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THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1840.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS FROM INDIANA.

MONTGOMERY CO. (IA.) June 3, 1840.

Messrs. Editors: I have just returned from the great meeting on the Tippecanoe Battleground, and hasten to lay before you a few of the many extraordinary objects exhibited at that place. This was the first time that I ever saw this celebrated spot; therefore you will expect I was much gratified in examining the ground, in order to form an opinion with respect to the propriety of selecting a site for an encampment at the time this ground was occupied by the army under General Harrison. You are aware, Messrs. Editors, that I do not profess to be a military man; but I am fully satisfied that the selection was a good one. The camp occupied a piece of ground elevated about 20 feet above the adjoining country, covered with a heavy growth of white oak timber, without any undergrowth, whatever, and at a point where a small creek empties into a creek of sufficient strength to drive a small mill. The low ground on both these streams is prairie; but all the highland (which runs down to a point at the junction of the streams in the form of a V) is woodland as above stated. It will be recollected that the night on which the battle was fought was a very dark one & occasionally drizzling rain; and at that time the grass was so rank that an Indian might crawl through it within 15 feet of a vigilant sentry undiscovered. At the time of the first alarm, a few Indians had made their way through the lines, and the one discovered was within a few feet of the sentry, it is thought, with the intention of despatching him with the tomahawk.

Some diversity of opinion exists here, with those who are acquainted with the ground. It is an undisputed fact that half the loss in the whole corps was sustained by Capt. Spencer's company, which occupied the ground across the point of the V. Consequently it is inferred that if the army had encamped further up the point, and at a distance from the bluff on either stream, less damage would have been sustained. My own opinion is just the reverse. The occasion of the loss in Capt. Spencer's company, I believe, was that the point was too narrow to accommodate them with sufficient space; and was occupied by the enemy who made almost every shot effective that did not chance to strike a tree. All along either bluff little damage was sustained; for if they elevated their guns sufficiently to miss the bluff, they overshot the heads of the whites. Further, if the whites had encamped at a distance from the bluff, it would have given the red men a large number of trees for protection. Where they were they had none, except the point opposite Capt. Spencer's company. The marks of the bullets on the sides occupied by the enemy, are generally from six to fifteen or twenty feet high; generally on the other side from two feet, to the roots of the trees. Some of the old soldiers at the late great Convention, declared that they repeatedly heard Harrison's clear shrill voice sound during the engagement, "rake the ground, boys! rake the ground!"

But my object in writing this line, was to give you a small sketch of the Convention; but where shall I begin? With respect to the number, I believe any man might be excused if he should miss the true mark to the amount of ten thousand.—It is said that there were twenty-eight or twenty-nine hundred waggon and other carriages, and I am of opinion that there were between twenty-five and thirty-five thousand persons from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky; and I saw two flags purporting to be from New Hampshire and Vermont. Each county in Indiana, with very few if any exceptions, had its own flag, with appropriate inscriptions, diverse all one from another, but each containing the name of the county or town from which it came; and each person, to a considerable extent, wore a small flag on his left breast, on which was the name of his county. By these means an acquaintance could be formed in any county in the State.

The hieroglyphics and inscriptions on some of the flags were truly amusing; but I am unable to do justice in a description of any of

them, not having taken a memorandum of any of them at the time. On the Fountain county flag, (which by the by is one of the spoils-men's strongest holds in the State,) was inscribed, "Fountain is Good for 1000 Men at Old Tip's Raising next Fall." On a very large flag, I do not remember where from, was a representation of the President holding a "talk" with a Florida Indian, and entreating him to cease hostilities, and to give up his prisoners, alleging that the United States army was so much reduced and embarrassed, that he would take it as a great kindness if the red man would adhere to his proposition. One of the blood-hound soldiers was applying for a pension, and another one was completely in the coils of a monstrous rattlesnake. On the other side is three or four men at the top of a hill, rolling a cider barrel down the hill, their countenances beaming with the greatest delight: at a little distance ahead is Martin Van Buren, with every nerve strained with exertion, and every muscle shrank with fear, running down the hill, his hat fallen from his head, his face turned back over his left shoulder, and looking with horror at the barrel, his left arm thrown backwards with the hands and fingers extended, his mouth spread to an awful extent, while he bawls out, "Stop that Barrel!"

But of any flag that I saw, the Fort Wayne one is the best. On one side is, "A Reduction of Expenditures, but no Reduction of Wages." Below this inscription is an elegant representation of General Harrison's farm at North Bend, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; such as a good substantial log cabin, the old farmer at his plough-tail, driving a noble pair of gray horses; a beautiful apple orchard, mill, press, &c. with men attending thereto, and boys gathering fruit. At the door of the cider house is a man presenting a mug of cider to a neighbor, &c. On the head of the other side of the flag is, "An Increase of Salaries and Reduction of Wages." Below this inscription is a most splendid view of the President's house, with Martin Van Buren at a little distance, returning thereto, in his elegant English coach, drawn by a superb span of horses, driven by his English servant. Below this is a poney and cart, into which Price and Swart-wout have just deposited a bag of Specie marked \$70,000, and they are straining to their utmost, to endeavor to tug on another bag marked \$1,225,000. The whole work shows that as much credit is due to the hand that held the pencil, as there is to the head that formed the design. Indeed almost every flag on the field does honor to the exultors thereof. But I cannot omit to mention the Indianapolis flag as exceeding in elegant painting any thing that I ever saw.

In such an immense concourse of people you would naturally suppose that there would be some two legged beasts; I saw none such. I did not hear an oath nor an angry word, neither did I see an indecent action.

The cannon fired on the ground was heard very distinctly at my house, a distance of about 22 miles in a direct line; I presume it was heard 10 or 15 miles farther.

Of general politics, I presume that you know much more from exchange papers, than I can write you; but after I have written all that I can, and if you had read every paper in the State, you would yet know but little of the excitement that prevails. I am of opinion that we shall elect a Whig Governor and a handsome Whig majority in the legislature this summer; but no man in Indiana, nor in the Union, besides General Harrison, can carry such an overwhelming majority as he will at the electoral election. The reason why, is, he was Governor of the State for 12 years, and commanded her brave sons at Tippecanoe, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Meigs, on the Thames, &c. They are acquainted with him in the bloody field and in the Senate chamber—in the gubernatorial chair and in the walks of private life, and they have always found him the same great and good man—the protector of the fatherless and the widow, and the poor man's friend! I am of opinion that Indiana will at the presidential election cast one hundred and ten thousand votes, and that seventy thousand of them will be for Harrison and Tyler. I thought three months ago that we were ready for the election, but several changes from the spoils-men's ranks have occurred since that time amongst my neighbors, and I believe that some more are on the way, and what we gain we never lose.

Markets are remarkably dull; corn sells at 12 1/2, wheat at not more than 37 1/2 at the mills, and other articles of produce in like proportion.

B. S.

Different colors of Mourning.—In Europe, black is generally used, because it represents darkness, which death is like unto, as it is a privation of life. In China, white is used, because they hope that the dead are in heaven, the place of purity. In Egypt, yellow is used, because it represents the decaying trees and flowers, which becomes yellow as they die away. In Ethiopia, brown is used, because it denoted the color of the earth from whence we come, and to which we return. In some parts of Turkey, blue

is used, because it resembles the sky, where they hope the dead are gone; but in other parts, purple and violet, because being a mixture of black and blue, represents, as it were, sorrow on one side, and hope on the other.

A Dutch Sermon.—The following admirable production delivered before a company of volunteer soldiers, during our revolutionary struggle, upon the eve of their going forth to glorious war, was calculated to inspire them with Herculean strength and courage:—"Mine friends, ven first you come here, you was poor, and now friends, you is proud; and you gotten on your unicorns and dem vits you like a dong's upon a hog's pack; now my friends let me dell you dis; a man is a man if he is no bigger as my tumb. Ven Tavid vent out to right mit Goliah he dook nothing vid him put one sling; now don't mistake me, mine friends; it was not a rum sling, no, nor brandy sling, no it was a sling made vid hickory stick. Now ven Goliah seent Tavid coming, he says, 'You little dampt scoundrel, does you come to right me? I will give you to the pirds of the fielt and the beast of the air.' Tavid says, 'Goliah, the race is not always with the swift, nor ish the battle mit the strong; and a man is a man if he is no bigger as my tumb.' So Tavid fixes a stone in his sling, and he draws it at Goliah and knocks him rite in the forehead, and den Tavid took Goliah's sword, and cuts off his head— and den all the pritty gals comes out, and strowed flowers in his way, and sung 'Saul is a great man, for he has kilt his thousands, put Tavid is greater as he, vor he has kilt Goliah.' Now mine friend when you coes out to fight mit the dampt British, remember vat I dell you, dat a man is a man if he's no bigger as my tumb."

More than Bargained for.—In a cross examination which took place on Friday in the court of General Sessions, a pert youngling who appeared for the defendant, endeavored to prove by a cross examination of the witness that he had a prejudice against the prisoner.

"Have you had any difficulty with the prisoner?"

"No regular difficulty," answered the witness who seemed rather anxious to avoid particulars.

"Have you then had any irregular difference with the prisoner that induces you to give evidence against him?"

The witness hesitated, and the lawyer bridling up with more than his usual air of upstart self-sufficiency, said, "I insist upon an answer."

"Well sir, if I must say it—I have had no difficulty with the prisoner, except that I chased him out of my hen-roost, when he was stealing my chickens."

An unique Punishment.—A late number of the Glasgow Herald says that it was the practice in that city a few years since to shave the heads of all persons who were carried drunk to the police office—a practice which was attended with the most marked benefit to the morality of the city. The Editor says:

"Well do we remember the effects produced by this unique punishment—and how astonished were those who had been 'dressed' the preceding night, when they appeared before the magistrate in the morning. Their hands wandered over their smooth pate—in some instances they could not be convinced of their own identity—they imagined the bar officer had brought forward the wrong man, and, upon the whole, so well did the system work, that it was a perfect rarity to see a shaved man brought back to the office a second time; indeed so alarmed did the habitual tipplers become from the method, that one incorrigible of the squad always carried a wig in his pocket, in anticipation of finding himself docked some morning."

The Lottery Ticket.—Mr. Taylor, the celebrated sailor preacher of Boston, once related the following anecdote. A poor woman who had once seen better days, was finally compelled by the intemperance of her husband, to resort to the wash tub to earn a scanty subsistence for herself and children. At length, however, heart-broken and destitute, she determined to purchase a lottery ticket, with the hope, that if she should be successful, her husband might once more enter into business and become a steady man. To her unspeakable joy, the ticket came up to a prize of \$10,000! Frantic, she ran to her husband and throwing her arms round his neck, said, "Oh, my husband, now we shall be happy, now we shall live as we once lived, I have drawn a prize in the lottery!"

"Don't be too sure of that, woman," said the wretch, looking her in the face with the utmost composure, "Don't be too sure of that; for I found the ticket in your drawer and gave it to Mr. — for a glass of rum." The transition from sudden joy to sudden grief, was so great that no sooner had he concluded than the unhappy woman dropped at his feet a lifeless corpse! Alas! these stories, touching as they are, are nevertheless stern realities.

