

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

"THE IGNORANT AND DEGRADED OF EVERY NATION OR CLIME MUST BE ENLIGHTENED, BEFORE OUR EARTH CAN HAVE HONOR IN THE UNIVERSE."

VOLUME 1.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1829.

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All letters and communications to the Editor, on business relative to the paper, must be POST-PAID, or they will not be attended to.

UNITED STATES.

When Liberty, as the first of heaven,
In form and with all her hosts and inveterate
Shall be a day, or drive invasion back.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the 8. inst. at 12 o'clock the President of the U. States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following message:

(Continued.)

The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superlative in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to make to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of government.

Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the Tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent—they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction, therefore, of the existing duties, will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

The public prosperity is evinced in the increased revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, and in the steady maintenance of that produced by imposts and tonnage notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the act of 19th May 1828, and the usual importations in the early part of that year.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-one cents. The receipts of the current year are estimated at twenty-four millions six hundred and two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars; and the expenditures for the same time at twenty-six millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, of four millions four hundred and ten thousand and seventy dollars and eighty-one cents.

There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of twelve millions four hundred and five thousand and five dollars and eight cents; reducing the whole debt of the government, on the 1st of January next, to forty-eight millions five hundred and 65,000 four hundred and six dollars and fifty cents, including seven millions of five per cent stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made on the 1st of July last, was eight millions seven hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents. It was apprehended that the withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodations. But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the Bank of the United States.

This state of finances exhibits the resources of the nation in an aspect highly flattering to its industry and auspicious of the ability of Government, in a very short time, to extinguish the public debt. When this shall be done, our population will be relieved from a considerable portion of its present burthens, and will find, not only new motives to patriotic affection, but additional means for the display of individual enterprise. The fiscal power of the State will also be increased, and may be more extensively exerted in favor of education and other public objects, while ample means will remain in the Federal Government to promote the general well, in all the modes permitted to its authority.

After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the People of the Union, will, in a remote period, if ever, leave the Government

without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then, the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefitted by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us, then, endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has, by many of our fellow-citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution, while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils.

To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorizing it. I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among the most sacred of all our obligations. Upon this country, more than any other, has in the providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written constitutions. If it fail here, all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a Government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience points out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply for it to those for whose benefit it is to be exercised; and not to undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions. The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to the world. We are responsible to our country, and to the glorious cause of self-government, for the preservation of so great a good. The great mass of legislation relating to our internal affairs, was intended to be left where the Federal Convention found it—in the State Governments. Nothing is clearer, in my view, than that we are chiefly indebted for the success of the Constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the State authorities. This is not the reflection of a day, but belongs to the most deeply rooted conviction of my mind. I cannot, therefore, too strongly or too earnestly, for my own sense of its importance, warn you against all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere of State sovereignty. Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the Federal system can never fail.

In the collection of the revenue, the long credits authorized on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, are the chief cause of the losses at present sustained. If these were shortened to six, nine, and twelve months, and warehouses provided by Government, sufficient to receive the goods offered in deposit for security, and for debenture; and if the right of the United States to a priority of payment out of the estates of its insolvent debtors were more effectually secured, this evil would, in a great measure, be obviated. An authority to construct such houses is, therefore, with the proposed alteration of the credits, recommended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice, that the laws for the collection and security of the revenue arising from imposts, were chiefly framed when the rates of duties on imported goods presented much less temptation for illicit trade than at present exists. There is reason to believe, that those laws are, in some respects, quite insufficient for the proper security of the revenue, and the protection of the interests of those who are disposed to observe them. The injurious and demoralizing tendency of a successful system of smuggling, is so obvious as not to require comment, and cannot be too carefully guarded against. I therefore suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting efficient measures to prevent this evil; avoiding, however, as much as possible, every unnecessary infringement of individual liberty, and embarrassment of fair and lawful business.

On an examination of the records of the Treasury, I have been forcibly struck with the large amount of public money which appears to be outstanding. Of the sum thus due from individuals to the Government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly desperate; and in many instances has probably been rendered so by remissness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertions a great part, however, may yet be recovered; and whatever may be the portions respectively belonging to these two classes, it behoves the Government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious measures for collection of such as may be made available. It is believed that a very large amount has been lost through the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debts due to the public, & that this inadequacy

lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habitually and constantly employed in direction of the agents engaged in the service. It must, I think, be admitted, that the supervisory power over suits brought by the public, which is now vested in an *accounting* officer of the Treasury, not selected with a view to his legal knowledge, and encumbered as he is with numerous other duties, operates unfavorably to the public interest.

