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OLD TIMES.

VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF 1798.

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.
Resolution passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, 1798.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia, doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression either foreign or domestic; and that they will support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by the former.

That this Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which, it pledges its powers; and, that for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of the Union, because a faithful observance of them, can alone secure its existence and the public happiness.

That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, That it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret, that a spirit has, in sundry instances, been manifested by the Federal Government to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional character which defines them; and that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases (which, having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former articles of confederation were the less liable to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the meaning and effect, of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains, and limits the general phrases, and so as to consolidate the States by degrees, into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be, to transform the present Republican system of the United States into an absolute, or at best, a mixed monarchy.

That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution, in the two late cases of the "Alien and Sedition Acts," passed at the last session of Congress; the first of which exercises a power no where delegated to the Federal Government, and which by uniting legislative and judicial powers to those of executive, subverts the general principles of free Government, as well as the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution; and the other of which acts, exercises in like manner, a power not delegated by the Constitution, but on the contrary, expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto; a power, which, more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is levelled against the rights of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

That this State having by its Convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution, expressly declared, that among other essential rights, "the liberty of conscience and the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified by any authority of the United States," and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition, having with other States, recommended an amendment for that purpose, which amendment was, in due time, annexed to the Constitution, it would mark a reproachful inconsistency, and criminal degeneracy, if an indifference were now shown, to the most palpable violation of one of the rights, thus declared and secured; and to the establishment of a precedent which may be fatal to the other.

That the good people of this common-

wealth, having ever felt, and continuing to feel the most sincere affection for their brethren of the other States; the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the union of all; and the most scrupulous fidelity to that Constitution, which is the pledge of mutual friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness; the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in the other States, in confidence that they will concur with this Commonwealth, in declaring, as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid are unconstitutional;—and, that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each for co-operation with this State, in maintaining unimpaired the authorities, rights and liberties, reserved to the States respectively, or to the People.

That the Governor be desired to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Executive authority of each of the other States, with a request that the same may be communicated to the Legislature thereof; and that a copy may be furnished to each of the Senators and Representatives, representing this State in the Congress of the United States.

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, Nov. 19, 1798.

1. *Resolved*, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government, but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force: That to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself, the other party: That the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress.

2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the U. S., piracy and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations, and no other crimes whatever, and it being true as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, "that the powers not delegated to the U. S. by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; therefore, also the same act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and entitled "an act, in addition to the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. S.," as also the act passed by them on the 27th day of June, 1798, entitled "an act to punish frauds committed on the Bank of the U. S.," (and all other acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes other than those enumerated in the Constitution,) are altogether void and of no force, and that the power to create, define, and punish such other crimes is reserved, and of right, appertains solely and exclusively to the respective States, each within its own territory.

3. *Resolved*, That it is true as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the Constitution, "that the powers not delegated to the U. S. by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press, being delegated to the U. S. by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, all lawful powers respecting the same did of right remain, and were reserved to the States, or to the people: That thus was manifested their determination to retain to themselves the right of judging how far the licentiousness of speech and of the press may be abridged without lessening their useful freedom, and how far those abuses which cannot be separated from their use, should be tolerated rather than the use be destroyed; and thus also, they guarded against all abridgment by the U. S. of the freedom of religious opinion and exercises, and retained to themselves the right of protecting the same, as this State by a law passed on the general demand of its citizens, had already protected them from all human restraint or interference: And that in addition to this general principle and express declaration, another and more special provision has been made by one of the amendments to the Constitution, which expressly declares, that "Congress shall

make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press," thereby guarding in the same sentence, and under the same words, the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, inasmuch, that whatever violates either, throws down the sanctuary which covers the others, and that libels, falsehoods, and defamations, equally with heresy and false religion, are withheld from the cognizance of Federal tribunals: That therefore the act of the Congress of the U. S. passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, entitled "an act in addition to the act, for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. S.," which does abridge the freedom of the press, is not law, but is altogether void and of no effect.

4. *Resolved*, That alien friends are under the jurisdiction and protection of the laws of the State wherein they are; that no power over them has been delegated to the U. S. nor prohibited to the individual States distinct from their power over citizens; and it being true as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, that "the powers not delegated to the U. S. by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," the act of the Congress of the U. S. passed on the 22d day of June, 1798, entitled "an act concerning aliens," which assumes power over alien friends not delegated by the Constitution, is not law, but is altogether void and of no force.

5. *Resolved*, That in addition to the general principle as well as the express declaration, that powers not delegated are reserved, another and more special provision inserted in the Constitution from abundant caution has declared, that "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808;" That this Commonwealth does admit the migration of alien friends described as the subject of the said act concerning aliens; that a provision against prohibiting their migration, is a provision against all acts equivalent thereto, or it would be nugatory; that to remove them when migrated, is equivalent to a prohibition of their migration, and is therefore contrary to the said provision of the Constitution, and void.

6. *Resolved*, That the imprisonment of a person under the protection of the laws of this Commonwealth on his failure to obey the simple order of the President, to depart out of the United States, as is undertaken by the said act, entitled "an act concerning aliens," is contrary to the Constitution, one amendment to which has provided, that "no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law," and that another having provided, "that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence," the same act undertaking to authorize the President to remove a person out of the U. S. States, who is under the protection of the law, on his own suspicion, without accusation, without jury, without public trial, without confrontation of the witnesses against him, without having witnesses in his favor, without defence, without counsel, is contrary to these provisions also of the Constitution, is therefore not law, but utterly void and of no force.

That transferring the power of judging any person who is under the protection of the laws, from the Courts to the President of the United States, as is undertaken by the same act, concerning aliens, is against the article of the Constitution, which provides, that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in Courts, the Judges of which shall hold their offices during good behavior," and that the said act is void for that reason also; and it is further to be noted, that this transfer of Judiciary power is to that magistrate of the General Government who already possesses all the Executive, and a qualified negative on all the Legislative powers.

7. *Resolved*, That the construction applied by the General Government, (as is evidenced by sundry of their proceedings,) to those parts of the Constitution of the United States which delegate to Congress a power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excise; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the U. S. States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department thereof, goes to the destruction of all the limits prescribed to their power by the Constitution. That words meant by that instrument to be subsidiary only to the execution of the limited powers, ought not to be so construed as themselves to give unlimited powers, nor a part so to be taken, as to destroy the whole residue of the instrument: That the proceedings of the General Government under color of these articles, will be a fit and necessary subject for revision and correction at a time of greater tranquility, while those specified in the preceding resolutions, call for immediate redress.

8. *Resolved*, That the preceding resolutions be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, who are hereby enjoined to present the same to their respective Houses, and to use their best endeavors to procure at the next session of Congress, a repeal of the aforesaid unconstitutional and obnoxious acts.

9. *Resolved*, lastly, That the Government of this Commonwealth be, and is hereby authorized and requested to communicate the preceding resolutions to the Legislatures of the several States; to assure them that this Commonwealth considers Union for specified National purposes, and particularly for those specified in their late Federal compact to be friendly to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all the States; that faithful to that compact, according to the plain intent and meaning in which it was understood and acceded to by the several parties, it is sincerely anxious for its preservation; that it does also believe that to take from the States all the powers of self government, and transfer them to a general and consolidated government, without regard to the special delegations and reservations solemnly agreed to in that Compact, is not for the peace, happiness or prosperity of these States: And that therefore, this Commonwealth, is determined, as it doubts not its co-States are, tamely to submit to undelimited and consequently unlimited powers in no man or body of men on earth; that if the acts before specified should stand, these conclusions would flow from them; that the General Government may place any act they think proper on the list of crimes, and punish it themselves, whether enumerated or not enumerated by the Constitution as cognizable by them; that they may transfer its cognizance to the President or any other person, who may himself be the accuser, counsel, judge and jury, whose suspicions may be the evidence, his order the sentence, his officer the executioner, and his breast the sole record of the transaction; that a very numerous and valuable description of the inhabitants of these States, being by this precedent reduced as outlaws to the absolute dominion of one man and the barrier of the Constitution thus swept away from us, all no rampart now remains against the passions and the power of a majority of Congress, to protect from a like exportation or other more grievous punishment the minority of the same body, the Legislatures, Judges, Governors and Councilors of the States, nor their other peaceable inhabitants who may venture to reclaim the Constitutional rights and liberties of the States and people, or who for other causes, good or bad, may be obnoxious to the views, or marked by the suspicions of the President, or be thought dangerous to his or their elections, or other interests public or personal; that the friendless alien has indeed been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment; but the citizens will soon follow, or rather have already followed; for, already has a Sedition act marked him as its prey; that these and successive acts of the same character, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States into revolution and blood, and will furnish new columns against Republican Governments, and new pretexts for those who wish it to be believed, that man cannot be ruled but with a rod of iron: that it would be a dangerous delusion, were a confidence in the men of our choice, to silence our fears for the safety of our rights: that confidence is every where the parent of despotism: free government is founded in jealousy and not confidence; it is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited Constitutions to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power: that our Constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which and no further our confidence can go, and let the honest advocate of confidence read the Alien and Sedition Acts and say if the Constitution has not been wise in fixing limits to the Government it created, and whether we should be wise in destroying those limits: Let him say what the Government is, if it be not a tyranny, which the men of our choice have conferred on the President, and the President of our choice has assented to and accepted over the friendly stranger, to whom the mild spirit of our country and its laws had pledged hospitality and protection: that the men of our choice have more respected the bare suspicions of the President, than the solid rights of innocence, the claims of justification, the sacred force of truth, and the forms and substance of law and justice. In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief, by the chains of the Constitution.—That this Commonwealth does therefore call on its co-States for an expression of their sentiments on the acts concerning aliens,

and for the punishment of certain crimes herein before specified, plainly declaring whether these acts are or are not authorized by the Federal Compact?—And it doubts not that their sense will be so announced, as to prove their attachment unaltered to limited government, whether general or particular, and that the rights and liberties of their co-States, will be exposed to no dangers by remaining embarked on a common bottom with their own: That they will concur with this Commonwealth in considering the said acts were so palpably against the Constitution, as to amount to an undisguised declaration, that the compact is not meant to be the measure of the powers of the General Government, but that it will proceed in the exercise over these States of all powers whatsoever: That they will view this as seizing the rights of the States and consolidating them in the hands of the General Government, with a power assumed to bind the States, (not merely in cases made Federal,) but in all cases whatsoever, by laws made, not with their consent, but by others against their consent: That this would be to surrender the form of government we have chosen, and to live under one deriving its powers from its own will, and not from our authority; and that the co-States recurring to their natural right in cases not made Federal, will concur in declaring these acts void and of no force, and will each unite with this Commonwealth in requesting their repeal at the next session of Congress.