Cruelty to Children.—"Jim, does your mother ever scold you?"

"No—something worse than that."

"Does she whip you?"

"No, never whips me, but she washes my face every morning!"

A Smart Pupil.—"Josiah, how many scruples are there in a drachm?"

"Don't know, zur."

"Well, then, recollect these two."

"O, the is, hays! wal, daddy takes his dram every mornin without no scruples!"

SKETCH OF THE REMARKS OF MR. STANLY, On the "bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 29. The following sections of the bill being read, viz.

"For compensation to the officers and clerks of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, six thousand dollars."

"For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same, three thousand five hundred dollars."

"For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars."

Mr. STANLY said: Mr. Chairman, during the last Congress, a motion was made to strike out this appropriation altogether. I opposed that motion then; I oppose it now. It is, I fear, sir, too true that this branch mint has been thus far a mere humbug. I fear, sir, it is destined to be a useless tax upon the nation. But I oppose the proposition to discontinue operations there before the experiment has been tested. It has been in operation but two years. And as N. Carolina has hitherto had little from the General Government comparatively, I am more unwilling to take from her whatever of advantage this branch mint may be.

But sir, while I cannot consent to stop operations there, I wish to reduce the salary of the Superintendent, who has, from evidence in my possession, wasted the public money, and been anxious more to secure his own comfort than to serve his country. I move, therefore, sir, to insert in this bill the words "provided that not more than fifteen hundred dollars a year be allowed to the Superintendent as his salary." I wish, sir, to test the pretended democracy of some gentlemen on this floor. The Administration party have now a decided majority in this House. I demand of them some evidence of their sincerity in opposing extravagance. I will point them to what I think is an instance of abuse of station in this Superintendent, and I call especially on my Van Buren colleagues to join me in this effort to reduce the salary of this odor-loving officer.

I hold in my hand a document printed during the last Congress, (25th Congress, 3d session, doc. 189,) and in examining this, on the 3d page, I read as follows:

"Annual expenses of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, exclusive of the buildings, machinery, & enclosing grounds, apparatus, tools, and fixtures, agreeably to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of February, 1839."

1837. Officers and clerks -	\$10,466 66
Wastage of gold, and contingent expenses -	5,500 00
Compensation to laborers -	1,500 00
	\$17,466 66
1838. Officers and clerks -	\$7,000 00
Wastage of gold, and contingent expenses -	5,400 00
Compensation to laborers -	3,600 00
	\$16,000 00

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, Feb. 6, 1839. T. L. SMITH, Register."

By this, it will be seen also, on the first page of this document, that this branch mint did not commence operations until "December, 1837." Here, then, we observe that the officers and clerks received more money in 1837, although the mint was in operation but one month of the year, than they did for the whole of 1838!

1837. Officers and clerks -	\$10,466 66
1838. Officers and clerks -	7,000 00
	\$3,466 66

Three thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars more in 1837 than in 1838 for "officers and clerks."

1837. Wastage of gold, and contingent expenses -	\$5,500 00
1838. Wastage of gold, and contingent expenses -	5,400 00
	\$100 00

One hundred dollars more for contingent expenses, also, for 1837 than for 1838.

My curiosity, as well as a sense of duty, prompted me to inquire how this could be so. And having been placed on the Committee on the Expenditures of the Public Buildings, I had an opportunity of examining into this building.

I have examined the "contingent expenses" of this mint, and, though I have but commenced the investigation, I have found a beautiful specimen of economy in the Superintendent's accounts. I wish to remark, Mr. Chairman, before hand, that I do not know this Superintendent. If I ever saw him, I do not remember it. I am not operated on by unkind feelings. I discharge my duty, and, in so doing, if I give offence, I must answer for it, and I hope I am ready to do so.

But, sir, he is a regular professing democrat; he thinks the banks are dangerous institutions, no doubt; he goes for hard money, too, I suppose. He certainly understands "wastage of gold" pretty well, if this document speaks the truth; and, coming from the department, I suppose it does.

This Superintendent, besides other things, is, I learn, a bank stockholder and a bank director! Yes, sir; "tell it not in Gath." The Superintendent of a branch mint, coining hard money, belonging to the party that promised the People gold and silver as a common currency, attending political meetings, advocating a divorce of Bank, and State, is really, I am informed, a bank stockholder and a bank director!

[Mr. Montgomery asked Mr. Stanly what evidence he had that Col. Wheeler, the Superintendent, was a bank stockholder?]

Sir, I have never seen the bank books. I have never heard this Col. Wheeler say he was a bank director; but I ask the gentleman, does he deny it? I am informed he is, by respectable authority. It will not be denied; if it is, I will undertake to prove it.

But, sir, let us come to the "wastage of gold" and the contingent expenses of an anti-bank, anti-corporation, hard-money, Van Buren bank democrat. In the contingent expenses of the branch mint, I found one item charged \$218 25, to D. Landreth & Co. for trees! Yes, trees, for the branch mint—218 dollars' worth of trees and flowers for the branch mint.

Here, sir, is a copy of the bill, and, for the benefit of my economical, hard-money colleagues, I will read the items.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1838.

United States Mint, Charlotte, N. C. per Col. Wheeler,

Bought of D. Landreth & Co.	
50 Ailanthus Trees, at \$1.00	\$50 00
50 Horse Chestnut do. " 1.00	50 00
5 Magnolia Grandiflora, " 1.00	5 00
5 do. Macrophylla, " 1.50	7 50
5 Tulip Poplars, " 1.00	5 00
5 Silver-leaved Maples, " 1.00	5 00
5 English Walnuts, " 1.00	5 10
5 Chinese Arbor Vite, " .75	3 75
5 American do. " .75	3 75
5 Balsam of Gilead, " 1.50	7 50
10 European Lindens, " 1.00	10 00
10 Morus Multicaulis, " 62 1/2 cts	6 25
1 China Rose, " .50	50
1 Tennessee do. " .50	50
1 Macrophylla do. " .75	75
1 Green Box Tree, " .50	50
1 Variegated do. " .50	50
100 yards Box Edging, " 12 50	12 50
1 Chacorus Japonica, " .50	50
1 Pyrus do. " 1.00	1 00
12 best Double Dahlias, " 50	6 00
1 Lonicera Fluxuosa, " .37	37
1 Monthly Honeyuckle, " .25	25
12 Apple Trees, assorted, " 25	3 00
6 Peach do. do. " 25	1 50
3 Plum do. do. " 62 1/2 cts	1 88
3 Apricot do. do. " 75	2 25
3 Pear do. do. " 62 1/2 cts	1 87
1 Garden Reel, " 1 25	1 25
1 do. Line, " .50	50
1 Scuffle Hoe, " .50	50
1 Swan Neck do. 44 and 31 " 75	75
1 Half-round do. 50, 55, and 60, " 1 75	1 75
1 pair fancy Flr pots, 37 1/2 & 50, " 87 1/2	87 1/2
1 copy American Orchardist, " 1 00	1 00
1 do. do. Gardener, " 4 00	4 00
1 do. Florist's Guide, " 37 1/2	37 1/2
1 do. Lindley's Outline, " 25	25
1 Transplanting Trowel, " 87 1/2	87 1/2
Packing 11 bundles and 2 boxes, with portage, " 16 50	16 50
	\$218 25

Received, Philadelphia, 7th November, 1838, of John H. Wheeler, Superintendent of U. S. Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, the above amount of two hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

D. LANDRETH & CO.

I am not sure, Mr. Chairman, I have called these hard names properly. Some of them I certainly seldom if ever heard before. No such things grow in my district, either in the swamp, or turpentine woods, although we have flowers in abundance. Fifty dollars for horse-chestnut trees! Why, Mr. Chairman, there is not a country under the sun where the chestnut grows more abundantly than in Western North Carolina. It is a land abounding in beautiful trees. But plain North Carolina trees would not suit the taste of the Superintendent. [Some gentleman here remarked that the horse-chestnut was the same tree called the buckeye.] Mr. Stanly said, well, sir, I have no doubt the buckeye, from present indications, will flourish in North Carolina, though I do not on this account justify this expenditure in these hard times. But the Superintendent, besides the American tree the buckeye, has also the "magnolia grandiflora" and the macrophylla, as it is spelt here, and silver-leaved maples, and sir, the morus multicaulis! The hickory tree is no longer honored. But the morus multicaulis, a fit emblem of this humbugging Administration, is transplanted in North Carolina.

Probably, sir, when the Superintendent bought the multicaulis, he remembered the prediction of the Globe; in that paper, July the 16th 1834, it was said, "in eight or nine months from this time, every substantial citizen will have a long sicken purse of fine open net work, through the interstices of which the yellow gold will shine and glitter!" He may have intended, with his "garden reels," and "scuffle hoe," and "swan-neck hoe," to make silk for the purses to hold the

"yellow gold." This is really a multiculis Administration.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I have given this as a specimen of the administration of affairs at Charlotte. Just so the affairs of our nation are managed every where. This Administration holds out inducements to its partisans to disregard the will of the People: it rewards negligence in public officers. If they have served their party, no matter how much their country has suffered by their misconduct, they are sure to be remembered. I forbear, sir, from saying more for the present. I do not wish to occupy the time of the House unnecessarily.

There are other matters relative to this branch mint, of which I may speak hereafter.

After some remarks from Mr. Connor, of North Carolina, Mr. Stanly said—Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to trespass on the Committee again; but I cannot permit the remarks of my colleague to pass entirely unnoticed.

My colleague says, sir, he did not expect this attack from North Carolina. I do not suppose my colleague did expect this, sir. It is hard to say what he expects from any quarter. But does he approve of this expenditure? No, sir; he admits it is wrong, and utterly unjustifiable. No man has said it was proper. Why, therefore, should it surprise my colleague that I object to it?

Is it because this branch mint is in N. Carolina that my colleague thinks I ought to suffer these abuses to pass unnoticed? Sir, my constituents would be ashamed of me if they thought I could harbor such a thought.

I object to extravagance any where. I censure the improper expenditure of public money, whether it be in Maine, in North Carolina, or in Florida. I envy not that man's patriotism who thinks otherwise. Extravagance may be economy when the money is spent near home!—Sir, I made no attack on the State.—When North Carolina shall be assailed, my colleague will not find me behind him in defending her. But I fear, sir, an attack on a federal office-holder with the gentleman as an attack on the State. The office-holders may be the State with him. There is a wide difference, in my estimation.

The gentleman says we had as well take our cotton to Philadelphia and manufacture it, as to take our gold there. I do not see the force of this argument.—The mint is a national institution, intended to coin money for the whole Union, for the Government. I have never heard of any intention on the part of Government to undertake the manufacturing of cotton.

Unless my colleague advocated the establishment of the branch mint at Charlotte merely for the sake of personal advantage to a few wealthy men who owned gold mines, his argument amounts to nothing. I trust, sir, he will not say this building at this enormous expense has been constructed merely for the neighborhood. I did not expect that, sir, from him. I thought this branch mint was put there to aid in giving us a circulation of the "yellow boys." I expect my colleague from the Hillsborough district (Mr. Montgomery) will want Congress to establish a little branch of the Treasury Department in his district, to issue ten dollar Treasury notes, which he wants, and which not one man of his party voted for with him, for I observed it, and called attention to it.