It is important that this branch of the public service should be subjected to the supervision of such professional skill as will give it efficiency. The expense attendant upon such a modification of the Executive Department would be justified by the soundest principles of economy. I would recommend, therefore, that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the superintendence and management of legal proceedings, on the part of the United States, be transferred to the Attorney General, and that this officer be placed on the same footing, in all respects as the Heads of the other Departments, receiving like compensation, and having such subordinate officers provided for his department as may be requisite for the discharge of these additional duties. The professional skill of the Attorney General, employed in directing the conduct of Marshals and District Attorneys, would hasten the collection of debts now in suit, and, hereafter, save much to the Government. It might be further extended to the superintendence of all criminal proceedings for offences against the United States. In making this transfer, great care should be taken, however, that the power necessary to the Treasury Department be not impaired: one of its greatest securities consisting in a control over all accounts, until they are audited or reported for suit.

In connexion with the foregoing views, I would suggest, also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of Congress, authorizing the discharge of the persons of debtors to the Government, from imprisonment, may not, consistently with the public interest, be extended to the release of the debt, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly exempt from the imputation of fraud. Some more liberal policy than that which now prevails, in reference to this unfortunate class of citizens, is certainly due to them, and would prove beneficial to the country. The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have been exhausted, can only serve to dispirit the debtor, or, where his resources are but partial, the want of power in the government to compromise, and release the demand, instigates to fraud, as the only resource for securing a support to his family. He thus sinks into a state of apathy, and becomes a useless drone in society, or a vicious member of it, if not a feeling witness of the rigor and humanity of his country. All experience proves, that oppressive debt is the bane of enterprise; and it should be the care of a Republic not to exert a grinding power over misfortune and poverty.

Since the last session of Congress, numerous frauds on the Treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognizance of the United States' Court for this District, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consulted, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress, approved 3rd March, 1823, provided for the punishment of offenders committed on the Government of the United States. Either from some defect in the law, or in its administration, every effort to bring the accused to trial under its provisions proved ineffectual, and the Government was driven to the necessity of resorting to the vague and inadequate provisions of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been passed for the protection of the Treasury. If, indeed, there be no provision by which those who may be unworthily entrusted with its guardianship, can be punished for the most flagrant violation of duty, extending even to the most fraudulent appropriation of the public funds to their own use, it is time to remedy so dangerous an omission. Or, if the law has been perverted from its original purposes, and criminals, deserving to be punished under its provisions, have been rescued by legal subtleties, it ought to be made so plain, by amendatory provisions, as to baffle the arts of perversion and accomplish the end of its original enactment.

In one of the cases, the Court decided that the prosecution was barred by the statute which limits prosecution for fraud to two years. In this case, all the evidences of fraud, and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accused, until after the two years had elapsed. Surely, the statute ought not to run in favor of any man while he retains all the evidences of his crimes in his own possession; and, least of all, in favor of a public officer who continues to defraud the Treasury & conceal the transaction, for the brief term of two years. I would therefore, recommend such an alteration of the law as will give the injured party and the Government two years after the disclosure of the fraud, or after the accused is out of office, to commence their prosecution.

In connexion with this subject, I invite the attention of Congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of the government, with a view to ascertain what officers can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organization of its various parts, to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations.

The report of the secretary of War will make you acquainted with the condition of our Army, Fortifications, Arsenals, and Indian Affairs. The proper discipline of the Army, the training and equipment of the Militia, the education bestowed at West Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence, applicable to the Naval force, will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen—more especially those who have felt the miseries of even a successful warfare—must ardently desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this service exhibit a regularity and order highly creditable to its character; both officers and soldiers seem imbued with a proper sense of duty, and conform to the restraints of exact discipline with that cheerfulness which becomes the profession of arms. There is need, however, of further legislation, to obviate the inconveniences specified in the report under consideration; to some of which it is proper that I should call your particular attention.