MISCELLANY.

The Old Family Bible.

An incident from real life.

Whoever has travelled among the Scottish hills and dales, cannot have failed to observe the scrupulous fidelity of the inhabitants to the old family bible. A more honorable trait of character than this cannot be found; for all men, whether christians or infidels, are prone to put reliance in those who make the bible their confident, and whose well thumbed pages show the confidence their owners possess in it.

A few years ago there dwelt in Ayrshire an ancient couple, possessing of this world's gear sufficient to keep them independent from want or woe, and a canny daughter to bless their gray hairs and tottering steps. A callant of a farmer became enamoured of the daughter, and she, nothing loath, consented to be his. As the match was every way worthy of her, the old folks consented, and as they were desirous to see their bairn comfortable, the two were made one.—In a few short years the scythe of time cut down the old people, and they gave their bodies to the dust and their souls to the creator.

The young farmer having heard much of the promised land yont the sea, gathered together his duds, and selling such as were new less, packed up those calculated to be of service to him, at his new home. Some neighbors, having the same itching for adventure, sold off their homes and homesteads, and with the young couple set sail for America.

Possessed of considerable property in the shape of "silver," this company were not like the generality of emigrants, poor and friendless, but happy, and full of hope of the future. The first thing done after the landing was, the taking out the old family heir loom, and returning thanks and praise to Him who had guided the barque to a safe haven.

As the farmer's object in coming to this country was to purchase a farm and follow his occupation, but little time was spent in the city he had arrived in, and as his fellow passengers had previously determined on their destination, he bid them farewell, and with a light heart turned his face towards the setting sun. Indiana at this time was settling fast, and having heard of its cheap and fertile lands he determined on settling within its borders.

On the banks of the Wabash he fixed on a farm, and having paid cash for one half, gave a mortgage for the balance, payable in one year. Having stocked his farm, and put seed in the ground, he rested from his labor, and patiently awaited the time when he might go forth to reap the harvest; but alas! no ears of grain gladdened his heart or rewarded his toil. The fever of the country attacked him, and at the time when the fields were white with the fullness of the laborer's skill, death called him hence, and left his disconsolate wife a widow, and his only child an orphan.

she took courage, and strengthening herself with the knowledge of having wronged no one, went to the temple of her Father, and with a heart filled with humility and love, poured out her soul to Him "who turneth not away," and having communed side by side, with her christian neighbor, returned to her desolate home.

Here her fortune had like to have forsaken her, but seeing the "old family bible," she reverently put it to her lips, and sought for consolation from its pages.—Slowly she perused its holy and inspiring verses, and gathered hope from its never failing promises, and while the tears flowed freely, her heart seemed to say—

Within this holy book I trace
The life of Christ, his wondrous grace,
His anxious care and holy love,
Not earth's, not mine, but Heaven above.
The path is clear, the track is sure,
Why wait I then, these pangs endure;
O, grant my God my life may be
Sincere and prayerful Lord, to thee.

The day of sale having arrived, her few goods and chattels were, in due course, knocked off to the highest bidder. Unmoved, she saw pass from her possession article after article, without a murmur, till the constable held up the old family bible. This was too much.—Tears flowed, and gave silent utterance to a broken heart. She begged the constable to spare her this memento of her revered and departed parents; and the humane man of the law would willingly have given it to her, but her inexorable creditor declared every thing should be sold, as he was determined to have all that was owing him.

The book was, therefore, put up, and about being disposed of for a few shillings, when she suddenly snatched it, and declaring she would have some relic of those she loved, cut the slender thread that held the brown linen cover, with the intention of retaining it. The cover fell into her hands, and with it, two flat pieces of thin, dirty paper.—Surprised at the circumstance, she examined them, and what was her joy and delight to find they each called for five hundred pounds on the Bank of England. On the back of one in her mother's hand writing were the following words:

"When sorrow overtakes ye seek yer bible."

And on the other, in her father's hand—

"Yer father's cars are never deaf."

The sale was immediately stopped, and the family bible given to its faithful owner. The furniture sold was readily offered to her by those who had purchased, which she gladly took back.—Having paid off her relentless creditor to the uttermost farthing, and rented a small house in the village of —, she placed the balance of her money in such a way as to receive interest enough to keep her comfortable, and is now able to enjoy the precepts of the old family bible without fear or molestation. Her time and attention is devoted to the bringing up of her bright blue-eyed Alice, and if the happy smiles of the countenance may be considered an index of the heart and mind, little Alice bids fair to be a shining star in the community of which she at present forms but a unit.

At the meeting house in the centre of the village, may be seen every Sunday, sitting about half way up the south aisle, a lady about thirty years of age, dressed in deep mourning, with a face glowing with the beauty of holiness, but on whom may be seen deep traces of massed sorrow. At the public house in the same place, and at the same time, may also be seen a being in the garb of man, bloated, and setting over the poisoning bowl. The one is the *possessing* widow, the other the *professing* neighbor.

The Past to the Future.—The following sentence, from President Quincy's address, at the second centennial celebration of the settlement of Boston, is significant and impressive:—"The great comprehensive truths, written in letters of living light on every page of our history,—the language addressed by every past age of New England to all future ages, is this,—*Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom;—freedom none but virtue, virtue none but knowledge, and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge has any rigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanction of the Christian religion.*"

Industry.—"Study to spend your time to the best advantage; You cannot fail to realize the benefits of industry.—In the course of your life, being continually employed, you will accomplish double the amount that you otherwise would, if you are prodigal of time, and careless how you spend your precious moments. Should you undertake any object he not easily discouraged; for persevering industry will surmount the most formidable obstacles. Be firm and resolute, and you never need to fear opposition."

Slick a Law-Maker.

We commend the following to our readers. We extract it from the third series of the Clock-Maker, or sayings and doings of Samuel Slick. In these dull times, if you want to laugh, gentle reader, pray read it, read it.

In the course of our morning's drive, I happened to ask him if he interferred much in politics, when he was in Slickville. No, said he, not now, I was once an assembly man, but since then I gin to politics. There is nothin' so well taken care of as your rights and privileges, squire. There are always plenty of chaps volunteerin' to do that, out of pure regard for you, ready to lay down their lives to fight your cause, or their fortunes, if they had any, either. No; I have given that up. Clock makin' is a better trade by half. Dear, dear, I shall never forget the day I was elected; I felt two inches taller, and about a little the biggest man in all Slickville. I knew so much was expected of me, I couldn't sleep a tryin' to make speeches; and when I was in the shop I spilt half my work by not having my mind on it. Save your country, says one; save it from ruin; cut down salaries. I intend to, says I. Watch the officials, says another; they are the biggest rogues we have. It don't convene with liberty that public servants should be the masters of the public. I quite concur with you, says I. Reduce Lawyers' fees, says some; they are eatin' up the country like locusts. Just so, said I. A bounty on wheat, says the farmer, for your life. Would you tax the mechanic to enrich the agriculturist? says the manufacturer. Make a law agin' thistles, says one; a regulator about temperance, says another; we have a right to drink it we please, says a third; don't legislate too much, says a fourth—it's the curse of the state; and so without end. I was fairly bothered, for no two thought alike, and there was no pleasin' nobody. Then every man that voted for me wanted some favor or another, and there was no bottom to the obligation. I was most squashed to death with the weight of my cares, and they were so heavy.

At last the great day came, and the Governor and Senate and Representatives all walked in procession, and the artillery fired, and the band of the caravan of wild beasts was hired to play for us, and we organized in due form, and the Governor's message was read. I must say the day was the happiest one of my life. I felt full of dignity and honor, and was filled with visions of glory to come. Well, says I to myself, the game is now to play in real earnest, and I am now to play in the highest of all games. What is to prevent me from being honored, or if I have good luck, to be a great man? I had awake all night, and I was in the stomach, not to say what to do; at last I got an idea. Extension of suffrage, says I, is the end I'll play. That will take the masses, and masses is power, for majorities rule. At that time, squire, we had the forty shilling frechold qualification, and it extended no further; so I went for universal suffrage; for, thinks I, if I can carry that, I can go for Governor first, and the strength of the new votes, and presidential afterwards; and it did seem plausible enough too, that's a fact. To my appearance it was the best card in the pack.

So out I jumps from bed, a walkin' up and down the room in my shirt tail, a workin' away at my speech like any thing, and dreadful hard work it was, too; for it is easier to forge iron any time than a speech, especially if you ain't brought up to the business. I had to go over it and over it ever so often, for every now and then I'd stick fast, get bothered and forget where I was, and have to begin agin; but when day was e'en about breakin', I was just downin' to a close, and had nearly scored and rough hew'd it out, when all of a sudden I ran agin the bed post, in the dark, and nearly knocked out my brains. Well, next night I worked at it agin, only I left the candle burnin', so as not to be a stumblin' up agin things that way, and the third night I got it all finished off complete; but I got a shockin' cold in my head, a walkin' about naked so, and I felt as weak as a child for want of sleep. I was awful puzzled to wait till it got better, or strike while the iron was hot and hissin', for I feared some of the speech would leak out, or the whole get flat, if I kept it too long; so as soon as the house was opened, I makes a plunge right into it; for what must be, must be, and it's no use considerin'.

