

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME I.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1830.

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**THE
GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.**
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WILLIAM SWAIM, 1.

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COMMUNICATION.

"A true member, if you mean to please,
Will press your pen with modesty and ease."

QUAKER-LIKE.

If the following anecdote is deemed of sufficient importance, the editor is at liberty to give it a place in his columns.

As I was feeding my hog one evening, at the end of a street in one of our country towns, wherein I was a sojourner, which is situated not many miles from Greensborough, a *tawdry-looking-fellow* passed by, sounding at the same time the word that stands at the head of this article.

Though it was evident to my understanding, that it was purposely intended as a scoff at what he might conceive my honest way of living, in not having a covering slave to goad on before me, or perhaps, he intended to pass a jeer upon my religious profession, which, in brief, is simplicity and truth; yet, the impression it made on my mind, was more of a serious than of an irritated nature.

QUAKER-LIKE!! What a dignified appellation! What a glorious and heavenly sound! How exalted the meaning! However the false wit, or pride of the world may try to debase the true Quaker character, yet it stands on an eminence not to be demolished by the flash of the gay, or the malice of enemies. Though simple the garb in which true Quakerism, or otherwise, true Christianity always appears; yet there is deep instruction to be gained by studying the life of a substantial Quaker. In the true, and only admissible application of our text, there is a grand display of characteristic traits of practical piety and virtue. It is not that stupid indifference, nor that stubborn moroseness often imputed to the despised Quaker, that forms the basis of his true character; it is an artless, unpretending, heart-felt, and active concern for the universal good; disengaged from the pride of ostentation, and the versatility, and servility of obsequious parade. In this dignified, and consistent course of life and conversation, many of our worthier forefathers trod the road to heaven, and sealed their allegiance to the truth, as it is in Jesus, with their blood, whose names stand enrolled, as bright constellations, on the book of fame. Let it not be thought by any, that the sorrowful dereliction of principle, too prevalent at this period, within the compass of this society, can derogate from the character of those shining luminaries, whose feet were established on the basis of eternal truth; nor from the glorious lustre of that truth, by which they squared their lives, and which, however plain and simple its appearance, is still the same it ever was, even to day, and forever. Quakerism, rightly understood, is but another name for Christianity; for which of the Christian virtues did not its substantial advocates avow, and practically illustrate? Does Christianity enjoin, "Not to be burthensome to others," love, forgiveness of injuries, patience, temperance, forbearance, fortitude, self-denial, &c., and how splendidly did the lives of G. Fox, W. Pen, Barkly, Sarah Chevers, and many others enforce these severest obligations on a corrupt surrounding world! In a word, does Christianity enjoin an active, animated piety and benevolence? and do not the character of those ancient worthies, with whose names the devoted Anglo-Americans stands intimately connected, substantially illustrate the dignified virtue of a true Quaker? Let it ever be born in mind, that to the several traits of character, which so eminently distinguished these illustrious men, we should ever refer, as to precedents, or waymarks, in judging of what is truly *quaker-like*. (i. e.) like a Christian. And although the right way of the Lord, has been abundantly perverted "in these pernicious times" in a variety of shapes, yet it is a comfort to hope there is a remnant among this people "who have not bowed their knee to Baal, nor sacrificed on the mountains" of creaturely imagination, and pride of the human heart; but, who are contented to walk in the simplicity of the truth, as it is in Christ our Saviour. O may we all dear friends, into whose hands these lines may come, who have tested that the "Lord is good, and that his mercy endureth forever." Stand fast in the liberty

wherewith Christ has made us free." "Walk worthy the vocation wherewith we are called;" "despise the shame of the cross," and be not unworthy to be called

QUAKER-LIKE.

SELECTED.

"Tell us the sad complaint, and at what time,
What e'er we write, we bring forth nothing new?"

THE YOUNG VICTIM.

There are few persons who have not, at some period of their lives, been actors or spectators in scenes which, though not, perhaps, intimately connected with their own destiny, nevertheless leave on the memory & heart, impressions which neither time, adversity, or the various and fluctuating changes of life can obliterate. Such precisely was the nature of the events which I am about to relate. In the year 18—, I took passage on board a merchant ship, bound for Portsmouth. We left the island of —— with a prosperous gale. There were 3 passengers in the ship besides myself—two men of respectable appearance and a very young female whom I took to be the daughter of the elder. I was struck by the innocent countenance and extreme beauty of the young girl, who was dressed in deep mourning, and appeared melancholy. I saw her when she first came on board, but afterwards, for several days, she kept closely in her little cabin, and I did not even hear her voice in speaking except when I retired to my own state room, which was adjoining hers. I then imagined I heard her sobbing; and at times, when either of her companions were with her, which was not often, she spoke in a tone of meek submission and apparent fear. These circumstances perplexed me considerably. I was, it is true, no *legal eruditus*; but as I feared the young girl was in some way persecuted by these men, I could not help wishing to know the matter stood, and, if my suspicions were correct, to find means to serve her; "but on board a ship in the midst of the ocean," thought I, "even Don Quixote himself could invent no possible pretext for interfering without some knowledge of the merits of the case." So I was obliged to content myself with getting as near to the partition as I could, and sighing deeply when the young maiden sighed, as if to assure her sympathy was near her. One day the person whom I supposed to be her father, was shut up nearly an hour with my invalid for over; and I candidly confess that I tried all my power to overhear their conversation; but a few broken sentences were all I could distinguish. I heard her inquire in a tone of anguish and alarm, "Are we, indeed, going to my sister?" and then she sobbed violently. After her companion left her, and went upon deck, her sobs augmented, and I could contain myself no longer. The cabin was vacated, I approached cautiously, and tapped softly at the door of the state room; at first she did not attend, probably too much absorbed in sorrow to hear my repeated signals; at length she opened the door, and presented to my view a face and figure of consummate loveliness; though her eyes bore testimony to her recent weeping, and her whole frame trembled. I enquired if she was ill, and added hastily, "can I do any thing to serve you?" At that moment a shadow approached the companion-way, a step descended; the young girl only whispered, "Tell me where the ship is bound?" and closed the door. Her persecutor, (for that such he was no longer doubted,) descended into the cabin, and I thought he eyed me suspiciously as I moved quickly from the door. For three days I could get no opportunity of speaking to the poor girl, for one or the other of her companions was constantly in the cabin: twice she went, for a few minutes, upon the deck; but then they never left her for an instant. I would have hinted my suspicions to the captain of the ship, but was deterred by observing his great intimacy with his passengers; and it occurred to me that he was probably in their secret, whatever it was. At length my wish was gratified. A heavy gale caused all hands to be busy upon deck; my fellow passengers were evidently accustomed to the sea, which was not the case with myself; they both remained upon deck, and occasionally lent their assistance. I approached the cabin of the young girl, and tapped softly at the door. She opened it, "Where is the ship bound?" were the first words she uttered. "To Portsmouth," I answered. "God help me!" she uttered with a faint scream, which luckily, the noise overhead prevented being heard. "Tell me your situation," said I; "I will do any thing, every thing to serve you—only trust me!" "It is too late," she exclaimed with a countenance as pale as death; "yet I will trust you;—they have deceived me." I thought we embarked for South Carolina. "I have a sister there; she would protect me!" "Protect you from what—from whom?" I asked; "is not one of those persons your father?" "Oh, no! my parents are both dead; he is my mother's uncle." "And the other?" said I. "He is the cause of all my trouble!"—he is immensely rich—he has buried that wicked man, who has sold me to him—he will marry me, and I prefer instant *deth*!" These broken sentences, uttered by a beautiful girl, apparently not more than fifteen, the sight of whose tears had already penetrated my honest soul, were sufficient to bind me, heart and hand, to her cause! but done, mad'd, whilst I, surrounded by those whose interests were opposed to my feeble efforts, who could I do? besides, I was at that time young and inexperienced, and totally unversed to cope with force or fraud; but something must be done for the fair

