

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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THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT,

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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 still remember, if you mean to flourish,
Press your point with modesty and ease."

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

MR. EDITOR:—According to a late decision of the North Carolina Superior Court, the master of a negro slave is not punishable for any private abuse of his power, however barbarous and cruel it may be. The slave is, therefore, in the present, and under the sanction of the Law, never had interfered between master and slave, and he did not think it could be done where the abuse was privately done, and the slave was not killed. A man may, said the Court, be punished for cruelly whipping his horse or his dog, but a company, provided he do it in a noisy manner, so as to disturb the company; for which he commits a public nuisance, yet no private abuse of this kind is indictable. But it is well known that assault and battery cannot be committed on a horse or a dog—no more can it be committed on the person of a slave, unless the slave be killed, then it comes within our Acts of Assembly.

Query—are not nearly one third of our population slaves? Then are there not more than Two Hundred Thousand Human Beings in North Carolina, degraded to be destitute of all personal security; or, in other words, to possess the rights of horses and dogs?

A BYSTANDER.

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

MR. SWAIN.—Your paper, from some cause unknown to me, arrives so irregularly at the Postoffice to which it is directed that I am under the necessity of requesting you to erase my name from the list of your patrons. It is a fact that since the publication of the "Patriot," no three numbers in succession have arrived at the proper time. Whether the fault lies in Jackson, Barry and Reform, or whether your own neglect must account for the delay, without better regulations you will shortly consult your own interest by pulling the "Devil's sturdy tail" for the last time, and permitting me, unmolested, to receive the news of the day from the columns of the "Star," the "Carolinian," or some other Court Paper, more fortunate than your own in getting an uninterrupted circulation. I am an old man—have usually read the papers for the last 25 years, but never had so repeated cause of complaint of this kind, as since the hegemony of Jackson and Reform commenced.

SURELY.

Ashe County, N. C.

SELECTED.

"And 'twas the said complaint, and almost true,
That'er we write, we bring forth nothing new."

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

A letter from an officer of His Majesty's schooner Monkey, addressed to his friends in this town, dated his Majesty's schooner Monkey, at the Havana, April 18th 1829.

"On the morning of the 7th, we fell in with a beautiful Spanish schooner, the Josepha, from the coast of Africa, with 207 slaves on board. I was sent on board to take charge of her, with 8 men, all the crew being made prisoners and sent on board the Monkey, to proceed down here. Such a heart-rending sight I never before beheld, nor could I believe that human beings could ever survive the hardships and cruelties those poor creatures did: there were about 30 women and girls, and the remainder men and boys, some of the little children not more than six or seven years of age, and several old men & women; they were stowed away in a place in the hold in the vessel scarcely large enough for one quarter of their number, and that not more than 24 feet high; before we fell in with her the Spaniards used them shamefully, more like beasts than fellow creatures; they were all entirely naked, and great numbers of them completely crippled by being confined below; 20 of the poor things died on the passage, from the ill usage they received I have no doubt; and when I took charge of her, numbers were very ill, one poor woman died just after we came in, and another was delivered of a little girl the night before, these were your little babies at the best, and several poor women in the family way, when we

consider the distressing situation of the poor creatures, families separated from each other, parents torn away from their children, and children from their parents, torn away from each other, and sold just like cattle, it is enough to make any one shudder at the idea; you can have no conception of the state we found them in, and it is impossible for me to give an adequate description of their sufferings; they used to feed them just as they would cattle—about a dozen of them would be thrown into a tub of boiled rice, which they had twice a day, and about a pint of water each, until I went on board, when I had some salt meat and peas, for which they used to appear very grateful; I also stood nurse for the sick, and got some messes made up for them; after I had finished my meals, I used to get about 20 little children around me, I carried them all with names that were familiar to me, and fed them; I found seven handkerchiefs on board with which I used to dress them; it made them all as proud as possible; we had a native Prince among them; there was a little distinction made between her and the others; I carried her Ann Maria; they all knew their names, and would answer to them when they were called. When I first came on board, the dirty state the schooner was in, and the horrid smell arising from the hold amongst the negroes, was almost suffocating; I had her thoroughly cleaned out, and sprinkled every part with vinegar, which sweetened her a little, and by degrees I became used to it. The negroes are to be taken out to-day, I understand; they will all be indentured, the same as apprentices, for a certain number of years, after which they become free. We shall get £10 for each negro, besides the money arising from the sale of the vessel, it will give me a peace about £70 or £80. From the smuggler we can expect but little, as the customs officers and lawyers will take away the greater part of it.—*Journal (England) Journal.*

FRIENDSHIP.

The world has often heard of fortune-hunters, legions, and popularizers, and hunters of various descriptions, and I have, however, of this very extensive species, has adopted a public animal version; I have to do with the class of fortune-hunters, men who make it the business of their lives to acquire friends, in the hope, through their influence, to arrive at some desirable point of ambitious ambition. Of all the meretricious and unbecoming to which mankind voluntarily subject themselves, from the expectation of future benefit, there are perhaps none more galling, none more importunate than these fortune-hunters, or friend-makers. Show a man that you court his society, and it is a signal for him to treat you with neglect and contempt. Humour has passed and is dispensed with as a complaint. Lay imputed offence to his opinion, and he laughs at you, for your folly. In all he views you with contempt, and the creature of his will, and the slave of his caprice. I remember I once solicited the acquaintance and coveted the friendship of a man, and, thank God, I can't say, and I hope on my deathbed I shall be able to say the name of only one man.