So I ups and says, Mr. Speaker, says I, (Lord how thick my tongue felt; it seemed too thick for my mouth, like the clapper of an old horse) let me propound this resolution, sir, says I; all men are free and equal. No one doubts it, Mr. Slick, said one old member—no one doubts that; it's a truism. I didn't some how expect that interruption; it kinder put me out, and I never got a goin' altogether right agin afterwards, for I lost my temper; and when a man ain't cool, he might as well hang up his fiddle, that's a fact. Have I freedom of speech, sir, or have I not; or is that rag of liberty torn from the most of the constitution too? I stand stock still waitin' for your answer, sir. Oh, sartain, said he, you may talk forever, if you

like; go on, sir, only no man doubts your proposition. It's a lie, sir, said I, it's a lie writ—Order!—Order!—chair! chair! says some. Knock him down—turn him out—where did you learn manners? says others. Hear me out, says I, will you!—and don't be so everlasting fast; what's the use of jumpin' afore you come to the fence? It's a lie written on the face of the constitution. Oh! oh! says they, is that it? Yes, says I, it is, and contradict it if you darst. We are not free; we are slaves; one half of us is tyrants—unremorseless, unfeelin', overbearin' tyrants, and vile usurpers; and the other half slaves; abject, miserable, degraded slaves. The first argument advanced, sir, is this—and the cold in my nose began to tickle, tickle, tickle, till I couldn't hold any longer, and let go a sneeze that almost broke the winders out. Oh, Lord, what a howl! they set up. The first argument is this, sir; and off went both barrels of my nose agin like thunder; it fairly raised the dust from the floor, in a cloud like a whirlwind in the street afore rain. It made all spin agin. Why, he is a very ring tail roarer says the members, a regular sneezer; and they shouted and roared like anything.

I thought I should a died for shame one minit, and the next I felt so coonish I had half a mind to fly at the speaker and knock him down. I didn't just cleverly know what to do, but at last I went on. Did the best blood of the land flow for forty shillings? Was Bunker Hill fought out to loosen British chains, merely to rivet American ones? Was it for this the people covered with gore and glory, on the bed of honor! Was it the forty shillings alone that fought the revolution of the polls? I am for the polls. Taxation and representation should go hand in hand, and freedom and equality likewise also. How dare you tax the polls without their consent? Suppose they was to go for to tax you without your consent, why who would be right or who wrong then? Can two wrongs make a right? It is much of a muchness, sir—six of one and half dozen of the other.

What's that feller talkin' about? says a member. A vote to help the Poles agin! Russia says the other; what a cussed fool he is. It put me quite out, and I joggled me so, I couldn't make another line stat, I couldn't see the Speaker no longer, for my eyes watered as if I had been a stringin' inions for a week, and I had to keep blowin' my nose the whole blessed time, for the cold in it coked it up as tight as a bottle. Who calls them fools? says I, who dares insult free citizens because they are not forty shilling ones? You couldn't treat them as if they was nasty, dirty, disposable niggers; and yet you boast of your glorious constitution. Will any member answer me this? Have they blood in their veins?—and if they have, it must be free blood;—and if free, it must boil. (Tickle tickle goes my nose agin, and I had to stop to scratch for my nose-rag.) The honorable gentleman, says some feller or another, for most on 'em were strangers to me, means a blood puddin' I suppose. Ah! I thought I should have gone ravin' distracted mad. I knew I was talkin' nonsense, that I had run off the tracks with all steam on, and was a ploughin' through the mud in the fields like any thing. Says I, I'll have your blood you scoundrel, if you dare to say that agin; see if I don't, so there now.—Oh dear, such shoutin', roarin', and clappin' of hands I never heerd, my head run round like a spinnin' wheel; it was all burr, burr, buzz, buzz, buzz. I bit my breath to keep cool; I felt I was on the edge of a wharf and only one step more was over head and ears chewallop in the water.—Sam, says I to myself, be a man; be cool—take it easy; so I got up agin, but I was so confused I got into my other speech on agricultur' that I had learned by heart, and mixed the two together all in a ravel. Thistles, says I, is the bane of all good husbandry. Extripate them from the land; they are usurpin' the places of grain, and all Slickville will be filled with the polls. If they have no voice in this assembly, how can you expect them to obey the laws they never made. Compel folks to cut them down in the full of the moon, and they'll all die: I have tried it myself with universal suffrage and the ballot.

Well, artillery is nothin' but a popgun to the noise the members now made—it was earthquake tipped with thunder and lightning. I never heerd nothing like it. I felt I was crazy; wished I was dead almost, or could sink through the floor into the middle of the sea, or any where but where I was. At last count in Woodberry took pity on me, and come over to where I was, and said Sam, said he, set down, that's a good feller; you don't know what you are a doing of; you are makin' an ass of yourself. But I didn't hear him. Confound you! said he, you look mean enough to put the sun into eclipse, and he laid hold of the skirts of my coat and tried to pull me down; but instead of that he pulled 'em right off, and made an awful show of me. That set me off agin, 'quitte ravin' as bad as ever. I won't be put down, says I, Mr. Speaker; I fight for liberty and the polls; I stand agin the forty shillings. Unhand me, you slave said I, touch me not, or I'll sacrifice you on the altar of my country; and with that I ups fist and knocks Woodberry over as flat as a pancake, and bolts right out of the hall.

But I was so blinded with the cold in my head and rage together, I couldn't see no more nor a bat, and I pitched into

several members in the way out, and most broke their necks and my own too. It was the first and the last of my speech making. I went by the name, for years afterwards, in our town of "Free and equal Slick." I wish I could wipe out that page of my follies from my memory, I tell you; but it's a caution to them that navigate in politics, that's a fact.

Nothin' on this side of the water makes so big a fool of a man, squire, he continued, as goin' to the house of representatives without bein' fit for it. Them that hante just got the right weight of ballast are upst in no time, and turned bottom upwards afore they know where they be. Them that are a little vain by nature, get so puffed up and so constated, they become nothin' but laughin' stocks to all the world, most ridiculous fools; while them whose principles ain't well anchored in good holdin' ground, let the rogue peep out o' their professions plainer than they are athinkin' on.—The skin of the beast will show through, like an Irishman's elbow, though he has three coats on. But that ain't the worst of it neither. A man is apt to become bankrupt in business as well as in character by it. Doan' big and talkin' for three months in the year, and puffin' each other up till they are ready to burst with their importance, don't convene with sellin' tape by the yard or loading on carts, when they return home to their business.

In short, squire, a country ought to be a rich country with learned men in it, and men of property to represent it, or else assembly work is nothin' but high life below stairs, arter all. I could point you out legislators on this here continent where the speakin' is all kitchen talk, all strut, brag, and vulgar impudence.—Is enough to make a cat sick to hear fellers talk of independence who are mortgaged over head and years in debt, to listen to the chaps jawing about public virtue, temperance, education, and what not, all day, who spend the night in a back room of a market tavern with the key turned, drinking hailstorm and bad rum, or playing sixpenny loo. If mankind only knew what fools they were, and how they helped folks themselves to fool them, there would be some hope of them, for they would have learnt the first lesson of wisdom.

LATE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The British Queen has arrived at last, sailing her regular day, on the 10th of March, and making a passage of 24 days and some hours. The detention was in consequence of the most boisterous weather ever experienced by the Queen, or perhaps any of the steamers, and the storm continued for ten days in the teeth of the Queen, and crippled her in the use of her sails and paddles. Twenty days out there was discovered to be a lack of fuel, and the captain put into Halifax on the 30th, and left there on the 1st of April, arriving at Quarantine at two o'clock this morning.

The news from England is deemed important, and in reference to American affairs had created a great panic there. The imprisonment of McLeod, the suspension of specie payments, and the appearance of Mr. Pickens' warlike report, went to England in quick succession.—The alarm created by the appearance of the latter document caused more feeling than either of the others, and the imprisonment of McLeod, in the anticipation that he would be tried and hanged, much more, of course, than the suspension of specie payments. The second of the events I have named reached London on Sunday, the 7th of March, and we have news to twelve o'clock on the 10th.—The papers of the 8th were full of fight, and almost every remark in the press touching American affairs seemed to have been made under great excitement. The comments in the papers of the 9th were milder and in better temper, and the newspapers of the 10th, leaving American affairs altogether, are taken up pretty much with the China news. Mr. Pickens and his associates upon the Committee of Foreign Relations who agreed with him are spoken of in a manner almost too rudely to repeat, and in all their representations touching the capture of the Caroline and the character of that mischievous and ill-fated vessel as deliberately falsifying the truth.

The effect of the news had been disastrous upon American securities at first. The fall had been general. U. S. Bank sold for £44. They were, however, rallying a little when the Queen left, and under the impression that all difficulties between the United States and England would finally be settled by negotiation. The excitement consequent upon the first news had subsided, and with thinking men the remarks of ex-President Adams, Mr. Granger, Mr. Fillmore, and Mr. Everett had the effect of allaying the belligerent feeling naturally excited by the appearance of the paper drawn up by the Chairman of the Foreign Committee.