The act of Congress, of the 2nd March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military establishment, remaining unexecuted as it regards the regiments of artillery, cannot now be deemed a guide to the Executive in making the proper appointment. An explanatory act, designating the class of officers out of which this grade is to be filled—whether from the military list, as existing prior to the act of 1821, or from it, as it has been fixed by that act—would remove this difficulty. It is also important that their laws regulating the pay and emoluments of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are. Those, for example, in relation to the Paymaster and Surgeon General, assign to them an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; but are silent as to allowances which in certain exigencies of the service may be deemed indispensable to the discharge of their duties. This circumstance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances at different times under former administrations; but no uniform rule has been observed on the subject. Similar inconveniences exist in other cases, in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accounts may operate unequally, produce confusion and expose officers to the odium of claiming what is not their due.

I recommend to your fostering care as one of our safest means of national defence, the Military Academy. This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our army; and such of the graduates as, from various causes, may not pursue the profession of arms, will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Their knowledge of the military art will be advantageously employed in the militia service; and in a measure, secure to that class of troops the advantages which, in this respect, belong to standing armies.

I would also suggest a review of the Pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every Revolutionary soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort. Those relics of the War of Independence have strong claims upon their country's gratitude and bounty. The law is defective, in not embracing within its provisions all those who were, during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labour: Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions, and is called for by the sympathies of the People, as well as by the considerations of sound policy. It will be perceived that a large addition to the list of pensioners has been occasioned by an order of the late administration, departing materially from the rules which had previously prevailed. Considering it an act of legislation, I suspended its operations as soon as I was informed that it had commenced. Before this period, however, applications under the new regulations had been preferred to the number of one hundred and fifty four; of which, on the 27th of March, the date of its revocation, eighty-seven were admitted. For the amount, there was neither estimate nor appropriation; and besides this deficiency, the regular allowances, according to the rules which have governed the Department, exceed the estimate of its late Secretary, by about fifty thousand dollars; for which an appropriation is asked.

Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the secretary of War which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca Tribe of Indians. It will be perceived that without legislative aid, the Executive cannot obviate the embarrassment occasioned by the diminution of the dividends on their fund; which originally amounted to one hundred thousand dollars; and has recently been invested in United States' three per cent stock.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian Tribes within the limits of our States, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however been coupled with another, wholly incompatible with its success. Protecting a desire to civilize and settle them, we have at the same time, lost no opportunity to purchase their lands & thrust them further into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but been led to look upon us unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly deflected its own policy, and the Indians in general receding further to the West, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites,

mal reviews of our own island.
The number for April contains a suitable article, through we dissent from some of the author's opinions, on the civilization and conversion of that perfect anomaly in the human kind—the North American Indian.—*New Monthly Magazine*.

GREENSBOROUGH.

STURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1829.

"Truth would you teach, or save a sinking land,
If fear, none aid you, and few understand."

In order, the better to suit the arrival and departure of the mails, the Patriot will hereafter be published on Wednesday instead of Saturday.

To the Politeness of our Representative, The Hon. A. H. Sheppard, we are indebted for copies of the documents communicated to Congress by the President of the United States, at the opening of the first session of the twenty-first Congress. They are too long for publication; but we will submit them to the perusal of any who may call upon us.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We continue the publication of this document. Our remarks on the subject last week, which, perhaps, were couched in language somewhat exceptional, seem not to have relished well with some of our Jackson Friends. We were merely indulging in that birth-right of every member of the great American family—that of thinking for ourselves. We are not prepared to prove that the Secretary of State is the author of the Message, but we believe—and give the man who thinks otherwise—that it contains the collected information and talent of more than one. Our opinions relative to his convenient sentiments on the subject of the tariff, remain unchanged. It is evidently a laboured effort to unite all parties in favour of his reelection in 1833, rather than an independent and unequivocal avowal of any substantial principle.

The disposition he proposes to make of the surplus funds of the union, meets our cordial approbation. Our finances are in a very flattering condition; and though our funds have been scattered with a more extravagant hand since the commencement of the present administration than previously; yet they continue to promise an unwasting abundance. And how could they be more advantageously employed than in the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several States?