girl, who, during my brief reverie, after the conclusion of her partial explanation, had stood with clasped hands & eyes suffused in tears, regarding me with a look of artless supplication, which would have melted the heart of apathy itself. "Be composed," I said; "keep up your courage till we arrive at Portsmouth,—nothing can be done now; but when loaded, I will do all in my power to save you and convey you to your sister!" While I was speaking the second mate had, undiscerned by us, descended the cabin stairs in search of some article which was wanted on deck; he spoke before I saw him, telling me that the gale was some what abated. He lingered a moment, looked earnestly at us, for the young lady had not retreated, but stood apparently unconscious of his presence. The frank and honest countenance of this young sailor had pleased me from the first; and I had once ventured to hint to him my doubts as to the young girl being a voluntary passenger. The young man now approached me, and laying his hand upon my arm, said, with a look of peculiar meaning, "Can I lend a hand sir?" "What do you mean?" said I. "Why," he answered "they want to take the cargo to a wrong port—don't they?" I understood him, and answered in the affirmative. "Well then," said he, "we must smuggle the goods—leave it to me: you want to help the little girl?" so no I!—I've heard part of the black story: she don't know the whole herself. I'll join you, heart and hand, when we get ashore." The poor girl wept her thanks, and the generous sailor hastened upon deck. We made the port. Our plan was bad:—the young girl was to feign illness, and to request the assistance of a carriage, which I was to offer to procure; or, if denied, I was to hasten to find a magistrate, and bring assistance to prevent her being carried on shore against her will, while she detained her persecutors by every delay in her power; until the captain had gone on shore, the honest sailor was to aid in occasioning some little delays in their disembarkation, which would give me time to complete my design. But why do I go on? the plan proved abortive; it was suggested by inexperience, and ended in disappointment. I was detained by my ignorance of the proper places to which to apply; and my air of trepidation and alarm doubtless caused suspicion to be entertained of the truth of my statement. When, at last, I returned to the ship accompanied by proper assistance, it was too late! I found every thing in a state of dismay and confusion; I soon learned the truth. A carriage was brought, the young girl's pretences were overruled, and urged at; they suspected my plan; they forced her from the cabin; bore her upon deck; the mate attempted alone, her rescue; a scuffle ensued; the villains succeeded in bringing her from the ship; with frantic violence she struggled in their arms; a crowd collected; they dared no longer confine her; their grasp was loosened for a moment; she broke from them, rushed to the water's edge;—in one instant she was engulfed in the waves!—the body was brought to land, but life was extinct. I wept over her corpse. The villains told and artful tale of her insanity, and escaped the punishment they merited; I have never forgotten her.

TURKEY.
PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

An article from Berlin of 13th October, is as follows. It is badly written, or translated, but is the best account we have on the matter which forms its subject.

The present state of Turkey is represented by eye witness as most melancholy. It has been confirmed that in Romelia also, the greater part of the population consists of Christians, who call themselves Armenians, and sometimes Bulgarians; all these believe nothing less than that Russia was carrying on war for the sake of conquest, and would take them under its protection, which is more pardonable, as they were not acquainted with the Russian "Declaration of War." The population, therefore, even in Adrianople, openly expressed their joy at the appearance of the Russians, whom they considered as their deliverers. The Russians will withdraw; the people will fall again under the dominion of the Sultan, who will hardly fail to exercise the most dreadful vengeance. It was hardly ventured to acquaint the people with the melancholy necessity of the retreat of the Russians; already in their fears they see scaffolds erected in Adrianople, and the Sultan fix his head-quarters there. Whether these appearances will be realized, to their full extent remains to be seen.

Some confidence is placed in Russia, who has come forward as the kind protector of the distressed; and it is hoped that it will strictly enforce the stipulations in favor of the Christian population. The ruin of the Turkish army, we may say the internal dissolution of the Turkish Empire, is without parallel. The regular troops threw away their arms in wholesale bodies; the generosity and humanity of the Russian General had conquered them more than the bravery and perseverance of his soldiers. The irregular troops fled with their arms (their most valuable property) as far as they were able, and positively declared they would fight no more. Abdurrahman Pacha, a native of Izseroum, whose wife and his whole Harem in that city were taken prisoners by the Russians, had commanded the Turkish cavalry of the right wing. When he reached Ardeboonge on his retreat, he had with him 500 or 600 men, on jaded horses who refused to fight against the Russians.—Near Constantinople a body of about 2500 irregulars had assembled, whom the Sultan did not venture to admit into the city.

few battalions of regular infantry that had not yet seen the enemy, formed a stable point in the mass of confusion. In the villages and towns the women who are otherwise confined in their houses, were seen running with cries of terror, about the streets, to save and secure their children.—A consternation had seized the Turks, which made those who witnessed it shudder.