In regard to this noisy report I find, upon reference to the proceedings of the House of Lords on the night of the 8th of March, an inquiry made by Earl Mountcashell to Lord Melbourne in reference to the authenticity of the document of Mr. Pickens. The reply of Lord Melbourne was simply that he had no official information of the fact. The character of the document gave rise to the doubts in the mind of the Earl. He could not conceive, he said, of a pacific nation holding such menacing language

to a friend. American affairs were also alluded to in the House of Commons of the 5th inst., and a proposition was submitted to remove the troops from the disputed territory. Nothing was done.—The only members, however, who spoke, and among them were Hume, O'Brien, and Emart, were anxious for peace. Per contra to this, however, I see in the London Times what the editor interprets as an order for sending more troops to Canada, in addition to the squadron which had been engaged on the Syrian coast.—"A squadron," says the Times, "of ten sail has been ordered on the coast of America for the purpose of enforcing the remonstrance of the British Minister against the murder of McLeod!" I see nothing alarming in all this, if true, and do not believe the statement made. It, however, has had the effect to create some feeling here and much abroad.—

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Tuesday Morning, April 3, 1841.

DEATH OF GEN. HARRISON.

It has become our mournful duty to record the death of William Henry Harrison, our late honored and beloved Chief Magistrate. His decease is announced to the country in the following circular from Washington:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, }
April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Seat of Government, to make this afflictive bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful, and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles.—In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN BELL,
Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRANGER,
Postmaster General.

From the National Intelligencer, of Monday, April 5, we copy the affecting notice below, of the illness and death of this great and good man:

The solemn event which is announced above, although the public will have been in some degree prepared for it, will be to the whole country an astounding blow. The interrupted health of the deceased patriot, his robust constitution and active strength, up to the last week of his life, had left his countrymen nothing to wish and nothing to fear in regard either to his bodily or mental capacity for the able discharge of the high trust to which he was called. The tens of thousands of citizens who assembled to witness the ceremony of his inauguration felt, in the tones of his trumpet voice, an assurance that he possessed health and strength equal to the arduous duties which lay before him. But this promise and this confidence were soon to suffer a sad reverse. The week before last, pursuing the practice of his active life, and his habit of early rising and exercise, the President, in the course of a long walk before breakfast, was overtaken by a slight shower, and got wet. The following day he felt symptoms of indisposition, which were followed by pneumonia, or bilious pleurisy, which ultimately baffled all medical skill, and terminated his virtuous, useful, and illustrious life, on Sunday morning, after an illness of eight days. He expired a little after midnight, surrounded by those members of his family who were in the city, the members of his Cabinet and many personal friends. Immediately after his demise, the members of the Cabinet retired, and drew up and signed the above announcement, and caused it to be published. In the course of Saturday the President appeared so much better as to inspire hopes that his disease would be subdued, but about four P. M. a sudden and very unfavorable change took place, and he continued to sink until death closed the scene.

The last time the President spoke was a nine o'clock—a little more than three hours before he expired; and the words which he then uttered were so remarkable that they deserve to be recorded and remembered.—While Dr. Worthington and one or two other attendants were standing over him, having just administered to his comfort, he cleared his throat, as if desiring to speak audibly, and, as though he fancied himself addressing his successor or some official associate in the Government, said: "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

These his last words were uttered in a distinct voice, and, as they were well calculated to do, impressed the gentlemen present so solemnly that Dr. Worthington immediately

wrote them down for preservation. They present a brief but impressive record of the thoughts which occupied the last moments of the departed patriot, and are characteristic of the Roman devotion to his country which animated him throughout his life, and shone forth even in the hour of death. Thus passed from life, and from the station on earth most worthy of a noble ambition, this good and wise and illustrious citizen. It is not for us to attempt to do justice to the solemnity of the occasion, or to the deep grief which pervades all hearts. As more fitting and adequate than any thing which we could say, we quote the impressive language uttered from one of our pulpits yesterday by an eloquent Divine:

"The intelligence of this morning, my Christian friends, has filled thousands of hearts, and will fill thousands more, with sadness and anxiety. The chief Magistrate of our Union is no more! One short month since, amidst the breathless attention of an immense multitude, with clear and solemn voice, he called God to witness that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his high office. He has now gone to appear in the presence of that God. The praises of his friends, the denunciations of his enemies, are alike hushed into silence before this dispensation of mysterious Providence. Amid the busy scenes of man the Supreme Ruler has manifested his power; and we read with trembling sadness his awful lesson, of the uncertainty of human life, the emptiness of earthly glory."

"You have seen—how recently and sadly seen, that the summit of human power affords no security from the shafts of death. The illustrious man, lately almost a nation's idol, now lies in the calm deep slumber which knows no waking till the final day. Those deeds of service to his country which were so familiar to the lips of thousands, and thus fidelity to his country's good, lately so fervently expressed, and as we trust so sincerely felt—these and all else that graced his character have followed him to the bar of the just and the merciful Judge. Before that bar, my friends, we also are to appear. We know not how soon. May we so use the present time as to prepare ourselves for that awful hour."

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

Washington, April 4, 1841.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request made to us by yourself and the other gentlemen of the Cabinet, the attending and consulting Physicians have drawn up the abstract of a report on the President's case, which I herewith transmit to you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. MILLER,
Attending Physician.

To the Hon. D. WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

On Saturday, March 27, 1841, President Harrison, after several days' previous indisposition, was seized with a chill and other symptoms of fever. The next day Pneumonia, with congestion of the liver and derangement of the stomach and bowels, was ascertained to exist. The age and debility of the patient, with the immediate prostration, forbade a resort to general blood-letting. Topical depletion, blistering, and appropriate internal remedies, subdued, in a great measure, the disease of the lungs and liver, but the stomach and intestines did not regain a healthy condition. Finally, on the 3d of April, at 9 o'clock P. M., profuse diarrhoea came on under which he sunk, at thirty minutes to 1 o'clock on the morning of the fourth.

The last words uttered by the President, as heard by Dr. Worthington, were those which I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more.

THO. MILLER, M. D.,
Attending Physician.
FRED. MAY, M. D.,
N. W. WORTHINGTON, M. D.,
J. C. HALL, M. D.,
ASHTON ALEXANDER, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians.

There were present at the closing scene of Gen. Harrison's life, in addition to the members of his family, the several members of the Cabinet (with the exception of Mr. Badger who was absent from the city): Colonel Todd and Chambers, who were his Aids at the battle of the Thames; and several other personal friends. The connections of the General in attendance at the time of the decease, were, Mrs. William Harrison, (son's widow); Mrs. Taylor, of Richmond, (niece); Mr. D. O. Compeland, (nephew); Henry Harrison, of Virginia, (grand nephew); and Findley Harrison, of Ohio, (grand-son).

The corpse of the deceased President lay in state in the entry of the president's house during Monday the 5th, and thousands went with melancholy steps for the last time to view the mortal remains of the departed.

The Vice President, Mr. Tyler, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Badger, were each absent from the seat of government, at their respective homes, at the time of the President's decease. The members of the Cabinet present, immediately despatched the chief clerk in the Department of State to the residence of Mr. Tyler, with the melancholy intelligence.

The remains of President Harrison were to be carried to the Congress burying ground last Wednesday, attended by an immense military and civic procession, and deposited in a receiving tomb. The legislature of the State of Maryland had adjourned to attend the funeral.

NEWBORN SPECTATOR.

We have the pleasure of again greeting the Newborn Spectator among our exchanges. It is under the proprietorship, as formerly, of J. I. Pasteur.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

GERMANTON, April 6, 1841.

A number of the citizens from the several counties composing the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina met in convention, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for the ensuing Congress. There were ascertained to be present—

From Caswell county—N. H. McCain, and A. S. Yancey.

From Rockingham—Dr. James I. Oliver, Milton Stamps, William Joyce, Robert B. Watt and William Walker.

From Stokes—C. H. Mathews, Col. E. Shober, M. Blackburn, John T. Blackburn, Edmund I. Martin, Dr. William Withers, William J. McElroy, Dr. Beverly Jones, Joshua Boner, George Foltz, Philip Kerner, Robert Mathews, William G. Martin, Thomas Wilson, F. C. Minung, Dr. John Peppers, William A. Lash, Henry A. Lemly, James M. Covington, Dr. A. C. Wharton, C. I. Banne, Dr. A. T. Zevely, and Israel G. Lash.

From Guilford—Peter Adams, John A. Gilmer, Lyndon Swaim, Josh Hiatt, C. A. Gillespie, J. W. Brower, James McIver, Edw. Wills, Col. William H. Brittain, Edmund W. Ogburn, J. C. Horney and Andrew Lindsay.

On motion of Col. E. Shober, Andrew Lindsay was called to the Chair, and on motion of Caleb Mathews, Lyndon Swaim was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. McCain,

Resolved, That in the nomination of a candidate, the delegation from each county be entitled to cast its votes according to the number of representatives in the legislature from said county.

After retiring separately for a few minutes, the convention reassembled, and made known the result of their deliberations.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That AUGUSTUS H. SAMPSON be nominated as a suitable person to represent this District in the next Congress.

On motion of Dr. Withers, Col. Shober, of Stokes, Mr. Watt, of Rockingham, Mr. Gilmer of Guilford, and Mr. Yancey, of Caswell, were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Sheppard of his nomination.

On being introduced by the committee, Mr. Sheppard complied with the wish of the Convention by a cheerful acceptance of the nomination.

On motion of Mr. Boner,

Resolved, That the Editors of the papers published in the District, be requested to publish the proceedings of this convention.

On motion of Col. E. Shober,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the Chairman and Secretary.

ANDREW LINDSAY, Chm'n.

I. SWAIM, Sec'y.

"RESOLUTIONS OF '98 AND '99."

We take this occasion to copy into the Patriot the celebrated "Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, of 1798 and 1799." Since their adoption by the respective legislatures of these States, they have been frequently referred to, in connexion with the Reports accompanying them, as containing the ablest definition of State rights of any papers extant. They are surely entitled to extraordinary consideration, from the fact that they were drawn up by statesmen who were most prominent in the formation of our Constitution. The Resolutions of Kentucky were penned by Mr. JEFFERSON, submitted to the legislature by Mr. John Breckenridge, and adopted in November, 1798. The Virginia Resolutions were drafted by Mr. MADISON, and presented and enforced before the legislature by Mr. John Taylor, at the session of 1799-1800. Accompanying the latter was a paper, also drawn up by Mr. Madison, which is familiarly known as "Madison's Report." This paper is too long to insert at the present.

