

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.

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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.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"But will remember, if you mean to please,
To press your point with modesty and ease."

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.
NORTH CAROLINA, No. V.

CONVENTION.

"What an old tale is this!"
"I earnestly trust it is old; but truth"
"No years impair." Y. A. G.

Whenever we consider the circumstances under which the Constitution of North Carolina was formed, we cannot but admire its general perfection. It is, in the main, republican and calculated to secure the citizen's rights. We need not, however, be so inflated with its excellencies, as to be blind to its imperfections; especially as they obtrude themselves on our feelings, as well as on our sight.

If it was the privilege of our ancestors, fifty years ago, to convene for the purpose of framing a Constitution on which to base their rights, it is no less ours, now, after the experience of half a century has shown that this instrument does not secure equal rights to all our citizens, to meet in Convention, for the purpose of amending it. We have in support of this opinion, all reason, together with the practice of all, or nearly all the original States. Most of the States, that formed their Constitutions during the confusion and trials of the Revolutionary struggle, have since found it necessary to hold Conventions for the purpose of amending them. Then where is the wonder, if the like necessity be found to exist in North Carolina?

Moreover the experience of the States that have made the trial, evinces the entire safety of calling Conventions. Never has any danger resulted, nor a Constitution been deteriorated. There has, in some instances, been a murmur left behind, as doubtless there would be in North Carolina, from those whose power might be justly abated. It is but candid to infer, that what has proved safe elsewhere, might be safely essayed in N. C. Meantime, *insuperable necessity* demands.

But when the Convention is called, as sooner or later it certainly must be, if North Carolina is destined even to emerge from its present grovelling obscurity. I must say, in the language of Virgil, "procul, procul este profani!" or of Young, to the same effect, "Fly ye profane!" Let no polluted hand touch this instrument. Let no sot, no gambler, no prodigal, no horse-jockey, or other kind of knave; no trader in the souls of men, no fraudulent stockholders, or indulged bank debtor, no intriguing politician, nor any religious bigot, come near. Let only such as have clean hands, clear minds, liberal principles, and unbiassed judgments, dare approach.—If a Convention of pure-minded patriots could be assembled, we might safely submit the whole Constitution to their disposal, either to amend, or to substitute a better in its stead. This should be returned to the people for their ratification or rejection.

I shall next proceed to consider some of the most prominent objections, which have been raised to calling a Convention; the answer to some of which I have in part anticipated.

It has been alleged, in opposition to calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, "that that instrument is sacred, on account of its having been framed by the patriots of the revolution;" "that it has carried us, with safety, through difficulties and dangers;" "that a desire for change and novelty should be discontinued, as of dangerous tendency;" "that, by attempting to amend, we might deteriorate;" "that, though the Representatives of a minority of the people, have the power, they have never abused it, by partial Legislation;" and, therefore, "that the evils complained of, are not real, but imaginary."

"The Constitution is sacred." Why, what is it but a mere human performance? and sure enough it savours much of human imperfection. To sanctify that which is partial and unjust, is to wield the sword of despotism. Mankind have ever been oppressed by injustice, in the garb of sanctimony. It has carried us, with safety, through difficulties and dangers. Are we not at this moment engulfed in difficulties and straits, from which we never can emerge, till the people rise in their native majesty, and declare they will be governed by no laws, but such as emanate from equitable first principles. "A desire for change & novelty should be discontinued, as dangerous."

We admit that a restless and feverish excitability, which would be forever running into revolutions without any just cause, is reprehensible and dangerous. But, on the other hand, too great apathy to public concerns, is ever more dangerous to a republic, in which an ever-watchful and untiring vigilance is the only safeguard. In a popular government, in which the laws emanate from the people, it is their duty, no less than their privilege, to see that the laws themselves, and the first principles on which they are based, are pure, equal and republican. "By attempting to amend, we may deteriorate." We have already pointed out the method of obviating this disapprobation, namely, to trust the Constitution in the hands of none but patriots of liberal principles and pure morals. In delegating the power to amend the Constitution, the people ought to exercise the utmost caution, as the trust is very important; but by the time they are prepared to say soberly, "a Convention is indispensable," they will be also prepared to adopt the necessary caution. When the acquiescence of the people is the incentive, the people ought not to be deterred by legends & possibilities. "Though the Representatives of a minority of the people have the power, they have never abused it by partial Legislation." Very self-complacent! very arrogant, truly! and yet, not admitted. Do we not see that many hurtful things are transacted under the sanction of law; that many good things, which might be enjoyed, are withheld for the want of legal sanction; that much public good needs the fostering hand of Legislation, and much public evil needs the curb of Legislative prohibition. Now ye that hold the reins, and arrogate so much, why are these things so? I tell you there is a mass of censure somewhere, and the bug of it lies at your door.