But what can be more exceptionable, nay, preposterous than his project for exterminating the Indians of Alabama and Georgia? "Those Indians," says the President, "have been advised either to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of this State." "This language to the Indians," says the whig, "when truly interpreted, means nothing more, nor less than this—You must forthwith abandon your lands which you have now cultivated and improved—you must fly forever from your native woods, your ancient hunting grounds, and the graves of your fathers, or submit yourselves to the laws of those very people who are seeking your destruction!" And we are also told that if they submit to the laws of Alabama and Georgia, they will notwithstanding the solemn treaties that have been ratified with them, be protected only in such lands as they have cultivated and improved. Nothing but a quick and powerful awakening of public indignation can prevent the poor, defenceless, and almost exterminated aborigines from being thrown out of the protection of the laws of Congress, of the constitution, and of treaties solemnly ratified by the treaty-making powers.

THE BANK BILL. It will be recollected that Mr. Martin, Senator from Rockingham, at a very early period of the present Session of the Legislature, introduced a bill for the establishment of a State Bank. The bill has elicited much discussion, and underwent various amendments. On Monday the 20, inst. the Senate resolved itself into committee on the bill; when it was read through by sections for amendment. After going through the bill, and making sundry amendments to it, the committee rose, and reported the bill, with the amendments to the Senate; but the day being fast spent, an adjournment took place before any question was taken on the report.

On Tuesday the Senate took up the amendments reported to the bill by the committee of the whole, and concurred in them, and the bill passed its second reading, by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Bell, Brower, Burgin, Cooper, Crump, Davenport, Davidson, Dick, Etheridge, Harris, Hinton of Beaufort, Hooke, Johnson, Love, McDaniel, Miller, Montgomery of Orange, Moore, McFarland, McNeill, Marshall, Martin, Matthews, Pool, Ramsay, Riddick, Saunders, Sheridan, Underwood, Walton, Wellborne, Welch and Wilson—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Askew, Barnes, Beasley, Bodine, Davis, Dickinson, Franklin, Hinton of Wake, Leonard, McDaniel, McEntyre, Meares, Melchor, Mitchell, Montgomery of Hertford, Mosely, Sanderson, Spright, Sneed, Smith, Ward, Williams of Franklin, Williams of Martin—24.

On Wednesday the 29, inst. the bill passed its third reading in the Senate. Yeas 33, Nays 28. The variation of the result from that of yesterday, arose from the absence of Mr. Luck and Mr. Saunders in the Yeas, and the addition of Mr. Remy to the Nays. It was now made a subject of much opposition in the Commons; but we think it will pass triumphantly.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. We have concluded to change our plan of noticing the proceedings of this body. The proceedings of congress and of the State Legislature, are crowding thick upon us; while the discussions in the Va. Convention are long & tiresome, without coming to any important conclusions. We shall not, hereafter, notice the proceedings of each day regularly; but when any important point can have the good fortune to be adopted, we shall duly apprise our readers of it; but until we again mention the subject, the people may take for granted that the convention is groaning under the seven hour's heats of hair-splitting philosophers.

IMPROVEMENT! The Governor's proposition, to purchase slaves for the purpose of improving the condition of the State, has received quite as much notice as it deserved. It was referred to a committee, who have reported that slaves constitute the only effective force in this Southern country; but as no extensive works have yet been called into being, on which for this enterprising part of our population to be employed, the committee very prudently declined recommending the vestment of our funds in such capital. So far, so good!

THOMAS NORMAN. A bill to modify the punishment affixed to the crime of bigamy, has been for some time before the Legislature of this State. The man whose name stands at the head of this article has been, from time to time, respited by Governor Owen, until he would be able to ascertain whether the Legislature should regard the law, as it now stands, disproportionate to the magnitude of the crime. We understand that his Excellency had expressed his determination, that if the Legislature refused to soften down the rigor of the law, he would feel himself bound to withhold a pardon from one of its victims already under sentence of death.

But the bill to modify has passed into a law; and but little doubt can be entertained that a reprieve will be granted to Thomas Norman before the day appointed for his execution shall arrive.

SHERIFF BILL. The bill to vest the right of electing the sheriff in the free white men of the State has passed in the Senate, by a majority of four votes, and is now before the House of Commons. Those who voted in favour of the bill, were

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Bell, Brower, Burgin, Barney, Crump, Davidson, Dickinson, Etheridge, Harris, Hoke, Johnson, Leonard L. Love, McEntyre, Marshall, Martin, Montgomery of Orange, Moore, Ramsey, Riddick, Sanderson, Spright, Saunders, Sheridan, Underwood, Walton, Wellborne, Welch, Williams of Franklin, and Pool—32.

