

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME IV. NO. 1.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 157.

**THE
GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT,**
edited & published every Wednesday morning by

WILLIAM SCHAFF.

Two Dollars per annum, payable within three months of the date of the first number, or Three Dollars to be *immediately* exacted *immediately* after the expiration of that period.

The subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time within the first three months from the time of subscription, by paying for the numbers received, according to the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

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

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

MR. EDITOR:

Will you be so kind as to insert in your paper a few thoughts on families, &c., having their own fixed seats in a church or meeting house? And it is surely much to be desired that this should be the case.—I mean that every family, and all unconnected individuals should have their fixed seats in the church. It helps to attach people to the house of God. It prevents much confusion which must ensue from an unsettled occupancy of the seats. Every person has been struck with the contrast, provided he has had an opportunity to witness it, between a body of people rushing about, *holt e shelter*, in quest of seats, and a body equally large filing off to their respective seats.

The system, too, of permanent ownership and location furnishes the easiest means of providing that support for the ministry which is required by the love of God, and without which public worship, preaching and the dispensation of the other ordinances of the sanctuary must soon become weak and contemptible.

I know full well the opposition of many to what I am recommending; but while due provision is made for strangers, and for the poor, that opposition is made in prejudice, without a particle of sound reason to sustain it. A fancy has grown into vogue that the men and women should set apart in the church, and why so I pray? why should they not be associated in the holy place as well as in all the other institutions of life? I have often proposed the question, but never could get the shadow of an answer. When the father sits in one corner of the church, and the mother in a different one, positive inconveniences are very likely to come of it. The younger children are shunned from under the inspection of their parents, and run about at pleasure; and at the breaking up of the service, there is sometimes a great deal of trouble in getting the family collected for the return to their home. Besides, as domestic or family religion is the foundation of the prosperity of the church, it is important that the people be arranged by families under the preaching of the gospel. With delight have lots tried christian parents pointing by looks of mingled love and authority, to some interesting sentiment issuing from the pulpit to the hearts of their dear little ones sitting beside them. And I doubt not, parents would more highly value the means of doing this, were they more solicitous to bring up their offspring in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

ORDER.

Greensborough, May 1832.

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

MR. EDITOR:

I am not well versed in Bee-Ology, some say our common honey bees, some years, produce one swarm from a single hive. If the flock on hand should be thus prolific, God save the states, the first swarm has subjected the people to more than one hundred thousand dollars expense, which was entirely unnecessary; the second swarm, merely cost the cabinet, did not fall short of fifty thousand dollars, we are informed that the drones are coming out, indicative of another swarm. Recently Mr. Burton was sent from the Cabinet to England, and Livingston taken into the cabinet. Now Van Buren is to come back and Mr. Speaker is to go to England, Livingston to be brought from France to the cabinet, and Livingston to be sent from the cabinet to France. Now what can all this shifting and turning amount to? Is it possible the public good requires it? or is that these men have been found upon the whole wholly inadequate for the stations assigned them? Considered rather for the political than the business ends pursued, by

the number of out fits and in fits, at the public expense? I am inclined to believe the truth is, all these men, and many more were to be provided for under the original compact between them and their chief; and such as have not had their full share of the "loves and fishes," with the foremost, fear if they should be neglected another season, possibly their great lord and master will be shamed of his power.

New I, as an original friend of General Jackson, protested against such conduct. I supported him truly, because I believed abuses of the government did exist, which I thought, by his election, would be "reformed." I confess I am most egregiously disappointed. Instead of "reform," insidious strife has been one continual scene of confusion, incuse of expense, and fear, of corruption. I appeal any candid man who, like myself, expected "reform" at the hands of Jackson, to say if he has not been vexatiously disappointed. I acknowledge it is hard to yield our favoritism; but "honesty is the best policy." I therefore say to my Jackson friends let us close in with the truth, ere it be too late, and shame the Devil.

I, for one, can shut my eyes to the light no longer. I hated the election of General Jackson as glorious epoch in the annals of our country. I viewed his first movements, not with suspicion, but anxiety. First one thing and then another, would meet my disapprobation, but I still hoped for better things; or was rather disposed to attribute that want of intelligence in our views, to weakness in myself; but the truth is irresistible.

"His reform," commenced with a reign of terror. The first step was, to turn out old faithful, we tried public officers, and place in their stead, foreign demagogues—to recall compact foreign masters before they had reached their places of destination, and put in such men as free Tom Moore, the increasing public expense, some hundred thousand dollars. The next step was, certainly to provide one birth to all the apostate-faced priests, such as John A. Andrew and Paul White, who had turned from the eleventh hour, in most shameful fashion as the fifth and falsehoods dedicated to save their chilidom, for which, if it is right to pay, lying in my case, they ought to be, as they have been, deeply pecked. This being accomplished, then, it determined a few more extra trips across the ocean, at the enormous sum of forty thousand dollars a trip, for the especial benefit of "reform," cabinet members were exchanged for foreign ministers;—thus, by the time they get through, every man of us will be more or less acquainted with the date of every public station in life; and even if they do remain in my case, long enough to render any service for their master, it will still be keeping up the grand system of "reform." This is not all—it furnishes old public defectors with an easy and convenient way of paying or settling their public accounts, which otherwise never would have been settled.