But admitting there is no just ground to censure abuse of power, it does not follow, "that the evil complained of is merely imaginary." Power without right is despotism. It is not necessary that every despot should be a tyrant; but every despot has it in his own option whether to be a tyrant or not, and may, at any time he chooses, become one. It may as truly be said, that we of N. C. live under a despotism, as if we live under an absolute monarchy; and even though we may not be oppressed, (which hypothesis is not admitted,) it does not follow that we have no just cause of complaint or apprehension. We live under a despot, who may at pleasure become a tyrant and oppress us. We are deprived of sovereignty, which is justly ours.

Some seven or eight years ago, as must be recollected by every one who was then arrived at years of observation, there was great excitement on this subject; the whole argument was familiar in the mouths of every one; it seemed to be fast inspiring popular feeling, and rapidly maturing for a crisis; when wondrously it vanished like an apparition at the main touch, and has never been heard of since, till now, I have started it afresh, scarcely knowing what I do; whether any patriot will respond a cordial assent; or whether I stand isolated on enchanted ground; whether the excitement is only smothered, and waiting a gentle breeze to fan it into a reliving fire; or, whether apathy and sloth have totally extinguished it.

I have ever thought it betrayed a degree of baseness, thus to abandon a reform, which the emergencies of the times so imperiously demands; the question of which is incontrovertible, and the attainment of which seemed just within our grasp. I have often mentally exclaimed, poor North Carolina! Thou art governed by a minority! Thy many are subservient to thy few! Thy energies have slipped a scirene portion! Thy enterprise is driven into exile! Thy good tends to evil, and thy evil to worse! Thou art prostrate, and pined; and hast neither nerve to exert, nor tongue to cry!—And then I whistle back my errant thoughts—I have not, however, abandoned the hopes, that there is yet a redeeming spirit in North Carolina, the beloved land of my nativity.

POLYDOR.

MINUTES.

Of the General Association of the Manumission Society of North Carolina.

This Association convened at Deep River Meeting House, according to adjournment, on the 11th of this month.

The President, B. Swaim, Esq. informed the House that he had prepared an official communication; which was introduced and read as follows:—

TO THE DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE NUMEROUS BRANCHES OF THE MANUMISSION SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN GENERAL ASSOCIATION ASSEMBLED.

Gentlemen:—Another annual return of this day has summoned us together, that a solemn account of our conduct, as men pledged to support the cause of universal benevolence, may on this occasion be rendered to each other, to our country, to the world, and above all, to that Almighty Being whose gracious care we believe extends to all nations, languages, and colours of the human race; whose humble instruments we acknowledge ourselves to be, for the glorious enlargement of Africa's miserable and oppressed children. And besides the account that we are thus bound to render, the occasion is one that loudly calls for a repeated display of that sympathetic flow of sentiment, that lively warmth of fellow feeling, that fearless independence of thought and expression, that magnanimous forbearance of soul, which have as often pervaded this, and similar assemblages, of manly enterprises. It is indeed matter of no small encouragement, that while voluntary societies of various kinds are daily rising and labelling around us, this institution still stands firm to its determined purpose. Although many

of its original projectors are now taken from among us, and numbered with the prostrate dead, not so entitled by Divine Providence to behold the advancements in liberal principle that we have lived to see, not destined to realize only in anticipation those happy and ever memorable results, the prospect of which prompted so laudable a zeal; and many eyes now present beaming with the delights of conscious rectitude, eagerly piercing the veils of infamy with anxiety and expectation, may be closed to the scenes of Earth, ere those patriotic efforts be crowned with full success; yet, based on the solid ever-during principles of truth and justice, yours is a cause that must endure though the operations of nature work perceptible changes in its visible agency, must and will survive all the apparent wrecks of time and mortal things.