These Resolutions and Reports were elicited by the passage, in Congress, of what were commonly called the "Alien and Sedition Laws," in the administration of President John Adams. The following is an abstract of these laws—laws which, more than any other, created the unparalleled political excitement in the days of the elder Adams:

"By the 'Alien Law,' the President was authorized to order any alien, whom 'he should judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, &c., to depart out of the territory, within such time' as he should judge proper, upon penalty of being imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years, &c."

"The design of the 'Sedition Law,' so called, was to punish the abuse of speech, and of the press. It imposed a heavy pecuniary fine, and imprisonment for a term of years, upon such as should combine or conspire together to oppose any measure of Government; upon such as should write, print, utter, publish, &c., any false, scandalous, and malicious writing against the Government of the United States, or either House of the Congress of the United States, or the President, &c."

The Office of President.

In consequence of the decease of President Harrison, it becomes the duty of the Vice President [John Tyler] to act as President, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution of the United States—Art. 2, sec. 1, par. 6.

It is also a provision of the same article of the Constitution, that Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President. Accordingly, the act of Congress, March 1, 1792, provides that in such case, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the

House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. It is also provided in the act, that whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall become vacant, the Secretary of State shall notify the Executive of every State, specifying that Electors of President and Vice President shall be chosen, in the several States, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, next ensuing, &c.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL.

On Thursday and Friday last the pupils of this institution underwent a public examination. The second session of the School then expired. The specimens exhibited of painting and needlework certainly did much credit to the taste and assiduity of the pupils, as well as to the skill and patience of the instructors. And the attention which had been paid to music, that most imposing branch of female accomplishments, was rewarded by an exhibition of skilful performance on the piano and guitar by several of the young ladies. But what most have surprised and gratified the parents and guardians present, who had entrusted their daughters and wards in the institution, was the extraordinary advances made in the attainment of those branches hitherto too generally regarded as beyond the range of the female intellect. The promptness of their answers showed the minds of the fair pupils capable of the mastery of Chemistry, Geometry and Algebra. Their readiness upon these and the other branches taught, connected with their charming exhibition of the "accomplishments" conferred by the institution, rendered the Examination exceedingly interesting.

The proprietor, Gov. Morehead, has well entitled himself to the patronage of those who wish to impart to their daughters and wards a substantial, and accomplished education. No expense on his part has been spared. Every thing is done that a correct judgment and cultivated taste suggests. In the services of Miss Hoyer, Mr. Brandt, and Dr. Weir, and his lady, he has secured instructors well qualified in theory, and by experience, for their responsible profession.

AUGUSTIN H. SHEPPERD.

It affords us the most unaffected pleasure once more to announce Mr. Shepperd to the citizens of the Ninth District as a candidate for election to Congress. It will be seen that a convention of citizens, who were doubtless severally acquainted with public sentiment in their various neighborhoods, have named Mr. Shepperd as the most suitable person, at this juncture, to sustain the whig cause in the district and in Congress. Mr. S. has accepted their nomination, and has entered with unusual activity upon the canvass.

Our nominee has, under the circumstances, considerable advantages over any other gentleman of equal talent who could come before the people. His devoted personal and political friends are anxious to retrieve for him the ground he lost in 1839, when the foul genius of Locofocoism had the ascendancy, and so many of the purest patriots of the land were proscribed at the mandate of despotic power. Besides, he has a thorough acquaintance over this district—an advantage which few, if any, others have; and the space before the election is too short for a comparative stranger to cultivate a satisfactory acquaintance. And last, and best, Mr. S. is a gentleman of experience—one who commands the respect of all at the seat of government for his stern moral and political integrity—one who to whom all, friends and foes, at home and abroad, accord the character of an upright man and honest politician. These are qualities which should not be overlooked by any sober citizen in these times of party prevarication.

Whigs of the District—Whigs of Guilford—could we unite upon a better man than our long tried and faithful representative, to assist in carrying out the great reform measures which we advocated with such religious zeal last summer, with the lamented Harrison at our head? Our work is but half done. To secure the benefit of our late successful contest with executive power, we must select a Congress of "good men and true;" and in that Congress we will not find a better and more honest member than our own Shepperd. Prepare to come out on the 13th of next month and give him your votes—one and all.

COL. DAVID S. REID.

At Germantown, last Tuesday, Col. David S. Reid, of Rockingham county, introduced himself to the people then and there assembled, as a candidate for Congress. The Col. gave Van Buren democracy all out—"specie clause" and all. After the principles of the most strait sect he has lived a "democrat," and his speech did not belie his profession, in the least. The burden of the Colonel's oratory was—Banks! Banks! Banks! Banks! He was opposed, he said, to all banks in the abstract—he never voted for a bank charter in his life, and he did not know that he ever should. With what delicious gusto he dwelt upon the sufferings of the mangled Monster of Pennsylvania! He jumped upon it and shook it as a little dog would a dead snake.

Col. Reid is a lively looking man; has been Senator of Rockingham for some years; is highly esteemed in private life; honest, no doubt, in his political opinions; and has a most democratic aversion to Banks! Banks! Banks!

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st inst. was \$6,301,321 & 7.

VICE PRESIDENT TYLER.

The mantle of the Presidential office having unexpectedly fallen upon Mr. Tyler, speculation is naturally aroused in relation to the course he will pursue on the particular measures which are expected now to be more minutely canvassed before the people and in Congress. The Alexandria Gazette of the 7th speaks of him in these general but glowing terms:

"John Tyler performs, from this day, the duties of President of the United States. He will carry out, fully and completely, the principles and views of General Harrison, having given all the measures of the departed Patriot, from his Inaugural Address down to the last act of his public life, his unqualified approval and approbation. Mr. Tyler commences his Administration with a deep sense of the unexpected responsibility that has been thrown upon him. His political friends, in all quarters of the Union, will rally to his aid, and give his Administration a fair and liberal support. Honorable, high minded, honest, and virtuous, he will act for the good of his country. Commencing his opposition to lawless power, and the abuses of the Government, during the Administration of General Jackson, he has continued steadfast, earnest, and zealous in the same cause, until the late glorious political reformation. Mr. Tyler is a thorough Republican Whig, and will yet live, we hope, to see his principles firmly established throughout the land."

MAKE WAY FOR "THE CHIVALRY"

The puissant nation of South Carolina continues to produce before the gaze of an admiring world some most ridiculous and exceeding similes! Certain of the joints of Mr. Calhoun's portentous tail are beginning to move angrily in anticipation of "the dangers that overhang us from an approaching extra session of Congress!" The Governor is called upon to convene the Legislature of this nullifying kingdom to meet the awful exigency of an extra session! In the language of Sumner, Esq., they kick before they are spurred, and jump before they get to the fence. We find the following thunderous language quoted from the Charleston Mercury:

"Let the Legislature meet, put the State under complete military organization, and instruct the Governor, in case a National Bank or Protective Tariff is enacted by Congress, to summon, forthwith, a Convention of the people of South Carolina, to deliberate on the measures necessary to be taken in defence of their liberties. There should be no hesitation, no delay. Every thing depends on their bold, uncompromising decision."

Isn't that hot! Earthquakes and volcanoes! Thunder and big guns! Fire and fury!

On! to glory or the grave; Wave, much, all thy banners wave, And charge with all thy chivalry! Shut—pant! Eyes—right! Forwards—march!

Alexander Troy, Solicitor of the 5th Judicial Circuit of North Carolina, died suddenly in Anson county on the 20th ult. He had filled the office for more than twenty years. On the intelligence of his decease, at the Superior Court of Bladen, a meeting of the members of the Bar took place, at which Judge Dick presided, "to condole with each other, his family, and his country, on the mournful event."

For the Greensborough Patriot.

At a meeting of the Whig party of Caswell held at the Courthouse in the town of Yanceyville on Tuesday 30th day of March 1841, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a district convention to nominate a Whig Candidate to represent the people in the 9th Congressional district of North Carolina in the Congress of the United States.

On motion of Algernon S. Yancey, John P. Harrison Esq. was called to the chair; and on motion of James Mcbane, Esq., John H. Graves was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James Mcbane, Esq., the following committee were appointed to draft suitable resolutions for the adoption of the meeting, viz. James Mcbane, Esq., George A. Smith, Samuel Watkins, Algernon S. Yancey, and Warner M. Lewis, Esq.; who, after retiring a short time, reported through Algernon S. Yancey, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Whereas by the Proclamation of his Excellency John M. Morehead, an election for members to the first session of the 27th Congress, will be held on the 13th day of May next, and whereas it is important that the Candidates for public favor should be soon before the people therefore be it

Resolved, That Nathaniel H. McCain, Algernon S. Yancey and John H. Graves, be appointed delegates to represent the whigs of Caswell in a district convention to be held at Germantown on the 2nd day of next Superior Court, to nominate a whig Candidate to represent the people of this congressional district in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That provided the Counties composing this congressional district shall not be represented in the Convention at Germantown, the said delegates have authority to adjourn to meet at Greensborough on the 2nd day of Guilford Superior Court.

Resolved, That the whigs of Caswell decidedly prefer the nomination of John Kerr, Jr. Esq., to represent them in the next Congress, but to promote harmony

and concert of action, will cordially support the nominee of the district Convention.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensborough Patriot, with the request that the other whig papers in the State should publish them.