Those who voted against the bill were

NAYS—Messrs. Askew, Barnes, Beasley, Bodine, Davenport, Davis, Dick, Franklin, Hinton of Wake, Hinton of Beaufort, McDaniel, McFarland, McNeill, Matthews, Meares, Melchor, Miller, Mitchell, Montgomery of Hertford, Mosely, Moye, Sneed, Smith, Ward, Williams of Martin, and Wilson—22.

MILITIA. Mr. Wilson has lately introduced a resolution into the Legislature of this State, proposing to amend the militia laws of the State so as to provide for one General Review instead of all petty musters. We think that policy calls aloud for such an amendment. But we have but little reason to hope for it at this time.

JAMES RAINY, has been elected Senator from Caswell, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Bedford Brown, to the Senate of the United States.

THE MARKETS.

Exuberant nature's better blessing's pour
O'er every land.

Greensborough Prices current, Nov. 21—Bacon 7 a 9, beef 2 a 2½, brandy 30 a 40, butter 8 a 10, corn 30 a 35, coffee 16 a 20, flour 350 a 400, molasses 50, sugar 10 a 12½, salt 125 a 150, tallow 8 a 10, wheat 60 a 70, whiskey 25 a 30.

Fayetteville, November 5—Cotton 8 to 8½, bacon 7 a 7½, peach brandy 55, apple do 28 to 30, butter 10 to 15, corn 36 to 40, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5½, hard 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8½ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28, U. S. bank notes 1½ a 1½ per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2.

Nashville, Ten. November 21—Cotton 7 to 8, flour 5 to 6, hard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8. N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. discount.

Petersburg, Va. November 21—Cotton 7½ a 9, tobacco, middling 6.00, prime 14.00, wheat 95 a 1.05, corn 45 a 50 cents per bushel, flour 9 a 10.

Charleston, September 21—Cotton 7 to 9½ cents, flour 7 a 7½, whiskey, 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 4 a 5, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 12 a 16, coffee 14 to 15—N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

New-York, September 8—Cotton 8½ to 10½, flour 63½ to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp, 19 to 21, wheat 1.47 to 1.50, oak tanned sole leather 20 to 26, negro cloth, 15 to 25, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 35 to 40, whiskey 21½ to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 4 per cent. discount, South-Carolina 4 to 5, Georgia 2 to 2½, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Harrisburg, September 23—Cotton 7½ to 8½, flax 10 to 15, flour 60.00 to 70.00, corn 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 35 to 37, tallow 8 to 9.

Baltimore, September 11—Flour \$6½ a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Lincolnton, Va. September 10—Tobacco 4 to 9, Flour 4, 37 to 4.50, wheat 75, whiskey 23 to 24, bacon 7½ to 8.—Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

MIRRIAGES.

"The world was sad! the garden was a wild!
And in the hermit, sighs—till woman smiled!"

MARRIED, in Franklin on the 10, inst. Mr. John V. Crossland to Miss Clitha J. Bridges of the former county.

In this county, on the 24, inst. by the Rev. Henry Tatum, Mr. Edward Dodd, of Rockingham, to Miss Tatum of the former county.

On the 22, inst. by the Rev. William Paisley Mr. Robert Cummins to Miss Jane Low all of this county.

In Robeson County, on the 26, ult. Mr. David Ward to Miss Martha Barneo.

In Warren county, on the 24, ult. Mr. Thomas Powell, to Miss Louisa Pearson.

In Halifax county, on the 29, ultimo, Mr. Whitmal J. Hill to Miss Lavonia D. Barnes.

In Orange county, on the 26, ult. Mr. Silas M. Link to Miss Rede Harris, Daughter of Robert Harris.

In Randolph county, on the 3, inst. Col. Jesse Walker, to Miss Ann Dicks, Daughter of the Rev. Peter Dicks.

DEATHS.

"In Angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave;
Forbid it, Heav'n can't confine me there!"

Died, at Philadelphia, on the 25, ult. Bushrod Washington, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Recently, in this county, Mr. John Work.

LOST.