The limits of this address will not admit a length of general observation. But I cannot suppress what has heretofore been suggested, that we should carefully guard our procedure from a course too speculative, and not practical enough. On the abstract question of slavery, we have nearly, perhaps, quite succeeded. The justice of our claims in behalf of the African race, unconnected with considerations of domestic policy, is seldom questioned. Whether this was always self-evident without being shown by a Manumission Society, we shall not now stop to inquire. We would by no means claim for the Society a degree of efficiency to which it is not justly entitled. But every member and the country in general, ought to be fully acquainted with the extent of its achievements in order to duly appreciate its intrinsic merits. Whether we boast or not, the world must judge. One thing we know:—before these humane doctrines were thus systematically promulgated, the debt's right to freedom was seldom thought of, and scarcely ever acknowledged. But something more than mere assent is necessary. The slumbering energies of a mighty people must be awakened. The responsible of all classes must be made to know, and sensibly feel the indignity that slavery offers to our common nature. Active benevolence must break forth in floods of sympathy. We want activity. We want a more constant effort; a more arduous exertion. Before we have any right to expect success, we must steadily and resolutely pursue in practice that principle which we would hold out for the adoption of others. We must tenaciously adhere to a strict non-intercourse course. Whether at home or abroad, whether in the meetings, or engaged in our promiscuous intercourse with the world, we are expected to maintain a line of straight forward consistency, that cannot yield to temporary emergencies, or be sacrificed to the capricious excitement of momentary occurrences. If we have not much pecuniary surplus to expend, we have, or may have, what is infinitely better—Sound and unshaken integrity, united with such unwearied perseverance as cannot fail to overcome the most formidable difficulties.

It is presumed there is no uneducated business man requires advice here, unless you may think proper to assume a special inquiry into the promptness of those who have had in charge the execution of former measures.

It has been often repeated that we, as a Society, combine our views to no particular system of Colonization; yet it is understood to be within the sphere of our design to offer every practicable facility for separating the coloured people from among us. The advocates of importing slaves to this State to say nothing of the promiscuous intermixture, is well known; and we are frequently told by Masters, that they would willingly embrace any favourable opportunity of abandoning and sending their slaves, even to the country. Under this view of the subject I am induced to recommend to your consideration the propriety of establishing a prompt agency of some kind; possibly something like the day of atonement—a point of emigration, coming time, or, more agreeable would be minds of the Association, whose duty it shall be to advertise themselves ready at all times to receive, at their own discretion, on coloured people offered to their care, to be judiciously hired out until a suitable agency can be raised to defray the necessary expenses of Colonization, Emigration, Education & necessary routine of the Agent, &c. according to the contract made with the master or guardian, or the emergencies of the case. It never was anticipated that voluntary non-intercourse could do any thing more than merely make experiments showing the practicability of liberating the people of colour, and separating them from among us. For if an agency of this or a similar kind, can be established and maintained, there is little doubt that it will enable us to make further practical experiment, and at the same time, afford a facility that is said to be much wanted.

The American Convention for promoting the abolition of slavery &c. is recently located in Washington City, D. C. to meet during the last Session of every new Congress. The next Session of the Convention will convene on the second Tuesday in December. The subject of sending a Representative to the body is submitted to your consideration. You will find it noticed in a letter from the Secretary of the acting Committee, herewith submitted.

You will find in the last paragraph of the same letter some communication on the subject of Free and Slave labour. Although this was sometime since addressed to me as a private letter, it is believed that I can best answer it design by communicating it to you, and thus eliciting the information that may be in the possession of your body.

The next meeting of the Association did not come to hand in time to be read in our past session, but will be read in our next Session in March. They are now summarized

for your examination. Your attention is particularly referred to the following parts, viz:—1.—Report on the Treasury department, page 13.—2.—Address to the citizens of the United States, page 17.—3.—Report on the Domestic Slave trade, page 21.—4.—Report on Free and Slave labour, page 25.—5.—Address to the separate Societies, page 28.

On the subject of petitioning, I have one suggestion to make:—that is the propriety of praying the next Legislature to leave owners at their own discretion in the liberation of their Slaves. Measures were taken a year ago for bringing this subject before the Legislature, but it is believed it never went forward. Whether the law-making power can, from motives of evident policy, control the disposition of private property in the hands of a citizen is not the question. But whether the domestic policy of this State requires that a rational man, conscious of his accountability, ought to be compelled, contrary to the convictions of his own conscience, to hold human beings in a state of slavery, deserves to be well considered.