In forming the cabinet proper, Edward Livingston, who was notoriously a pension-defaulter—a large amount, was made secretary of state; and William B. Lewis, likewise, auditor. Both these gentlemen, truly due to the government, were signs of, as the men were bold and insolent in purse, well as reputation. But it was necessary to annihilate the balance to make them eligible office. Accordingly, consigned with "reform," to were both discredited and closed forever, and not to rise in judgment against them. Now, although persons, but reformers themselves know best, whether at all, these old desperate accounts were ever paid; nor is it necessary to only be understood in order to quiet the bad mind, so the such discrediting may easily be placed in office to aid carrying on "reform." It does also an injury to the president to make a place for his own friend, East Hill, which everybody knows, we no longer more than it. In accordance to the great system of "reform." With this, he was nominated to the senate as auditor, on salary of \$3,000 per annum; but even a Jack-senate rejected his favorite. Next upon doctor Ames Kendall quietly entered to his favour, on the same principle. With great work he squeezed through the senate, and it is well for "reform" to be bid so; for he answers a double purpose; first, he audits accounts, paid or not paid, president tells lie—and it any as not to see the great benefit he is ready with in governing them lies, and poising them to reprobated human beings, nothing can be done.

When now and then some venture to let the real object be seen, it is expected to the public good, that the president will be treated with the same harshness as his party, and the house speaker, and the house speaker to reprobated human beings, nothing can be done.

bankrupt knaves reformed in, but the Indians were surveys the ground upon which it is to move, and to be "reformed" out of the county by starvation or by withholding their annuities (due them from government by former treaties,) until their situation became so intolerable that they would agree to congregate. The piece of "reform" would furnish fat jobs. Eaton and Lewis saved to themselves a fine parcel of land by it; and Houston & Co. were in a fair way to make something like a million of dollars, which to be sure, properly belonged to the public; but if Duff Green, and Stansbury, and every body else had held their peace, but few would have known it; and "reform" might still have went on to the consummation of its purpose.

These are some of the many things which have opened my eyes. I was, as I said before, blindly devoted to the cause of the administration, until facts, too, starkly cowarded, stared me into my senses. My Ideas may be gleaned from the above, but they are very crudely and incoherently thrown together.

CANDOUR.

Guildford, May 1832.

SELECTED.

"And 'tis the sad complaint, and almost true,
What e'er we do, we bring forth nothing new."

THE HYPOCRITE.

"A huge translation of hypocrisy."

Shakespeare.

Hypocrisy is a crime not only detestable in its relation to religion, but equally abhorrent when regarded in any other point of view. The man whose conduct is regulated alone by a disposition or desire to deceive is likely to be censured because his principles are of such a kind that, in our intercourse with him, we can place no reliance upon his promises or his integrity. Human affairs are so constituted that in our dealings with each other, we have to presume much upon the existence of certain established facts. In many cases, we are obliged to take it for granted that he who enters into an engagement with us, will fulfil it according to his promise and undertaking. Society is so arranged that we could not do otherwise. When a man asserts a thing as true, our incapacity to scan the secrets of the heart, forces us, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to give credit to his statement; and we have to rely always upon the word of our neighbor until something in his conduct renders it unsafe for us to do so. This being the case, then the very nature of dishonesty of hypocrisy presents itself in a twofold appearance. In the first place, it does an injury to the person against whom it is exercised by making him the dupe of deception; and secondly, it is hurtful to the interests of others, because it makes the individual thus deceived suspicious, in many instances, without cause. Our knowledge of the world is acquired by degrees, and in proportion to the quantity of tricks that have been played off upon us does our jealousy of mankind increase. He jockeyed us out of our money once, we will not, after having discovered the cheat, be disposed, upon a easy terms, to receive the assurances of the next man with whom we exchange horses, tho' every word he utters be strictly true. Hypocrisy, then, is a vicious evil, because its operations are unequal and unfair. If the bad consequences it produces only extended to the persons who are guilty of it, the punishment would fall in its proper place. But they do not. The virtuous and the innocent are partially the sufferers, from the suspicions that men entertain of each other in consequence of having been made the victims of hypocrisy. Now all this you may say, would come under the denomination of lying—but lying is only a species of hypocrisy, and I have presented this as but one branch of the inquiry. Hypocrisy is equally criminal in all its bearings.—Many men will estimate themselves into the friendship and good will of others, wholly with the design of being able to betray their confidence. He who pronounces a secret of any importance that has been entrusted to his care, is, in one sense of the word, a traitor; and a breach of faith should but to be condemned.—Other terms of moralship and immorality, most trivial and impudicible.