ON the twenty-fourth inst. between Samuel Mitchell and Greensborough, a large red Morocco Pocket Book, containing ten dollars on the State Bank, and three or four treasury notes and several notes of hand, one of James Lucas for sixty-five dollars, one on Capt. John Lee for twelve dollars and fifty-five cents, and one on Cornelius Burras for one dollar and fifty cents. Together with a number of papers, my pen and finding said book, and returning it to me, with its contents, will be liberally rewarded.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM.

Greensborough, N. C. Dec. 30, 1829—32—33.

BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Printing Office, in Greensborough, the following School Books:—

Clark's Cases.
Vini Roman.
Adam's Latin Grammar.
Mair's Introduction to Latin Syntax.
Davidson's Virgil.
Ridman's Latin Grammar.
Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key.
Sargent, Reader and Introduction.
Walker's Dictionary, Spelling Book; in which the most useful words in our Language are collected, & alphabetically arranged; according to their accent and number of syllables, with Walker's pronunciation carefully marked, & the meaning of each word carefully defined. A very excellent School Book.
Walker's Dictionary, Small.
Pike's Arithmetic.
Snell's Do.
Barne's Lectures on Rhetoric.
—Philosophy.
New York Reader, No. 1.
—Spelling Books.
Webster's Do.
Abridgement of Murray's English Grammar.
School books, with a table of general contents.
New-York primers.
To the above may be added the following Legal, Historical, Biographical and Miscellaneous works:—
Buck's Theological Dictionary, containing definitions of all religious Terms; a comprehensive view of every article in the system of Divinity; an impartial account of all the principal denominations which have subsisted in the religious world from the Birth of Christ to the present day.
Fables of the Faeried Isle.
Pelham; or, the adventures of a gentleman.
Disowned. By the author of pelham.
The Carbonaro. A Piedmontese tale.
The shepherd's Calendar.
The Book of the B. weaver. By lady Morgan.
The school of Fashion. A Novel.
Tales of wit and romance.
Ryland de Cruce.
The new Forest.
Wandgrave. A novel.
Richieu. A tale of France.
The coleagues. A Novel.
Scenes of wealth, or views and illustrations of trades—Manufactures—produce and commerce—with copper plate engravings—very cheap.
History of Turkey, containing a description of the manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants of the Turkish empire.
A Natural History of animals.
History of Persia.
The young carrier; or Henry Delamere's voyage to India, his travels in Hindostan, his account of the Burmese war, and the wonders of Elora.
Dun Quixote.
The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, containing the confession of faith, the catechisms, and the directory for the worship of God.
The works of Josephus—splendid edition—six volumes—very low.
The Christian's inheritance; or a collection of the promises of scripture, by Samuel Clarke, D. D.
Pollock's Course of time—A Poem in ten Books.
Fables of a Grand Father.
Western Souther.
Harvey's Meditations.
The Life and Adventures of Baron Trenck.
Gomer's Lectures on female education.
Potter's Justice.
Cowper's Task.
Grimeshaw's History of England.
—United States.
Goldsmith's Rome.
—Greece.
Watt's Hymns.
Deibel's Do.
Robinson's Crusoe.
Adam's Geography and Atlas.
Snell's Do.
The trials of Margaret Lindsay.
Walt's Life of Lafayette.
Ladders, Dry Books, Blank-Books, copy slips, &c.
The sick man expects, in a short time to receive a considerable addition of titles to the above.
Orders for Books not on hand shall be filled in a few days.

Blank of every description, furnished to order, with neatness and dispatch, upon the LOWEST TERMS.
Orders of the Superior and County Courts of Guilford and the adjoining Counties, for making copies of the records, shall be furnished with blanks at prices per quires, 60¢ 10.00 per Ream.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough August 21, 1829.

LAND & NEGROES

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust executed by David L. Field to me, bearing date the 12, of February 1829, and of record in the County Court of Guilford, for the benefit of Henry Humphreys and others, on the 7, of January next, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, by public sale, all the tract or parcel of land, situated one mile East of Jamestown, on the Greensborough road, containing two hundred and twenty acres; also three likely young negroes, together with all his household furniture &c.

There will be a credit of nine months given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date.

HERMAN VICKREY, Trustee.

December, 7, 1829—32—33.

NOTICE.