In closing this communication, I would repeat the call for diligence and activity. Notwithstanding the high-sounding oppression that yet stalks through the land, and the length of time that may be requisite to restore a happy equality of personal rights, many things are making for our encouragement. Several hundred slaves in the State of Maryland have lately risen to the grade of freemen; all from the magnificent liberality of one individual. The great barriers of Virginia will shortly be looked to for a constitutional barrier against the perpetual duration of slavery in that State. In short, it is evident that the spirit of Africa's Emancipation is already abroad, with a rapidity far surpassing the vigilance of its avowed supporters.

Respectfully I Remain, Gentlemen, your Fellow member.

B. SWAIM.

On motion of Aaron Coffin, the above Communication was referred to a select committee, consisting of Henry B. Hunt, Aaron Coffin and Allen U. Tomlinson.

The Committee to whom certain questions, answers, &c. were referred at last Association, produced a report which was ordered to be filed.

A Communication from the New Salem Female Benevolent Society, was introduced, read, and ordered to be filed.

On motion of Amos Weaver, a Committee, consisting of Amos Weaver and James C. Kersey, was appointed to address the said Female Society, appropriately, on the subject which has enlisted their sympathies.

On motion of James C. Kersey, a Committee of Finance was raised, consisting of Howell Julian and Benjamin Miliam, sen.

On motion of Aaron Coffin, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Aaron Coffin, Thomas T. Hunt and William Reynolds, with instructions to enquire into some plan for a more direct Communication between the Association, the Board of Managers, and the Branches, and report to-morrow.

On motion of Richard Meade Hall, the House adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, September, 12.

The House met according to adjournment. The Rev. Amos Weaver delivered an extempore Address, which he was requested, by the Association, to forward to the Editor of the Greensborough Patriot for publication.

The Board of Managers produced the following Report, which the House adopted.

The Board of Managers Report: That, since their Organization, they have had a Session, at which they examined extracts from the Minutes of last General Association, and ordered them to be published in the Greensborough Patriot, with fifty-two extra copies, to be sent to the Branches. At the same time the Board had presented to their part of an address to the citizens of North Carolina and they examined it with satisfaction; that as the Committee appointed to prepare this address have not yet presented the whole of it to the Board, we can report nothing further on the subject. No other business has been brought before us, or has offered itself as requiring our attention; nor have we any measure to suggest.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM SWAIM, Clerk.

The House, after discussing the subject in Committee of the whole, ordered the Board of Managers to proceed with the address, according to the instructions of last Association.

The Treasurer reported—Cash on hand, \$123.60—At interest, \$13.24—Total, \$99.34.

The Committee appointed to examine the summary of answers produced a report; which was ordered to be filed.

The Committee to whom was referred the President's Communication produced a report which the House amended and adopted as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the President's Communication, and the documents accompanying it, respectfully Report.

1. That in regard to the appointment of an agency at this time, we think it would not be expedient. Though we recommend the propriety of referring the subject to the several Branch Societies, and that they be instructed to report their views to the next Association.

2. Considering the state of our finances, we think it would not be advisable to send a Representative to the American Convention, held in the City of Washington.



MASONIC

At a called meeting of Greenleaf High Lodge, No. 7, held in the Masonic Hall, on this occasion, Wednesday, 12th Inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that the members of this Lodge, wear the usual badge of mourning (black armband on the left arm) for a term of thirty days, as a testimony of grief and respect for a man of many of our deceased Brethren, Miranda R. Green.

Also, that the same be worn here in the Greenleaf group of Pines, that the members, may always distinguish their and be grieved thereby.

Copied by
WILLIAM BERR, Sec.
Greenleaf High Lodge, No. 7, 12th Inst.



POETRY.

"I find from each line the noblest truths inspire;
No art is lost in conduct than my song."

DUETT.

TINKLETON.

Immortal Dolly Double you,
You lovely little Bubble, you,
I want to know if you can show
A man that dare to trouble you!

DOLLY.

Sweet charming Signior Tinkleton,
Your booming cheek is wrinkled none
Of me that be to trouble me,
I do not know a single one!

TINKLETON.

Come, lover shall we be wandering?
The flowers their sweets are squandering.
The rills gales adown the vales
Are lingering and pondering.

DOLLY.

O, what a charming man you be,
How fanciful, I can you be,
So very sweet, so very neat,
And kind and brave, how can you be?

TINKLETON.