My colleague, if I understood him, spoke of my arguments as "log cabin arguments." The log cabin seems to haunt the gentleman. There is this difference between the gentleman's opinions of log cabin men and my opinions: He thinks the log cabin men will do pretty well for voters. I think an honest and capable man, though he has lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider, will do very well for President. That is the difference between his democracy and mine.

The gentleman said his eastern brethren had received a little of the public money. True, sir, we have, and as far as my district is concerned, the gentleman will find the officers of the United States report that the work has saved in the expenses of freight, &c., in one year, more than it cost. But sir, I believe we in the eastern part of N. Carolina, have never been indebted to my colleague for any assistance. He has never voted for anything to benefit the eastern part of the State, nor ever advocated it that I know of.

[Mr. Connor said no, and he never would.]

Well, sir, (said Mr. Stanly,) I do not greatly grieve to hear this declaration. As his advocacy has never benefited us, I do not fear his opposition. It is a matter of the utmost indifference to me whether he advocates or opposes the improvement of the eastern part of the State.

The gentleman, sir, thought it necessary to say there were some Whig postmasters in his district. I have no doubt of it, sir. Wherever there is an office, worth four or five or ten dollars a year, requiring more time and trouble than it is worth, held merely for neighborhood convenience, in nine cases out of ten the postmaster is a Whig. Let any sacrifice

be necessary for public convenience, a Whig, a Democratic Whig, is sure to be called on, and always to be relied on.—But show me a fat office under this Administration held by a Whig.

Hope, sir, the gentleman will unite with me in reducing this salary. Let us save enough to Government to make up for the trees and flowers. This bank-directing superintendent, colonel, &c., has a salary, paid I suppose in gold, of two thousand dollars a year—a salary equal to that of the Governor of our State. This *multicaulis* democrat has a better salary than the judges of our superior courts; and they perform ten times his labor, and never smell "double dahlias" and "chacorus japonicas," &c., if they ever see them. They have no stationary furnished them at public expense, nor fine houses to live in, built by public money. Let it be reduced, therefore, to suit the hard times and the value of his services.

Sir, my colleague made another remark, which I confess was not very welcome to me. He said this was a "small matter." True, sir, this flower bill is small in amount, but does that excuse this abuse? Is it not our duty here to attend to small matters when they come in our way? I have been placed on a committee which made it my duty to look into small matters—placed there without consultation of my party, and without my knowledge of the subject before it was done. But I think myself authorized to say on this floor when I shall be asked to report on small matters, that a fat office under the Administration held by a Whig, is sure to be called on, and always to be relied on.—But show me a fat office under this Administration held by a Whig.

I know these are small matters, but I think myself authorized to say on this floor when I shall be asked to report on small matters, that a fat office under the Administration held by a Whig, is sure to be called on, and always to be relied on.—But show me a fat office under this Administration held by a Whig.

He was on his feet, reviewing the salient points of our country's history, and the great men who had lived and died for it. He was on his feet, reviewing the salient points of our country's history, and the great men who had lived and died for it.

marked his character through life, did he mingle for two hours with the "Log Cabin boys" of the Capital. Long before the sun, and before our youth were astir, the General was, on the morning of the morrow, up and out.—Having breakfasted with a friend at a remote part of the city, he was soon again surrounded by the multitude of our people who refused to be satisfied without seeing and communing with him—the crowd increased—it was impossible that in the brief interval every one could be presented individually to the General, and all were anxious to see and hear him. At the instance of a friend, who noticed the popular solicitude, the General, from the platform of the National Hotel, addressed the people for an hour or more. We wish that every man in America had heard that speech. How would the defamers of this great and good man have dwindled in their estimation into merited insignificance: How would the slanderers who impute to him motives which never actuated him, and opinions which he never held, and designs which he never entertained, and principles which he never cherished, and who infamously ascribe to him *imbecility and decrepitude and cowardice*—how would these slanderers have been indignantly rebuked by the righteous judgement of an honest and insulted people! But as they did not and could not hear it, we will endeavor to possess them of its substance. We took no notes.—Neither General Harrison nor any other person thought of his making a public address two minutes before he commenced it. It arose out of the circumstances which surrounded him at the moment—and signally illustrated a quality of his character to which we have before alluded—the ability always to say and to do exactly what is proper to be said and done. The reader will bear in mind, therefore, that we profess only to give him the subject matter, not the style and expression of

GEN. HARRISON'S REMARKS.

Gen. Harrison said he was greatly indebted to his fellow citizens of Columbus and Franklin county—the most cordial hospitality had at all times been

corded to him by them. So long ago as the time when he was honored with the command of the "Northwestern Army," and held his headquarters at Frankfort, on the other side of the river, it was his fortune to find in the people of Franklin county not only good citizens, but patriots and soldiers. Their unvarying kindness to him had laid him under many previous obligations, and their generous attentions on the present occasion he cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged.

He said he had no intention to detain his friends by making a speech, and he did so in obedience to what he understood to be the desire of those whom he addressed. He was not surprised that public curiosity was awakened in reference to some things which had been lately published concerning him, nor was he unwilling to satisfy the feelings of his fellow-citizens by such proper explanations as became him, in his present position before the country. He confessed that he had suffered deep mortification, since he had been placed before the people as a candidate for the highest office in their gift—nay, the most exalted station in the world—that any portion of his countrymen should think it necessary or expedient to abuse, slander, or vilify him. His sorrow arose not so much from personal—dear as was to him the humble reputation he had earned—as for public considerations. He might draw consolation, under this species of injury, from the revelations of history, which showed that the best of men, who had devoted their lives to the public service, had been the victims of traduction. But virtue and truth are the foundations of our republican system. When these are disregarded, our free institutions must fail; we looked, therefore, at symptoms of demoralization with sincere regret, as boding danger to public liberty. A part of the political press, supporting the existing administration, and certain partisans of Mr. Van Buren, also a candidate for that high office, to which some of those whom he addressed desired to elevate him, had invented and propagated many calumnies against him, but he proposed on the present occasion to speak of only one of the numerous perversions and slanders which filled the columns of the newspapers and misrepresented his character and conduct. He alluded to the story of his famous "Confidential Committee," as they called it. "The story goes," said General Harrison, "that have not only a committee of conscience keepers, but that they put me in a cage, astounded with iron bars, and keep me in hat." (To one who looked at his bright and sparkling eye—the light which beamed in its rich expression—the smile which played upon his countenance, blending the lineaments of benevolence and firmness—who remembered also that he was listening to the voice of a son of old Gov. Harrison, one of "the signers," the pupil of old "Mad Anthony," the hero of Tippecanoe, the defender of Fort Meigs, the conqueror of Proctor—the idea of Wm. Henry Harrison in a cage! was irresistibly ludicrous.)

When the laughter was subsided, the General proceeded. "I have no committee, fellow-citizens, confidential or other. It is true that I employed my friend, Major Gwynn, to aid me in returning replies to some of the numerous questions propounded to me by letters. But to such only as any man could answer, as well as another. There is scarcely a question of a political nature now agitating the public mind, on which I have not long since promulgated my opinions, by speech, published letters or official acts. A large majority of letters addressed to me purport to seek my views of Abolition, U. S. Bank, and other matters concerning which my views were already in possession of the public. The most suitable answer to these—and to well intentioned persons the most satisfactory—was a reference to the documents in which my opinions already expressed were to be found. Such answers I entrusted to my well-tried and faithful friend, Major Gwynn. Letters requiring more particular attention I answered myself. Every body who knows Major Gwynn knows that he is not one whom I would employ to write a political letter. He is a self-made man—a soldier and a gentleman—but neither a politician nor a scholar. I asked the service of him, because he was my friend, and I confided in him, and it was plain and simple.—My habit is to receive, open and read my letters myself. Such as require special attention, I reply to myself. Such as may be easily answered by another, I hand to my friend, with an endorsement indicating where the information sought may be found—as thus—"Refer the writer to speech at Vincennes"—or—"the answer is seen in my letter to Mr. Denney," &c. But it seems that Major Gwynn was Chairman of a Committee of the Citizens of Cincinnati or of Hamilton County. When the famous Oswego letter was received, it was read, as usual with such letters, I endorsed it and handed it to Major Gwynn. But, it seems, when the answer was prepared it was signed also by his colleagues of the County or City Committee. Of all this I knew nothing—not in their capacity of Committee had they any thing to do with my letters. Yet by a little mistake and much perversion these gentlemen have been erected into a committee of my conscience keepers, and made to shut me up in a cage to prevent me from answering interrogatories. Gen. Harrison remarked that, had he, indeed, called to his assistance the services of a friend in conduct-

ing his correspondence, he would have had high authority to justify him in the measure. It had been said of General Washington that many of the papers which bear his signature were written by others, and he believed it had never been contradicted; and Gen. Breckenridge, and to General Jackson in the late war, and represented himself to be the author of much of General Jackson's correspondence. But he had not done so, to any extent or in any other sense than as he had now explained it—in requesting Major Gwynn to refer those addressing inquiries to him, to the public sources of information. And he would here say, that in all his public life, civil and military, there was no letter, report, speech or order, bearing his name, which was not written wholly by his own hand. He said, to open, read, and answer all the letters received by him was physically impossible, though he should do nothing else whatever. To give his hearers an idea of the labor it would require, he said, a gentleman then present was with him the morning he left Cincinnati when he took from the Post Office 16 letters—there were usually half the number at the Post Office near his residence—24 letters per day. Could any man, he asked, give the requisite attention to such a daily correspondence, even to the neglect of every other engagement? True it was, that many communications were sent him which were not entitled to his notice—sent by persons who had no other object but to draw from him something which might be used to his injury and the injury of the cause with which he was identified—yet, there were enough of those which claimed his respectful consideration for the sources from which they came and the subjects to which they referred, to occupy more time and labor than any one man could bestow upon them.

General Harrison alluded to several other instances of gratuitous and unfounded calumny, having no shadow of apology in any fact for their invention and publication. He spoke of the battle of Tippecanoe—of the death of the brave and lamented Daviess, whose fall had been ascribed to him. He said the whole story about the White Horse was entirely false, and that the fate of the gallant Kentuckian had no connection whatever with his own white mare which, by accident, was not rode on that occasion by any one. In remarking upon the slanders connected with the battle of Tippecanoe, he said their refutation, one and all, was found in the proceedings of the Legislature of Kentucky, and especially in the extraordinary confidence reposed in him by the gallant Governor and people of that State, when they subsequently honored him with the command of their army, composed of the choicest spirits of the land, the best blood of Kentucky. Gen. Harrison spoke with deep emotion of the trust reposed in him by Kentucky on the occasion alluded to, and said, that the commission which made him the Commander of that brave and patriotic army of Kentuckians, he had always held as the most honorable commission which it had been the fortune of his life to have conferred upon him.