After this duty, one day, he fell asleep, and the vision of an angel appeared to him in a dream, commanding him to arise and cut down a neighboring Palm-tree, and make a rope of its rores, and after it was done the angel would appear to him again. The hermit awoke, and instantly applied himself to obey the vision. He travelled about many days before he could procure an axe, and during his journey he was happier than he had been for many years.—His paces were now short and few, but what they were in length and number, they outmeasured in breadth. Having returned with the axe he cut down, and, with much labor and assiduity during days, prepared the fibres to make the rope, a continuance of daily occupation for a completed the command. The angel appeared to him as promised. "O thou celestial visitor, said he, I have

walks as if treading on a carpet of velvet.—While it has no object to gain, it flatters and caresses; but when its ends are accomplished, it curses and abandons.

Like the rose, its fragrance and fairness cover nothing but dangers and thorns. It is a deep

silently covered with herbage, and ever holds it

treasure in the prosecution of its aims, and will a

vigilant, jealous, and suspicious, but soft, is

lonely from the tree, the generous and the suspi-

cious.—Its exterior is grand and inspiring, but there

is nothing within but rotteness and corruption.

Swayed alone by interested considerations, its de-

meanor is smooth, alluvial, and easy. The poli-

cies of its administrators, is always surrounded by something

that is wist and captivating. It continually sets

up difficulties and deserts—and is ever ready

in rendering us watchful, jealous and distrustful of each other.

In short, its chief delight is to injure, to disgrace, and to betray mankind.—Oh! for an oven, nine-nine

times hotter than Monsieur Chambert's, in which to

burn the hypocrite!

THE PLEASURE OF EMPLOYMENT.

Perhaps there is but few things in this sad, sad world, which is so truly insatiable and yet a little valued, as the pleasure that is derived from employment, and particularly when that employment is directed to objects both beautiful and useful. Even in the most distressing complaint—in fact, it is one of the greatest evils that shovelled forth from Pandor's venomous box. It is one thatately baffles the wiles of the whole Masters Moleca, and one or some exciting pursuit, can alone the moment this malice is applied, it way, with a far greater celerity than a Witch on her broomstick during a hasty career. In running my eye over a library, I observed the following beautiful passage, a lawyer said take the liberty of quoting it as a comment, to prove that employment is the happiness condition of man.

"It is told of a religious recluse, who in the early ages of Christianity took himself to a cave in Upper Egypt, which, in the time of the Pharaohs, had been a depository for mummies, that he stayed there, morrow, noon and night; eating only the dates which some neighboring trees afforded, and drinking of the waters of the Nile. At length the hermit became weary of life, and then he prayed still more earnestly. After this duty, one day, he fell asleep, and the vision of an angel appeared to him in a dream, commanding him to arise and cut down a neighboring Palm-tree, and make a rope of its rores, and after it was done the angel would appear to him again. The hermit awoke, and instantly applied himself to obey the vision. He travelled about many days before he could procure an axe, and during his journey he was happier than he had been for many years.—His paces were now short and few, but what they were in length and number, they outmeasured in breadth. Having returned with the axe he cut down, and, with much labor and assiduity during days, prepared the fibres to make the rope, a continuance of daily occupation for a completed the command. The angel appeared to him as promised. "O thou celestial visitor, said he, I have

nothing to do with thee, but to be condemned.—Other terms of moralship and immorality, most trivial and impudicible

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and very long on—for when I quit this earthly tabernacle I want to go in "good shape."—
"I have toiled and drudged—spent time, money,—and voice, health—scared my conscience—administered to the terrors, and prompted the wishes of as ignorant a set of demagogues and mock statesmen as the land ever produced, for which I never received the *smile* of a thank. I sit here in my study, and reflect upon the exertions I have made for the purpose of getting men into office whom **my** soul utterly and heartily despised, yet such is an editor—he beats the bush while some worthless scoundrel carries off the bird."

THE BRUTAL HUSBAND.

But yonder is a father and a husband. Let us follow him to that house, no longer home, where a pale and heart-broken wife sits cowering over her child, and with her half-starved offspring, awaits each trembling the noise of his approach. Look with me. She was once a lovely and an honest woman; and she united her destinies with one more noble, in every way worthy of her affection, who was the bairn and neglected children. They looked like the sweets of competency, and have been the accents of a father's love. And now behold the blotted and loathsome wretch, holding back at that opened door, at whose bowl this wretchedness to the bairn. He was the object of that woman's love. He is not yet worse than him. He was once as far removed from all this as any one of you who now hear me. He once loved that wife, and doated on those children. The recollection of these things has already kindled the fires of hell in his bosom. The mark of Cain is upon him, and his punishment is seen now greater than he can bear. But how came this man from a state of happiness crushed to so hopeless, so remediless a ruin? How came this father, this man of honest worth, and of affectionate sympathies, thus transformed into an abhorred and self-shattering fiend. Ah, I need not say that there is but one cause sufficient to work so thorough, so awful a transformation. It is INTELLIGENCE!