How blest your praises run for me,
You must the witch of Endor be,
To strike my heart's sincerest part—
I swear I love you tenderly.

DOLLY.

You know papa he scolded me,
The day you first he told me,
Because you stood— you know you would—
And in your arms unfolded me! (*Langueshes*)

TINKLETON.

I swear by all above, you know
That I sincerely love you, though,
You called me then the "but,"
And I called you "my dove," know.

DOLLY.

My name is Dolly—take me now,
Your own fair arm make me now,
And let us flee—for daddy he,
If he should come, would shake me now.

TINKLETON.

But Dolly, O, my honey, though,
Just fetch a bag of money, though,
For if you don't—have you I went,
And would not that be funny, thought!

OLD MAN. (*Centering*.)

Arrest! you rascal! plain, you,
Or I will be for drilling you!
Quick! let me sight, for ought but flight
Will hinder me from killing you!

Exeunt omnes.

BACHELOR'S HALL.

Bachelor's hall: what a queer looking place it is!
Kneel me from such all the love of my life;
Sure but I think what a burnin' disgrace it is,
Never at all to be getting a wife.

See the Bachelor, gloomy and sad enough,
Flourish his little over the fire,
Sneer at the poor—Squire Patrick, he's mad enough,
(If he were present) to fight with the squire.

Now like a hog, in a mortar-bed wallowing,
(Awkward enough) see him kneading his dough,
Truth! if the bread he could eat without swallowing,
How it would favor his pallet you know.

His dishcloth is missing, the pigs are devouring it,
In the parrot he battered his shin—
A plate wanted washing grimy skin is scouring it,
Thunder and Turf, what a pickle he's in.

Pies, dishes and pans, since greasy commodities,
Aches and pains skins kiver the floor,
His cupboard's a storehouse of comical oddities,
Things that had never been neighbors before.

His meal being over the table's left sitting so,
Dishes take care of themselves if you can't,
But hunger returns, then he's faming and fretting so,
Och! let him alone for the haste of a man!

Late in the night then he comes to bed sliverin',
Never the bit is the bed made at all,
He creeps like a toad under the kiverin'—
Bad luck to the picture of Bachelor's Hall!

(*To the tune, he jinks!*)

TO DANDIES.

Ye mine squintin' and K.M. faced pretty things,
With coarsers faced as right as fiddle strings,
Chinked as a bell, and simple as a cat;
About the waste D. shirt, the pipe B. flat;
Ye coarsers, ye supercilious, ye slaves,
Ye self-complacent, headless, ye selfish slaves,
Ye want to be king of the world, with catfish tails,
Ye second-hand goods and ye poor *Tobacco* Bells.

SONG.

Till the cup, the full, the glass,
With wine and spirit, high,
And we will drink, what round the pass,
To—*Fire and Water!*

Behold the King and the drachm and
And the King and the drachm and
And the King and the drachm and
And the King and the drachm and

Fill, fill again—fill higher still!

The glass more warmly press—
Fill up and drink, and drink and fill,
To—*Human beastliness!*

Push round! push round in quickest time—
The lowest drop be spent
In one loud round to—*Guilt and Crime,*
And—*Crime's just punishment!*

Fill, fill again—fill to the brim,
To—*Loss of honest fame!*
Quaff—deeper quaff—while now we drink
Our wife's and children's shame!

Push round! push round! with loudest cheers
Of mirth and revelry—
We drink to—*Woman's sighs and tears,*
And children's poverty!

Fill up the glass—fill yet more high,
Thus soon ne'er let us part—
Stop not at woman's tear and sigh,
Give—*Beauty's broken heart!*

Once more! while power shall yet remain,
Even with its latest breath,
Drink! to ourselves—*DISEASE AND PAIN,*
AND INFAMY AND DEATH.

F. M.

VARIETY.

"I fancy has sported all her powers away
In tales, in trifles, and in children's play."

Crossing of Proverbs. Proverb—The more the merrier.

Cross—Not so;—One hand is enough in a purse.

P—He that runs fastest, gets most ground.

C—Not so; for then footmen would get more than their masters.

P—He runs far that never turns.

C—Not so; he may brake his neck in a short course.

P—No man can call again yesterday.

C—Yes; he may call till his heart aches, though it never come.

P—He that goes softly, goes safely.

C—Not among thieves.

P—Nothing hurts the stomach more than surfeit-ing.

C—Yes; lack of meat.