He referred to a very recent story—got up in his own neighborhood—and sent forth to the world, corroborated by the sanctity of an affidavit—which represented him as confessing to a young man on a steamboat that he was an abolitionist, and that, although he voted against restrictions on Missouri, he did so in opposition to the suggestions of his conscience, &c. He said the narrative bore on its face the proofs of its absolute falsity—and when he pronounced it a fabrication, without the semblance of a fact or word for its basis, it was not because he thought it required a contradiction, but to evince the recklessness and desperation of his political enemies, who seemed to have given up every ground of hope, save that which they found in vilifying his name. "It is a melancholy fact, fellow-citizens," said Gen. Harrison, "that the advocates of Mr. Van Buren should so far forget what belongs to the character of an American citizen, and do so much violence to the nature of our free institutions, as to place the great political contest in which we are now striving upon an issue such as this. I would not accept the lofty station, to which some of you are proposing to elevate me, if it came to me by such means. I would not, if I had the power to prevent it, allow the fair fame of my competitor to be unjustly assailed and wounded even for the attainment of that lofty aim of a noble ambition. Nay, I have often defended Mr. Van Buren against what I believed to be the misrepresentations of my own mistaken friends and others. Fellow-citizens, if Mr. Van Buren be the better statesman, let us say so—I shall be the last man to raise an objection against it, or desire to impose restraints upon the utmost independence of thought and action, and the freest expression of feeling and opinion. I love a frank and generous adversary—such a man I delight to embrace—and will serve him, according to my ability, as cheerfully as my professed friend. But that political warfare which seeks success by foul detraction, and strives for ascendancy by the ruin of personal character, mercy by the indignation of honest men, is hateful to every generous mind, and tends too surely to the destruction of public virtue, and as a consequence, to the downfall of public liberty."

Gen. Harrison apologized for occupying his fellow-citizens so long. He

said he would but mention one more of the late slanders which had come to his knowledge. A German paper, published in Cincinnati, almost under his own eye, puts it forth, with apparent sincerity, that "Gen. Harrison, now a candidate for the Presidency of the U. States, was, many years ago, when a young man, and an aid to Gen. Wayne during his Indian wars—and that, whenever young Harrison found that a battle was coming on, he always ran off into the woods." (Again there was loud and irrepressible laughter.) The editor forgot, said the General, when he served this little dish, that the only possible security to young Harrison's scalp, on the approach of a battle with the Indians, was in keeping out of the woods! Such a story as this can only excite a smile here, it is true, said Gen. H., but his paper circulates not alone in the United States—copies of it are probably read in Europe, where our history is less known, and where the contradiction of such silly falsehoods may possibly never come.

General Harrison said he had alluded particularly to this matter of the Committee because it had so recently been the occasion of so much animadversion by his political adversaries. But it was one only of many misrepresentations of him, his conduct, his principles and his opinions with which the party Press was teeming. He said it would occupy him many hours to discuss them, if it were necessary or proper for him to do so.—He referred, however, to the Richmond Enquirer—and expressed his surprise at the manner in which his name and character had been treated by that paper.—He did so, as it afforded an example of the prostitution of the press to party purposes. That paper, which formerly did him more than justice and paid him the highest compliments as a soldier and civilian—whose editor at one time could designate no other man whom he considered so well qualified for the responsible place of Secretary of War—was now lending itself to the circulation of the most discreditable calumnies against him, and endeavoring to persuade his countrymen that he was a coward and a federalist.—He alluded to the evidence upon which the Enquirer sought to fasten the accusation that he was a black cockade Federalist—i. e., the remarks of Mr. Randolph in the Senate of the U. S. He said that the attack of Mr. Randolph was met at the moment it was made and effectually disproved. He passed a high encomium upon the genius of that remarkable man, and said, that those who knew Mr. Randolph, knew that he never gave up a point in debate, or receded from his ground any where, until convicted of error. The fact that he made no reply to his answer to the charge, is proof to any familiar with his character that he himself was satisfied that he had erred. Gen. Harrison explained the foundation of Mr. Randolph's charge, made at a moment of temporary irritation. He said that old Mr. Adams, refused to adopt against France the measures which his party desired, and showed himself in that respect, at least, more an American than a Partisan. It was that course of policy of Mr. Adams which commanded his approbation and induced him so to express himself, at the time. Mr. Randolph remembered the expression but probably forgot the particular subject of it, and thus the very fact which proved him to belong to the Republican party of 1800, long years afterward, is separated from its attendant circumstances and used to prove him a Federalist. General Harrison expressed himself with much earnestness on the injustice which was thus attempted to be inflicted on his character in his native State, in which, when truth and virtue and honor had suffered violence every where else, he had hoped they would survive.

General Harrison alluded to several other instances of gross misrepresentations or absolute falsehoods—industriously and shamefully propagated by a party press. "It seems almost incredible, fellow-citizens," said he, "but it is too true that from a long speech, filling several columns of a paper, two short sentences have been taken from different parts of it,—these two sentences, separated from their context, are put together, my name attached to them, and published throughout the land as an authentic document." He deplored that state of public sentiment which could tolerate such a system of party action and trusted the hopes of liberty that the reformation of such abuses would soon be wrought out by the force of a pure and healthy public opinion.

"Why, fellow-citizens," said General Harrison, "I have recently, in that house (pointing to the Statehouse) been charged with high offences against my country, which if true, ought to cost me my life. 'Yes,' continued he, 'accusations were there laid to my charge which being established, would subject me, even now, to the severest penalties which military law inflicts—for, I have always held that an officer may not escape the responsibilities of misconduct by resigning his commission. These charges are not made by my companions in arms, by the eye-witnesses of my actions, by the great and good and brave men who fought by my side or under my command. They tell a different story. But their evidence, clear, unequivocal and distinct—the testimony of Governor Shelby, the venerable hero of King's Mountain, of the gallant Perry, and of many brave and generous spirits who saw and knew and participated in all the operations con-

ducted with the battle of the Thames—the evidence of impartial and honorable men, the concurrent record of history and the authority of universal public opinion, are all cast aside, in deference to the reckless assertions of those who were either not in being or dandled in the arms of their nurse! General Harrison said, he acknowledged that these calumnies were disagreeable to him. His good name, such as it was, was his most precious treasure—and he did not like to have it mangled by such calumniators.—Were it his land which they were seeking to destroy—were it the title deeds to his farm that they are endeavoring to mutilate, he could bear their efforts with patience and smile even at their success. But he confessed, notwithstanding his perfect confidence in the justice of his country and the decision of an impartial posterity, that these ruthless attacks upon his military character affected him unpleasantly. This policy of his adversaries constrained him to consider himself as now on trial before his country. He was not reluctant to be tried fairly. The American people being his Court and Jury—his adversaries held to those rules of evidence established by common sense and common right—he feared not the results of the strictest scrutiny and would cheerfully submit to the decision of a virtuous and enlightened community. He asked but fair dealing and final justice—no more.

"It has long been proverbial of old soldiers, fellow-citizens," continued Gen. H., "that they delight to go back to other days and fight their battles over again. When I began this address to you, I intended only to speak of my far-famed 'Committee of Conscience keepers' and the 'Iron Cage' in which they confine me, but I have unwittingly taken advantage of your kind dispositions to listen to me, and extended my remarks to other though kindred topics. I will only add that, although they have made a wide mistake who make me dwell in an 'Iron Cage,' the unlucky wight who put me in a Log Cabin was a little nearer the truth than he probably supposed himself to be. It is true that a part of my dwelling house is a log cabin, but as to the hard cider, (the laughter which followed the allusion to the "hard cider" branch of the story drowned the voice of the speaker.)

But, said General Harrison, admonished by the proverb, that you may ascribe my long speech to the common infirmity of an old soldier, and bring me under the suspicion of the loquacity of age, I will conclude these hasty and unpremeditated remarks by thanking my fellow-citizens of Columbus for their politeness on the present occasion as well as for the friendly feelings of which they have uniformly and often heretofore given me so many gratifying proofs.

The General retired, leaving the crowd, which had continued to accumulate while he spoke, delighted with the prompt and satisfactory manner in which he had met the wishes of the citizens.—The uppermost idea in the mind of every one with whom the writer interchanged a thought was the wish that every man in the Union had heard the unpremeditated and extemporaneous address. Upon every candid mind it impressed the conviction that the opposition candidate for the Presidency was the last man in the world to be made the instrument of a committee of "conscience keepers," or to conceal his opinions of public measures from sinister motives, when the disclosure of them was called for by the propriety and fitness of things.

The General left the city about ten o'clock, escorted by a numerous cavalcade on horseback, and attended by the Mayor and the Chairman of the State Central Committee. The escort parted with their guest a mile or so from the city, on his journey northward.

The General was addressed on parting by the Mayor in a brief valedictory on behalf of the citizens of the Capital, to which he replied in his uniformly happy manner.

THE FORT MEIGS CELEBRATION.

When Gen. Harrison was in Columbus, Ohio, (where he made the speech copied into foregoing columns of this paper,) he was on his way, by invitation, to old Fort Meigs the scene of former achievements in war. He there met, at an anniversary celebration, a spontaneous assemblage of his fellow-citizens, numbering about twenty-five thousand. The following description of the scene is from the Detroit Advertiser:

At 9 o'clock, the Convention was organized, by appointing Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, President, and Governor Woodbridge, of Michigan, and several other gentlemen, Vice Presidents; and Mr. Ford, of Ohio, and several others, Secretaries. One or two speeches followed, when it was announced that General Harrison, under the escort of the military, was approaching the fort. Many thousands accompanied him, and, although cheered constantly from the moment he left his lodgings, it was not until he reached the arch which was raised over the entrance to the fort that the whole throng sent up their voices in union.—Never did a brave soldier visit the scenes of his glory with greater honor than did Gen. Harrison upon this occasion. He was welcomed by more than twenty-five thousand of his countrymen to the spot consecrated by his gallant achievements; and this welcome was unthought. It was not the welcome of slaves, compelled, from fear of punishment, to do homage to

the great; but of freemen, impelled by a will but their own, and bound by no ties but those of friendship and gratitude to the old soldier. And all this the veteran felt, and, by his glistening eye, expressed.

When the General took his place upon the stand, and presented himself to his fellow-citizens, the welcome was again expressed by a "three times three," which seemed to start the old fort from its foundations. As he stood, uncovered, before the multitude assembled, all were struck with the elastic vigor which he yet possessed, and particularly with his keen piercing eye, which yet retains all the fire of youth.

