that may have deserted the ranks of Whiggery to cross those of his opponent.—Raleigh Standard.

A veteran political tactician, like the Editor of the Standard, should have better sense than to give credence and authority. We have by agree to pay the Standard and Five Dollars each, for all that it will produce, evidence of, in the county of New Hanover, who have signed in Whig ranks in consequence of Mr. Morehead's speech.—Washington Chronicle.

Mr. Morehead—On the 23rd inst. Mr. Morehead addressed the citizens of this county in a manner not to be excused by the public. Courtroom to his opponent, avoiding the hackneyed slang of party vituperation, testing the cause which he is advocating on the principles and practice of the party which has carried into forth, as well as on the ground of merits of that which he opposes, and coolly and intelligently putting the strong and disputable evidences of a misadministration which has proscribed in national energy and resource, before an injured people; it is not surprising that his addresses make an impression so favorable, to the great cause he subscribes, as well as to himself.

The Court being in session at the hour appointed, as well as so small to accommodate so numerous an audience, the Theatre was selected; and so large was the assemblage, that even before Mr. Morehead made his appearance, it would have been difficult to find an unoccupied seat either in the boxes or on the stage. We were pleased to see several gentlemen of the Van Buren party present. Unless their prejudices are inveterate and incorrigible, the array of faces placed before them must at least induce them to reflect and to investigate; and the result of this course cannot be doubtful.

On the 25th Mr. Morehead addressed the citizens of Carteret, N. B. with his usual success. On the 27th he was at Washington, where he met Judge Saunders before the people. We regret much that the Judge was prevented, by indisposition, from meeting Mr. M. in Newbern. Both parties desired to hear him together.

One thing we can safely say, and that is, that if the whigs fail to elect their Governor, the fault will not lie at the

door of their candidate. He seems worthy to succeed our present Chief Magistrate, and this we consider an ought to commendation.—N. W. Spectator.

## MARRIAGES.

There dwelt no joy in Eden's rose bowers, more than brought his new-deighted bride.

Married—In Rockingham county, on Wednesday evening the 6th, by Rev. E. W. Crothers, R. V. William N. Morehead to Miss Mary Akin, daughter of James Akin, Esq.

In this county on the 2nd inst. by the Rev. John Co., Mr. Wesley Gamble, to Miss Mary Hackett.

In this place on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Henry Tatum, Mr. George D. Wilson to Miss Fanny K. Brantley.

In this county, on the 5th ult. by the Rev. John Hoods, Mr. Daniel Mendenhall to Miss Martha D. daughter of Asa Hunt, Esq.

This world's all a gloom without the smiles of the fair, And man's like a willow as he goes from his fair, But a look, and a smile, from the kind better part, Calms the wild tempest that sweeps o'er his heart. [Communicated.]

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

IN EQUITY, SPRING TERM 1840.

William Harrison vs. John Armistead. Appearing for the Plaintiff, John Armistead, and his wife Betsy are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for the said John Armistead and Betsy Swain and wife Betsy to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensborough, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur or the bill be taken pro confesso and be heard ex parte as to them.

Test: J. A. NEBANE, C. M. E. May 8th, 1840. 13-6

**TAKEN UP.** A Book, by Jacob Rothaus on the 23rd of April, 1840, a sorrel mare, half face, both hind legs white, supposed to be four years old, fourteen hands high. Said mare was taken up in Stokes county, on the Middle Fork of Muddy Creek, near Salem, N. C. GEORGE BROOKES, Ranger. May, 1-40. 13-3

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

**WRAPPING AND WRITING PAPER.** Manufactured by Blum & Son, Salem N. C., for sale at every press by J. & R. SLOAN. May 7th, 1840.

**COFFEE.** 300 lbs. RIO COFFEE, 300 lbs. TALLER COFFEE, 100 lbs. SPIRITS, TURPENTINE, 200 lbs. MOLASSES, N. Crop. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN. May 7th, 1840.

**PROSPERITY OF THE RURAL REPOSITORY.** SEVENTEENTH VOLUME, [8th NEW SERIES.] EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

Devoted to Police Literature, such as Moral and Sentimental Tales, Original Communications, Biography, Travelling Sketches, Amusing Miscellany, Humorous and Historical Anecdotes, Poetry, &c. &c. On Saturday the 23rd of June, 1840, will be issued the first number of the seventeenth Volume (eighth new series) of the Rural Repository.