Germanicus was a character of considerable eminence in the world. He had the reputation not only of an enlightened understanding and refined taste, but of openness of heart and goodness of disposition. His name always carried with it that weight and authority which are due to knowledge and genius in every situation. His manners were polished, and his conversation elegant. In short he possessed every qualification which could render him an enviable addition to the circle of every man's friends. With such a character, as I was then young, I could not fail to feel ambitious of becoming acquainted, when the opportunity offered and in a short time we were upon terms of familiarity. To ripen the familiarity into friendship, as far as the most awkward diffidence would permit, was my strenuous endeavor. If his opinion contradicted mine, I immediately, without reasoning on the subject, conceded the point to him, as a matter of course that he must be right, and by consequence that I must be wrong. Did he utter a witticism, I was sure to laugh; and if he looked grave, though nobody could tell why, it was mine to groan. By thus conforming myself to his humour, I flattered myself I was making some progress in his good graces, but I was soon undeceived. A man seldom cares much for that which costs him nothing to procure. Germanicus found me a troublesome visitor, or whether he was really displeased with something I had unwittingly said or done, certain it is, that when I one day met him, in company with persons of apparent figure, he had lost all recollection of my features.—I called upon him, but Germanicus was not at home. Again and again I gave a hesitating knock at the great man's door—all was to no purpose. He was still not at home.—The sly meaning, however, which was couched in the sneer of the servant, the last time, that half-ashamed of my errand, I made my inquiries at his house, convinced me of what I ought to have known before—that Germanicus was at home to all the world save me. I believe, with all my sneering humility, I am a confounded proud fellow at bottom; my rage, at this discovery, therefore, may be better conceived than described.—Ten thousand curses did I imprecate on the foolish vanity which led me to solicit the friendship of my superior, and again and again did I vow down eternal vengeance on my head, if I ever more condescended to court the acquaintance of man. To this resolution I believe I shall ever adhere. If I am destined to make any progress in the world, it will be by my own individual exertions. As I elbow my way through the crowded vale of life, I will never, in any

emergency, call on my selfish neighbour for assistance. If my strength give way beneath the pressure of calamity, I shall sink without a whine of hypocritical condolence; and if I can, I will kick me into a ditch, and go about his business. I ask not his assistance while living—it will be of no service to me when dead.

Believe me reader, who ever that mayest be, there are few among mortals, whose friendship, when applied, will repay thee for the meanness of solicitation. If a man voluntarily holds out his hand to thee, take it with caution. If thou find him honest, be not backward to receive his proffered assistance, and be cautious, when he is obliged to require, to yield to him thine own. A real friend is the most valuable blessing a man can possess, and mark me, it is by far the most rare. But whatever thou mayest do, do not friendship. If thou art young and would make thy way in the world, bind thyself a seven years' apprentice to a city tailor—chandler, and then mayest, in time, come to be lord Mayor. Many people have made their fortunes at a tailor's board. Friendships have been known to buy their country seats, and hollow honours. Have started their curricula; but seldom, very seldom, has the man who placed his dependence on the friendship of his fellow man, and not at even the shadow of the honors to which, through that medium, he aspired. Nay, even if thou shouldst find a friend ready to lend thee a helping hand, the moment, by his assistance, thou hast gained some little emolument, he will be first to hurry thee down to thy primitive, and now perhaps, irretrievable obscurity.

MECHANICS.

An opinion both dangerous and pernicious to the mechanics of our country is prevailing among the majority of them. They imagine that literature, science, and general information are unnecessary to them; and that if they are acquainted with the commonest rules of arithmetic, reading, writing, and the trade to which they are called, they have all the requisites their business demand. What have we to do with the, with polite literature, with history, with the deeper branches of mathematics, the art of composition, eloquence, philosophy, &c. They have nothing to do with our profession; we are to get our bread by the sweat of the brow, and we leave these branches of education to the Ministers, the Doctors, and Lawyers of the land.

Now as long as sentiments like these prevail among mechanics and the laboring classes of the community, so long they will be doomed to an intellectual and political slavery by the better educated classes; so long they are doomed to be stripped of their power and to be ridden by ambitious and designing men. When mechanics are really convinced that knowledge is power, and that the educated part of society give laws to the rest, they will wake up from their present stupor and bestir themselves to get this power into their hands. It is not the wealthy that rule in our legislative councils, in societies, in politics, in town meetings, and the every day concerns of life; it is not the aristocratic part of the community that have sway over the rest; but it is the educated, the active, the intelligent who are the Emperors and Kings of our country; men of superior intelligence who feel the power within them and who exert it to sway the rest.

As matters are now arranged in our country, lawyers are the only tyrants of whom we have to complain; they get into all the seats of power; they give laws to the community and then set about executing them; they are invested with both the legislative and executive power; the ability to make what laws they please and the power to execute them as they please; they frame our laws; sit in our Councils, are our Judges, our Justices, our Presidents, our Governors, Selectmen, our Overseers; they creep into every seat of power from the lowest grade till they reach the last goal of their ambition, the highest office in the gift of the people. The question now arises, from what source do they derive this immense power? Is it from the superior talents of the profession, from superior worth or superior wealth? We think not. This profession is undoubtedly the most intelligent portion of the community; and from this source may be traced all its influence over society in general. Divines and Physicians are equally intelligent; but their avocations do not lead them to mingle so much in the business, the upstart and excitement of the world; and as they are less active they consequently have less influence. Lawyers are not only the most intelligent part of the community who mingle in the affairs of the world; but they are far the most active; even themselves the most in order to obtain the most influence.

Mechanics might have this same power, yes, much more; for the feelings and the majority of the world are on their side; they have an interest too in propelling up themselves, in building up their own professions; and now if they had a disposition to exert their power and acquire information in order to direct their energies aright, they would have within themselves an irresistible influence over the destinies of others. Mechanics do not hold that rank in society they might hold if they pleased, and which they are entitled to hold by the good they do to mankind. But make every mechanic feel the necessity of cultivating his mind and drawing out his hidden treasures; make him feel that his mental power over society, as in fact it does, depends upon the quantity of information he acquires; let him believe that fact and skill, a knowledge of the human character are necessary to him as a knowledge of his tools, and you give that mechanic his due proportion of influence with the world.

But we are stopped at once and told by the mechanic, that he has no leisure to cultivate his intellect, no time to spend in acquiring information; his every day avocations demand all his attention and all his time. It is no such thing. Every man, even the busiest, the most industrious, have leisure enough if he is disposed to spend that leisure as he ought. Instead of whiling it away in trifling and idleness. Put these questions to yourself, and see if you have no leisure.

How many evenings do you spend in idleness, in lounging, in useless talk, in beating the streets? how many more hours are devoted to sleep than are necessary for your health? how many useless moments are spent in lingering about the table before and after meals? how much of the Sabbath aside from all hours due to devotion, is entirely wasted when all might have been spent in reading valuable books? Let us make a calculation. One hour can be devoted every day by every body, no matter what may be his employment, to reading. One hour a day in a year amounts to 365 hours. Every Sabbath, 6 hours besides going to church, twice can be found which ought to be devoted to reading. This time would give 312 hours in a year, which added to the other make 677 hours that every man can have every year to devote to reading. In twenty years this time amounts to 364 days 4 hours, reckoning the days at 24 hours each; or to 1116 days 4 hours, reckoning the day at 12 hours each.