After order was restored, the General addressed the meeting for nearly an hour, most forcibly and eloquently. His full, clear voice gave another demonstration of the falsehood of the charge of imbecility and decrepitude, which the Locofocos have seen fit to heap upon the worthy soldier. His gestures, too, were graceful and full of energy and vigor; but it was the matter rather than the manner of the speech, which was most gratifying to the thousands who heard it. It was a masterly effort—full of sound argument, touching sentiment, force, and eloquence. It proved him to be a man of very superior powers of mind—still capable of filling any post in the gift of the People. It was a speech which would have added to the fame of a Preston, a Webster, or a Clay. Indeed, often as we have heard those distinguished orators speak, we have never heard them deliver a more eloquent speech than that which General Harrison delivered at Fort Meigs. It disappointed friend and foe: for, while his friends knew the charges of imbecility against him to be false, they were willing, many of them to concede that age had, no doubt, blunted his energies. But the speech proved to them that, even by his admission, they had done the old hero injustice, and that, so far from having become mentally or physically imbecile, he yet possessed a mind as full of strength and vigor as that of any statesman living. And his foes who heard him were disappointed, because his speech gave the lie direct to all their vile slanders, and would enable more than twenty-five thousand witnesses to cast the lie back into the teeth of the vile slanderers who should continue to dare to utter it. In every point of view this speech was fortunate. It was highly creditable to its author—gratifying to his friends—sickening to his enemies—fortunate for the cause. It will do more to secure the election of General Harrison than any single event which has happened—except, perhaps, the slanders of the Locofoco press. Nothing that the Whigs can do will advance the good cause so rapidly as do those slanders.

After the General had concluded his speech, the vast throng were delighted with a number of speeches from gentlemen from Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, and elsewhere.

The speeches were interspersed with songs, in the choruses of many of which more than ten thousand participated.—The effect of those popular songs was electric. While being sung, a perfect tumult of enthusiasm seemed to pervade the entire mass of people present. The speaking and singing was continued, with a brief intermission for supper, until ten o'clock at night, when the Convention adjourned sine die.

The residue of the night, until a late hour, was occupied, as most of the fore part of the evening had been, with the explosion of fire-works prepared for the occasion. The effect was very brilliant, and added an additional reason to the thousands before existing why the thanks of the Union should be given to the indomitable Whigs of Ferrysburg for their zeal and industry in getting up the Convention, and for their generous-hearted hospitality to its members after it convened.

At 5 o'clock next morning all the tents were struck, and, as the delegates marched homeward, Fort Meigs was again left solitary. Many an old soldier, however, before he left, dropped a tear over the graves of his brave companions, whose bones still lie buried there, while all firmly resolved to labor industriously to do honor to the man whose name is most closely associated with its history.

The Shoe Pinches.—The Van Buren men complain that "hard cider and log cabins" are the chief Whig arguments.—They are very fine arguments—arguments which are doing a wondrous sight of good—they are bringing away the tenants of the log cabins, those who quaff hard cider, in crowds, from the support of the pretended democratic chief who has been accustomed to live in a gilded mansion, to roll in an imperial carriage, to repose on silken sofas, and to quaff sparkling champagne.—Hard Cider and Log Cabins are emblematic of the republican plainness and simplicity of the great and good man who is to be the next President of the United States. They are worth, in point of expressiveness, a field full of hickory poles, which, in the days of Jacksonism, used to be stuck up at every cross-road tavern, to serve as an emblem of the firmness of him who was born to command; but which answered much better as a type of the hard times which were brought about by the wild misrule and tyranny of Gen. Jackson.—*Raleigh Star.*

Congress, it is supposed will adjourn about the middle of July.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Highland Messenger.

A weekly paper published at Asheville, N. C.
Devoted to Religion, Morality, Science,
Politics and General Intelligence.

D. R. McANALLY & J. ROBERTS,
Editors.

IN proposing to publish a new Journal, and
thereby to swell the number of periodicals
already swelling our country, it will naturally
be expected of us to give an outline of the
principles by which we expect to be govern-
ed. This we will do as concisely as possible:

1st. While we cautiously exclude all sec-
tarian controversies on abstract and disputed
points in Christian Theology, we will carefully
and constantly hold up the Bible and the
Christian religion as indispensable to the moral,
social and political interests of any com-
munity.

2nd. We shall industriously labor to set
forth and maintain sound principles of mor-
ality, correct taste and good manners. Vice in
all its varied forms shall meet its merited re-
buke, and a decided stand will be taken against
all impurity of expression or representation,
as all clownishness and vulgarity. In short,
no pains will be spared to make our paper a
welcome Messenger to the virtuous and good
of every age and of every sect.

3rd. A liberal share of our attention shall
be devoted to those branches of natural science
so necessary to be at least partially under-
stood by every farmer and every mechanic of
the country.

4th. The political department will be under
the immediate and sole control of J. Roberts,
who believes himself to be a true Republican,
and as such cannot and will not, support the
leading measures of the present Administration.
On this subject, his course will be calm, though
decided. He will, at all times, take the liberty
of promptly expressing his opinions on all subjects
bearing on the political interests of the community,
without, at any time, prostituting his paper to the
unhallowed purposes of detraction and abuse. His
course will be decidedly independent. He is
pledged to no party, and will always write and
publish what he believes will tend to the public
weal, and suppress what in his judgment
would be injurious.

And finally, as we shall ask the favor of
exchanging with the best papers of the country,
we hope to be always ready to keep our
readers informed of the important transactions
passing at home and abroad.

TERMS.—The "Highland Messenger" will
be published with new press and types, and on a
large sheet at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance,
or \$3.00 at the end of the subscription year.

No subscription will be received for a less
period than twelve months, nor will any paper be
discontinued, except at the option of the publisher,
until all arrears are settled.
Asheville, June 5, 1840.

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May
Term, 1840.

William Hodgins } Original attachment levied on an undivided tract
vs. Jesse Dicks, } of land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction
of the Court that the defendant, Jesse
Dicks, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore

Ordered by the Court: That advertisement
be made for him for six weeks in the Greensboro
Patriot, notifying him, the said Jesse
Dicks, to appear at our next Court of Pleas &
Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of
Guilford, at the courthouse in Greensboro, on
the third Monday in August next, 1840,
then and there to replevy, plead and demur,
or judgment by default final will be entered
against him, and an order of sale granted.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said
Court, at office, this third Monday of May,
A. D. 1840. JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.
June 20, 1840. Pr. adv. \$4.20 20-4

State of North Carolina, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1840.

Franklin Harris } Attachment levied on
vs. John Wall, Jr. } personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of
this State—it is therefore ordered by the
Court, that publication be made for six weeks
in the Greensboro Patriot, for said Defendant
personally to be and appear before the
Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter
Sessions to be held for the County of Rocking-
ham at the Courthouse in Wentworth, on the
4th Monday of August next, then and there
to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment
by default final will be entered against him,
and the property levied on condemned to
satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Test. J. HOLDERBY, C. C. C.
Pr. adv. \$4.20 19-6.

State of North Carolina, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1840.

Robert H. Scales } Attachment levied
vs. Alexander Henderson, } on real and personal property.

Same } Same as above.

Same } Same as above.

Thomas A. Galloway } Same as above.

Same } Same as above.

J. & H. Lindsay } Attachment levied
vs. Same, } on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that the Defendant in the foregoing cases,
is not an inhabitant of this State—it is there-
fore ordered by the Court that publication be
made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot,
for said Defendant personally to be and appear
before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas
and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County
of Rockingham, at the Courthouse in Wentworth,
on the 4th Monday of August, then and there
to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by
default final will be entered against him, and the
property levied on condemned to satisfy the
Plaintiff's demands.

Test. J. HOLDERBY, C. C. C.
Pr. adv. \$5.30 19-6.

MUSIC.

THE subscriber would inform the Citizens
of Greensboro, and the public generally,
that she will give lessons in Music on the
Piano Forte, and Guitar, at her residence in
Greensboro, commencing on the 3d day of
August next. Her undivided attention will
be given to the advancement of such young
ladies, as the kindness of her friends may
place under her charge.

Two young ladies can be accommodated
with board in the same family.

L. M. BRAZIER.

June 29 1840

20-4f.

NOTICE.—The Anniversary of the Guil-
ford County Bible Society will be held
at the church called Mount Pleasant, 5 miles
east of Greensboro, on the Hillsboro road, on
Saturday the 18th of July, at 11 o'clock. By
order of the Executive Committee,
S. C. LINDSLEY, Sec'y.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG NOMINATIONS,
BY THE PEOPLE.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER.

Electoral Ticket.

- 1 Col. CHAS. McDOWELL, of Burke.
- 2 Gen. JAMES WELBORN, of Wilkes.
- 3 DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
- 4 DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
- 5 JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
- 6 Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
- 7 JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
- 8 Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
- 9 CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
- 10 Col. H. J. G. RUFFIN, of Franklin.
- 11 WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
- 12 THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans.
- 13 JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
- 14 JAMES W. BRIAN, of Carteret.
- 15 DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

CONGRESS.—This is the progress of
the case of the Negro Witnesses in the
House of Representatives:—On Wednes-
day the 24th Mr. Botts moved to suspend
the rules for the morning hour, that the
record of the trial of Lieut. Hooe (which,
after ten days delay, he understood was
returned from the Department,) might be
read. His motion was carried, yeas, 145,
nays 25. The reading commenced, and
after having proceeded some time Mr.
Botts arrested it, and inquired whether it
was the document called for by the resolu-
tion of the House; it seemed to be a
defence of the Secretary and President.

[Much confusion arose, and loud cries of
"Read on, read on," mingled with laugh-
ter.] The reading of the documents accom-
panying the communication was called
for. The reading proceeded; when Mr.
Botts said that was not the record of
the trial; it was a defence of the admin-
istration. The Speaker said the record
was there, and would then be read; the
reading accordingly commenced; but be-
fore it concluded the hour arrived before
5 o'clock for other business.

There seems to be a disposition in the
President's party to bring this matter (in
the expressive language of a neighbor)
to a "squabble;" so that, after having re-
duced it to a state of glorious confusion,
and driven the House into an uproar, his
excellency may be somehow extricated
from his difficulty. But this Negro Wit-
ness Case, in which his excellency "saw
nothing requiring his interference," in-
volves a principle too important to be left
in a squabbled condition.

The friends of the President endeavor
to exculpate him, and the court mar-
tial, by affirming the guilt of the Lieu-
tenant, (of which we do not inquire;) and
that he was convicted upon charges and
specifications to which the testimony of
the negro servants did not apply. But
what, we ask, has this fact (if it be one)
to do with the propriety, the legality, the
principle, of admitting negro witnesses?

Further, if there was sufficient evi-
dence against the Lieutenant to convict
him, why introduce the negroes at all?
Hooe was subjected, it will hardly be de-
nied, to all the possible consequences of
their testimony; and neither Secretary
Paulding nor the President could judge
how far their testimony did actually op-
erate upon the minds of the court.

If they had been free negroes entirely
disconnected with all the parties, it would
have seemed a degree more tolerable.—
But for the private negro servants of a
prosecutor, under the influence of that
fear, or favor or affection, some of which
undoubtedly and necessarily operates in
such cases, to be permitted to give in evi-
dence where the fortune or the honor of
an American officer is concerned—is too
monstrous!! We await further apologies
for the "Northern man with Southern
principles," if they can be made.

In the 7th line of the original poem outside,
for "glowing" read gloom.

"MR. MOREHEAD AND THE BANKS."