On issuing proposals for a new volume of the Rural Repository, the publisher tendered most sincere acknowledgments to all Contributors, Agents and Subscribers, for the liberal support which they have afforded him from the commencement of this publication. New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem no flattery, he will therefore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan and published in the same form as heretofore, and that no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement in typographical execution and original and selected matter.

**CONDITIONS.** THE RURAL REPOSITORY will be published every other Saturday, in the quarto form, and will contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages each, with a title page and index to the volume, making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, on medium paper of a superior quality, with good type; making at the end of the year, a neat and tasteful volume containing matter equal to one thousand and two hundred pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years.

**TERMS.**—The Seventeenth volume, (8th New Series) will commence on the 20th of June next, at the low rate of One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance. Any person, who will remit five Dollars free of postage, shall receive five copies, and any person, who will remit ten Dollars, free of postage, shall receive ten copies, and one copy of either of the previous volumes.

No subscription received on less than one year.

Names of the subscribers, and the amount of Subscription to be sent as soon as possible to the publisher.

WILLIAM B. STODDARD, Hudson, Columbia Co. N. Y. 1-140.

**JESSE H. LINDSAY** Has for Sale

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT, DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, DR. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS, SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE.

Wholesale and Retail STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

Feb. 1839. 1-9

**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. April 1st, 1840. 10-10

**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 fit 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, 1840. 6-3m

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.

**A CARD.**

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

a new & valuable article for Brains, Sprains, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Chilblains, &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. 41-4f

**Dr. J. 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. 12-4f

**To the Owners of Mills.** THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which a mill will run 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 combined 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 \$20 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. Ramour of Lincoln; Charles Griffin 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. 37-1

**TO HIRE,** WILL, the 1st of January next, a Negro Woman, who is used to house service. Apply at THIS OFFICE. 8-4f

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

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

**For Sale.** FEGGY and HARNESSES, 1 CARTRIDGE and HARNESSES, for one Horse.

1 ONE HORSE WAGON, 5 PAIR BEDSTEADES, 1 CANDLESTAND.

1 Superior, extra jewelled GOLD LEVER WATCH. By JESSE H. LINDSAY. February, 1-40.

**CASH FOR TAN-BARK.** MOREHEAD & WILLIS. Greensborough, March, 1840. 6-4f

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

COPIES of Swain's "MAN OF BUSINESS" at this Office, for sale, (sent to order.)





## POETRY.

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

From the Southern Literary Messenger.  
THE COFFIN.

BY ST. LEGER L. CARTER, OF VIRGINIA.  
The Coffin is come! 'tis a dreadful sound!  
And tears are gushing down;  
For the Family, wrapp'd in grief profound,  
Have caught that sound as it flows.

It sendeth a shock to each aching heart,  
Suspending with awe the breath;  
It says that the living and dead must part,  
And seems like a second death.

Now heavy and slow is the bearers' tread,  
Ascending the winding stair;  
And the steps which are echoing over head  
Awaken a wild despair.

They know by the tread of those trampling feet  
They're lifting the silent dead,  
And laying him low, in his winding sheet,  
In his dark and narrow bed.

Come follow the corpse to the yawning grave,  
The train is advancing slow;  
See children and friends and the faithful slave  
In a long and solemn show.

Hark! hark! to that deep and lumbering sound  
As they lower the coffin down!  
'Tis the voice of earth, of the groaning ground,  
Thus welcoming back her own.

Now—as to ashes! and dust to dust!  
How hollow the coffin rings!  
And hands are uplifted to God, the just,  
The merciful King of Kings—  
"Farewell forever! Forever farewell!"  
Is heard as the crowds depart,  
And the piteous accents, they seem to swell  
From a torn and broken heart.

## MEMORY OF THE BEE.

The operation of Memory, in the meanest insect, is truly curious and worthy of regard. Nor is there any thing more gratifying, than tracing the wisdom and goodness of God, throughout the animal creation.

Hark! the bee winds her small but mellow horn,  
Blithe to salute the sunny smile of morn.  
O'er thymy downs she bends her busy course,  
And many a stream allures her to its source.