FOREIGN.

*“I come—the Herald of a noisy world,
A noiseful noise now racking up his back.”*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

the ship "Tunbridge," Captain Anthony, at New York on Sunday morning, London having been received to the 11th ult.

The cholera was decreasing in London—the new cases on the 10th were only 54, deaths 28, total 2,234—deaths 1,253, total number of cases in Great Britain 7,633—deaths

advises from Paris of the 8th, states that the cases of cholera were augmenting in that place; but the number of deaths were daily diminishing, and it was hoped the worst was over. Mr. Perier, the Prime Minister, was attacked with this disease, but was on the recovery.

The house of lords was engaged in the discussion of the reform bill. The bill will probably pass. The Duke of Buckingham has given notice that after the master excess, (in case of the rejection of the bill now under consideration,) he shall bring forward a new bill, "to give the right of sending two members each to parliament to large towns, which from their commercial and trading situation, may appear to have become entitled to be represented in parliament, and which are not now represented; and also to consolidate certain of the boroughs, now sending members to parliament, so as to make room, without alienating the numbers of the present house of commons, for the numbers proposed to be added, by the representation of the large towns as aforesaid; and to extend the right of voting in all boroughs to every person of his franchise who now possesses it, and to prevent any individual from unduly influencing the election of members of parliament within any borough."

In the money market, however, it is likely to be quiet, as the bill is set aside. The bill is set aside.

on a durable basis, suited to its wants, and calculated to promote the welfare of our whole Empire. Now, that an end has been put by force of arms to the rebellion in Poland, and that the nation, led away by agitators, has returned to its duty and is restored to tranquility, we deem it right to carry into execution our plan with regard to the introduction of the new order of things, whereby the tranquility and union of the two nations, which Providence has entrusted to our care, may be forever guarded against new attempts. Poland, conquered in the year 1795 by the victorious arms of Russia, obtained by the magnanimity of our illustrious predecessor, the Emperor Alexander not only its national existence, but also special laws sanctioned by a constitutional charter. These favors, however, would not satisfy the eternal enemies of order and lawful power. Obstinate persevering in their culpable projects, they ceased not one moment to dream of a separation between the two nations subject to our sceptre, and their presumption they dared to abuse the favors of the Restorer of their country, by employing for the destruction of his noble work, the very laws and liberties which his mighty arm had generously granted them. Bloodshed was the consequence of this crime. The tranquility and happiness which the Kingdom of Poland had enjoyed to a degree till then unknown, vanished in the midst of civil war and a general devastation. All these evils are now passed. The Kingdom of Poland again subject to our sceptre, will regain tranquility, and again flourish in the bosom of peace, restored to it under the auspices of a vigilant government. Hence we consider it one of our most sacred duties to watch with paternal care over the welfare of our faithful subjects, and to use every means in our power to prevent the recurrence of similar catastrophes, by taking from the ill-disposed the power of disturbing public tranquility. As it is, moreover, our wish to secure to the inhabitants of Poland the continuance of all the essential requisites for the happiness of individuals and of the country in general, namely, security of persons and property, liberty of conscience, and all the laws and privileges of towns and communes, so that the Kingdom of Poland, with a separate administration adapted to its wants, may not cease to form an integral part of our empire, and that the inhabitants of this country may henceforward constitute a nation united with the Russians by sympathy and brotherly sentiments, we have according to these principles, ordained and resolved, this day, by a new organic statute, to introduce a new form and order in the administration of our Kingdom of Poland.

"St. Petersburg, Feb. 26, 1832.

NICHOLAS.

"The Secretary of State.

Count STEPHEN GRABOWSKI."

After this Manifesto, the organic statutes of Poland are given. The principal provisions are as follows:

"Poland is forever united with the Russian Empire, of which it forms an integral part. The King shall have its separate administration, its own code of civil and criminal laws, and the laws and privileges of towns and communes shall remain in force. The Coronation of the Emperor of Russia and King of Poland will in future take place at Moscow by one and the same act in the presence of special deputies appointed for the occasion. In case of a Regency in the Empire, the power of the Regent will extend over the Kingdom of Poland. The liberty of worship is guaranteed; the Catholic religion being that of a majority of the inhabitants, will be under the special protection of the Government; personal liberty is guaranteed; no one shall be arrested except in cases provided for by the law, and under the regular formalities, and must be brought before a competent court of justice within three days. The punishment of confiscation can only be applied to offences against the state of the first class. The press will be subject to some indispensable restrictions. The Kingdom of Poland is to contribute to general expenses of the Empire in proportion to the taxes which existed previous to November, 1795, shall be maintained. The commercial relations of the Kingdom and the Empire are to be regulated by the mutual interests of the parties. For the future, there shall be but one army for the Poland and Russia, and the Emperor reserves to himself to hereafter the part which Poland is to contribute to its composition. The inhabitants of either country may become mutually naturalized. The right of administration is composed of the Council of Government, presided by the Governor General. The Council shall consist of a Director General, a Comptroller General, and other members appointed by the Sovereign. The Council of Government proposes the candidates for archbishoprics, bishoprics, &c., general, &c., who are to be chosen by the subjects of his Majesty. There is also a council of State, the case of

conflict.