It will be recollected that we tender-
ed an issue of veracity with the Standard,
upon his late distinct statement of Mr.
Morehead's "declaring," in his speech at
Raleigh, "that the banks and not the ad-
ministration are to blame for the present
pressure." We did not believe that Mr.
Morehead declared any such thing.—
Well, the Standard of the 24th contains
the following:

"Notwithstanding the denials of the whig-
gery, we repeat that the 'whig' candidate
for Governor, in his address to the people at
this place, admitted most distinctly that
the 'hard times' arose from 'over-banking.'"
He said his opponent might denounce the
Banks in as strong terms as he pleased, and
say as much against them as he could, and
then he would not say half enough. It is
true he undertook to show that this "over-
banking" arose from the putting down of the
United States Bank and the increase of State
Banks, and charged this to the Administra-
tion &c."

If Mr. Morehead charged the "hard
times" to "over-banking," and charged
the over-banking to the Administration—
why, it is all right, just as we expected,
and just as we said. We contend for no-
thing more than what the Standard now
admits, in the trial of the "issue of ver-
acity" which he said we so "absurdly"
tendered.

TENNESSEE.—A Mr. Childers, nominat-
ed as a Van Buren Elector in the State
of Tennessee, has declined running—
making the fourth nominee who has back-
ed out before the indignation of the peo-
ple.—We had neglected sooner to notice
that Spencer Jarnigan is the Whig El-
ector for the State at large in place of
the late lamented Judge White.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A great whig con-
vention was recently held at Worcester
in Massachusetts, which nominated John
Davis, U. S. Senator, for Governor, and
formed an electoral ticket. The num-
ber present at the Convention was com-
puted at fifteen thousand! Truly the
"primary assemblies of the People" are
of late worthy of the name.

"THE PRICE OF A DOG."—The blood
hounds imported into Florida, according
to a bill of expenses rendered by Capt.
Fitzpatrick, cost over one hundred and
fifty dollars apiece. The dear creatures!

Extract from proceedings of the Guilford Tip-
pecanoe Club, at a meeting held June 20th,
1840:

"The following preamble and resolutions
were introduced and passed by a unanimous
vote:

Whereas, the 4th July next comes on Sat-
urday, and it will be impracticable for the
Greensboro Guards, and those who join them
in the celebration of that memorable day at
Salisbury, to reach home till after Sabbath;
and whereas, the observance of the Sabbath
is required by the laws of the country, and the
opinions of the community:

"Therefore, Resolved, That it is earnestly
recommended to all whose convenience it may
suit, to encamp over the Sabbath at or near
Salisbury, and to observe the day in a Chris-
tian and orderly manner, whether at church,
or in the encampment.

"Resolved, That the Marshal be requested
to invite some regular Minister of the Gospel
to officiate in divine service at the encamp-
ment, on the afternoon of the Sabbath suc-
ceeding the 4th."

Those who have supposed that the trip
to Salisbury is to be a mere frolic, have
been mistaken. It is proposed and ex-
pected that perfect order, and respect
for the feelings of those whom they may
chance to be among of different political
views, will be preserved. There is no
better guaranty for this than the fact that
numbers of the most highly respectable
members of the community will be along.
The celebration will be conducted in that
firm, orderly manner which becomes
freemen jealous of their rights, and a-
ware of their duty to their country.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

Messrs. Editors: When I saw it stated in
your last paper that Mr. Van Buren had ap-
proved of the conviction of Lt. Hooe on the
testimony of NEGROES, I thought it too
monstrous and shocking to believe it. But I
have looked into the Globe, the President's
own organ, and find that the fact is not only
admitted, but defended. Yes, sirs, defended!
And what is the excuse set up for the revol-
ving outrage! It is, that although a prosecu-
tion was set on foot and carried through by a
prosecutor in the Territory of Florida, who
introduced on the trial his own BLACK NEGRO
SERVANTS, yet they say there was plenty
of other testimony to convict Lt. Hooe
without the negroes. Then why introduce
the negroes! Was it to corroborate and give
credit to the free white witnesses that were
examined! Was it to give the white wit-
nesses good character! The excuse is worse
than the offence. I ask seriously and solemn-
ly, one and all, if they can longer say that our
liberties are safe in the hands of a President,
who maintains that the white men of this
country shall be tried by the testimony of the
negroes of the prosecutors! Or that negroes
shall be introduced merely to settle the prin-
ciple that they can and ought to be witness-
es on the trial of white men! Hear, O South!

I again ask, if Van Buren takes the control of
the people's money, destroys the right of cred-
it; gets his standing army of two hundred
thousand men, and establishes the right to try
every citizen who dares to say aught against
his Majesty's will on the testimony of ne-
groes, who is any longer a free man?

MECHANIC.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

Messrs. Editors: In the last number of the
Western Carolinian, a correspondent of that
paper says—"But, what I wish to know is
this—whether these people," (speaking of the
Guilford people,) "mean to hold out the idea,
by building a log cabin on Guilford battle-ground,
that they, or their forefathers had any hand in
it, it is a query if it was not on the wrong
side." The battle was fought in Guilford, but
not by Guilford.

"I heard a Federal Lawyer not long ago
boast that Guilford County contains more
Whigs than any other county in the State.—
All I can say is, that this was not the case in
1776.—When there was rather scarce in that
section of country.—If Guilford at this
time contains more of those things called
Whigs, it will scarcely be denied that it also
contains more of those called Abolitionists,
than the whole State besides."

It is true that the population of Guilford in-
cludes, in their number, a peaceable and high-
ly respectable society of people called Friends
or Quakers, who during the Revolution and
now are opposed to the bearing of arms, and
from principle decline to hold slaves; and
there were doubtless in Guilford as in the
other counties a few Tories; but if this cor-
respondent who styles himself "A Republi-
can," intends to charge the people of Guilford
as being the descendants of Tories, or that the
population of Guilford during the Revolution-
ary war, were Tories, or are now either To-
ries or Abolitionists, I pronounce and declare
him a base liar and unprincipled scoundrel.

No honest man, who knows any thing about
the history of Guilford, would so far forget
himself as to be guilty of such foul and con-
temptible slander. And I confidently aver it
as my firm and settled conviction that this
worthless scribbler knows nothing of Guil-
ford's ancestry, except that which he may
have learned from the evening tales of his
own predecessors, in which among other
things, they recounted the number of whip-
pings they had received at the hands of the
Guilford whigs; their narrow escapes in their
saunterings to steal and plunder, and in show-
ing him the long and deep scars on their To-
ry backs, received from these same hated
Guilford whigs. If he will but uncover his
cowardice, and give us his true name, the
whole cause of his inherited hatred will plain-
ly appear. He sculks, hides, and trembles be-
hind a bush, and fires a leather gun at the
whole population of Guilford, because they
will not like time-slaves with him cower to
the supercilious dogmas and haughty preten-
sions of his would-be-King Martin Van Buren.

And to prove to the entire satisfaction of this
insolent slanderer that he lies, I promise him
that of he will come to Guilford, he shall be
whipped one thousand times in fair single
combat; that he shall contend with but one of
Guilford's sons at a time; with the same in-
dividual but once, and in no instance except his
antagonist be the descendant of a sound and
genuine Guilford whig of the Revolution.
Will he accept this mode of trying the truth
of his charge?

GRANDSON OF A WHIG.

Reedy Fork, June 27, 1840.

Hon. ROBERT STRANGE has our ac-
knowledgements for a copy of the "Salt
Documents," and Greenhow's Memoir of
the Northwestern Coast of North Ameri-
ca.

ROCKINGHAM.—Whig candidates for
the legislature in nomination—for the
Senate, William Fewel; Commons, Rob-
ert B. Watt and Charles Matlock.

The Sub-Treasury bill is progressing
in the House of Representatives at the
rate of half a speech per day!

For the Greensborough Patriot.

WHIG MEETING IN MADISON, ROCK-
INGHAM COUNTY.

Agreeably to previous notice a respectable
meeting of the whigs of Madison and vicinity
took place on the 19th inst.

The meeting was called to order by John
M. Rose, upon whose motion that venerable
patriot and faithful public servant, Thomas
Searcy, was called to the chair: whereupon,
in a few pertinent remarks, he explained the
object of the meeting.

On motion of Dr. James E. Staples, John
M. Rose was appointed secretary.

Dr. James E. Staples further moved that
the chairman appoint a committee of five, to
report resolutions expressive of the sense of
this meeting upon the existing situation of
our political institutions; whereupon, Dr. Jas.
E. Staples, Dr. James L. Oliver, Andrew F.
Gibson, John W. Lindsay, and Capt. Charles
R. Smith were appointed.

The committee, after retiring for a short
time, reported, through their chairman, Dr.
Staples, the following preamble and resolu-
tions:

Whereas, we believe that "the price of lib-
erty is eternal vigilance," and that the only
safeguard to our republican institutions is to
be found in the constant watchfulness of the
people over the conduct of the public servants,
who for the time being may have charge of
the government; and that it is not only the
right but the duty of the people, when they
see any of the departments of the government

going wrong, peaceably to assemble and sound
the alarm. In discharge of that inestimable
privilege, we, the free citizens of Rocking-
ham county, do solemnly

Resolve, That in our opinion the rapid
strides which have been made in a few years
and are still making to concentrate the pow-
ers of the government into the hands of one
man; that the wasteful extravagance of the
public money—the corruption of the govern-
ment officers—the trampling under foot the
republican principles which has ever distin-
guished our political institutions, ought to a-
waken all patriotic and thinking men, not on-
ly for the safety of our republican govern-
ment, but even for liberty itself.

2. Resolved, That we are opposed to the
re-election of Martin Van Buren, because, un-
der his and the administration immediately
preceding it, in whose footsteps he is follow-
ing, the expenditures of the government have
been increased from 13 to 39 millions; be-
cause he has, after expending all the ordi-
nary revenues of government, (out of which his
predecessors paid 210 millions of National
debt,) run the people in debt 15,000,000 by the
issue of Treasury notes, more than seven & a
half millions of which now remain unpaid. He
still persists in pressing the adoption of his
sub-Treasury scheme, though that measure
has been thrice rejected by the people. Be-
cause, through his friends in the Senate of
the United States, he advocates the reduction
of the wages of laborers as one of the benefi-
cial effects of that scheme. He has, through
his party, in order to force the passage of the
sub-Treasury, deprived a sovereign State of
its representation in the National Councils. He
has lost more public money in 3 years than any
previous President in 8. Because, he has
appointed men to, and removed them from
office, solely in reference to their political
opinions, and has continued defaulters in of-
fice long after their defalcations were public-
ly known; and finally because every promi-
nent act of his administration has been in vio-
lation of what we believe to be the true Re-
publican principles of our government.

3. Resolved, That the Hero and Statesman,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio,
has given the best evidence of his devotion to
the welfare of the country he has so gallantly
defended,—we will use all honorable means
to elevate him to the Presidential chair.

4. Resolved, That having full confidence
in the honesty, ability, and integrity of that
genuine Republican, JOHN TYLER, of Va.,
we will cheerfully unite in promoting his elec-
tion as Vice President of the United States.

5. Resolved, That we recognize in JOHN
M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford, distinguished
talents and private worth, eminently qual-
ifying him for the office of Governor of North
Carolina, and that we, residents of the county
of his birth and where his early manhood was
spent, will cordially support him for that of-
fice.