'Tis noon, 'tis night. That eye so finely wrought;  
Beyond the search of sense, the soar of thought,  
Now vainly asks the scenes she left behind:  
Its orb so full, its vision so confin'd!

Who guides the patient pilgrim to her cell?  
Who bids her soul with conscious triumph swell?  
With conscious truth retrace the mazy clue  
Of varied scenes, that charm'd her as she flew?

Hail, Memory, hail! thy universal reign  
Guards the least link of Being's glorious chain.  
THE RISING SUN.  
From the red wave rising bright,  
Lift on high thy golden head.

O'er the misty mountains spread  
Thy smiling rays of orient light!  
See the golden God appear;  
Flies the fiend of darkness drear;

Flies, and in her glory train,  
Sable Grief, and Care, and Pain!  
See the golden God advance!  
On Taurus' heights his coursers prance:

With him hastes the vernal hours,  
Breathing sweets, and dropping flowers.  
Laughing Summer at his side,  
Waves her locks in rosy pride;

## A GOOD CLOCK OR WATCH IS A GOOD THING.

The editor of the Farmers' Almanac somewhere passes off his jokes upon the Pater Foscins, who pride themselves upon their pocket turnips with tow chains and rusty copper and colored glass trinkets. But there is a difference between a watch worn for use and one worn for show.

Some years since, having business with a Mr. B., I called at his house and inquired for him. His wife observed that he was at work in a distant field, but would be in at twelve o'clock, which was their dining hour. I concluded to wait his return. The dinner pot hung over the fire: at intervals the various articles designed for the meal were put in: the time not occupied with this, was spent in sewing, till the hour to spread the table and make the other necessary preparations for dinner. A bowl of water and a napkin were placed upon the wash-stand, and at the hour mentioned, Mr. B. came in: after a few words, he washed himself; and now all things were ready, and we drew up to the table. The dinner was cooked; nothing overdone by remaining too long over the fire; nothing spoiled by standing after being taken up; no complaints because Mr. B. had come home so late, nor because Mrs. B. had not got things ready on his return.

The clock in the house agreed in time with the watch which Mr. B. carried in his pocket; while Mr. and Mrs. B., confident of this, and being in the habit of regulating themselves by these, did not subject one another to those countless inconveniences which grow up in families, because the wife never knows when the husband will be at home, and the husband never knows when his meals will be ready. Some may calculate time without a watch more accurately than others, but very few can do it with such accuracy as to have the whole concerns of a family well regulated without one, or not in a very short time to lose more from loss of odd hours and minutes than the purchase of such articles of furniture amount to; to say nothing of numerous little collisions of feeling and the chagrin of disappointment arising from mistakes made in respect to the true hour of day.

Among the first things which a couple setting out in life should furnish themselves with, are a clock to be kept in the house, and a watch to be carried when any of the family have occasion to be from home; and the seasons fixed for their regular meals, with specified times for other events, should be like the laws of the Medes and Persians.

But to revert to the family of Mr. B. My acquaintance with them continued during their life, (they are now gathered to their fathers,) and I often had opportunities of noticing the advantages of the strict regard which was paid to time; how much it facilitated the labours of the family, how much confidence it excited among its members, how it saved them from fears and apprehensions, least the delay of one member might thwart some of the plans and arrangements of the rest. Every one could fix a time when he or she would do a thing, or be at a certain place, or attend to an entrusted duty. Order, confidence, peace were in the family, as the fruits in part at least of the fact that neither Mr. or Mrs. B. had to guess the time.

How different, I have often thought, was it with Mr. and Mrs. G. They were naturally kind in their feelings, and industrious in their habits; but they did not succeed well in life, nor could it be said that they always manifested the best feelings or used the kindest expressions in speaking to each other. The fact was that Mr. G. had so often been disappointed in his plans by being obliged to wait for his dinner, and so often had an overcooked or cold dinner, because either he or his 'better half,' or, as was often the case, both had calculated wrong about the time, that his feelings had become fretted, his countenance soured, and his observations occasionally bitter, while the causes of a like character had been gradually operating, if slower, yet not less surely, upon his wife. Both felt in a degree injured, and though their better sense kept them from real outbreaks of passion and recrimination, they did not always meet with the most gracious look, nor speak to each other with the most acceptable words. The children caught something of the parents' spirit, and there was very little of the 'dew of Hermon in that house.'