"SUSPENDED. That said committee be instructed further

to inquire and report, from time to time & extent

as circumstances may require, from the characters who may

be about to have a seat in it, either as principals or

or accessories, a determination be manifested, not only

towards and to isolate the Representatives of the

Empire, but also to impede the progress of public

justice, and to prevent the efficient legislation of

the empire upon great and important subjects yet unde-

solved. 61 any assault made of any of the

persons. That said committee be instructed further

to inquire and report, from time to time & extent

as circumstances may require, from the characters who may

be about to have a seat in it, either as principals or

or accessories, a determination be manifested, not only

towards and to isolate the Representatives of the

Empire, but also to impede the progress of public

justice, and to prevent the efficient legislation of

the empire upon great and important subjects yet unde-

solved. That for the purpose of executing the

laws assigned said committee power whereby given

to send for persons and papers.

The question on suspending the rule & order to allow

the resolutions to be moved was taken and decided as

follows:

YEA.—Messrs. Adams, C. Allen, Allison, Apple-

ton, Armstrong, Atwood, Baenwell, Brewster, Isaac C.

es, Branch, Burges, Billard, Briggs, Calhoun,

Colle, Collier, L. Conder, S. Condit, Elmer,

Cooke, Bates Cook, Cooper, Durwin, Culbertson,

W. Creighton, Jr., John Davis, F. Dethorn, Denby,

Evans, Edward Everett, Horat Everett, Green,

Hester, Hughes, Huntington, Ingraham, Kendall,

King, Letcher, Lyon, Maudell, Maxwell,

Duffer, Kinn, Lester, Nelson, Pendleton,

Potts, Randolph, John Reid, Root, Russell,

W. B. Shepard, Shad, Schard, Strawberry,

Southerland, Taylor, Tenck, Tracy, Vane,

Washington, Wharn, Wm. Elisha Whiting,

Fredrick Whittlesey, E. W. D. White, Wm.

Young.—31.

NAY.—Messrs. Alexander, R. Atkin, Allen,

Angel, Ashby, Jas. Bates, Basye, Bell, Benyon,

John Blair, Bonn, Brack, Bouldin, J.

Brook, C. Bissell, Bissell, Burchfield, Cambreleng,

Chandler, Chidley, Chidley, Conant, C. Clay-

ton, C. C. Clegg, Crawford, Hamel, Davy, Dutton,

Edwards, Evans, Drayton, Filder, Fife,

Forbes, G. G. French, G. G. French, G. G. French,

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where they had so little self-respect as to admit, by their ~~fool~~ ⁱⁿ the case, that they every one deserved to be ~~dece~~ ^{re}amed for discharging their duty; and that the ~~fool~~ ^{or} blackguard who had enough of the hero in him to achieve the enterprise was entitled to the *thanks*, or which is the same thing, the *reprimand* of the house! And when we find them thus destitute of dignity, and regardless of self-preservation, we are almost prepared to pronounce their decision *just*; and to contribute our mite towards carrying it into execution! But the insult was not referred to the house of representatives alone—it was referred to the whole American people; and every step taken to muzzle their liberties, should be withered in the bud by their frowns.

But our object in commencing these remarks, was to note the results which cannot fail to grow, and which are already growing out of the miserable decision of the house of representatives in the Houston case. It has passed loose, and will continue to turn loose, a band of ~~fool~~ ^{blackguards}, armed with bludgeons, to silence the freedom of debate and scatter confusion and dismay through the country. One instance of this, we have on record already:

After the house of representatives had adjourned on the 14th inst. Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, being in advance of the other members, was passing home; as he was descending the steps of the terrace to the street west of the capitol, he was assaulted by Morgan A. Heard, who struck a blow at his head with a large stick. Mr. Arnold dodged the blow, and immediately struck the club from his adversary's hands; whereupon Heard drew a large duelling pistol, carrying an ounce ball; and after taking deliberate aim, fired. The ball intersected the arm of Mr. Arnold, who, finding Heard armed with a pistol, followed up his blows with a light ~~club~~ ^{sabre} until the scabbard flew off, and having severely ~~clubbed~~ ^{knocked} him down, was in the attitude of striking him with his sword, when his arm was arrested by General Duncan of Illinois. This case presents a remarkable interposition of Divine Providence. The house had just adjourned; there were near four hundred members of congress in the range of the ball, which passed Mr. Tazwell's head, and yet Mr. Arnold was the only person injured! The readers of the *Globe* will recollect that that Major Heard is the individual, who a few days since, published a bulletin in the *Globe*, announcing his intention to assault Mr. Arnold for what he had said on the floor of the house, relative to Houston."