If a mechanic then spends the time we have allotted him in literary and scientific pursuits, at the end of twenty years, he will have devoted more time to literature and science than any of our educated men will have done in six years, allowing them to spend six hours a day in their studies, (very few of whom spend more time) Now if every mechanic were to pass his time thus, he would at the expiration of twenty years have an education infinitely more valuable than any of our literary men have at twenty-nine, twenty-eight and thirty years of age; it is a fruitful idea that people have, when they say an education cannot be acquired without money, without an instructor. Instructors were intended for boys who have no disposition to study and for uncles who are unable to learn unless their education is woven into them with their growth or beaten in with the switch and ferule, not for grown men who feel the importance of an education, not for apprentices who have got to fight their way for themselves or submit to the direction of the better educated.

The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy and to explore an untrodden path of science. The great Frederick with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles, which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in all the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures—Bonaparte with all Europe at disposal; with a voice in his anti-chamber, begging for vacant thrones, with thousands of men whose destinies were suspended on the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books. Caesar, when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdoms, found time for intellectual cultivation. Every man has time, if he is careful to improve it; if he does improve it, he can reap a threefold reward. Let mechanics then make use of the hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain a proper influence in society. They are the lifeblood of the community; they can if they please hold in their hands the destinies of our republic; they are numerous, respectable and powerful; and they have only to be educated and as well as other professions to make laws for the nation.

Portland Gazette.

CAPT. HALL'S TRAVELS IN N. CAROLINA.

It is no slight fault in the character of a portion of our countrymen, that they must needs run agape after every English jackal whose fortune casts upon our shores—ducking and bowing before the naughty foreigner with unseemly humility, offering adventure out of his abounding gratitude, they may expect a miserable dole of commendation. This fact, if not degrading to our country is certainly disgraceful to that class of our citizens, who usually undertook to show our institutions to the foreigner—a class too, generally reputed more wealthy and intelligent than their neighbors. Their reward has been, in some cases out of ten, abuses in no measured terms to themselves and their country, as soon as Mr. English Traveller could hasten home and tell the copy right of his book. The numberless results of this nature ought to have taught every American to regard these book-making travelers with contempt the most profound. But no—a Captain of the Royal Navy makes his appearance, and forthwith announces his intention of writing a book touching those things he might see and hear during his peregrinations—great sensation immediately ensues—the drawing-rooms are thrown open—the best table is spread with the choicest bread and butter—the most genteel bows are nourished fourth—the Royal Captain's movements are announced from the press—poets, statesmen, and philosophers crowd tremblingly around him—all as if the everlasting fate of this Republic hung upon the frail opinion of our pretty sprig of the British Navy—Capt. Basil Hall! We are at length favored with this Royal Captain's opinions of us and our country, based upon what he saw, and heard, and felt, and smelt—and last, though by no means least, what he tasted, during his journey with the Democrats, as he is pleased to term us.

Captain Hall very good naturedly makes us acquainted with the particular inducements of the visit

The United States Frigate Brandywine, Com. Jon has arrived at New York from a cruise of three years and one month in the Pacific. She has brought home for trial, six million of tomahawk ship, consisting of 84 shots, and three from the brig Post Cape of New York.

The publication of the Natchez Ariel has excited in consequence of descension among those who were the proprietors and managers of it.

General Robert Y. Hayne, Senator of the United States from South Carolina, has just been elected Major General of the second division of the Militia of that State.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1829

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

GUILFORD SUPERIOR COURT. The Fall Term of the Superior Court for this County commenced its Session on Monday last, Judge Norwood presiding. But one cause of much interest appeared upon the Civil Docket: Viz: Boyden and Wife, vs. Odineal and Wife, for slander. Damages assessed by the Jury at \$475.00.

Thomas Norman, who was convicted of Bigamy at the Spring Term of the Superior Court for this County, was brought before his Honor, and received the sentence of death, to be executed on Saturday the 21, of next month.

On motion of the Solicitor General, two of the defendants heretofore recognized to appear and answer for passing Counterfeit Checks and Drafts on the bank of the United States, were ordered to enter into recognisance for their appearance at the Federal District Court in Raleigh, on the 12, Nov. next. The reason offered for this motion was, that our act of 1824 is wholly ineffectual as to prosecutions for passing Counterfeit United States Drafts and Checks.

We hope that the Judiciary committee of our next Session of the Legislature, will not overlook this defect in the Act of 1824.

OUR NEXT SENATOR IN CONGRESS. Charles Fisher, Lewis Williams, Judge Martin, Richard Spaight, David T. Caldwell, Judge Donnell, General M. Stokes, Daniel M. Forney, David L. Swain, Willis Alston, Governor Owen, and A. D. Murphy, are all in nomination to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate. If our Legislature should forward by a plurality of talent for judging the merits of each, as they are likely to be of Candidates, we shall not be at a loss in selecting a Senator.

OUR COUNTRY AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS. Our ears are not daily saluted with flattering eulogiums upon the moral sublimity of our character; and it seems to be a prevailing opinion that we are on a rapid march to a state of refinement but it is all a fatal and mischievous delusion! A person would perhaps be inclined to ascribe a victim to the "secret operation," if he were to venture the assertion that we are positively *not* degenerating; but it is nevertheless, in some instances, shamefully true! No stronger evidence of this mortifying fact can be wanting than recent developments of popular feeling through the ballot-box. When a politician is found to be honest enough to tell the truth, his calculating friends may set him down as a victim to disappointment.

Daniel Raymond Esq. of Baltimore, with whom we have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, addressed his name to be placed before the people of that city as a Candidate for a seat in the Legislature of Maryland. We extract the following manly sentiment from his address to the voters:

"As I am not anxious to be elected, I shall not attend any town or ward meeting, nor harangue the people, either upon my own merits or the demerits of my competitors. I shall not go to any grog-shop or tavern, for the purpose of procuring votes. I should feel degraded rather than honoured, by votes obtained by such means."