THERE will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 14, of January next, at the dwelling house of John Thompson deceased, viz. one stud horse large and likely, a quantity of corn, horses, mules, hogs, rye, wheat, oats, and fadder, stils, and tubs, and other property.

Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bonds and good security.

Where attention will be given by,

A. GEREN, Exr.

December 22, 1829—32—33.

STOLEN.

FROM my shop, on the night of the 17, inst. a pair of silver-rimmed spectacles, with \$3.00, together with a small steel case pinned on the side. The possessor were of a quality & remarkable like to suit eyes of almost any age.

Any information that may enable me to get said spectacles again will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

ABEL COFFIN.

Guilford county, eleven miles west of Greensborough, Eleventh Month 30, 18 9—32—33.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have Bonds in my hands, other than Guardian bonds, are informed that unless they call and renew them on, or immediately after the first day of January 1830, they will be put out for collection indiscriminately.

HENRY HUMPHREYS.

Greensborough, Dec. 25, 1829—32—33.

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS & LONG, wishing to close their books for the present year, request their customers to call and settle, by cash or note;—those failing to comply with this request, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of others for collection.

December 30, 1829—32—33.

EDUCATION.

THIS is to inform the public that the Subscriber having rebuilt, intends re-commencing his School preparatory for College, on the first Monday of January next. The School is in a healthy and thick settled neighbourhood, three miles west of Greensborough.

Board may be had on good terms.

Any encouragement given the subscriber, will be thankfully received; and he promises, on his part, to pay the strictest attention to the Scholars committed to his care; both as to their instruction and morals.

ANDREW CALDWELL.

December 1819—31—32nd.

NOTICE.

WILL be hired out for the term of one year, at my house, ten miles north of Greensborough, seven likely young negroes, on the first day of January next.

J. A. FOULKES, Guardian.

December 15, 1829—31—32.

A CARD.

AT Wentworth, Rockingham, on the evening of the 8th, January next, the Celebration of the B. title at New Orleans—I will furnish a party and ball suitable to the occasion; every exertion will be used, to render the affair agreeable and enjoyable. The Managers will be Gentlemen of respectability. Those Gentlemen disposed to attend the party, will be so good as to send in their names as soon as convenient. The price of subscription will be four dollars.

JNO. J. WRIGHT.

Dec. 12th, 1829.

CLOCKS & WATCHES.

The subscribers take this method of informing the inhabitants of Guilford and the adjoining counties, that they are now completely prepared to execute, in a workmanlike manner, all orders in the Clock and Watch making and repairing line.

They have on hand a few Eight-Day Clocks, of the first quality, which they will sell very low.

They use this opportunity of tendering their unfeigned thanks to a generous public for past favors, and solicit a continuance of their encouragement.

One of them will always be found at the Courts in the county of Rockingham, for the purpose of accommodating their customers by receiving and returning work.

If their work shall be done as low as at any shop in the State where work can be done well.

If highest prices given for old silver, brass and copper.

WOOLWORTH & ANDERSON.

Greensborough, Aug. 21, 1829—32—33nd.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken a resolution to remove to the West; and wishes to sell his valuable Farm, situated on the Uwharree River on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salisbury, near Uwharree Meeting House, in Randolph County, known by the name of Hendley's Old Place.

It contains about eighty acres of first rate Low Grounds—together with ten acres of raised meadow as can be found in the State. There is also attached to the farm, an excellent Cotton Gin, and Threshing Machine.

Good has been found in various places on the said tract of land which, if any person should wish to purchase, will be sold on reasonable terms.

ELIAS HENDLEY.

Randolph, N. C. Oct. 7, 1829—32nd.

TEN CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber a blond boy by the name of James Smith. The above reward will be given to any person who will return said boy to the subscriber; but no expenses will be paid, or thanks given.

The public are cautioned against employing, or harboring said boy under the penalty of the law.

ASA HUNT.

Guilford, Dec. 12, 1829—33—34.

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR

FOR 1830.

The Atlantic Souvenir, for 1830, bound in embossed leather, with gilt letters, and twelve highly finished engravings on steel, by the first Artists.

Just received and for sale by

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough Dec. 12.

THE TOKEN

FOR 1830.

The Token, a Christmas and New-Year's present for 1830, containing 12 beautiful engravings on steel, and 12 original poems.

Just received and for sale by

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, Dec. 12.