Though Heard happened to find stiffer muscle to contend with than Houston did, His conduct, nevertheless, shows that he was emboldened to make the assault from the *right* manner in which Houston was *let off*, though it seems he did not get off so *lightly* himself. We are sorry to say that the perpetrator of this outrage is no confinement to be dealt with in the course of law—sorry that the *law* should ever be troubled with such a *lawless*—sorry that the arm of General Duncan should be denied the sword of Mr. Arnold from drawing the *shells* of vindicty from his guilty heart, and showing such guards in pay of the administration, that they run against the freedom of public discussion, *no aga* ^{at a snap!} Stanberry deserves another *scolding* for not killing Houston, as soon as he got to it! And every member of the house of representatives who voted for Houston's acquittal, deserves to be scolded just as Stanberry was scolded for his duty, as a representative of the people. Such rages in and around the hall of national legislation, are worse than cold-blooded and deliberate murder in any other place, and under any other circumstances!

AND PATES. In our last we announced the fact that Maj. Allen Peoples was a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature.

On Friday last, during the sitting of the county court, the Sheriff made proclamation at the court-house, that certain men were going to make certain donations for certain purposes. We accordingly went into the "Hall of Justice," and took a seat on their Squireships and Lawyerships; and John M. Morehead, Esq. declared himself as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate in the next Legislature.

It was followed by our young townsmen, Ralph Gorrell, Esq. who informed his auditory that he was a candidate for a seat in the house of Commons.

David Thomas, Esq. said a speech by proxy—or other words, presented a letter, through John M. Morehead, Esq. announcing himself as a candidate to represent the county in the house of Commons.

At that time we have been instructed by George Spruce, Esq. to mention his willingness, if elected, to serve the people of this County in the next numerously branch of the State Legislature, for it of which it appears that the candidate for honours of serving us—not as we please, but as you please—are as follows:

—Julian M. Morehead, Esq. without opposition;

—Allen Peoples, Ralph Gorrell, David Thomas, and George Spruce, Esq. ps.

Our *greatest* *petulance* and *hilarion*—William C. Green, editor of the Greensborough Patriot, and

LINGUA MALI PARS FESSIMA SERVI. It seems that ~~so~~—not, however, with the capacity of a *gourmet*, but with all the grace, talent, tact and *taste* of a scientific *eater*! We saw in the dish the smiles, good nature and good wishes of that kind lady whose delicate hands plucked them from the vine and prepared them for our palate; and when we cease to remember this substantial token of her generosity, it may be taken for granted that the current of vitality has ceased to flow through our system, or that some strange infatuation has curled the generous sensibilities of our nature. This is not intended for a flourish—it is substantially what we intend to say, while in the full exercise of our sober senses. May our fair donor be blessed with a long life of unmangled happiness; and may the richest showers of heaven cause her garden to bloom as the garden of Eden.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST. Our friend, Mr. Ransom, has retired from the editorial chair of the Constitutional, and given up to the entire superintendence of that paper to his partner, Charles R. Ransom. Though that paper labours under a strong suspicion of Van Buren Jacksonism, yet from the day when it first unfolded itself to a captious and fault-finding world, it has been characterized by a liberality and independence which command our admiration; and we are sincere when we say we are sorry that its patronage has not been sufficiently *extensive* and *efficient* to entitle it to soar triumphantly above the contentious perplexities of pecuniary embarrassment. We bid our friend Ransom "farewell," with all the deep sincerity of one who feels as well as speaks; and we hope, that since he has taken himself out of the "way of persecution," his prospects may brighten—that his profession may afford a competency—that his life may be long and useful—and that his descent to the tomb may be peaceful and honorable. And to our Brother Ransom, who will continue to conduct the Constitutional, we can only say, if he should fail to obtain that assistance from the public which will enable him to render his paper an ornament to the North-Carolina Press, and a "Terror to evil doers," it shall not be for want of our good wishes, or of any assistance we may have it in our power to afford.

GRILFORD COUNTY COURT. Last week was held the County Court for this County. No case was put to the jury of sufficient consequence to entitle it to a place in our paper. An election however, for County Court Clerk took place on Tuesday. No election has taken place in our County for many years, that excited a more deep, general & perverting interest; but we are proud to say that we believe no undue excitement was manifested by any. The following is the result of the several ballottings.

Ballots	Braemer	Woodburn	Gilmores
1st ballot	17	14	12
2d do.	16	14	13
3d do.	19	15	17
4th do.	21	12	14
5th do.	22	14	14

Twenty-two votes making a majority of the whole. Major Alfred E. Hanner was declared duly elected. He immediately entered into bond and security and commenced the discharge of the duties of his office.

We think assaults on members of Congress for discharging their duty would soon become as unfashionable as bad behaviour at church, if they were all to terminate as that made by Heard on Arnold. The former was prepared with a club, a pistol, a dirk and a desperate deliberation; and took the latter by surprise, whose whole armour consisted of a small sword cane; and with this he *lurried* his assailant handsomely, took from his weapons of warfare, and would have taken his life, as he ought to have done, had he not been prevented by General Duncan—who also, by the bye, deserves a clip or two for interfering.