In speaking of Mr. Raymond the Genius of Universal Emancipation says:—"He is a proficient in the science of political economy; his habits of reflection are severe, his opinions are entitled to more than ordinary respect, on all subjects appertaining to Law and Government;—and, especially, he is known as a warm-hearted and unflinching philanthropist—as a fearless advocate for the abolition of slavery, and the restoration of the freedman to his rightful privileges and manumissions."

Was not this a fair opportunity for those who profess a friendship for honest Legislation, to give an evidence of their sincerity? and what was the result? Out of 14,353 votes given in the city of Baltimore, but 180 were received by Daniel Raymond!! Is not this an evidence that our moral refinement is wasting away with the "galloping consumption?"

"THE BRADLEYS." An editor in this State, in speaking of the removal of the late efficient Postmaster General, says: "The Bradleys, if we are rightly informed, were, in some measure, drones in office. Now we hazard the assertion, that not a man of colour in the United States will dare to 'perjure his soul' or 'blister his lips' with even a distant insinuation that these detestable bundlers-up of the Postoffice Department had become 'drones in office,' or that they had even relaxed in their untiring efforts to sustain its once high but now fallen character. They have been repeatedly assailed with insinuations and aspersions emanating from the bitterest malignity of heart—men official conduct has been year after year investigated by committees raised by Congress, and composed of their personal political enemies—and their reputation, for economy and management of the financial concerns of the office, and for correctness and dispatch in their modes

of business, continued to gather additional lustre as investigation advanced. Even Chilton's never-to-be forgotten committee of Retrenchment, who reported unfavorably to the character of all the other departments, were unable, in all their intensity of examination, to find one single thing to say, in their ponderous report, against the promptness and fidelity of the Bradleys. After all this, are we to suppose that it has been reserved for the powerful penetration of a quill-driver in N. C. to discover that, "They were antiquated in their notions and self-willed in their temper," and consequently, that the public good required their removal!!

Mr. McLean, the late Postmaster General, has given ample testimony to the honesty and fidelity of the Bradleys; and it will certainly be conceded that his knowledge extends as far as that of a man whose whole notion of the business terminates in this:—"If we are **CORRECTLY INFORMED!**" What a marvelous foundation for suspicion, in this prolific age of guess-work!!

While on this subject we may be permitted to venture an opinion respecting the extraordinary transaction of General Barry and others, and leave the result to show whether we have been correctly informed or not: It is this:—A. & P. Bradley, adhered, on all occasions, with such scrupulous exactness to the letter of their duty, that they frustrated all hopes of their ever being moulded into the supple tools of a party.—This was, no doubt, annoying to the wishes of some, who have eagerly watched an opportunity to bestride the money-bag, and consequently, kind souls, they condescended to advise General Barry what to do! And General Barry, writhing under accumulating developments, & torturing his brain to invent a subterfuge to shield himself from the charge of default and mismanagement, hit upon the lucky expedient of dismissing the Assistants, in the midst of a Quarter, without the opportunity of settling their accounts, and thus making pack-horses of them, to bear all the sins of the administration! We ask our readers to make the issue!

WHY AND WHEREFORE. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, who once deprecated the election of General Jackson as the "greatest curse that could be permitted to visit the earth!" and who has since become God-father to the administration, and set himself about converting its vices into virtues, and its sins into holiness, has recently perpetrated about twenty reasons why Mr. A. Bradley was dismissed from the General Post-office; the most plausible of which is, that he sometimes held communication with the editors of the National Intelligencer! Oh, monstrous, unaccountable, incomprehensible and unfathomable treason! Why was he not hurled, as from a tip-staff, into a dungeon before the light of heaven fell upon his sin-drenched and mischief-planning head? Where is the majesty of our incanted and abused law, that he was not punished with an everlasting banishment from the world, at least fifty years in advance of such unpardonable presumption! But seriously:

The above is a fair specimen of the spirit in which the present proscriptive policy is prosecuted. Not only those who have been honest and independent enough to do their own thinking, but those who have the misfortune to be suspected of holding "communication" with suspected individuals, must fall beneath the same talismanic which, at the first, struck virtue, talent and integrity from the several departments of our Government! And yet, strange to tell, we have men that pretend to be governed by, and to defend the political maxims of our country, who have the shameless impudence to come out in the open sunshine of heaven, and manfully defend such a reckless and unprincipled despotism over the liberties of opinion!

STATE OF FEELING IN VIRGINIA. It is a source of regret that the Convention of Virginia should lose sight of true merit and many firmness, and be swayed in their deliberations by considerations arising from party strife! The subject of calling the Convention which now sits in Richmond, was agitated about the year 1821. Mr. Pinckney was among its earliest and ablest advocates. Unlike his shy neighbor, the Enquirer, he exposed the defective parts of the Constitution, and ultimately succeeded in subduing the prejudices which had warped the judgments of so many well-meaning men. He consulted the substantial interests of the state, regardless of the direction which habit had given to popular opinion. Mr. Ritchie, during the mean time, stood aloof from an discussion of the subject; but when a majority of 5000 freeholders decided by their votes that they were in favour of the measure, he sailed forth with all imaginable enthusiasm, and every corner of his independent paper glowed with something like the following:—"Hurra for the Convention!"—"That, ye stately shippings of reform in our absurd system of Government!"—"A majority has decided in favour of it, and therefore it must be right!"—"Or be it right or wrong, I am in favour of it any how!"—In short, to use the language of the Lynchburg Virginian, "No parasite in the crowded mobs of Paris or London, ever threw his greasy cap into the air with more apparent joy than did this consistent politician announce that a convention would be called to amend the highly defective constitution of the state!"

A faculty in "turning sides" is a very distinguished trait in the character of this "trimmer to every breeze." When General Jackson's prospects of reaching the Presidency were veiled in doubt, Mr. Ritchie showed his election through the press, as an "evil

ful calamity!" but when the popular current changed its direction, he new modified his political faith, & bawled out:—"Hail thou great fore-runner of the political millennium!" And yet a deliberative body of Virginia's best men have withheld the printing of the Convention, from that faithful defender of the people's rights, Mr. Pinckney, and given it to this political weather-cock!