P—Nothing is hard to a willing mind.

C—Yes; to get money.

P—Nothing is so blind as them that will not see.

C—Yes; they that cannot see.

P—There is no creature so much like a man as an ape.

C—Yes; a woman.

P—Nothing, but is good for something.

C—Not so; nothing is not good for any thing.

P—Every thing has an end.

C—Not so for a ring has none, for it is round.

P—Money is a good comfort.

C—Not when it brings a thief to the gallows.

P—The world is a long journey.

C—Not so; the Sun goes over it every day.

P—It is a great way to the bottom of the sea.

C—Not so; it is but a stone's cast.

P—A friend is best found in adversity.

C—Not so; for then there's none to be found.

P—The pride of the rich makes the labour of the poor.

C—Not so; the labors of the poor make the pride of the rich.

P—Virtue is a jewel of great price.

C—Not so; for then the poor could not come by it.

Wants. The poor wants the comfort, and many of them the necessities of life.

The rich, general want—the common feelings of humanity.

The lawyer wants—a rich client.

The physician wants—patients to use up his pills and to pay off his bills.

The mechanic wants plenty of work, and good spirits to do it, and prompt pay when its done.

The merchant wants—cash customers, and extension of credit.

Printers and Editors want—every man to do what is right, and to give them their dues.

It is whispered that some young ladies want—husbands; we think this may be a mistake; if it is, we will be happy to correct it.

In conclusion, we believe it will be admitted by all that every description of people want fortitude to bear with the ills of life—and that many, very many, want sufficient skill to float peaceably along the current of prosperity.

A Red Lover. An indolent youth being asked why he was so shamefully fond of his pillow, to the manifest injury of his reputation—he replied, "I am engaged every morning in hearing coughs."

Industry and Health advised me to rise—Sloth and Idleness, to lie still, and they gave their reasons at large, pro and con. It is my part to be strictly impartial, and to hear with patience what is said on both sides; and by the time the cause is fairly argued, dinner is generally on the table.

Women. Women are generally deceived when they think they recommend themselves to our sex by their indifference about religion. Every man who loves human nature, connects a religious taste in our sex with softness and sensibility of heart; at least, we always consider the want of it as a proof of that masculine spirit, which of all our faults, we dislike the most. Besides, men consider your religion as one of their principal securities for that female virtue, in which they are most interested. Nevertheless, yourself in religious subjects, nor give countenance to it in others by seeming diverted, with what they say. Thus to people of good breeding will be a sufficient check.

Let a woman be decked with all the imbelliments of art and care of nature—but if boldness is to be found in her face, it blows all the lines of her beauty.

Every station has its burden—Even as certain

that it has also its peculiar pleasure, which becomes the sweeter by its opposite grievance.

Modesty is not only an ornament, but also a guard to virtue. It is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from the thing that has danger in it. It is such an exquisite sensibility as warns her to shun the first appearance of every thing that is hurtful.

A man and his wife were, on a certain occasion, enlisted in a dispute, which of them had committed the fault in some late occurrence; at length the husband perceiving that it might amount to something unpleasant, kindly and sweetly remarked:—"Well my dear, I had as leave it would be me as you that committed the fault, for we have but one interest, and but one character." "Yes my dear," replied the wife, "and I had as leave it would be myself as you." Of course the quarrel was healed in a moment. Let this principle go into full operation, and it will never fail to render happy the conjugal life, as well as sweeten and render all other relationship.

Old Maids. A certain lady living, as some say, in a state of single blessedness—but who was quite anxious to change it—attended a holy meeting, where she heard one of our old-fashioned preachers hold forth. On her return home, in remarking upon the service, she observed she loved the minister much, as he prayed particularly for her. How—said one of the family—I do not recollect any thing you refer to. Why yes—replied she—for after mentioning the parish, the sick the dying, the widow and the fatherless—he prayed for those who had *unconventional troubles*, and I am sure if there are any who come under this description, that it is poor old maids!!

Conundrum. Why are females of the present day like the lilies in the scriptures?

Because they *tail* not, neither do they *spin*, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Anecdote. A young lawyer, boasting of his readiness to undertake the defence of any person accused of crime, declared that he would as soon undertake the cause of a man whom he knew to be guilty, as one whom he believed to be innocent. An aged Quaker being present, he appealed to him for the correctness of his views.—"What say you to that old gentleman?" "Why I say," replied the Quaker, "that if I live in my neighborhood, I should keep my table locked—that's all."