The account from the head quarters of General Diebitsch (now raised to the dignity of Field Marshal) are more pleasing. There was abundance of every thing supplied by the inhabitants. The Count has had the Days performed in the principal Greek Church; and a thing unheard of in the mounds of Turkey, he and his staff have trodden with their Christian feet the pavement of the celebrated great mosque. The Turkish priests voluntarily opened to him the door of their holy temple of Murad.—Much praise is bestowed on the discipline of the Russian army, and the polished manners of the officers. Even the Cossacks have become much more civilized since the great war against France; and there are few instances in the present campaign of their having committed any cruel excesses, but many anecdotes are related of their simple honesty.

CONGRESS.

*and passing to the committee of
to-morrow's session, dissolved for right.
High roads in every, with an amount so strong.*

Senate.

Wednesday, Dec. 30. Mr. Robbins gave notice, that he would on Monday next ask leave to bring in a bill prescribing the modes of commanding, proscribing, and deciding controversies between States.

The Senate then spent some time in the consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned to Monday next.

Monday, Jan. 4. Mr. Sanford presented a petition from a meeting of the citizens of the City of New-York, asking the protection of the United States, for the Indians against injustice and oppression; and on motion of Mr. S. the petition was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Barnet moved that the Memorial be printed.

Mr. Forsyth called for the reading of it.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the memorial was laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of sundry citizens of the United States who have lost property by the depredations of certain Indian Tribes, was taken up in Committee of the whole, and, on motion of Mr. Holmes, who desired further time to examine the subject) postponed to and made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

An act to establish a uniform rule for the computation of the mileage of members of Congress and for other purposes; were received from the House of Representatives, read, and passed to a second reading.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting, for the use of the Senate, 50 copies of the Naval Register for the present year.

Tuesday, Jan. 5. The following written messages were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donaldson, his private Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States.

I submit herewith a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the information called for by a resolution of the Senate of the 24th December,

ANDREW JACKSON.

January 5th, 1830.

A letter from the Register of the Treasury accompanies this message. The money expended in the several States and Territories, for the construction of roads and canals, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the close of the year 1828, including surveys, amounts to \$3,241,074.01.

The statement of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shews the amount of public lands granted for the purpose of education and the construction of roads and canals to be 7,793,438 acres.

Valued at the minimum price to \$9,750,501.50]

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to cause the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri to be better marked and established, and to divide certain lands adjoining said boundary, among the half-breed Indians of the Sac and Fox tribes; which was read and passed to a second reading.

The bill from the House of Representatives to establish a uniform rule for the computation of the mileage of members of Congress and for other purposes, was read the second time.

On the motion of Mr. Webster, the bill was laid on the table.

The Vice-President communicated a report from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in the city of Washington, shewing the amount expended during the last year. The report states that there was expended on the

Capitol, grounds and inclosures, \$36,512.75

President's House, do. 22,310.88

Repairs & expenses of the apparatus, 12,000

Purchase of square No. 249, 1,210.91

Wednesday, Jan. 6. Mr. Robbins, in the afternoon, introduced a bill respecting the mode of commanding, proscribing, and deciding controversies between

the State of Missouri to be being required and established, at the due regular time, lands adjoining said lands, and the half breed Indians of the Sac & Fox tribes, were read the second time, and carried by the committee of the whole.

Tuesday, Jan. 5. The bill concerning the trial of commanding, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between States, was read the second time, and referred to the Engrossed bills.

To cause the northern and western boundary lines of the State of Missouri to be better marked and established, and to divide certain lands adjoining said boundary among the half breed Indians of the Sac and Fox tribes.

For the relief of the Mayor and City council of Baltimore; and

Allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Louisville, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Natchez, and Nashville, to be secured and paid at those places, were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives.

BILLS OF APPROXIMATE VOTES.

Wednesday, Dec. 31. The House having resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Hunt, providing a distribution of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands among the several States, for the use of internal and external improvements.

The Test remained and concluded his argument against the resolution, but especially against the amendment moved by Mr. Martin thereto.

Mr. Middle, of Georgia, spoke briefly to the question, with a desire to have it modified and placed in a more definite shape before the House.

Mr. Brewster, of New York, expressed his views on the subject, and was adverse to some of those which were introduced by Mr. Test.

Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, next addressed the House, who had adjourned for the discussion of the subject, having adjourned.

This debate ended for to-day.

An engrossed Bill entitled "An act to establish a uniform rule for the computation of the mileage of members of Congress, and for other purposes;" was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Thursday, Jan. 4. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Hunt on the 17th last.

The motion occurred on the motion made by Mr. Martin on the same day, to amend the same, and after further debate thereon, by Mr. Blair of South Carolina, the hour allotted by the rules for consideration of reports and motions expired.

Tuesday, Jan. 5. Mr. McIlvain, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred that part of the President's Message, which relates to Domestic Manufactures, made a report, which was read, and no action or order to lie on the table.

THE LEGISLATURE.

*"Illustrations obtained,
from the main right of man, or head
of state, in staff institute."*

Senate.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Wellborn presented a resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use their influence in obtaining for this State her proportionate part of the public funds for internal improvements; which was read and laid on the table.

The following bills and resolutions were indefinitely postponed: The bill to prescribe the manner in which sheriffs shall give bonds; the resolution relative to the Governor's garden; and the bill to establish a fund for the erection and support of a Lunatic Asylum.

The following resolution and bill were ordered to lie upon the table: The resolution concerning the Roanoke Navigation Company; and the bill to amend the act of 1820, concerning the entry of land in this State.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Miller, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the division of the States into small judicial circuits, made a report requesting to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. Contended in.