On motion the meeting adjourned.
JOHN P. HARRISON, Pres.
JOHN H. GRAVES, Sec.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is known that, for many years past, General Harrison had become daily more and more impressed with religious feelings, always treating serious things seriously, and showing himself mindful of his future accountability. A member of his family has stated that, for many months past, he has never omitted the reading of the Scriptures every night before retiring to rest, however harassed by company, or worn down by fatigue. On Monday, the third day of his indisposition, and before he felt himself in any particular danger, he declared to those around him that he had long been deeply impressed with the truths of the Christian Religion, and regretted that he had not connected himself with the Church as a communicant.

The occasion affords us an appropriate opportunity for republishing a paragraph from his Inaugural Address, which we know has been read with pleasure by thousands, and will now, we are confident, be perused again with increased interest. Already speaking from "the tomb, how valuable are those sentiments of morality and religion, addressed to the living by the distinguished dead!"

"I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow citizens a profound reverence for the Christian Religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our Fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time."

The Inaugural.—The Richmond Star makes the following just and excellent remarks on President Harrison's Inaugural Address:

"We were highly amused with Mr. Ritchie's comments upon the Inaugural Address last Saturday. The address is simply the declaration of the Chief Magistrate, under our Constitution, of his views of that Constitution. No breath of party or prejudice stained any portion of it, but the whole is a pure dispassionate declaration, to the sentiments of which, no one who loves his country can dissent in any particular. But Mr. Ritchie enquires with indignation, why did he not do this, why did he not say that, why did he not assert one thing, why did he not repudiate another, why did he not come out at this point, and go in at that—the whole meaning, as far as we can see being—why did he not ask Mr. Ritchie how he should write it, instead of giving his own notions of the matter. We like the paper, because it is neither Whig nor Locofoco. It is a draft of our political fabric, and if the President will but sustain the constitution as far as he can, upon the grounds there drawn, he will merit the applause of no partizan, but of every good man."

A SMALL LEAK STOPPED.

We perceive among the Acts of Congress, passed at its recent session, one entitled "An Act to abolish the Port of delivery and office of Surveyor of the Customs, at Currituck Inlet in North Carolina." Currituck Inlet became closed twelve years ago—just about the time Gen. Jackson was elected—since which period, the office, with a standing salary of \$200 per annum, has been a perfect *sinecure*; there being no more necessity for it there, than at any point on the Blue Ridge. Yet the office has been continued under the two last Administrations, and has been held, of course, by some active partizan of the party in Currituck County. Mr. John B. Jones held it for some time before the last canvass for the Legislature, when he resigned it to become a candidate.

Mr. Van Buren, intent on exercising this pittance of patronage to the last, nominated a successor to Mr. Jones, when the subject was required into by our Senator, Mr. Graham. The result of his investigation was, that he introduced a bill to abolish the office, and succeeded in having it passed into a law.

So notorious has been the fact of the closing of Currituck Inlet, that it is mentioned on McCrue's Map of this State, published in 1833. And, yet, ever since that period, \$1400 of the People's money have been paid to this Officer without employment; or, to speak more properly, to a partizan for electioneering.

This may seem a small matter, but it serves to show how loosely the affairs of the Nation have been managed. Mr. Graham deserves credit for having this small leak stopped.—*Ref. Reg.*

One of the last acts of Mr. Secretary Polk was the appointment of a favorite as Paymaster to his "Secretary In-

fantre," raised for the Florida War; and one of the first acts of Mr. Secretary Bell was to disband this same *Secretary's* Company. This step stops at least one of the thousand leaks which this Indian War had made in the Treasury.—*Ref. Register.*

Mr. Speaker Hunter.—The N. York Courier and Enquirer says:—Mr Speaker Hunter is in a predicament in his Congressional District in Virginia, which we confess has given us some difficulty to keep the run of. He is hawk and buzzard to his optics, and if we find it impossible to make out his ornithological classification, let his friends call upon Mr. Audubon for more distinct information. To save our souls it would be impossible at this moment to say whether he be whig or tory, Harrison man or Van Buren man, Nullifier or non compos; and it is almost as difficult to decide whether he is or not a candidate for reelection. In the first place he said to his constituents that he was not, afterwards that he was, and subsequently that on the whole he was. From the best lights we have on the subject, he really is—so at least would appear from the last advice we have from his district.—It is to be hoped that the doubt will be settled pretty soon by his constituents themselves, a result that it seems to us will settle a mooted point, not only important to Mr. Hunter himself, but to those who are looking with so much solicitude for the actual "position" of that very distinguished gentleman.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

A Sub-treasury Chest.—We had a hearty laugh the other day over a monstrous iron Sub-Treasury Chest, sent on here by the General Government for the use of Mr. Land Office Receiver Kearsley. It is some ten feet in height, and duly proportioned, with an immense door, large enough for a pair of French ponies to pass through, and with a sufficient interior to furnish sea-room for a "juvenile seventy-four." It weighs some five or six tons, and was brought to this city at an expense of about \$500 freight. And yet the sub-treasurer makes no use of it. It is deposited in one of our hardware stores, a monument of the folly of the sub-Treasury humbug. The Major should carry this chest with him on his next electioneering tour. It would very forcibly illustrate to the people the beauties of the bill which has been blasphemously termed "the second Declaration of Independence."—*Detroit Advertiser.*

From the Madisonian.

"Keep it before the people" that a sound and uniform currency is indispensable for the government and the country.

"Keep it before the people" that Martin Van Buren left behind him a national debt of 40 millions.

"Keep it before the people" that the tariff must be equalized, and the revenue made adequate to the necessities of Government.

"Keep it before the people" that Martin Van Buren came into power with \$26,000,000 in the public Treasury.

"Keep it before the people" that there is no good reason why, in a time of peace, Martin Van Buren should not have left twice that sum in the Treasury.

"Keep it before the people," that the Federalists are they who seek to increase the power of the Federal Executive, and the Democrats they who seek to restore and restrain the power of the people.

Take Heed.

Let those who are looking to Gen. Harrison's administration for an immediate fruition of blessings and benefits, remember (should they fail to experience them,) the condition of the country at the time of his accession, and they will dispel the insidious intimation that he will "keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope."

Let them remember that he commenced his administration with a deranged currency, a bankrupt treasury, a deficient revenue, a national debt, involved foreign relations, and a protracted savage war; and they will be satisfied that he has much to undo before he can scatter those blessings around us, which the experiments of the last twelve years have dissipated to the winds of heaven.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Gen. Harrison gave a few days ago, an instance of liberality of feeling towards the vanquished Administration, very different from that displayed by the "Greatest and Best," when he came into office. This was no less than an invitation to the late President and Cabinet, to dine with him, in company with the new Vice President and Cabinet. The invitation was accepted by all but the late President and his devoted Secretary of State.—*Richmond Register.*

What if you have failed in business.—You still have life and health. Don't sit down and cry about your mishaps, for that will never get you out of debt, nor buy your children frocks. Go to work at something, eat sparingly, dress moderately, drink nothing exciting, and above all, keep a merry heart, and you'll be up in the world again.

Intense Artificial Cold.—The most intense artificial cold that has ever been produced, from a mixture of diluted sulphuric acid and snow; the temperature of which has been known to sink to 61 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer, 123 below freezing point.

It is a most discreditable fact that there are not a few persons in this enlightened country who protest their inability to take even a weekly newspaper. They cannot afford the expense they say, but, at the same time, are indulging some useless and expensive, if not vicious habit, some little pet folly, which costs them each year perhaps ten times as much as the yearly expense of a valuable newspaper. The Methuen Gazette propounds the following mathematical question for the cogitation of such pennywise individuals: "If a man is too poor to pay for a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep?"

To the Editors of the Patriot.

The following is the solution of a question in Arithmetic which appeared in a late number of your paper: A has 5 loaves and B has 3. Being joined by C, the 8 loaves are divided equally among the three persons; each consequently gets 2 2/3 loaves. Then if B gets 2 2/3, he lets C have only 1 1/3 of a loaf, while A furnishes him with 2 1/3 loaves.—Now C leaves 50 cents, which A and B are to share according to the amount of bread furnished. B then, having furnished 1 1/3, and A having furnished 2 2/3 or 7/3, B should receive only one seventh as much as A, or dividing the 50 cents into 8 equal parts, A gets 7 of these and B the remaining one, hence, A's share is 43 3/4 cents, B's " 6 1/4 "

I ask leave to propose the following question to any who are fond of the exact sciences: A gentleman who was but slightly versed in numbers, bequeathed his estate, valued at \$6,569 50, to his wife and two children, as follows: to his wife one-half, to his eldest son one-third, and to the other one-fourth. How much must each receive, so as to fulfil the design of the testator? Respectfully, your friend, XI.

DEATHS.

"Earth to earth—and dust to dust!"

DIED.—In this vicinity, on the morning of the 9th Jacob Albright, infant son of Jacob and Sarah Albright.

In Randolph county on Friday the 9th inst., the Rev. CHRISTOPHER VICKERY, aged upwards of one hundred years.

The deceased was born in Virginia, near the town of Winchester, and removed with his parents to the province of North Carolina, when quite a youth. His father was one of the principal sufferers in the ill-judged and disastrous, though patriotic and daring revolt of the "Regulators" in 1770—an event which involved a great number of families in all this portion of the then colony in unexampled suffering for a series of years thereafter. The deceased always commanded the respect of the large circle in which he moved, by his uniform justice, integrity and decision of character. He exercised the vocation of a public minister in the Baptist church for between sixty and seventy years previous to his death.

Such was the health and vigor consequent upon a naturally sound constitution, and his uniformly active and temperate course of life, that, only a few months previous to his decease, he was able to mount his horse without assistance, and ride alone anywhere in the neighborhood.