Logic. Give me that logic that will prove black to be white, and white no colour at all.—Many are they who wield the weapon that can do it, and that too, despite of reason. "I will prove to you," says the logician, "that every cat hath three tails." "And now?" inquired the gaping multitude. "Why thus: No cat hath two tails." "Granted." "Every cat hath one tail more than one cat." "True." "Two added to one are equal to three ergo every cat hath three tails."

A country clergyman was boasting of having been educated at two colleges. "You remind me," said an aged divine, "of an instant I knew of a calf that sucked two cows." "What was the consequence?" said a third person. "Why sir," replied the old gentleman, very gravely, "the consequence was, that he was a very great calf."

As the sun in all his splendor was peeping over the eastern hills, a newly married man exclaimed, "the glory of the world is rising!" His wife, who happened to be getting up at that moment, taking the compliment on her self, simpered out, "What would you say my dear, if I had my new silk gown on?"

"*Sure Enough.*" We were pleased with the common sense manifested by an unfortunate son of Erin who had been tried before Justice Whitman the other day. "Are you guilty or not guilty?" said the clerk. "In what the devil are you put there for but to find out."

A man who had a scolding wife, being willing to excuse her failings, when called upon to give some account of her habits and character, said she was pretty well in general, only subject at times to a *breaking out of the mouth*.

WINDSOR CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to a generous public for their patronage heretofore, and now solicits a continuance of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand an excellent and beautiful assortment of *Chairs*, made of good materials and in a workmanlike manner, which he will sell low for cash or exchange them for country produce. He is prepared to repair and paint old Chairs, Settees, &c. on the shortest notice and at a price that must satisfy those who may employ him.

1st *BEDSTEADS* of fine and common quality made at the shortest notice and on the most moderate terms.

2nd Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, & promptly executed.

SAMUEL E. SHELTON,
Greensborough, N. C.—May 23, 1829.

MASONIC MIRROR.

The first number of the New series of this paper, was published on the 4th July. It will continue to be published regularly on *Saturday* morning of each week. The size is as formerly, eight pages quarto. The terms are \$2. per annum, payable in advance. Brethren wishing this work, can be supplied with the numbers already published, on remitting the amount of one year's subscription in advance, addressed to the Publishers, of the Masonic Mirror, 46 Washington-street, Boston Mass. Agents to the American are desired to accept the agency of the Mirror also, and to interest themselves in extending its circulation. The usual commission is allowed—every 7th copy.

1st Profrs to whom the *American* is sent in exchange, will oblige by noting the above.

CARDING MACHINE.

The subscriber has recently erected a wool Carding Machine, and takes this method of informing the citizens of Guilford and the adjacent counties that he is prepared to do their carding as well as it can be done in the State.

His prices are proportioned to the pressure of the times—he will card and roll, for spinning, at eight cents per pound, and break for batters, &c. at *four*.

His Machine is situated within a mile and a half of New-Garden Meeting-House. He has every thing in complete order, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

A. A. HUNT.

New-Garden, Guilford, N. C. July, 18th 1829.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FROM a sense of duty I owe to the public welfare, I am induced to publish to the world, a *Portrait* of Dr. Abner Woodworth, who came to this place the 13, of April last. He stated that he was "directly from Virginia, near the coal pits, twelve miles above Richmond, where he had been engaged in a profitable practice; but that, owing to the ignorance of the people, he was induced to change his residence for the polite and fashionable Society of Greensborough." He also stated that he was "a native of Berkshire, Mass. and received his first Medical acquirements in the Berkshire Medical College, and finally graduated in the State of New-York." He exhibited his Medical Tickets and License to practice in New-York; together with a variety of Recommendations from his Patients in Virginia.—His Diploma, he apologized for leaving at home, from inconvenience in travelling.

I will, as correctly as I can, describe his personal appearance, in numbers, &c.