Friday, Jan. 8.

A message was received from the House of Commons, stating that they do not concur in the amendment made by the Senate to the resolution concerning the Roanoke Navigation Company. The said resolution was then laid on the table.

The bill and resolutions which had been ordered to be enroled, were ratified.

A resolution of thanks to the Speaker, for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of the Chair was adopted; and the Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The following bills and resolutions were indefinitely postponed: The bill to regulate the sale of funds, and to protect from execution a certain portion of the freehold of the citizens of North Carolina; the resolution for connecting the waters of Neuse river with those of Beaufort harbor by a ship canal; the bill to relieve the issuing of Treasury Notes; the resolution to appoint agents to collect information respecting the subject of a Penitentiary; and the bill to prohibit the importation of slaves.

The bill to prohibit the importation of slaves, and to the Ocean, was read the second time.

Thursday, Jan. 8.

Mr. Lyman, of Connecticut, deposited before the House a copy of the several documents to the following effect:

"Public Law is that

which is reported, respecting to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Challenged in the bill concerning the entry of land in this State, was rejected.

The following bills and resolutions were indefinitely postponed: The bill to alter the mode of compensation to members of the General Assembly; the resolution in relation to internal improvement by the general government; the bill concerning the automation of process; the bill to establish a Bank on behalf and for the benefit of the State; the bill establishing a Medical Board in the State; the bill to compel the due execution of process; the bill to authorize the payment of purchase money on entries of land made in the year 1817; the bill to authorize the county and superior courts to regulate the business thereby; the bill to increase the revenue of the State by means of the precious metals; and the bill concerning the distribution of the public arms to certain police authorities, in case of invasion or insurrection.

Mr. Pearson presented a resolution authorizing the Speaker to procure, for the use of the House of Commons, a portrait, by Ford, of the Honorable John Quincy; which was read and adopted, and subsequently passed indefinitely in the Senate.

Friday, Jan. 9. After the ratification of several bills and resolutions and the adoption of a resolution of thanks to the same, the House adjourned *sine die*.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

*"And everyone has, the Sun, "according with
"Glorious and glorious,
"and empire, crowning good, refreshing all."*

WHITEHORN'S SPEECH.

The Bill to amend a act passed in 1805, repealing so much of said act as exempts Moravians, Morists, and Monists religious scruples of bearing arms, was under consideration, Mr. Whitehorn, of Hertford, rose and said,

(Concluded.)

As regards the conscientious scruples which this sect cherish against bearing arms, they may be overlooked. It is not for us to decide who are right and orthodox in their creed, nor is it proper to pronounce that those who differ from us are wrong. It is not our province to decide this matter. It comes not within the scope of human legislation. Let they and we set ourselves for these options before a higher authority than any earthly tribunal. It is a matter between the creature and the Creator. We should be anxious how we interfere between any man and his conscience—and we should rarely legislate on any matter that lies exclusively between man and his Master.—We ought not in justice to force these men to violate their conscience.—Mr. Madison, in his celebrated memorial to the Virginia Legislature in 1784, lays it down as a fundamental and undeniable truth, that the duty we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be tested only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence. The right to one's conscience, says he, belongs to every man, and is unalienable. If a man can, however, the opinions of men depend only on the evidence communicated to them by others, cannot follow the dictates of other men. The right of conscience, be exempt from law, is large, still less can it be subject to that of the legislature. The latter are but mere creatures and executors of the former. Their jurisdiction is but derivative and limited. Limited with regard to the co-ordinate departments; more necessarily it is limited with regard to the constituents. The preservation of a free government requires not merely that the metes and bounds which separate each department of power, be universally maintained; but more especially that neither of them be suffered to overleap the great barrier which defends the rights of the people. The master, who is guilty of such encroachments exceeds the commission in whence they derive their authority, and are tyrants—the people who submit to them are slaves." This is the opinion of one who has filled so large a space in the eyes of mankind, and who is at this very moment anxiously looked on as the Fabius, to guide the political bark of his native State into a safe and quiet harbor. Our own history, in the examples of our forefathers, shews what men will do and men will dare for the liberty of their conscience. It matters not whether they are mistaken or whether they cherish the true faith. It often happens that the most bigoted are the most stubborn. But it is sufficient that they so believe. Our forefathers left their homes and their houses, and with their slaves in their hands, they dared the perils of the stormy deep and the dangers of a savage foe, that they might sit them down under "their own vine and figtree" and worship God after their own consciences. It is not denied, but that this Legislature have the power to pass this bill—but would it be honorable—would it be just—would it be politic? As the gentleman from Newbern (Mr. Gaston) quoted the words of a favorite author are here applicable:

"—It is excellent
"To have a giant's strength, but it is to have one
"To use it like a giant."

It cannot be considered that the conscientious scruples of this sect are to be admired—but if the peaceful influence of their creeds pervaded the whole world, mankind would be happier and their condition better. The general diffusion of their quiet principles would realize that millennium promised to the good and faithful—and would be a sweet foretaste of that happy period depicted by divine inspiration, "when men should form a war no more; when nations shall no longer rise against nation; when the sword shall be turned into the ploughshare, and the spear into the pruning hook." To us, as guardians of the public weal, the page of history will show us that the principles which these priests are not destructive to the true welfare of man—nor to the happiness and anchorage of his condition; the one and legitimate object of all government. We have reason to thank that Providence that rules all in accordance with that the histories of the nation—of man—of all ages and all countries, show us that the principles which these priests are not destructive to the true welfare of man—nor to the happiness and anchorage of his condition; the one and legitimate object of all government. We have reason to thank that Providence that rules all in accordance with that the histories of the nation—of man—of all ages and all countries, show us that the principles which these priests are not destructive to the true welfare of man—nor to the happiness and anchorage of his condition; the one and legitimate object of all government. 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was affected during the present session, if Mr. Martin could have followed his hint into the House of Commons. This may be considered, by some, as too high an compliment to the noble & able Senator from Rockingham; but when we become convinced that he does not deserve it, we have it in contemplation to take it back again. The editor of the Western Carolinian may renew his above efforts to elucidate the subject, by representing the project as a hobby on which Mr. Martin has for a number of years, rode into the Legislature. The Fayetteville Observer may call mightily for the warning voice of Gaston;—the Legislature may spend 30 days in settling a mere quibble; and the Banks themselves endeavor to fortify their precarious foundations by a lavish distribution of bribes; but the day of their doom draweth nigh, and the wickedness of their ways will yet be visited upon them. Let them take heed!