AWFUL ACCIDENT! On the 17th inst. David White, of Randolph county in this State, while engaged in burning rubbish from his new ground, was mortally wounded by the falling of a limb which was severed from the trunk of a tree by fire. The alarm was given by his sons. His neighbor collected in and formed a bear on which he was carried home, it being half a mile. He expired about twelve o'clock the same night, leaving a wife and eight children to lament their loss. He was recently interred at Friend's burying ground, at Springfield. He was not of that society.

LATEST FROM THE FAR WEST. We learn from St. Louis, and a date of the 15th inst., that about 300 hostile Indians, under their chief, the Red Eagle of Rock River, and their wife up the river, 20 or 25 miles above its mouth, are pressing their determination to fight. It is said that General Atkinson has now reduced three companies of the first regiment, and intend to strike the field in a few days. Some of the Wingshakers, Potawatomies, and Kickapoos are with the hostile band of Sioux and Comanche. Other Indians say they were *desirous* of a truce or for a council.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. The Richmond Whig, in speaking of the Houston case, says, "We have at length Washington and the other cities in the House presented to us in that case. On the 8th inst. night it was decided that Houston should be *represented* by the speaker. Houston, after consulting that he had been guilty of a contempt of the house and a breach of its privileges, we had suggested that the members of that body would have voted him out of office, and ourselves a little taken, but then considered that it was best always to let our own conscience, and not the other's, be our guide. The House has agreed to speak a *few words* *from off* him. Houston, in doing so, has done a great service to the country, and to the cause of justice. As far as we can see, the house we *presently* will be *reformed* too."

EXPEDITION IN BUSINESS. The senate issued through a large number of bills on the 14th, considerably more than it has any other day in its present session. A gentleman in the lobby who had not mentioned, waggishly observed that it was owing to the opposition party having got accidental possession of the Senate, by the temporary absence of several members at the Baltimore Convention.

17 Owing to the repairs necessary in our office at the commencement of a volume, and to ensure a better appearance of our paper for time to come we have been unable to get the present number from the press on the regular day, but accounts for its not going out by the mails of the day in which it bears date.

Books have been opened in Germanton to receive **subscriptions to the capital stock of the North Carolina Central Rail Road.** What are the commissioners about it? Greensborough? We expect not to take any stock, for reasons best known to ourselves and the constables, but we could be glad to see a move made by some body!

WASHINGTON. Bills of indictment were found on the 17th inst. by the Grand Jury for the county of Washington, against Samuel Houston and Moreau A. Heard, for an attempt to kill William Stanberry and Thomas D. Arnold, with intent to kill.

JONATHAN HUNT. A young statesman in congress from the state of Vermont, after a short indisposition, dismissed his life on the 13th inst. He was highly estimable, both a valuable and private man.

LETTERS. Since our last we have received the following letters from the following persons, and others:

Thomas L. Cowan by Dr. C. Leake, Salisbury. Answered.

Thomas C. Green, Blackbury. Answered.

John M. Dick, Greensborough. Attended to with pleasure.

H. Fisher, Centerville, Ia. Contests placed to him.

Wm. W. Ramsey, Pleasant Grove. Contests placed to him and recent forwarded.

Wells & Morgan, Pease, E. C. H. V. Cash placed to him and recent forwarded.

Isaac Teague, Deep River. Filed.

John W. Reynolds, Turkey Creek. Cash placed to him and recent forwarded.

George S. Key, Springfield. Answered.

Joel Hudgen, Guilford. Paper discontinued.

Jonathan W. Murry, Caswell. Cash placed to him and recent forwarded.

William P. Law, St. Lawrence. Answered.

S. L. Barron, Linthouse Landing. A sword.

Joe J. Wright, Wentworth. Answered.

Hamilton C. Jones, Salisbury. Filed.

Allen Hill, Hillsboro. Answered.

Nathan Hunt, Hunt's Store. Attended to with pleasure.

William Homan, Oakville. Cash placed to him and recent forwarded.

J. Covles, Hampdenville. Cash placed to him and recent forwarded.

Joseph Gibson, Guilford. Paper discontinued.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Brandy, per

apple, 40 a 45. Bacon 6 a 7. Beeswax

15 a 17. Cotton 73 a 8. Corn 45 a 5.

150 a 165. Flour 4 25 a 5 75. Fresh

Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 371 a 8. Sugar, brown, 2

6; loaf and lump 15 a 20. Salt 75 a 80. Wheat 75 a

80. Whiskey 27 1/2 a 30.

MARRIAGES.

"The world was sad!—the garden was a *wasteland*. And man, the hermit, sicken'd—till woman came!"

MARRIED. Near Raleigh, on Sunday the 13th ult. Joseph T. Hunter to Miss Caroline W. Bell.

In Rowan county, on the 10th ult. Edward Ruffly to Miss Elizabeth Brown.