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. "This society," says the Richmond Enquirer, "has eleven State Auxiliaries. The Legislatures of eleven States have publicly expressed their approbation of its plans, and of these eleven, six are slave states. Ten states have recommended it to the patronage of the General Government, and of these, five are slave states. One state has made an annual appropriation to aid the society. Among the emigrants recently sent out by the society, were 130 manumitted slaves. At the close of the year a passage was sought for 200, slaves and 2000 were ready in July last to be sent from N. Carolina. The agent of the state society in Kentucky writes: 'I am perfectly astonished at the ardour with which men of all ranks enter into the plans of the society. In going of all ranks to receive members, I was informed by many individuals that they were perfectly ready to surrender their negroes at any time the society might be prepared to receive them.'"

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER. We have several times expressed a conviction that General Jackson's heart was not so bad as might be reasonably inferred from some of his official acts. He has, notwithstanding his inflexible decision of purpose, been unduly influenced by a desperate crew who bore him with their friendly advice! We hope, however, that he will shake off that influence which has heretofore chained him to an illiberal course of policy. We, with the utmost pleasure, record one act of his administration which may serve to prevent such hopes from being "blown to the north!" William Stoben Smith, a clerk in the comptroller's office, was, some time since, removed by the spotless Mr. Hill, because he had, in an unguarded moment, committed the inexcusable offence of being a Grand son of the elder Adams! An enquiry was instituted by General Jackson, into the cause of his dismissal; and as no official reason could be given, he has assigned him another clerkship in the same department equivalent to the one from which he had been wantonly removed.

EDITORIAL REMARK. The editor of the Camden Journal exclaims in the language of Dogberry:—"Oh that I had been writ down an ass;" and then after recovering himself fairly, goes on to say: Our fellow laborer of the Boston Bulletin introduces certain ponderosities of our brain under the title of DANIELA, and says he supposes the word is hog-latin, but he can think of no other so expressive. Very well, if our name latinized is hog-latin, we of course belong to the swine family. An idea which we granted under when we first saw it, and bristled up for a real *bour-foit* with him of Bulletin. But he's a good natured fellow and we hate to quarrel with him—especially as he has not wronged our *quout*.

A LEGAL DECISION. The Vermont Patriot relates the following anecdote, in which we recognize the unquerable aversion to slavery which is known to pervade the bosom of the free and hardy sons of Vermont.

"Several years since, a slave left the employment of his master in New-York, and crossing over into Vermont hired himself out to some of our Yankee farmers, to turn up, as a freeman, the soil of the Green Mountains. His master, tracing him out, brought an action before one of our Vermont courts against his employer for the amount of his wages. Several witnesses were brought to prove that the negro was a slave—the testimony of all, however, was pronounced to be insufficient. At length the counsel for the plaintiff rather indignantly demanded of his honour, 'what evidence was necessary to prove the fact?' 'A bill of sale from God Almighty,' was the comprehensive but laconic reply.

MARK THIS! "A late writer says that, from 1750 to 1820, the white population of five southern states increased but 57 per cent. while the slaves increased 81—Who does not tremble at the prospect before us?"

GEORGE WOLF, has been elected governor of Pennsylvania, by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. Ritner.

THE MARKETS.

And your rich soil
Exuberant nature's better blessing's four
Over every land.

Greensborough Prices current, October 10.—Bacon 7 a 9, beef 2 1/2 a 3, brandy 50 a 60, butter 8 a 10, corn 30 a 35, coffee 15 a 20, flour 50 a 100, molasses 50, sugar 10 a 12 1/2, salt 12 a 150, tallow 3 a 10, wheat 60 a 70, whiskey 25 a 30.

Nashville, Tenn. September 8.—Cotton 7 to 8, flour 5 to 6, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 3. N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. discount.

Sabachry, October, 3.—Cotton 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents, corn 25 a 30, beef 3 to 4, butter 8 to 10, flour 50 a 60, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 35, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 12 to 15, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Petersburg, Va. September 11.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 9, tobacco, middling 5, 50 to 6, prime 9 a 10, wheat 30 a 40, corn 50 to 60 cents per bushel, meal 6, do. 7.

Payetteville, September 23.—Cotton 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, bacon 5 1/2 a 6, peach brandy 5, apple do 4 to 5, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5 1/2, lard 7 1/2, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8 1/2 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 3, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28, —1 1/2, 3, bank notes 1 1/4 a 1 1/2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1 1/2 a 2.

Charleston, September 21.—Cotton 7 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 7 a 7 1/2, whiskey 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, lard 10 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, —1 1/2, 3, 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15—N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/4 ditto.

Richmond, September 25.—Cotton 8 a 9 1/2, wheat 1, 25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7 1/2, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27.

Camden, September 26.—Cotton 7 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagons, tint from Camden mills 6 to 7, wheat \$1, corn 50 to 52 1/2, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Baltimore, September 11.—Flour \$6 1/2 a 7, cotton 19 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Boston, September 7.—Cotton 9 to 10 1/2, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7 1/2, corn 50 a 51, cheese 5 to 5, tallow 3 a 3 1/2.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5.—Cotton 1 1/2, feathers 25 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.

Newbern, September 12.—Cotton 7, 25 to 7, 50, flour 50 to \$1, wheat \$1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 30* to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 to 45, whiskey 55.

New-York, September 6.—Cotton 8 1/4 to 10 1/2, flour 6, 37 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp, 19 to 21, wheat 1, 57 to 1, 50, oak tanned some leather 29 to 26, haddock do. 17 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 35 to 40, whiskey 21 1/2 to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, —North Carolina bank bills 2 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1 1/2, —Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Wilmington, September 23.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6, 30 to 7, 00, corn 50, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 35 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Lynchburg, Va. September 10.—Tobacco 4 to 9, Flour 4, 37 to 4, 50, wheat 75, whiskey 25 to 21, bacon 1 1/2 to 8.—Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a trifle, and sells readily at 75.

MARSHALS.

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

MARRIED, in Chatham County, on the 1, inst. Daniel McNeal, Esq. Sheriff of Moore, to Miss Julia Farris.

In Richmond County, on Thursday last, Clement Marston Esq. to Miss Eliza Leek.