STERLING HEATERS. We took occasion last week to notice the recent invention of the Rev. Mr. Dodson. Since then, we have received the following communication from Mr. Iddings.

New Invention. The subscriber lately made a pair of stirrup heaters, an invention of the Rev. Jeremiah Dodson, for warming the feet when riding in cold weather. He has no hesitation in recommending said invention, as highly useful to those who ride on horseback in cold weather. It consists of a box for each stirrup, made of sheet iron, one inch deep and four inches in diameter, with heaters to fill them, made of cast iron or other material. They will retain heat about two hours, a length of time sufficient for a morning ride. How pleasant on a frosty morning! and what benefit to a person whose health is impaired so as to compel him to mount frequently in the snow!

It is my opinion that hot embers and small coals, with cold ashes over them to prevent burning, would be better than iron, as the boxes could be more quickly replenished with heat, kept hot longer, and save cost.

JONATHAN IDDINGS.

Guilford, Jan. 11, 1830.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER." If any person wants to know the motive which influenced the proceedings of a law G. and Jury in Georgia, they will find it in the maxim which stands at the head of this article.

The Grand Jury of Richmond County, Georgia, have presented it as a nuisance or crime, that printers and publishers throughout the state, but particularly in the city of Augusta, employ negroes in the different departments of their establishments; thereby affording them the means of learning to read writing, and affording a source of information to that class of our population which sound policy forbids."

EXECUTION. Four negroes were executed at Greenupsville, Ky., for a murder committed on their owner, while he was transporting them down the Ohio to the New Orleans market. They died with astonishing firmness, without showing any compunction for the crime committed, and one of them, the instant he was launched from the cart exclaimed—" death—death, at any time in preference to slavery."

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES. The following, is a list of the acting Governors of the several States:

Maine, Nathan Cutler; New-Hampshire, Benjamin Price; Vermont, Samuel C. Crafts; Massachusetts, Levi Lincoln; Rhode Island, James Fenner; Connecticut, Gideon Tomlinson; New-York, Enos T. Throop; New Jersey, Peter D. Vroom; Pennsylvania, George Wolf; Delaware, David Hazard; Maryland, Daniel Martin; Virginia, William B. Giles; North Carolina, John Owen; South Carolina, Stephen D. Miller; Georgia, George R. Gilmore; Alabama, Gabriel Moore; Mississippi, Gerard C. Brandon; Louisiana, B. Beauvais; Tennessee, William Carroll; Kentucky, Thomas Metcalf; Ohio, Allen Tremble; Indiana, James B. Ray; Illinois, Ninian Edwards; Missouri, John Miller.

UNITED STATES BANK. The stock of this Bank fell, at New York, from 125 to 120, immediately on the receipt of the President's Message. It has not recovered from the shock. It is understood that a committee of the House of Representatives will make a report concerning this institution, at an early day. There is a report that extensive speculations were made in anticipation of the message!

BY THE LUMP. In the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Tennessee, a bill was introduced lately, "to provide for the constitutional manumission of all the slaves in the state"—This is getting the bull by the horns in good earnest—but on its first reading was postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 10 to 11.

THE LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA adjourned sine die, on the 18th, ult., after a session of 36 days, during which time they passed 20 acts. Pretty quick business.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The Albany Argus says, that at a recent meeting at Saratoga Springs for the purpose of organizing a temperance society, Judge Cowman, chairman of the Meeting, stated that he had joined a similar society about twenty years ago, every member of which is now a temperate man, and that the members ought to present temperance habits to the resolution, if not by abstinence then taken.

LITERATURE IN GERMANY. The chief literature in Germany, about two million four hundred and forty-six thousand books.

SLAVERY. Forty-six thousand one hundred and sixty slaves were imported into the Port of Rio Janeiro, during the year 1828. They'll be apt to get into business, if they continue to augment a troublesome population at this rate. But if they refuse to be adulated by history, let them take the consequence! Who'll pay them?

THE MARKETS.

*And your rich sad
Exuberant nature's bitter blessing's pour
Over every land.*

Greensborough Prices current, Jan. 13—Beef 7 a 9, beef 2 a 21, bacon 30 a 40, butter 3 a 10, corn 10 a 35, coffee 16 a 20, flour 350 a 400, molasses 30, sugar 10 a 12, salt 125 a 150, tallow 3 a 10, wheat 60 a 70, whiskey 25 a 30.

Nashville. *Tea, January 1—Cotton 7 to 8, flour 5 to 6, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 35, tallow 3, N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent, dividend.*

New-York, January 1—Cotton 3½ to 10½, flour 6.37 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp, 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.50, oak tan & sole leather 20 to 26½, hemlock do. 17 to 21, hams 3 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 35 to 40, whiskey 21 to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24,—North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 3½ percent, discount, South-Carolina 1 to 1½, Georgia 2 to 2½, Virginia 1 per cent, do.

Canada, January 1—Cotton 7 to 3½, flour 4 to 5 out of the wagons, that from Canada, mills 6 to 7, wheat \$1, corn 50 to 52½, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Newbern, *January 1—Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to \$1, wheat \$1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 30 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 42 to 45, whiskey 55.*

Richmond, January 1—Cotton 3 a 1½, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7½ brandy app. 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27.

Boston, January 1—Cotton 9 to 10½, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7½, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 3 a 3½.

Salisbury, January 2—Cotton 11 to 13 cents, corn 20 to 25, beef 2 to 3, butter 10 a 12, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 25 to 30, sweet do. 20 to 25, brown sugar 12 to 13, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 3 to 10.