More than a century of time had passed, with its eventful years, over his head. He had outlived all the desires and delights of this scene of feverish existence, and seen his old familiar contemporaries fade away, one by one, from the face of the earth. He had long waited calmly for that certain messenger death, which, though tardy in his summons, has at last conducted his patient spirit to another, and we reckon to a better world.

Ancient man how wide and vast,
To a race like ours appears,
Rounded to an orb at last,
All thy multitude of years!

We, the herd of human kind,
Follower and of feeble powers;
We, to narrow bounds confined,
Soon exhaust the sum of our.

\$50 REWARD.

BROKE the Jail of Guilford county, and escaped on the night of the 27th instant, two prisoners, to wit: FRANK, and ANN or JANE, (who had been committed as runaway slaves.) I will give the above reward for the two negroes, if brought to me or confined in any jail so that I may get them.

DESCRIPTION.

Frank is about twenty-five or twenty-eight years of age, stout and about five feet, six inches high, dark complexion, very thick lips, speaks negro like; when speaking of his wife he calls her *him*, *him* do so; has a large scar on his forehead next to his hair, and a small one under his lip. Ann or Jane is about 20 or 25 years of age, rather under size, not so dark as Frank, but much smarter to talk. Frank is supposed to have on an old fur cap and short jacket. Ann it is supposed will have on a striped yellow or brown cotton frock, no other dresses known that she may wear. When taken up, they said they were from South Carolina, but have lately said they were from Alabama; no knowing where they are from as they have lied most outrageously. JOHN M. LOGAN, Jailor. Greensborough, March 24th, 1841. 70.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Petersburg, March 29, 1841.

JAMES & CO. would respectfully inform their friends, customers and the public generally that they are in the receipt of their full supply of

Rich Staple and Fancy Spring Dry Goods, of the latest importations. They will compare, in variety and selection, with any stock heretofore offered by them. Purchasers will do well to call, examine and judge for themselves; additions to which will be received as the demand may dictate. The genuine Anchor Brand Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10, at all times on hand. Petersburg, March 30, 1841. 53.

State of North Carolina.

By His Excellency, John M. Morehead, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 724,) and to the end, that the Freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command, and require said Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do by this, my Proclamation, further require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time "aforesaid," and at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives, in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor: J. A. T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Secretary.

The thorough bred Horse

NICK BIDDLE:

Sired by the imported Fyde, dam by Timoleon, will stand the present season in Guilford county, N. C. He will be at Bruce's Roads Wednesday and Thursday the 16th and 17th instant, and at Greensborough the 15th and 16th, and will attend his stands regularly every ninth day, except when absent at public places. He will attend the Superior Court of Stokes at Germantown the 6th of April; at Greensborough the 12th, and at Westworth the 20th and 27th.

For further particulars see hand-bills.

WILLIAM H. BRITTAIN.

March, 1841. 74f

NEW SPRING GOODS.

VARNUM, EGERTON & CO.

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

ARE now opening a more extensive, complete and desirable assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS than they have ever had; selected with great care and under the most favorable circumstances, for wholesale and retail trade. They would respectfully ask the attention of dealers to their stock, being confident that their prices are as low, and their terms as liberal as any House in the State.

JACOB B. VARNUM,

ROBERT C. EGERTON,

JOSEPH H. PALMER.

March 25.—73

WANTED.

A BARREL of fresh cold pressed CASTOR OIL. Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, N. C., April, 1841. 9-3

D. R. C. E. HAYNES' Anti-Dyspeptic pills

for sale by

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

10,000 lbs. of

BEE SWAX, WANTED.

I WILL pay, Goods or Cash, for any quantity of Beeswax, from 1 pound to 10,000, provided the quality is excellent and the price reasonable.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.

April 1, 1841.

Clover Seed.

20 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, a first rate article, for sale by

J. R. SLOAN.

March 23d, 1841.

GARDEN SEEDS

For Sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY

February, 1841.

For sale by Weir & Lindsay,

Compound Fluid Extract Pinkroot,

do, do, do, Sarsaparilla,

do, do, do, Syrup of Liverwort,

Butler's Effervescent Magnesia,

Turlington's Balsam of Life,

Weaver's celebrated Warm Tea and Salve,

Greensboro', Aug., 1840.

Quinine!!!

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

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

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

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

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

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

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

BLANKS

OF various descriptions in common use

printed neatly on good paper, and well

pressed, for sale at this office, on reasonable

terms.



POETRY.

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

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Melodia.

I met once in my girlish hours,
A creature soft and warm—
Her cottage bonnet filled with flowers
Hung swinging on her arm,
Her voice was sweet as the voice of love,
And her teeth were as pure as pearls,
While her forehead lay like a snow white
dove
In a nest of nut brown curls;
She was a thing unknown to fame—
Melodia was her strange sweet name.
I never saw an eye so bright
And yet so soft as hers;
It sometimes swam in liquid light,
And sometimes swam in tears;
It seemed a beauty set apart
For softness and for sighs,
But Oh! Melodia's melting heart
Was softer than her eyes;
For they were only formed to spread
The softness from her spirit shed.
I've gazed on many a brighter face,
But ne'er on one for years,
Where beauty left so soft a trace
As it had left on her's;
But who can paint the spell that wove
Brightness round the whole?
'Twould take an angel from above
To paint the immortal soul—
To trace the light, the inborn grace,
The spirit sparkling o'er her face.
Her bosom was a soft retreat
For love and love alone,
And yet her heart had never beat
To love's delicious tone;
It dwelt within the circle free
From tender thoughts like these,
Waiting the little deity
As the blossom waits the breeze,
Before it throws its leaves apart
And trembles like the love touched heart,
She was a creature strange and fair,
First mournful and then wild,
Now laughing on the clear bright air
As merry as a child,
Then melting down as soft as even,
Beneath some new control,
She'd throw her hazel eyes to Heaven,
And sing with all her soul
In tones as rich as some young bird's,
Warbling her own delightful words.
Melodia! oh how soft thy darts,
How gentle and how sweet!
The song enchained a thousand hearts
And drew them to thy feet;
And as thy bright lips sang, they caught
So beautiful a ray,
That, as I gazed, I almost thought
The spirit of the lay
Had left, while melting on the air,
Its sweet expression planted there,
Sweet vision of that starry even!
Thy virgin's beauty yet,
Next to the blessed host of heaven,
Is my bright spirit set;
It is a something shined apart—
A light from memory shed,
To live until this tender heart,
On which it lives is dead
Reminding me of brighter hours,
Of summer eyes, and summer flowers.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

Nulli inquam, nulli differemus justitiam.
There seems to be an innate disposition in man to seek the smiling approbation of his fellows, so much so that we sometimes see him acting contrary to his own opinion for the sake of pleasing some favorite friend or the community in which he lives. How far this principle should be carried out is not for one of my humble pretensions to say, further than that "the things that are Caesar's should be rendered unto Caesar," and if yielding that which is so perfect in every man's estimation, his "own opinion," he takes in its place one that is more popular and in itself better, then he deserves not only the praise of a few, but of many; moreover, if we would hold out encouragement to true greatness, and remove the many obstacles that lie in the path to honor and glory, we should not be backward in publicly lauding men for noble deeds, otherwise we are nurturing two of the most odious passions of the human heart, envy and malice—we are keeping our neighbor out of his good and honest fame, which, while it does not make us rich, makes him poor indeed. There is no such a thing as disinterested benevolence. No man ever did any thing for which he did not expect to be remunerated in some way; and he who shall undertake the experiment, will find, before he has done many favors that his money, time and friends (if he has any) desert him. Had the distinguished individuals who have successfully risen and discriminated light and knowledge among the human family, been assured in the commencement of their career, that their names should be buried with their bodies, that they should live and die "unhonored and unsung," their energies would have relaxed, their ambition confined, and we, in the absence of their experience, ex-

amples and precepts, would have been grouping in ignorance and misery, without one ray of hope to cheer us on through life's rough and perilous road.

Many persons have sought and obtained distinction, either by encouraging the arts and sciences, or by exposing and warring against vice and corruption, and teaching the principles of morality & virtue. What has been done may be done again, the sciences & arts have not yet reached perfection, but are imploring assistance to roll their chariot wheels along. Vice is rearing its hideous form higher and still higher among us, and with its poisonous breath threatens to milder, blacken and destroy all that is lovely and beautiful. Are there none who will join the ranks of virtue? 'Tis Rome demands our help. Yet out of all our number but one seems eager in the cause—*Humanitas*—though comparatively alone, he needs only encouragement to prove a host. Ah, yes, methinks I see his sandaled feet standing on the rock of ages, his breastplate glittering in the sun, with his sword waved on high, and hear him exclaim with one of old,

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!"

Oh, *Humanitas*! who reads thy numbers, and reading is not delighted! how lucid, how cogent, and how pregnant with striking reflections are they! Then go on in this noble warfare, continue to grapple with the enemy until worn out it falls lifeless at thy feet. But stop not here, though thou shouldst win an imperishable fame; there are other enemies in the field, "*calomel, opium and the lancet*" are scattering death and desolation throughout the land, "*the silent cities, the untrodden streets,*" and the shades of millions of human victims slain, seek redress, and shall it be denied, shall life continue to be sacrificed at their shrine, shall their pestiferous influences continue to spread throughout the world, and shall we still hear the cries of bereaved friends and relations, when by a dash from thy powerful pen these evils could be exterminated. If you desire that "the wilderness and solitary places shall be made glad, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose," if you regard the prosperity and happiness of nations yet unborn, and seek a fame that shall live until "an angel with one foot upon the land and the other on the sea, shall proclaim that time was, time is, but time shall be no more," do this, and your wish shall be accomplished.

AMICUS PUNCTUUM.