Near Laurel Hill, in the same county, on the 3, inst. Mr. Neel Smith, of Robeson, to Miss Katharine McMillon.

In Surry on the 21, ult. Mr. Gabriel T. Moore of Stokes, to Miss Mary C. Franklin.

DEATHS.

"An Angel's arm can't reach me from the grave;
Legions of Angels can't confine me there!"

Died, in Granville County, a few days since, William Bullock, Esq.

In Fayetteville, on the 10, inst. Miss Susanna Bell in the 17, year of her age.

In Warren County, on the 8, inst. Miss Mary Weatherly.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, having formed a resolution of removing to the west, takes this method of informing the public, and he wishes to sell his Mills and Farms in this country, on the road leading from Danville to Salisbury.

The Mills are of the first rate, and in good repair. The Farms are fertile, and the soil is very rich. The business are well stocked with excellent mules, and orchards to the acre.

Any gentleman wishing to purchase, shall be accommodated with terms suited to the times.

Those who deal with the above Mills and Farms may rest assured that such valuable property seldom comes into market.

JESSE SANDERS.

Guilford, Oct. 31—1829—71.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell the tract of land water on he resides—situated on the main road leading from Danville to Salisbury—about six acres situated on the Green, Esq. and he will be sold to the highest bidder. The tract is a new and commodious two-story dwelling-house, well finished and in every respect a desirable residence. The land is fertile and well stocked with excellent mules, and orchards to the acre.

I am determined to sell, and I am willing to give a handsome and pleasant country residence, which will be sold at a low price.

Price and terms made known by the subscriber on the premises, or by Mr. W. R. D. Lindsay, of Salisbury.

Guilford, October 31, 1829—72.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The 21, biennial meeting of the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will be held at Washington City, on the 21, October, 1829.

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POETRY.

"And from each line the noblest truths inspire;
Nor less inspire my conduct than my song."

COLUMBUS

On first holding the Continent of America—
God of my sires! o'er ocean's brim
Yon beautiful land appears at last;
Rise, comrades! raise your holiest hymn,
For now our toils are past.
See o'er the bosom of the deep
She gaily lifts her summer charms,
As if at last she long'd to leap
From dark oblivion's arms.

What forms, what lovely scenes may lie
Secluded in thy flowery breast;
Pure is thy sea, and calm thy sky,
Thou Garden of the West!
Around each solitary hill
A rich magnificence is hurl'd,
Thy youthful face seems wearing still
The first fresh fragrance of the world.

We come with hope, our beacon bright,
Like Noah, drifting o'er the wave
To claim a world—the ocean's might
Has shrouded like the grave,
And, oh! the dwellers of the ark
Ne'er pined with fonder hearts to see,
The bird of hope regain their bark,
Than I have long'd for thee.

Around me was the boundless flood,
O'er which no mortal ever pass'd;
Above me was a solitude,
As measureless and vast;
Yet in the air and on the sea,
The voice of the Eternal One
Breathed forth the song of hope to me,
And bade me journey on.

FAIR

"Fancy has started and is away"
In tales, in trifles, and in men's play.

What does Paul say?—A country clergyman about repairing to church on a Sunday morning, was informed by his wife that they had no meat for dinner; whereupon he despatched his black man, Caesar, to a neighbor of his generally known by the name of Paul, to borrow a piece of beef—after which he was directed to repair to church. The black fellow went for the beef, but was refused on the ground that his master had already borrowed very often, but had neglected to pay. Caesar repaired to church, the refusal of the meat still running in his head—and it so happened that just as he was entering the door, his master was dilating upon the words of the apostles, and thus addressed his hearers—"What does Paul say?" Caesar supposing himself interrogated, answered—"What do Paul say? Why, he say, he cant let you hab no more meat, till you pay up de old score!"

Sympathy—A man named Birdsall was to have been hanged lately in Ohio. When brought to the gallows, his punishment was commuted (with his consent, which he had refused until he stood at the foot of the gallows) to confinement for life. This disappointed the crowd very much, and one ultra charitable person roared out, "The d—d old fellow he ought to be kicked off the scaffold."—*N. Y. Courier*

There is a great rage for theatricals in Philadelphia, says the New York Courier. Their theatres are now in full operation. In this city, the mania is all over. Good sense, economy, late dinners, temperance societies, short petticoats, deep flounces, and wide sleeves, are all the go.

Time to Marry. Let a young man who wishes to live long and happy, get married at twenty to a young lady of eighteen. At these ages both sexes are most capable of lasting attachment.

Female Society. He who speaks lightly of female society is a numskull or a knave! the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hating the restraint it lays on his vices.

The other day, at the National Gallery, a well dressed female collected her family round her, and begged them to make haste, and not be looking at "them pictures." "Dye think," said she, "if they were worth looking at they'd let see'm for no thing."

Display. Wear your learning like your watch, in private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one; but if you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it.

A lady advertises for sale in a southern paper, one *saloon, three tabby cats and a parrot*. She states that being married she has no further use for them.

WINDSOR CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the numerous 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 suit all who wish to employ him.

177 BROADWAY, New York.

PAINTS, PUTTY, & CEMENTS, &c.
Solely imported by the Office.

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

FOR the information of their medical brethren, whose assistance they invoke, and of the public at large, for whom the work is mainly intended—the conductors of the Journal of Health deem it proper to state with brevity, the aim and scope of their efforts.

Deeply impressed with a belief, that mankind might be saved a large amount of suffering and disease, by a suitable knowledge of the natural laws to which the human frame is subjected, they propose laying down plain propositions, in easy style and familiar language, for the regulation of all the physical agencies necessary to health, and to point out under what circumstances of excess or misapplication they become injurious and fatal.

The properties of the air, in its several states of heat, coldness, dryness, moisture, and electricity; the relative effects of the different articles of solid and liquid aliment; the manner in which the locomotive organs, senses, and brain, are most beneficially exercised, and how, and under what circumstances, morbidly impressed; clothing, for protection against atmospheric vicissitudes, and a cause of disease; when under the direction of absurd fashions; bathing and frictions, and the use of mineral water,—shall be prominent topics for inquiry and investigation in this Journal.

The modifying influence of climate and localities; legislative, national and corporate, on health—a branch of study usually designated by the term Medical Police,—will furnish subjects fraught with instruction, not less than amusing and curious research.