Fayetteville, December, 23—Cotton 8 to 9½, bacon 6 a 7½, peach brandy 55, apple do. 28 to 30, butter 16 to 15, corn 36 to 40, flaxseed 3.5, flour 4 to 5½, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 9 to 10½, salt 7.5 to 30, tallow 8, wheat 74 a 75, whiskey 24 to 28,—U. S. bank notes 7½ 1 per cent, premium, Cape Fear ditto, 12 a 2.

Charleston, December, 21—Cotton 12 to 13 cent, flour 6 a 9½, whiskey, 26 a 27, bacon 7 to 8, hams 3 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 31 to 32, corn 12 a 16, coffee 13 to 15—N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ percent, discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Petersburg, Va., December 25—Cotton 31 a 34, tobacco, madding 3.15, a 4.25, primed 10, wheat 90 a 1.05, corn 32 a 32 cents per bushel, flour 5 a 6½, bacon 10½ a 12.

Wilmington, December 25—Cotton 7½ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 5 to 5.50, corn 55 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Baltimore, January 1—Flour \$6½ a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Lynchburg, Va., January 1—Tobacco 4 to 9, Flour 4.37 to 4.50, wheat 7.5, whiskey 23 to 24, bacon 7½ to 8.—Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

Cincinnati, Ohio, January 1—Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

MARRIAGE.

*"The world was not fit the garden was a wild,
but me, the hermit, sigh—tut-woman smiled."*

MARRIED. in Quincy, Mr. Josiah Patch, to Miss Eleanor Notzog. This is patch work.

Son Patch of jumping memory,
Was late in billows frothing;
Joseph Patch, we likewise see,
Has lately come to Nothing.

In this place, on last evening, by William Adam Esp. Mr. Walter Wilmot of this place, to Miss Polly Smith, late from Salisbury.

"The Happy pair, delighted, firm and true,
Shall feel the sweets of love forever new;
Shall see, we hope, an ever ring bless their sight,
Good, like themselves, the source new delight."

DEATHS.

*"An angel's arm can't match me from thy grace;
Legion of Angels can't rouse me there."*

[COMMUNICATED.] Died, in this county, on Sunday morning, 10, inst., Mrs. Lydia Clemmons, wife of James Clemmons, in the 41st year of her age. They were married in 1799, and have lived together ever since, in the most cheerful and amiable principles, love, harmony and happiness. She had two children who are yet alive, a son 8, and the daughter 6, both

No mother was ever more attentive to her children, or more affectionate to her husband than she was. She was loved and esteemed most by those who knew her best. She was prompt in visiting the sick, and administering to the wants of the poor. Let all here be—She said in her last sickness that her peace was made with God, that her election was sure, and that she felt resigned to the will of her Lord and savior Jesus Christ. Just before her departure from time, she exclaimed "O, that I could go out like a candle!" And it was granted to her even as she requested. How refreshing to the drooping spirits of her bereaved husband, children and friends, to think that their loss is her everlasting gain!

FAIR.

In Greensborough, east side, a gold chain with steel rings, the rings containing links. Whoever finds the same, and brings it to this Office will be liberally rewarded.

Guilford, N. C.—15—act.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.

•Health—the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss."

The primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To attain this, all classes and both sexes shall be addressed, in a style familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and usages as would in any way obscure the subject or alarm the most fidgety. The fruits of much reading, study and careful observation, shall be placed before the reader, so that he may apply it to conduct most efficaciously to their bodily and mental tranquility. To whatever possession or calling they may belong, the readers of this Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Air, Food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children, are topics of prominent and peculiar interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly occupied.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE WORK.

We approve of the plan on which the publication entitled the "Journal of Health" is conducted, and believe that it is calculated, to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince a strong & decided interest in the publication, as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the production, while conducted by its present editors. We heartily recommend it in recommendation to public patronage.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D.
Thos. C. Jones, M. D.
Wm. E. Hopper, M. D.

Professors in the University of Penn.

John C. Otto, M. D.
Thos. T. Hewson, M. D.
Franklin Baumer, M. D.
Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Recter of St. Stephen's Church.

Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

W. B. Sudis, editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Recter of Grace Church.

G. T. Bedell, Recter of St. Andrew's Church.

James Abbott, M. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.

George Weber,

Jesse Kember, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.

Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of Fifth Presbyterian Church.

Wm. M. Eagles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

John Hayes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.

Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the first Congregational Church.

W. T. Brady, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and editor of the Columbian Star.

J. L. Douglass, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.

Solomon Langford, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church.

Manig F. Price, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be added, as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS.

The JOURNAL OF HEALTH will appear in Numbers of 16 pages each, twice, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$1.00, in advance. Subscribers and communicants (post paid) will be charged by JESSE D. ESKER, Agent, No. 108 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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To those who may undertake to furnish subscribers with funds to meet the expense of the publication, we will give the following premium.

For the greatest number of subscribers (provided that no more than two dozen are taken up) furnished at our office, or before the 25th of April, will entitle on the 25th of May next, \$5.00 in cash, and the Premium for life, or during the continuance of the establishment—for the second greatest (provided it exceed fifteen) the Premium during its publication;—For the third greatest (provided it exceed ten) the Premium for three years;—For the fourth greatest (provided it exceed five) for all under the fourth greatest an additional ten percent, will be made.

N. B. The above premiums will not be awarded until the payment of the subscription money is rendered sufficiently certain.

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POETRY.

"Find from each line the noblest truth in nature;
Nor less inspire my conduct than my song."

PATHETIC APPEAL.

Alest what mournful sounds are those,
Borne o'er the western breeze?
'Tis from you villa clad in snows,
Where dwell the Gherokees.

There lives an isolated race,
Whose sires as legends tell,
Once lords of hunting and the chase,
Where now the white men dwell.

There, on that vale luxuriant,
Beyond the white man's claim,
They form'd a civil government,
Which well deserves the name.

United thus by kindred ties,
And by a common cause,
They worship him who rules the skies,
Obedient to their laws.

Methinks on yonder lofty peak,
I see a warrior stand;
He sighs, as if his heart would break,
And waves his aged hand.

O! why when from our father's grave,
Upon the Atlantic shore,
We sought where western waters lave,
Resolv'd to move no more?