A good clock in that house, and strict regard to its striking, would have spread much peace and comfort through the family, and the same amount of labor would have given him the real profit.

A wooden turnip for show may be folly in the pocket of the Foscins, but a good clock is a good thing.

"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.

ALL those indebted to the Books of William Wallace, dec'd, are respectfully requested to call at the store and close them as longer indulgence cannot be given.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.  
July 1st, 1839. 21-1f

## PROSPECTUS.

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

## THE PILOT.

Born and educated in the West, he has known General Harrison personally, and been familiar with his public life since the commencement of the war. He has known Mr. Van Buren, and closely observed his career since 1836.

The chief inducement to resume the arduous and responsible duties of an Editor is the hope that he may now contribute something towards the election of General Harrison. The fidelity, ability, firmness and moderation with which that eminent citizen has discharged the most responsible and difficult public trusts—his unexampled popularity as the chief magistrate of the Territories N. W. of the Ohio, the unimpeached integrity of his public life; his amiable, courteous and dignified respect for the laws and public opinion, are guarantees that, if elected, he will bring into the administration faithful, competent and honest men; who will devote all the constitutional means of the Government to restore confidence, and thus revive the industry, enterprise, credit and prosperity of the country; now paralyzed by unfaithful and incompetent agents.

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

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

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

It is proposed to issue a daily paper at six dollars per annum and an extra in pamphlet, double Royal size, and devoted exclusively to the Presidential Election for ONE 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 under the expectation that an effort will be made, and especially by the young men of the party, to aid him in weathering the storm.

TERMS.—Payable in advance. Daily Pilot, per annum, Six Dollars. Single Daily Paper, Two Cents. Semi-weekly, per annum, Five Dollars. Extra from May 1st to 15th November, in pamphlet royal size, One Dollar. Advertisements at the usual rates. Editors friendly to the election of General Harrison are requested to insert this prospectus.

March 21st, 1840.

## FAMILY MEDICINE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish families with

## DRUGS, MEDICINE, &c.

Such as are generally used in domestic practice,—as Calomel, Ipecac, Castor Oil, Rhuibarb, Antimony Wine, Epsom Salts, Aloes, Laudanum, Swt Sp. Nitro, Jalap, Paregoric, Ess. Peppermint, Camphor, Batemans Drops, Opodeldoc, Magnesia, Cox's Hive 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. Claney. McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

April, 1840.

## NOTICE

ALL those indebted to the firm of McConnel & Foust are respectfully invited to call and cash them, as it is necessary the books should be closed.

W. J. McCONNEL  
July 1st, 1839.

## MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.

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

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful actions of which entirely depend upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Invertebrate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

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

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

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

## Jayne's Indian Expectorant.

IS decidedly superior to any other known combination of medicine, for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Angina Pectoris, Palpitation of the Heart, BRONCHITIS, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Croup, Whooping Cough, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs.

This invaluable Medicine may be had at the Greensborough Drug Store, one door north of Mr. J. H. Lindsay's store.

D. P. WEIR.  
November, 1839. 41-1f

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS

## GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

EASTERN, (daily,) to Raleigh, N. C.—Arrives every day by 10 a. m.—Departs every day at 1 p. m.  
SOUTH-WESTERN, (daily,) to Salisbury, N. C.—Arrives every day by 12 m.—Departs every day at 11 a. m.  
WESTERN, (three times a week,) via Salem to Wythe c. h. Va.—Arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 9 p. m.—Departs every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a. m.  
NORTHERN, (three times a week,) to Milton, N. C.—Arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday by 10 a. m.—Departs same days at 1 p. m.  
Danville Mail arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, by 4 p. m., and departs every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m.  
HORSE MAIL, (weekly,) for Pittsborough, leaves every Thursday at 11 a. m., and arrives every Sunday by 5 p. m.—For Ashborough, leaves every Monday at 11 a. m., and arrives every Tuesday by 3 p. m.  
November, 1839. 39-1f

## FOR SALE,

1580 lb. St. Croix SUGAR,  
1284 lb. Porto Rico " "  
COFFEE, Rio, Cuba, Laguaira, and Java,  
Loaf, Lump, Broken, and Crushed SUGAR,  
Chocolate, Tea, and Rice,  
New Orleans, and sugar house MOLASSES  
Liverpool, and blown SALT,  
Table Salt in Boxes,  
Cut, and Wrought Nails,  
6, 8, and 12d Brads.