The value of dietetic rules shall be continually enforced; and the blessings of temperance dwelt on, with emphasis proportionate to their high importance and deplorable neglect. Physical education—a momentous question for the times of children, and happiness of their parents,—shall be discussed in a spirit of impartiality, and with the aid of all the data which have been furnished by enlightened experience.

The Journal of Health will on all occasions be found in opposition to empiricism; whether it be in the form of nursery, gossip, mendacious reports of nostrum makers and vendors, or recommendations of even scientifically compounded prescriptions, without the special direction of a physician—the only competent judge, in the individual case of disease under his care.

The prevention of diseases incidentally arising out of the practice of the different professions, arts, and trades, will be laid down with clearness and precision; nor shall the situation of those engaged in naval and military life, be overlooked in this branch of the subject.

Directed of professional language and details, and varied in its contents, the Journal of Health will it is hoped, engage the attention and favour of the female reader, whose amusement and instruction shall constantly be kept in view during the prosecution of the work.

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH will appear in Numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Price per annum, \$1 25, in advance. Subscribers and communications (post paid) will be received by JUDAH DODSON, Agent, No. 103 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health, including Index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages, octavo.

October 25, 1829.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE U. STATES.

THE reduced cost of the materials in the composition of Printing Types, and the improved and increased facilities of casting them, have induced the subscribers to adopt the following list of prices.

The style of their large and small letter is modern, and of the most elegant kind. The metal will be found very hard and durable, having a new ingredient in its composition. For accuracy & finish, the type cast at their Foundry is warranted equal to any whatever. They have on hand a complete assortment of book, and job letter, so that they are prepared to execute orders for entire offices of job, news paper, or book printing on short notice. They are thankful for the patronage they have received, and will be happy to receive the orders of printers which will receive prompt attention.

Merchants and others, who have orders from abroad, will be supplied not only with type, but with presses, cases, composing sticks, and every thing necessary for a printing establishment, and put up with care and perfect accuracy.

Their new specimen book will be published soon and ready to be sent to printers, in which will be exhibited a greater variety than has ever been shown by any Foundry in the United States.

177 Printers are requested to publish this advertisement a few times in their papers, to receive payment, \$2 in types, or in settlement of their account.

A. W. KINSLEY & CO.

Albany, July 22, 1829.

Prices.—A six months' credit, for approved paper, or a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Merchandise all plain	Small Pica	Long Primer	80 40
Larger	0 30	0 46	
Double Great Primer	0 35	0 48	
Double English	0 35	0 56	
Double Small Pica	0 34	0 70	
Great Primer	0 34	0 90	
English	0 35	Leads & quotations	0 50
Pica	0 36		

Other kinds of type reduced in proportion.

Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per pound.

NORTH CAROLINA BIBLE SOCIETY.

Sept. 30, 1829.

RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the State, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies within the State, be invited to meet in General Convention, on Wednesday the 10th day of December next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing, within a given time, the whole State with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The Managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing Resolution, at the request of a neighboring Bible Society, and also, in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society, on the same subject.

By orders of the Board.

J. GILES Sec'y.

177 Editors, friendly to the object of the above resolution are requested to give it a few insertions.

J. P. S. The Secretaries of several Auxiliary Bible Societies have requested that the above Meeting be held on Wednesday the 10th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, instead of the day first appointed.—To which alteration the Managers agree; and request that those Editors who have noticed the former appointment, will also notice this alteration.

October 9, 1829.

NOTICE.

The Guilford Mercantile Society will again meet at the House of Isaac Albright, in Greensborough, on the Saturday of next November Court, at 11 o'clock A. M. where the members and subscribers will please give attendance.—The number is far from being popular, with some; but we have already made flattering progress in forming a constitution, and it is hoped the members have sufficient wisdom to fix and keep it on a firm basis.

Greensborough, October 17, 1829—69.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land, adjoining the Gold factory of A. Lindley & Co., and immediately in the gold region. The location of the place would present flattering prospects to one disposed to make a purchase, for particulars apply to

DAVID L. FIELD.

Greensborough, Oct. 30, 1829—69.

BOOKS.

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

Clark's Catechism.
Viri Roman.
Adam's Latin Grammar
Mair's Introduction to Latin Syntax.
Davidson's Virgil.
Rudiman's Latin Grammar.
Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key.
Sequel, Reader and Introduction.
Waldo's Spelling Book; in which the most useful words in our Language are collected, & alphabetically arranged: according to their accent and number of syllables, with Walker's pronunciation carefully marked, & the meaning of each word carefully defined. A very excellent School Book.

Walker's Dictionary, Small.

Pike's Arithmetic.

Smiley's Do.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric.

Blair's Chemistry.

Philosophy.

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.

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

Weem'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 Southerner.

2 American Chesterfield—or very good Letters, Honour and distinction.

Harvey's Meditations.

The Life and Adventures of Peter the Hermit.

Garnet's Lectures on female education.

Potter's Justice.

Cowper's Task.

Grimsdew's History of the World.

United States.

Godsmith's Rome.

Greene.

Watt's Hymns.

Dobell's Do.

Robinson's Crusoe.

Adams's Geography and Atlas.

Smiley's Do.

The trials of Margaret Lindsay.

Wolfe'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 titles to the above.

177 Orders for Books not on hand shall be filled in a few days' notice.

177 Blanks of every description, furnished to order, with neatness and despatch, upon the lowest terms.

Copies of the Supreme and County Courts of Guilford and the adjoining Counties, by making engagements by the year shall be furnished with blanks at forty cents per page, or \$20.00 per Ream.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, August 22, 1829.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Greensborough, on the 1st inst. which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. Elizabeth Arnold; William Alexander; Jacob Arnfield; David Arnfield; John Arnfield; Phineas Arnfield; Mary Alexander; Joseph Arnfield; James Arnfield; Harmon Arnfield.

B. John Barnhart; Charles Bland; Henry Bailey; Edmund Bowman; Aaron Bishop; 2; William Batey; Rachel Bales; Daniel C. Brown; Jennings Barrow.

C. Rachel Carrington; Thomas Caldwell; Esch Clancy; Robert C. Carson; 2; Esch Clancy; Abel Corbin; William Cochran; Avery Coe; Robert Clark; James H. Carrington.