But vain, if further to explore,
We yield to you our right;
No place for us the wild world o'er,
Will shield us from your sight!

When first we smoked the pipe of peace,
Upon our native land,
We bade the appalling war-whoop cease,
And pledg'd a friendly band!

Then bright and long was friendship's chain,
And oft with noble viu,
We taught our nation to maintain,
By imitating you!

No more a vagrant, idle life,
Precarious to our race:
And soon just laws succeed to strife,
And tillage to the chase!

Yet what avails our nation's laws,
And what our nation's name?
You, white men, never want a cause
To oust an Indian's claim!

Behold our fields, our fenced farms,
Our towns and hamlets too;
Must we for these sustain alarms,
And from white brothers too?

Oh! think you of our little ones,
Our wives and sisters dear;
Must they abandon their lov'd homes,
And live again in fear?

If still to west we steer our course,
How long shall we abide?
Some other claims again per force,
May push our claims aside?

Or if on the Pacific's shore,
We hope to make our stand:
How far to west may we explore,
In search of vacant land?

O, thank you, when our friendly sires
First gave you welcome here;
Well pleased were all our Council fire,
To have the white men near.

But ah! ungrateful to our race,
You seal an Indian's doom;
And drive him from each resting place,
To give the white man room!

By the great spirit of the sky,
Who thus to vengeance dooms;
We more no more, resolv'd to die,
Beside our father's tombs!"

Thus said, the warrior wav'd his hand
In token of adieu!
And from his fearful, lofty stand,
Himself despairing threw it!

ON TIME.

Addressed to a Lady.

Moved by a strange mysterious power,
That hastens along the rapid hour,
I tune thy diam-toned string;
Even as I saw his wretched race
Beneath thy sun-towers, now dying base,
Where mossy monuments stand.

Dark robes his shadowy eye around,
Severe his stern visage now;

Now, as his heart arrayed,
The grasped arm goes through the bow,

The marble crumbled into dust,
And sunk amidst the shade!

Malignant triumph filled his eyes;
"See, hapless mortals, see," he cries,
"How vain your idle scheme,
Beneath my grasp, the fairest form
Dissolves and minglest with the worm;
Thus vanish mortal dreams."

"The works of God and man I spoil;
The noblest proof of human toil
—I treat as childish toys—
I crush the noble and the brave;
Beauty I mar, and in the grave
—I bury human joys."

"Hold! ruthless phantom, hold!" I cried;
"If thou canst mock the dreams of pride,
—And meaner hopes devour—
Virtue beyond thy reach shall bloom;
When other charms sink to the tomb—
She scorns thy envious power."

On frosty wings the demon fled,
Howling, as o'er the wall he sped,
"Another year is gone!"
The ruined spire—the crumbling tower,
Nodding, obeyed his awful power.
As Time flew swiftly on,

Since Beauty, then, to Time must bow,
And age deform the fairest brow,
Let brighter charms be yours—
The female mind, embalmed in Truth,
Shall bloom in everlasting youth,
While Time himself endures.

VARIETY.

"Fancy has sported at her powers again."
In tales, in riddles, and in children's play.

Woman. Messrs. Editors, availing myself of the polite permission, in your last number, I shall without further preface proceed to prove the utter falsehood of that charge of heartlessness so frequently brought against woman by those who know her not, and those whom she knows too well. I neither intend to string together the common-places of poetry nor to avail myself of the sickening jargon of German sentimentalism, in order to refute this foul aspersion; I will appeal to things of every day occurrence and of ordinary life. Men's talents are reserved for display, their virtues for an out-of-door and holiday garb; but woman's good qualities both of head and heart, are most, and best exercised amidst the quietude of the circumscribed domestic circle:—There are no crowds to applaud her, no clapping of hands, laying to vanity the praise due to virtue—so!—these are men's motives—men's rewards. The approving smiles of those whom she loves and toils to render happy, is woman's cherished aim woman's dearest ambition. How often—*as how often!* is her love repaid by coldness, and her toil thankless, or only serving as a pretext for unreasonable and ungenuine rejections. Of course I am not talking of those whose desire it is to be *ladies* and *belles*. They can furnish no arguments against the character of woman, since the very designation would offend them. No! I speak of woman—woman as she ought to be—the mother, daughter, sister, wife—Oh! who does not remember with tears, the fond affection of a mother, how often she has interfered to save us from a father's stormy wrath; how she hid our faults, or lovingly chid us for them—weakness this may be—but is it heartlessness! And how pure—how fond—how lasting is a daughter's love, truly says the old ditty,

"My son is son—till he gets him a wife.
My daughter is true all the days of her life."

And the wife what has she not to suffer and encounter even from the best of husbands. Does he meet with reverses or insults abroad—who feels the effects of his ill humour; and whose love incites her to bear with this! the wife. And who suffers from his vices—his drunkenness, his gaming? the wife—and yet she loves on with unchanged, and unchangeable affection—"through glory and guilt, through honor and shame"—Even the last miserable moments of the felon husband are soothed and softened by the wife he is about to leave, disgraced, and unprotected; but who still loves him with love strong as death—Away then with the sarcasm of wifing—the sneers of fops and the defamation of disappointed old bachelors. The first class are not worth listening to, since any of the tribe would rather lose their friend than their jest. As for the second they may be tolerated by belles and dandizettes whose only aim in getting a husband is to procure a paymaster for their dress—but what woman could wed a fool worn to a skeleton by early riot and debauch, and who is made to pass for a man by the means of tailor's corsets, and padings—But more of this anon—when come to speak of dress—As for the old bachelors—*heaven help and pity them, for they have but small comfort upon earth.*—

For the present
Messrs. Editors, Adieu,
LEAH.