6. Resolved, That as the candidates now
seeking the suffrages of the free citizens of
Rockingham county advocate the measures of
an administration which we believe to be
grossly corrupt,—our friends of liberty, order,
and a good government, we cannot support
them.

Resolved, That as we now enjoy the lib-
erty of speech and of action, we nominate
WILLIAM FEWEL a candidate for a seat
in the Senate, and ROBERT B. WATT &
CHARLES MATLOCK, as candidates for
the House of Commons, from the County of
Rockingham, in the next General Assembly
of North Carolina, and that the Secretary no-
tify them of their nomination, with a request
that they accept it, and thereby evince to us
their attachment to the principles for which
we battle.

8. Resolved, That the chairman appoint a
Committee of Vigilance, to consist of seven,
and that they be requested to use every exer-
tion to advance our cause, in this county.

The above resolutions were ably advocated
by Dr. Staples, in a speech of more than an
hour's length, upon the political history of the
country for the last 11 years,—showing con-
clusively by Executive documents that when
Gen. Jackson assumed the reigns of govern-
ment, we had a uniform system of exchange,
throughout the Union; that the public money
was transmitted to any given spot at a mo-
ment's warning, free of expense to the govern-
ment by the Bank of the United States; that
all the commercial transactions of the country
were in a prosperous condition, and asked,
emphatically, what is our situation now!

why our then boasted system of exchanges
are now so deranged that we cannot travel 50
miles out of our own State without falling in-
to the hands of the shavers; every system of
industry paralyzed, and the government itself
largely in debt by the issue of Treasury notes!
And "instead of the glorious golden era prom-
ised, we find even the government itself using
the irredeemable paper money of its own
creation." From this he rapidly reviewed
the enormous expenditures of the adminis-
tration by which the expenses of government
have been increased in a few years from 13
to 39 millions of dollars; the recklessness of
Secretary Woodbury in suffering it to be
squandered by the officers connected with his
and many other departments of our govern-
ment, by continuing in office men who were
in the known habit of stealing the people's
money; and concluded by exposing that propo-
sition of the President for the establishment
of a standing army, which proposition, should
it become a law, will compel every boy 20
years old or upwards immediately to arm and
equip himself at his own expense, and should
his superior command, shoulder his knapsack
and march off to Georgia or Florida, or lay
himself liable to be executed as a deserter
from the United States army.—The speech
was an exceedingly interesting one and ought
to raise its author high in the estimation of his
fellow citizens.

The question was then taken upon the
Preamble and Resolutions reported and unani-
mously adopted.

Agreeably to the 8th resolution, Dr. James
E. Staples, Dr. James S. Oliver, Zachariah
Wall, John M. Rose, John W. Gibson, James
M. Scales and Azariah G. Morton were ap-
pointed a Committee of Vigilance, to carry
out the wishes of that resolution.

On motion, The thanks of the meeting were
tendered to the President and Secretary for
the faithful discharge of their duties on this
occasion.

On motion of John B. Kingsbury,
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet-
ing be signed by the chairman and Secretary,
and forwarded to the Editors of the Greens-
borough Patriot for publication.

THOMAS SEARCY, Chairman.
Jno. M. Rose, Sec'y.

The American Home Missionary So-
ciety.—The 14th annual report states
that 690 missionaries had been in com-
mission during the past year and had ex-
tended their labors over 23 different
states and territories, and in Lower Cana-
da. During the past year 4,750 persons
were added to the churches, and 60,000
scholars attended the Sabbath schools.
Receipts for the year, \$78,345 20.

The American Tract Society. Dur-
ing the last year 3,408,500 publications
have been printed, and 4,219,721 circu-
lated. Since the formation of the soci-
ety 1,125,644,705 pages have been print-
ed, and 1,041,671,376 pages circulated.
Receipts for the year \$117,596 16.

A Despotism.—At the late New Eng-
land anti-slavery convention, it was de-
cided that the government of the United
States is a rank despotism, and its great
political parties have no claim, whatever,
to the appellations democratic, republi-
can, whig or conservative.—The decla-
ratory resolutions were offered by Mrs.
Abby Kelley, Esq.—Sun.

MARRIAGES.

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

MARRIED.—On Wednesday the 17th
inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pell, Mr. Joshua
G. Wright, of Rockingham county, to
Miss Mary Jones, daughter of Robert
Jones, Esq., of Person county.

The subscribers having
an extensive stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,

Fruits and Confectionary,
Purchased recently in the Northern cities at
very low prices, are prepared to furnish every
article in their line, at the smallest possible
advance.

They would respectfully solicit a call from
Physicians, Merchants, and others, to exam-
ine for themselves, as they are determined to
sell as low as any house in North Carolina.
Below is a list of some of the articles com-
prising their stock:

Alcohol	Oil Lavender
Gum Ammonia	" Lemon
Carb. do.	" Orange, opt.
Aqua do.	" Turpentine
Muriate do.	Croton Oil
Nitric Acid	Castor Oil, pure
Muriatic do.	Sulp. Morphia
Sulphuric do.	Acet. do.
Citric do.	Ext. Cocca
Tart. do.	" Colocythin, comp.
Ethers	" Gentian
Chloride of Lime	" Hellebore, nig.
Chloride of Soda	" Saven
Fowler's Solution	" Hyocyanum
Balsam Copaiba, sol.	" Stramonium
" Tolu	" Quassia
" Peru	" Taraxicum
Aristo Serpentina, rad.	Carb. Iron precep.
Peruvian Bark, opt.	Aleppo Galls
Sulphate Quinine	Corrosive, sub.
Columbo, rad.	Calomel, pure
" pulv.	Ung. Hydrarg. Forte
Rhei, rad.	Blue



POETRY.

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

LOG CABIN SONG.

I love the rough Log Cabin,
It tells of the olden time,
When a hardy and an honest class
Of freemen in their prime,
First left their father's peaceful home
Where all was joy and rest—
With their axes on their shoulders,
And allied for the west.

Of logs they built a sturdy pile,
With slabs they roofed it o'er,
With wooden lath and hinges rude,
They hung the clumsy door,
And for the little window lights
In size two feet by two,
They used such sash as could be got
In regions that were new.

The chimney was composed of slats
Well interlaid with clay,
Forming a sight we often see
In this our later day;
And here on stones for fire dogs,
A roasting fire was made,
While round it sat a hearty crew,
"With none to make afraid."

I love the old Log Cabin—
For there in early days,
Long dwelt the honest HARRISON,
As every Yankee says—
And when he is our President,
Which one year more will see,
In good "hard cider" we will toast,
And cheer him three times three!

For the Patriot.

TO ***

I'll think of thee, I'll think of thee,
At morning when the rising sun,
Throws his light o'er land and sea,
At evening when his course is run,
And when the silver Queen of Light,
Gilds with a melancholy hue
The dark and glowing cheek of night,
Then fair Lady, I'll think of you.
I'll think of thee, I'll think of thee,
Thou' far in distant lands I roam;
I'll think of her who smiled on me,
When Carolina was my home.
And if within cold fashion's hall,
I chance to mingle with the gay;
Fond men's will to mind recall,
The name of her then far away.

For the Patriot.

'Tis night, and solemn silence holds
her sacred reign o'er the vast empire of
nature. Not a sound is heard, save now
and then the deep mounded ban-dog's
voice breaks upon the drowsy ear of
night. Exhausted nature has sought her
downy couch of soft repose. The stars,
like sentinels on the watch tower, have
walked out one by one and taken their
stand upon the blue concave of heaven.
Beast and fowl each have sought their
accustomed retreat, and, locked in the
kind embraces of Morpheus, are peacefully
whiling the leaden hours away.
The bitters have ceased to boom among
her native bogs and fens; and even the
proud bird, the eagle, emblem of our liberty,
who, when first the ruddy maid of
morn unlocked the golden portals of the
east, borne on pinions fleet sought the
onfathomable field of space and basked
him all day long in the genial sunshine's
glittering ray, has furled his proud pinions
and sunk to rest upon his wave
lashed crag.

The fragrant effluvia, wafted upon the
breeze of heaven from where the wood-
bine with the wild rose vies in shedding
its odoriferous sweets upon the "desert
air," brings to mind the joyous days of
youth, (when innocent as the butterfly I
oft have chased o'er flowery mead and
lawn,) I sought the spreading haw-thorn's
shade to while the sultry hours away.
But ah! those days are past and gone.
Long since, methinks, their funeral knell
has been sounded beyond the ocean of
eternity, and now I am but a solitary
wanderer upon the dreary waste of life,
Without a friend, without a home,
Pressed down by cold penury's hand;
Along the path of life I roam,
A wanderer in my native land.

All the bright prospects of the future are
blasted by the poisonous breath of disease.
Consumption, fell destroyer, has
laid his blighting hand upon my vitals;
the drama of life is fast drawing to a close,
and soon, methinks, I'll drop into the
cold and cheerless halls of the tomb "un-
honored and unknown." Like the wild
hart pierced by the unerring dart, I seek
the shades of solitude and silent pant
my life away. But be it so. 'Tis better
to sink amid the vapors of the tomb than
to breast the ills of poverty, and "bear
the whips and scuffs of time." L.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

The Goat: a good example.—In a town
in Wales, a number of young men were
in the habit of meeting in a tavern to
spend their evenings, and often indulged
in drinking to excess; thus thoughtlessly
wasting their time, their money, their
health, and risking the loss of their souls.
Now it happened that there was a fine
goat belonging to this tavern, that used
to strut about the yard with all the dig-
nity of a nabob, and at the same time,
was so playful that his frolics amused the
young people and afforded great sport
with his gambols.

On one of these occasions, while they
were drinking wine, one of them said by
way of diversion, "Oh, let us get Billy
(that was the name they gave the goat),
into the parlor and give him some wine."
"That's well said," exclaimed another,

"we'll have him in," and Billy was, by
general consent, invited to take a glass
of wine with them. Now, whatever ob-
jection may be made against a pig in a
parlor, the goat seems to have been a very
welcome guest. He tasted the wine
very cautiously at first, but after two or
three trials, he began to drink it freely,
and appeared to be very fond of it. But
having been a teetotaler all his life, this
new drink began to produce a very strange
and ludicrous change in his manners.—
He lost all his dignity and decorum, and
began to dance on his hind legs and ex-
hibit such curious feats of agility that
kept the company in a roar of laughter
all the evening. This was fine sport for
them and when they had fairly tired
themselves out, they left the tavern, a-
greeing to meet again the following day
and invite Billy to join their company,
and afford them more sport.

Accordingly, they met the following
day, and by the time they had got them-
selves well prepared for amusement, Mas-
ter Billy was again sought for and found
in his old quarters; but he appeared very
shy of the parlor. At length they coaxed
him in and offered him some wine, but
he rejected it with evident anger. They
still urged him to drink; but no, his
mouth was fast shut against the admis-
sion of a drop. One stratagem after an-
other was tried to gain their end, but
like a wise goat, he had taken the resolu-
tion and meant to keep it; that he
would not make a senseless beast of him-
self again, to please the more senseless
men, that wanted to degrade him to a
level with themselves.