D. John M. Dick; Richard Dodson; Enoch Davis; Col. James Denny.

E. Spencer Elliott; Henry Ellington; Daniel Eagle.

F. George Finley; A. Forbes; Esch H. Foster; Jesse Field; David Farnick; William Field.

G. Finley Gorrell; William Green; Aaron Gray; Stephen Gardner.

H. Thomas D. Haith; Eli & Isaac Howley; Nathan Hunt, sen. George Hayworth; Skier Howerton; John Hubbard; 2; John S. Hardy; Nathan G. Hosen; Daniel Hightower; Henry Hayworth; John Hardin; Isody Hamner; Nathan Hall; Mary Hayworth; John Harris.

I. Elizabeth Ives.

J. Joseph Jackson; William Jackson.

K. Charles King; William Kirkman; Daniel Kirkman; George Kanode; Henry Knight; John Kilian.

L. Jonathan Lane; 2; Joseph Loveston; Anderson Leadbetter.

M. A. D. Murphy; Elijah Mitchell; James McNairy; Robert McCauston; 2; Mrs. Frances L. Mitchell; Miss Mary McGee; Poly Medears; Moses Mendenhall; William McCuston; Emma Mendenhall; William Mendenhall.

N. Mrs. Betsy Nix.

O. John Oakley.

P. William Parrot; Jacob Person; Lawrence Pettiford; Daniel B. Pitendorf; Asaiah Pace; The Prothonotary of Guilford County.

R. Henry W. Ransom; William Robbins; John Rankin; Elizabeth Rann; James Ross; Joseph Rann; Stephen Rook.

S. Jesse Saunders; Sheriff of Guilford; 2; Daniel Sullivan; 2; Peter Spoon; James Story; Richard Smith; Robert Stephenson; Alva S. Spencer; Dr. James Sapp; Mr. Smith; William D. Scott; John B. Sheppard; Hance Stokes; Timothy Swain; Prudence Stephenson.

T. Miss Polly Thornton; John Thomas; Zachary Tate; Henry Tatum; Council Tyre; Thomas Thornton.

W. Leven Wooden; Alexander Woodson; Harsham Whitree; John Winston; Miss Hamner Watt; Wiley Wood; John Work; James Watson.

JOHN A. MEBANE, P. M.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

HENRY HUMPHREYS, has the pleasure of informing the public, that he is now receiving his

FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

which, added to his former stock, makes his assortment extensive and complete.

In addition to a large quantity of Groceries, Dry goods, Hardware, Crockeryware, Dye stuffs, Paints, Hatter's materials, &c. he has at this time, purchased a general assortment of

MEDICINE,

said to practice in this place and its vicinity.

He has also received Belting, cuttings from No. 4 to 8, Wire for Fan Screens; with many other articles seldom kept in the market; all of which he offers at reduced prices, for cash only.

His thanks are reserved for those who may favor him with their custom.

Greensborough, Oct. 30, 1829—69.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing by subscription, in the town of Norfolk, a new tri-weekly Political and Commercial Journal, to be entitled the

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH

EVENING BULLETIN.

The subscribers have been induced to enter into this undertaking from two causes: the first being the total impossibility, as discovered by experience, of procuring a course of neutrality; the other, a strong desire to give their aid in support of the present administration, so long as it is directed by the motives under which it commenced, and still continues its functions of government. We consider the present as a most favorable opportunity for the establishment of such a Journal, as there is not a solitary press advocating the course which we shall pursue between sea-coast in this section of country and Petersburg. The powerful administration party, therefore, in this district, has hitherto been entirely destitute of a medium through which to defend themselves and their cause from misrepresentation, as well as an organ of friendly communication with their coadjutors in other sections of the country. The BULLETIN shall also, in addition to its political form, be the receptacle of the earliest and most interesting commercial news, as well as literary information. To this end, neither activity or vigilance shall be wanting, and the most interesting journals and magazines shall be freely subscribed for.

In addition to the great republican views of the present administration, the subscribers will pledge themselves to support the perfect inviolability of state rights, in opposition to any latitude of construction afforded to the federal constitution. A judicious tariff, such as one that shall elevate the manufacturing interests of one portion of the continent into a height ruinous to the agricultural policy of the other, but shall, as far as practicable, amalgamate the two parties into one of mutual benefit, it shall also be our aim to advocate decidedly and strenuously. With reference to these two last mentioned subjects, experience has shown respecting the one, a perfect confidence of strength in the several individual states to prosecute, unaided, the most magnificent and useful schemes of internal improvement; and a moderate tariff is evidently and rapidly superseding the oppressive system under which a large portion of the union has for some time labored.

In the prosecution of their political course the subscribers will promise to pursue an independent, though a judicious, prudent and uncompromising system. They will make it their endeavor to avoid an violence of sentiment, and pledge themselves that the language of scurrilous invective shall never find publication in their columns. Their controversies shall ever be conducted fearlessly, but always with a view to self respect and decency; and they assure the public that it will ever be their aim rather to convince an opponent by the force of argument and fact, than to provoke him by the violence of animosity and abuse. They submit themselves to the candour and good feelings of the community, and appeal to the Republican party, whose cause they have espoused, for such support as the importance of their cause and their own efforts shall deserve.

TERMS

THE EVENING BULLETIN will be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, as soon as possible after the arrival of the great Northern Mail, upon an imperial sheet of the largest size and best quality of paper, with new and handsome type. The subscription price per annum will be \$5 DOLLARS, in advance. Subscriptions payable will be largely distributed throughout Norfolk, Portsmouth and their vicinities, and we request the aid of our political friends in procuring subscribers.

JAMES C. WEST, Proprietor.

STEPHEN MITCHELL, Editor.

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 haters, &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 encouragement.

ASA HUNT.

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

ALMANACKS.

THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS ALMANACK, For the year of our Lord 1830, calculated for the Meridian of Salem, North Carolina, containing, besides the usual astronomical calculations, a variety of interesting miscellaneous matter: 480.

THE CHRISTIAN ALMANACK, For the year 1830 containing, besides the usual calculations, much important information of a moral and religious character, for sale, by the dozen or single at this office.

Greensborough October 4, 1829.

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New-York, Aug. 22, 1829—31.

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