He is of middle stature, from five feet eight to ten inches in height; rather of sallow complexion; with blue eyes and dark hair; a little round shouldered; has on his forehead a discolouration of the skin, no doubt from birth; his right forefinger nail has been split from some accident; he is most beautifully knock-kneed; remarkably flat footed, when in motion rolls admirably. His address is very impressive; he speaks in a loud, harsh tone of voice; and is particularly presuming in conversation. In company he will seek any opportunity of displaying his smattering of Botany and Natural History. He is remarkably fond of quibbling upon abstract metaphysical subjects; and affects great skepticism of the works of nature. His voice is somewhat nasal; he has contracted a very bad habit of snuffling, which will readily be observed when not engaged in conversation. His general deportment is an air of study, vanity, arising, no doubt, from a weak mind incapable of appreciating its acquirements. He prides himself in being a great adept in the science of Backgammon and Checkers, and boasts that he has not his match in the world. In short—he seems to possess the rare faculty of rendering himself nauseous to every body.

After partaking of the hospitality of my house for nearly five months, without a dollar's satisfaction, he sought an opportunity, in my absence, to go off with a gentleman to a Camp-Meeting; after going a few miles, he made an excuse to take a different road to see some patients, and said he would meet him again at the Camp-Meeting. But he never was seen at the Camp-Meeting; and has only been heard of in the upper part of the County, endeavouring to borrow some money from his acquaintance.

He had on, when he left this place, a white hat, a gentled suit of blue cloth cloths half worn, a black silk vest, and a black silk cravat with a red border. He had in his possession, Eaton's Manual Botany, a small book, which he prizes as a traveling companion. He rode a bay horse, rather gaunt, raw-boned and badly guided. His saddle and bridle are very common. His medical satchels are very small and of black leather. His valise he says was given to him, but it has nothing peculiar. On his departure he went to the Store of Messrs. Kyle & Kerr, and bought a blue canvas clock, lined with pale blue baze, with a scarlet curtain, and promised to pay for it on his return from the Camp-Meeting.

I have no doubt, from the circumstance of his not writing or receiving any letter while in this place, that this is not the first time he has dishonorably left his residence. His object will be to get out of the immediate intercourse of this country, and settle himself ultimately with the view of duping some innocent female of property—in doing this he may consider himself very fortunate, as he is utterly destitute of personal beauty, pliancy of manners, or meritorious acquirements.

N. B. Like a lotter moth upon S. city, he is remarkably fond of good eating—such as mush and milk for supper, peach pies, apple dumplings and honey for dinner, &c.

CHRISTOPHER MORING.

Greensborough, N. C. Sept. 19, 1829.—1828—1829. 1st These Editors who are winning it in detecting such *Gravel* men, *Scoundrels*, will confer a favor upon the public, and perhaps prevent some of their readers from being imposed upon as I have been, by giving the above a few insertions.

C. MORING.

BOOKS!

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

Clark's Catechism.
Vulgar Roman.
Adam's Latin Grammar.
Mair's Introduction to Latin Syntax.
Davison's Virgil.
Radman's Latin Grammar.
Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key.

—Sequel, Reader and Introduction.
Woods's Dictionary Spelling Book; In which the most useful words in our Language are collected, &c. &c. phonetically arranged; according to their accent and number of syllables, with Walker's pronunciation carefully marked, &c. the meaning of each word carefully defined. A very excellent School Book.

Walker's Dictionary, Small.

Pike's Arithmetic.

Saunders's Do.

Bair's Lectures on Rhetoric.

Bair's Chemistry.

—Palaeontology.

New York Reader, No. 1.

—Spelling Books.

Webster's Do.

Abridgement of Murray's English Grammar.

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.

History of Charles the twelfth, King of Sweden.

Pugin's Progress—late edition, with original notes by Thomas Scott.

Wren's Life of General Marion.

—Washington.

Mason's Farmer improved.

Pollock's Course of time—a Poem in ten Books.

Tales of a Grand Father.

Children of the Abbey.

Western Songster.

American Chesterfield—or way to wealth, honour and distinction.

Harvey's Meditations.

The Life and Adventures of Baron Trenck.

Garnet's Lectures on female education.

Potter's Justice.

Cowper's Task.

Greenshaw's History of England.

—United States.

Goldsmith's Rome.

—Greece.

Wat's Hymns.

Dubell's Do.

Robinson's Crusoe.

Adams's Geography and Atlas.

Saunders's Do.

The Trials of Margaret Lindsay.

W. A. Life of Lafayette.

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

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

1st Orders for Books not on hand shall be filled in a few days notice.

1st 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 of the year shall be furnished with blanks at 60 cts. per quire, or \$4.50 per Ream.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough August 22, 1829.

BOOKS, CAMPBELL'S, CHURCHMAN, &c.

Neatly printed at this Office.