At length they gave it up as a hope-
less task and left the goat in the enjoy-
ment of his superior sobriety. On re-
turning home, one of the young men
made this important improvement of the
conduct of the goat; and I wish all would
come to the same wise conclusion.

"If this goat is so wise as to resist
the attempt made by us to intoxicate him
the second time, what folly, what madness,
it is in me, a rational and immortal being,
to fall continually before the same tempta-
tion. I will drink no more." Acting
on the wisdom of the poor goat, he be-
came a pious and sober man. W. J.

We hope, if our young readers ever
get caught, as did the goat, they will
follow his example and look out well the
second time, and should they get into
the parlor, that they will refuse the bait.

A man of wit once said, rightly enough:
"He who finds a good son-in-law gains a
son—he who finds a bad one, loses a
daughter."

A bill being brought into the house of
Assembly of Jamaica, for regulating
wharfingers, a distinguished member
said: "Mr. Speaker, I very much approve
of the bill. The wharfingers are a set
of knaves. I was one myself for ten
years."

THE UNION INSTITUTE.

THE managing committee of the Union In-
stitute School Society embraces this meth-
od of announcing to the public, that the School
at this place for the ensuing year, will be o-
pened on Monday the 8th of this inst., and
continue for twelve months, with a short in-
termission at the end of each quarter, under the
direct superintendence of the Rev. Brantley
York, a gentleman eminently qualified to
instruct youth, not only in the various branches
of a scientific education, but also in the so-
cial virtues and polite arts. He taught at
this place and in its immediate vicinity for
two years past, in which time he gave almost
universal satisfaction, and was chosen super-
intendent for the ensuing year by nearly a
unanimous vote of the School Society.

Tuition and boarding are, perhaps, cheaper
here than in any other school of the kind in
the Union, the former is from \$8 to \$10 dollars a
year, and the latter may be had in respecta-
ble and genteel families at from 4 to 5 dollars
per month.

Pupils will be received at any time and for
any period.

The committee has the pleasure, further,
of announcing to the public, that the School
will be opened in the new Academy, affording
ample and good accommodation, situated in a
healthy, populous, and moral neighborhood;
and perhaps, for the convenience and beauty
of its location it stands unrivalled.

As it is the principal design of this Institu-
tion to place within the reach of the common
farmers, mechanics, and merchants an oppor-
tunity of giving their children, at least, a good
business education, the committee flatters
itself that the school will merit and obtain a
liberal share of public patronage.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT E. BLAIR, Sec.
Randolph Co. June the 1st, 1840. 17-6

UNION ACADEMY, OF ORANGE.

THE exercises of this school will close
for the present session on the 13th of Ju-
ly, and will be resumed on the 13th of Au-
gust, for the Fall Session. The terms, for board
and tuition, will be the same as heretofore.
Tuition in the preparatory collegiate
course, per session, \$12 50
In the English, 7 50

Board can be had in respectable families at
six dollars per month.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to bur-
den the public with a tedious advertisement,
setting forth the local advantages, and the
usual et ceteras of a school notice; but is
willing to base his claims to patronage on the
proficiency of his scholars alone.

He would be glad that those who design
sending their sons, would do so at an early
stage of the session. JOHN R. HOLT.
Orange county, May 15. 15-3

TO HIRE,

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

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

FLORENCE, Ala., Sept. 28, 1839.—A
gentleman of the highest standing in
this town, who has been dreadfully afflicted
with the Blind Piles for the last 26 years,
called upon me and freely confessed to me his
situation. After describing the severity of
the complaint, he remarked he had not been
so well for 20 years past as he was at that
moment. He had used one bottle only of Hays's
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 respec-
table physicians for a year past with an unheal-
able Fever Sore on her ankle, and has been part
of the time quite unable to walk, and got no re-
lief till she has now by the use of two bottles
of Hays's 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's Liniment, genuine, for sale at No. 2
Fletcher st., near Pearl.

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

RANDRETH'S PILLS

Cleanse and purify the Body.

Brandreth's Pills.—This medicine is ac-
knowledged 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 infini-
tely before all the preparations or combinations
of Mercury. Its purgative properties are a-
lone of incalculable value—for these Pills
may be taken daily for any period, and in-
stead of weakening by the cathartic effect,
they add strength by taking away the cause
of weakness. There is no good Mercury does,
which these Pills do not likewise. But they
have none of the miserable effects of that
deadly specific. The teeth are not injured—
the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—no
new life and consequent animation is evident
in every movement of the body. Brandreth's
Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they
cure opposite diseases—they cure Inflammation
and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Bile-
tritis 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. Brandreth's Principal Office for Vir-
ginia and North Carolina, is 105 Main Street,
Richmond, Virginia, where the Medicine can
be obtained at 25 cents per Box, with full
directions for use,—and also at the Agen-
cies below.

Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists
never made Agents.

AGENTS.

E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford, N. C.
G. A. Mebane, P. M., Mason Hall, Orange,
N. C.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsboro', Chatham,
N. C.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Randolph, N. C.
Joseph A. Sicelluff, 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 Green-
boro', N. C. by
J. & R. SLOAN.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'

COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

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

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

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

For a full account of this Medicine, testi-
monials, &c., see Pamphlets, in the hands of
all who sell it.
For sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.
37-1

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

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

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend them-
selves in diseases of every form and descrip-
tion. Their first operation is to loosen from
the coats of the stomach and bowels, the var-
ious impurities and crudities constantly set-
tling around them, and to remove the harden-
ed feces which collect in the convolutions of
the small intestines. Other medicines only
partially cleanse these and leave such col-
lected masses behind as to produce habitual
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 in-
formed men against quick medicines—or medi-
cines prepared and heralded to the public by
ignorant persons. The second effect of the
Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and
the bladder, and by this means, the liver and
the lungs, the healthful actions of which en-
tirely depends upon the regularity of the uri-
nary organs. The blood, which takes its red
color from the agency of the liver and the
lungs before it passes into the heart, being
thus purified by them, and nourished by food
coming from a clean stomach, courses freely
through the veins, renews every part of the
system, and triumphantly mounts the banner
of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have
been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a
sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency,
Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite,
Heartburn, and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-
temper, Anxiety, Langour, and Melancholy,
Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all
kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all
kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consump-
tion, Scurvy, Ulcers, Invertebrate Sores, Scor-
butic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, Eruptive
complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other
disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erys-
sipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and
various other complaints which afflict the hu-
man frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly,
the Life Medicines have been most emi-
nently successful; so much so, that in the Fe-
ver and Ague districts Physicians almost uni-
versally prescribe them.

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

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, de-
signed as a domestic guide to health.—This
little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375
Broadway, New York, has been published for
the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Mor-
fett'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.

To the Owners of Mills.

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

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

Any person wishing to use one of these
Spin-dles, may obtain one or more, by making
application, (within a short time) to the sub-
scriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I
think the probable cost will not exceed \$40
for the patent and spindle ready for use.

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

October 25, 1839. 37-1

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, E-
ruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Piles,
Corns, and external diseases generally.—
Prepared by the Patentee, WM. W.
GRAY, of Raleigh, N. C. late a resident of
Richmond, Va. Just received, and for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

JESSE H. LINDSAY

Has for Sale

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT
DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.
DR. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS.
SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.
Whitman's Machine-spread STRENGTHEN-
ING PLASTERS.
Feb. 1840. 1-4

Almanacs for 1840.
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' AL-
MANACS for the year 1840 for sale
by the grocer, dozen or single, at the pub-
lisher's prices.
J. & R. SLOAN.

For Sale.

1 BUGGY and HARNESS,
1 CARRIAGE, and HARNESS, for one
Horse.
1 ONE HORSE WAGON,
5 Pair BEDSTEADS,
1 CANDLESTAND.
1 Superior, extra jewelled GOLD LEVER
WATCH. By JESSE H. LINDSAY.
February, 1840.
3000 lbs. RIO COFFEE,
3600 lbs. N. O. SUGAR,
300 lbs. TALLOW CANDLES,
1 bbl. SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
2 bbls. MOLASSES, N. Crop.
For sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.
May 7th, 1840.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE,



FROM GREENSBOROUGH AND LEXINGTON, N. C.
TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

PERSONS wishing to visit the famous
Virginia Springs are informed that they
will find prompt stage accommodations either
at Greensborough or Lexington, N. C.

Our stages leave each of the above places
every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, con-
nect at Salem, and proceed thence to the
Grayson Springs, Gray Sulphur, Red Sulphur,
Salt Sulphur and White Sulphur Springs—
three times a week and back.

Visitors from the East will find no difficulty
in securing seats at Greensborough, and those
from the South at Lexington—both these
points being on the daily mail route between
Raleigh and Salisbury, N. C.

Passengers are informed that they will find
every accommodation and attention calculat-
ed to make them comfortable on the road,
and will be broken of their rest but one night
on their passage. KENT & BLAND.
June 12th, 1840. 18-1

"Punctuality is the Life of Business."

AS the season of the year has come when
all men should punctually close their
Accounts, one with another,—we hope that
those having open Accounts with us previous
to the 1st day of January, 1840, will come
forward and close them by Cash, as a little
of this would be very acceptable at present.
Those failing to do so, may expect to conform
to the rule of paying interest after that time.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
January 1, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

A fine assortment of Coach trimmings con-
stantly kept on hand—such as Springs, Axles,
Tops, Dash-leather, Lace-fringe, &c., which
will be sold on the most accommodating terms.
Our friends and customers are particularly in-
vited to call and examine before purchasing
elsewhere.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
June 29th, 1839. 21-1

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers have now a large and
heavy stock of DRY GOODS, and as the
times have become very dull, we offer them
at a very small advance on New York cost, so
as to enable us to buy largely in the fall, we
have come to the determination to sell them
very low to punctual dealers. Those wishing
to purchase would do well to call and exam-
ine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are
determined to sell.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

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

IRON.

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

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—There will be
four Camp Meetings held by the Metho-
dist P. Church on the Orange Circuit—the
first to commence at Smithfield, in Chatham
county, 12 miles west of Pittsboro', on the
25th of July; 2nd, at Giles's, in Randolph, 4
miles north-east from Ashboro', August 22nd;
3d, at Tabernacle, 9 miles south of Greensbo-
ro', to commence September 19th; 4th, at
Mount Hermon, Orange county, to commence
September 26th. Brethren in the Ministry
are cordially invited to attend these meetings.
THOMAS L. CARTER, Asst.

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

Coach Materials.

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

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

NOTICE
ALL those indebted on the Books of Wil-
liam Wallace, dec'd., are respectfully re-
quested to call at the store and close them as
longer indulgence cannot be given.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
July 4th, 1839. 21-1

FURNITURE
WE have for sale an excellent new WAL-
NUT 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. Clam-
cy.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
April, 1840.

BLANKS
OF various descriptions in common use
being constantly on hand, and well
pressed, for sale at this office, on reasonable
terms.

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

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

**OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA
FOR THE HAIR.**—Its positive quali-
ties are as follows:

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

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

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