"I am Engaged." As a sufficient answer to the charge of fickleness brought by Collet, in a late article against the American Fair, the following short extract is copied from Lavoisier's Journal of the Tour of La Fayette in America:

"The American ladies are not more remarkable for their severe coupling-fidelity than the girls are for their constancy to their engagements. At parties I have often had young ladies pointed out to me, of eighteen or nineteen, who had been engaged, and of whose future husbands, one was in Europe pursuing his studies, another in China, attending his commercial business, and a third dangerously employed in the filibillery, in the most distant seas. Young

girls thus engaged hold the middle place in society, between their still disengaged companions and the married ladies. They have already lost some of the thoughtless gaiety of the former, and assumed a slight tinge of the other. The numerous aspirants, designated here by the name of *beaux*, which at first surrounded them, and were received until a choice was made, still bestow upon them delicate attentions, but by no means so particular as formerly, and should one of them, either from ignorance or obstinate hopes, persist in offering his heart and hand, the answer "I am engaged," given with a sweet frankness and an indulgent smile, soon destroys all his illusions, without wounding his pride. Engagements of this sort preceding marriage are very common, not only in New-York, but throughout the United States, and it is exceedingly rare that they are not fulfilled with religious fidelity. Public opinion is very severe on this point, and does not spare either of the two parties which may dispose of themselves without consent of the other."

The Capsizing Sailor.—As an honest seaman who had just come into port, was taking a stroll in the country, he saw a bull dashing furiously along the road, directly towards him, and, according to the custom of the animal, when under full speed, with his tail straight behind him. "Bull ahoy!" roared Jack, making a speaking trumpet of his hand, "ease off your spanker sheet, there, you lubber son of a cow, or you'll be afoul of me." The bull paid no attention to the warning of the sailor, and the next moment Jock was rolling in the dirt. "There d——n your eyes!" said the enraged tar, gathering himself up, "I told you, you would run afoul of me."

A gray hair was espied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours, a few days since. "Oh! pray, pull it out," she exclaimed; "if I pull it out, ten will come to the funeral," replied the lady, who made the unwelcome discovery. "Pluck it out, nevertheless," said the dark haired damsel, "it is no sort of consequence how many comes to the funeral, provided they come in black."

BOOKS.

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

Clark's Caesar.
Van Rens.
Adam's Latin Grammar.
Mair's Introduction to Latin Syntax.
Davidson's Virgil.
Rodimus's Latin Grammar.
Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key.
—Suppl., Reader and Idiotroduction.
Walker's Dictionary, Small.
Pike's Arithmetic.
Smiley's Do.
Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric.
—Philosophy.
New York Reader, No. I.
—Spelling Books.

Webster's Do.
Abridgement of Murray's English Grammar.
School Bibles, 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.
Tales of the Emerald Isle.
Penman; or, the adventures of a gentleman disowned. By the author of Penman.
The Carbonaria. A Piedmontese tale.
The Shepherd's Calendar.
The Book of the Bowmen. By lady Morgan.
The school of Fashion. A Novel.
Tales of wit and romance.
Rybent de Crecy.
The new Forest.
Waldgrave. A novel.
Richelieu. A tale of France.
The collegians. A Novel.
Scenes of wealth, or views and illustrations of trades—Manufactures—produce and commerce—with 60 copperplate 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 cadet; or Henry Delamere's voyage to India, his travels in Hindostan, his account of the Burmese war, and the wonders of Elora.
Don 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 Grand Poem—a Poem in ten Books.

Tales of a Grand Father.

Western Songster.

Harvey's Meditations.

The Life and Adventures of Baron Trebeck.

Garnet's Lectures on female education.

Potter's Justice.

Cowper's Task.

Grinshaw's History of England.

Goldsmit's Rome.

—Greece.

Watt's Hymns.

Dobell's Do.

Robinson Crusoe.

Adams's Geography and Atmos.

Smiley's Do.

The trials of Margaret Lindsay.

Walton's Life of Lafayette.

Ledgers, Day-Books, Blank-Books, copy slips, &c.

The subscriber expects, in a short time to receive a considerable addition of tales to the above.

2d Orders for Books on hand shall be filled in a few day's notice.

2d Blanks of every description furnished to order with neatness and despatch, upon the LOWEST TERMS.

Clerks of the Superior and County Courts of Guilford and the adjoining Counties, by making engagements by the year shall be furnished with blanks at 60cts. per quire, or \$10.00 per Ream.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, August 22, 1829.

JOB PRINTING.

The subscriber has just received several Points of New, Large, and Ornamental Type for Job printing of every description.

He solicits a share of the public encouragement; and pledges himself to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and up-to-date processes of the times.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 6, February next, a lot of ground situated in the Guilford formerly the property of William Kirkland, now owned by Worth & Co. about six miles south of Greensborough. Three pits have already been opened, from which about \$1,000 have been realized. The veins continue to increase in magnitude and richness.

Due attention, and a reasonable credit will be given by

JAMES DAVIS.

Guilford, N. C. January 18.—n. 4—\$1.

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.

J. Their work shall be done as low as at any shop in State where work can be done well.

J. Highest prices given for old silver, brass and copper.

WOOLWORTH & ANDERSON.

Greensborough, Nov. 21, 1829.—n. 27—\$1.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

J. Tchumane, conscientious Slave-holders.

Wanted, immediately, from twenty to fifty SLAVES, to remove and settle in Hayti, where they will be forthwith invested with the rights of free men, and receive constant employment and liberal wages, in a healthy & pleasant section of the country.

J. THE PRICE OF PASSAGE WILL BE ADVANCED, and every thing furnished of which they may stand in need, until they shall have time to prepare their houses, and set in to work. None will be taken, however, but such as reside in country places, and (those who are of sufficient age) accustomed to agricultural or mechanical labor.

Application may be made to the undersigned, at No. 125 Market-street, Baltimore.

LUNDY & GARRISON.

November 10th, 1829.

N. B. Editors of Newspapers, friendly to the colonization of the colored race, are respectfully requested to communicate the above.

L. G.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell the Tract of Land wherein he resides—situated on the main road leading from Davieville to Salisbury—about six miles south-west of A. C. Green, Esq., and one mile north of Sanders Millstone, which there is a new and commodious two-story dwelling-house, well finished and all necessary out-buildings—the situation high and healthy—neighborhood good.

I am determined to sell; any person willing to purchase a handsome and pleasant County residence will do well to call and view it.

Price and Terms made known by the subscriber on the premises, or by Mr. W. R. Lindsay, Greensborough.

R. W. LINDSAY.