TENNESSEE TOWNS YANKEE LAND.
Some sturdy, honest Tennesseeans passed our village on last Tuesday, on their way to the Southern market, driving five hundred fine, plump looking live turkeys! We hope the owners will realize a handsome profit on their "drive." We always like to see men enterprising and making experiments in an honest way, and cordially hate the disposition that keeps men from doing any thing at all, lest they should lose a few cents by some undertaking. We abide by our motto, that "Life is only to be valued as it is usefully employed." If a man does but little good for himself, let him do something for others; at all events, let him be honestly and usefully employed.—*Highland Messenger.*

Man.—A creature brought into existence for the purpose of getting property.
Woman.—A being who was first made an angel; but having been turned out of paradise, her wings were clipped off so that she should not fly back over the gates.

Alderman.—A moving sepulchre in which are deposited, dead turkeys, chickens, pigs, and turtle fat.

Pump.—A machine set up in the streets for the accommodation of milk men.

One day after marriage.—The beginning of sorrows.

A hit at the Ladies.—Knocking off a lady's bonnet with a snow ball.

Christian Urbanity.—Shaking hands with your antagonist before blowing his brains out.

Street Inspectors.—Persons whose duty it is to practice retirement, and keep out of the streets.—*Atlas.*

Pomposity.—A facetious gentleman travelling in the interior of the State on arriving at his lodging place in the evening, was met by the ostler whom he thus addressed: "Boy extricate that quadruped from the vehicle; stabulate him; denote him adequate supply of nutritious aliment; and when the Aurora of the morn shall again illumine the oriental horizon I will reward you a pecuniary compensation for your amicable hospitality." The boy, not understanding a word, ran into the house saying, Mauser, here's a Dutchman wants to see you.

Concord.—"I wonder," said a woman of humor, "why my husband and I quarrel so often, for we agree uniformly in one grand point; he wishes to be master and so do I."

Superior Court of Law.

ORDERED.—That Thursday of the first week of our Court be appointed State's day, and that Witnesses on Indictments attend accordingly. Test,

THOMAS CALDWELL, C. S. C.

March, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED for sale, one box of Carrington's best Roanoke sweet leaf chewing tobacco.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

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THOMAS CALDWELL, C. S. C.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Postoffice in Greensborough N. C., April 1st, 1841, which is not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Postoffice as dead letters.

A.—Jacob Albright, Mrs. Margaret Armfield.

B.—Robert Bartly, H. B. Bryan, Mrs. Mary Banner.

C.—Charles & Jonathan Causey, Jonathan Causey, John Chalmers, William Cude, Jacob Clapp, Milton Cunningham, Samuel Curry, Miss Susan Couch, Absolom Conrod 2, Turner Carter, G. B. Crowson.

D.—Evans Dunson, Harriett Dunce, Robert Dobson, Mrs. Ellen Dantorth.

F.—David Forbes, Mrs. N. Finley.

G.—Robert Gilchrist, Boston Gillaspie, James Galbreath, Joseph W. Gamble, Mary Glass, Ephraim E. Gregg, William B. Green, Capt. R. Gilmer 2, R. S. Gilmer, R. Gilmer, J. R. Gilmer.

H.—Thomas Hendrix, Samuel Hemphill, Jonathan Harris.

I.—M. F. C. Iddings, William Ingel.

J.—Dickey Jones, William Jarrell.

K.—Nancy Kater.

L.—Chapel Lovel, A. C. Ledbetter, Alfred Lynn, Caleb Lawrence, Isaac C. Lane, D. A. Lantham.

M.—Levin Miner, Miss Jane McLane, Charles Millar, Mrs. Ann Millie, Miss Maria J. McNairy, Joseph McPowell.

O.—William Owen.

P.—Samuel Prier, Solomon Potter, Amos Parks.

R.—Joseph P. Rutland, William Rutter, Nelly Reeves, John Rhodes.

S.—Mary Starling, Eliza Shoemaker, William Story, Ephraim Stewart, Charles Stewart, Ludwick Summers, Joseph J. Sears.

T.—Miss Elizabeth Tatum, Rheuben Trotter, Edmund Taylor.

V.—Benigno Valentine.

W.—Joseph Whittington, James Wheeler, Joseph Wheeler, Allen Woodburn, Wm. H. Winn, Miss Margaret L. Wiley, Miss Jane C. Wray, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, Mrs. Ann White.

Y.—Richard Yarborough, Margaret Young.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

T. CALDWELL & SONS

HAVE just received

1 Hhd. MOLASSES,

1000 lbs. NAILS,

500 lbs. COFFEE,

200 lbs. CHEESE,

1 bbl. SPTS. OF TURPENTINE,

1 bbl. EPSOM SALTS,

3 boxes Northern CANDLES,

1 box Northern SOAP,

5 bbls. TAR.

A supply of Window Glass, (S by 10 and 14 by 20) Shot, coil Rope, Bed-Cords and

Plow-Lines—Also a quantity of Dried Fruit;—all of which they will sell low for cash.

Greensboro', Feb. 24th, 1841.

6000 lbs. of choice Iron for sale by the subscribers, cheap for cash

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

FOR SALE,

Japan Varnish,

Lamp Oil,

Turpentine,

Linsed Oil,

1 Carboy, Aquafortis, 82 lb.

1 Carboy, Oil Vitrol, 122 lb.

1 Bbl. Gum Shellac, 129 lb.

Best Spanish Indigo, 73 lb.

20 Kegs White Lead.

75 lb. Verdigris in Oil.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.

Nov. 30, 1840.

NINETEEN PIANOS FOR SALE BY

E. P. NASH,

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

UPON THE FAIREST TERMS POSSIBLE.

TAKE the instruments and try them: if good, keep them; if not, return them without paying for them.

As some Pianos are far superior to others, and as purchasers generally are but little acquainted with the difference in them (inside), it seems to me that, in getting so costly an article, too much caution cannot be observed.

Many persons are perfectly satisfied with the instruments they have purchased, until a friend or neighbor gets one which is considered superior, and then they wish they had been more particular.

There is no necessity for any thing farther than limit in price, in any order which may be sent.

E. P. NASH.

December 25, 1840.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS WALKER would respectfully

inform the public that they have removed their shop to the yellow house opposite Townsend's Hotel, where the Saddle, Harness and Trunk making business will be carried on in all its various branches, on a very extensive scale, by

T. W.

Greensboro', Jan. 11, 1841.

Fruits, &c.

English Currants, Filberts,

Citrons, Cream Nuts,

Figs, Almonds,

Prunes, Soda, & Sugar Crackers,

Bunch Raisins, Tamarinds,

Walnuts, Candies, assorted.

For sale by

WEIR & LINDSAY.

Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

A SMALL quantity of fresh Mountain

Butter, for sale by the subscribers for cash only.

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

RICE.

1 Cask, 670 lbs. RICE, of the new crop, and a most excellent article, for sale by

JESSE H. LINDSAY

November 30, 1840.

Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE OF White Swellings,

Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, Chills, Whitlows, Biles, Piles, Corns, and external diseases generally.

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

J. & R. SLOAN.

Varnishes &c.

Coach Varnish—superior quality.

Copal Varnish, do.

Black Varnish, do.

Alcohol by the gallon.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1841.

Thomas S. Galloway, } Petition for Partition of Lands.

Hugh McAlin & others. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William McAlin, Forbes McAlin, Robert Birney, and his wife Lidia, formerly Lidia McAlin, — Swearingen, and his wife Mary, formerly Mary McAlin, heirs at law of Hance McAlin deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the "Greensborough Patriot," informing the defendants of the pendency of this suit, and that they personally be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court house, in Westworth, on the fourth Monday of May next, then and there to oppose, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte to them, and the Court will decree agreeably to the prayer of the petitioner.

Witness, Joseph Holderby, Clerk of our said Court, at office the fourth Monday of February 1841.

JOSEPH HOLDERBY, C. C. C.

Pr. Adv. \$5 00.—5-6

Jayne's Carminative Balsam

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for

Dysentery, Diarrhea, or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, &c. &c., and all Spasmodic and Nervous Diseases, as sick and Nervous Headache, Hysteria, Cramp, &c. &c.

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

All persons are requested to try it, for there is "no mistake" about its being one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina. Terms accommodating. Application must be sent post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

Jayne's Indian Expectorant.

THE following Certificate is from a practicing PHYSICIAN and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist society.—

Dated, Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1838.

Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three months, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.

Very respectfully yours,

R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of the American Baptist, writes as follows:

New York, June 15, 1838.

To Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Timson, of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using your Expectorant.

C. C. P. CROSBY.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

Jayne's Hair Tonic

FOR the growth, preservation and restoration of the Hair. This is an excellent article, and has, in numerous instances, produced a fine growth of hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years!

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. Fitch, dated

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1840.

Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of the Hair Tonic prepared by you. My hair had been falling out about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it. It faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c. without experiencing much, if any, benefit.

Respectfully yours,

S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chesnut st.

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

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

Garden Seeds,

FRESH and genuine—the growth of 1840—just received and for sale by

WEIR & LINDSAY.

WEIR & Lindsay also expect to receive in a short time, an assortment of annual, biennial and perennial flower seeds, together with a variety of bulbous roots.

January, 1841.

PLOUGHS—PLOUGHS.

I KEEP constantly on hand, PLOUGHS, of every size, manufactured at the shop of David Beard, Deep River, Guilford Co., N. C.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.

Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

A New Business

IN GREENSBOROUGH.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Guilford and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing

Wool Carding Machines,

both single and double, and has no doubt in saying that they will be equal to any manufactured in the United States, as he has employed a first-rate Northern workman to carry on the business; and any person who has an idea of purchasing can ascertain the ability of the manufacturers by examining their work.

It is the design of the proprietor to have two or three machines ready for the ensuing spring crop of wool, and as he has been at considerable expense in procuring the best materials that old Guilford can produce, he solicits the patronage of all those who wish to purchase machine. Old machines can be repaired here, and any orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—The proprietor