—ALSO—  
Sperm, and Tallow Candles,  
Turpentine, by the gallon,  
Limeed Oil.  
Bacon, Flour, Lard, and Corn-Meal, generally on hand. JESSE H. LINDSAY.  
December, 1839.

## 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.

## RANDRETH'S PILLS

Cleanse and purify the Body.

Randreth's Pills.—This medicine is acknowledged 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 infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these Pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead 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. Randreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases—they cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Bilethia 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 superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Randreth's Principal Office for Virginia 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 Agencies below.

Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists never made Agents.

## AGENTS.

E. & W. Smith, Albemarle, Guilford, N. C.  
G. A. Mebane, P. M., Mason Hall, Orange, N. C.  
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsboro, Chatham, N. C.  
John R. Brown, Privilege, Randolph, N. C.  
Joseph A. Siciuff, Midway, Davidson, N. C.  
William J. McElroy, Salem, N. C.  
J. & I. S. Gibson, Germantown, N. C.  
James Johnson, P. M., Wentworth, N. C.  
And the Medicine is also for sale at Greensboro, N. C. by J. & R. SLOAN.

## DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND

## TOMATO PILLS.

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

FROM the extensive application to general diseases, which this remedy possesses, as is demonstrated in the detailed cures of various complaints, and the universal success 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 unprecedented celebrity as an ANTI-DYSPEPTIC and ANTI-BILIOUS REMEDY; and this reputation being fully sustained by the high character of its testimonials, and the increasing 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 COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS.

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

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN. 37-1f

## TO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.

The Blind Piles, said to be incurable by external applications.—Solomon Hays warrants the contrary. His Liniment will cure Blind Piles. Facts are more stubborn than theories. He solicits all respectable Physicians to try it upon their patients. It will do them no harm, and it is known that every physician who has had the honesty to make the trial, has candidly admitted that it has succeeded in every case they have known. Then why not use it? It is the recipe of one of their most respectable members, now deceased. Why refuse to use it? Because it is so difficult a cure? Is it so? Is it a sufficient excuse for suffering their honest patients to linger in distress? We think not. Physicians should 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 respectfully requested to do themselves and patients 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 moment. He had used one bottle only of Hays' Liniment. To use his own words, he said "the whole human family, who were thus afflicted, ought to be made acquainted with this medicine."

Signed, R. L. BLISS.

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

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

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

## 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 application can only be recommended through the grossest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the skin. When there is a harsh, dry, or contracted skin, and where the small blood vessels which carry nourishment to the 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 preparation that can have that effect, being entirely free from any oily substance.

## OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE HAIR.—Its positive qualities are as follows:

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

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

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

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

5th.—It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation and prevents the hair from changing color or getting gray.

6th.—It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in its over night.

7th.—No ladies' toilet should ever be made without it.

8th.—Children who have by any means contracted vermin in the head, are immediately and perfectly cured of them by its use. It is infallible.

## A CASE IN POINT.—I had unfortunately

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

A. RINDGE,  
No. 19, Counties Slip, Agent of Detroit Line.

New York, Nov. 9, 1838.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the Drug Stores) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a cure for dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? The only true 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 reduced prices for cash or on a short credit. Their stock consist in part of the most fashionable Cloths, Casimeres, Casinets, Satins, Silk Velvets and Vestings, together with a

## Variety of Summer Goods,

suitable for gentlemen's wear.

## —ALSO—

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

A fine assortment of Coach trimmings constantly 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 invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.  
June 28th, 1839. 21-1f

## Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumors, 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, Eruptions, Chills, 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.

## TEETH—TEETH.

FOR SALE, at the Greensboro' Drug Store

## GODDARD'S

## Orris' T eeh-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

## CHILDRINE TOOTH-WASH.

This article is confidently offered to the examination of the public, as possessing in an eminent degree the virtue of neutralising 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.

## Coach Materials.

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

November 21st, 1838.

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

McCONNEL & LINDSAY