In the same county, on Tuesday the 15th ult. Charles Wise to Miss Sophia May.

In Cumberland county, on the 15th inst. Dr. John L. Haywood to Miss Hannah H. Lockhart.

In Chatham county on the 1st inst. Spencer S. Reeves to Miss Sarah G. Lightfoot.

In Moore county on the 26th ult. Malchoma M. Gilvary to Miss Nancy M'Intosh.

In Martin county, on the 1st inst. Solomon Drew, aged 33 to Miss Francis Barnes, aged 16!

In Wake county, on the 15th inst. Joseph Hendon to Miss Hawkins Pennington.

In Fayetteville on the 10th inst. Angus M'Kintosh to Miss Jane M. Bell Rae.

DEATHS.

"An Angel's arm can't snatch me from the grasp of Angels, can't confine me there."

DIED. In Orange county on the 16th inst. Deborah Braeck, wife of Henry Braeck, leaving a husband and 3 small children to mourn their loss.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 4th ult. Mr. John Welch, aged about 54 years.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 7th inst. Capt. Samuel Thompson, in the 50th year of his age.

In Moore county, on the 8th inst. Mr. Elmo Hendy aged 40 1/2 years.

Near Hillsborough, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Mary Huntington.

In Surry County on the 30th ult. Davis Darby.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber will hereafter constantly attend the bar of the County and Superior Courts of Caswell, Surry and Mecklenburg, for the purpose of attending to such business as may be intrusted to his charge as a lawyer.

His studies and researches will be devoted to the profession, and he will be ready to manage the interests of his clients to the best of his ability, so that no exertion will be left untried to secure a favourable issue.

Greensborough, May 10—1839.

The purchase, a land in the town of Greensborough, April 25—1839.

Greensborough, May 10—1839.



POETRY.

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

THE FARMER.

A farmer's life's the life for me,
I own I love it dearly;
And every season full of glee,
I take its labour & early—
To plough or sow,
To reap or mow,
Or in the barn to thrash, sir,
All's one to me;
I plough & sow,
Twill bring me health and cash, sir.

To customers the Merchant shows
His broad cloths and his satins,
In hopes to sell a suit of clothes;
But if they beg a pattern;
Which pind'd on sleeve,
They take their leave—
Perhaps they'll buy—since low 'tis—
And if they do
The sale he'll rue,
What paid, sir, with a "notice!"

The Priest has plagues as undesired,
When flattered with a bribe, sir;

For, though he preach'd like one inspired,

He cannot please 'em all, sir;

Some wanting grace,

Laugh in his face;

While plainly he scolds,

Some severe enough,

Some scold, sir—

And some are even dozing.

The Lawyer leads a burrass'd life,

We see a lawyer, every

seen his own and other's wife,

Always in her water;

No foe or friend,

No cause to defend,

No wrong must be, sir,

In a client's pocket,

Maintain 'tis right—

And dearly earn his fee, sir,

The Doctor's styled a gentleman,

But was I told but home-ling,

Poor, like a tavern-waiting man,

To ev'ry call he's comin'—

Now here, now there,

He must repair,

Or starve, sir, by denying;

Like Death himself,

Unhappy 'clif,

He lives by other's dying.

The Soldier deck'd in golden lace,

Like us were tons fine, low, & sity,

But still a envys his place

When battered'd to the bone, sir,

To knock my head,

Against cold lead,

I never had a notion,

In that's the way

To run away,

Excuse me for prononc'd.

The Sailor lives, but in a jail,

With all the risk, tempest, sir,

Of pilage, plunder, snare & gale,

This can not be denied, sir,

While I so sing

Enjoy my song,

Or kiss my wife, and so forth—

When rain and storm

The nights deam

His duty bids him go forth,

A Farmer's life then let me live,

Obtaining what I lead it,

Enough for self, and some to give,

To such poor souls as need it

To drain and fer'e,

Nor grudge expense

Give my hand good dressing

To plough and sow,

Or drift in row,

Hope from Heaven a blessing.

TRY ME.

long, Eve wob'd, dearest
why, deary me
why, deary thou'rever,
why, deary me, and try me

Doubt not, when 'tis easy knowing,
Try it, dearest, try it!

Joys when brightest still are fleetest,
Haste, dear maid, they're flying,
Wedded love, the fondest, sweetest,
May be had for trying.

Now I see thy heart relenting,
Dearest, I defy thee;
Eyes and cheeks alike consenting,
Maiden, shall I fly thee?

Hopes and vows thus fondly meeting,
Dearest, do not chide them;
They who say lov's joys are cheating,
Never thus have tried them!

WRITE, WRITTEN, WRIT.

Write, we know is written right,
When we see it written write;
But when we see it written right,
We know 'tis then not written right,
For write, to have it written right,
Must not be written right or wright,
Nor yet should it be written rite;
But write, for se 'tis written right.

USE OF LETTERS.

A schoolmaster wrote to a lady—
"How comes it this delightful weather,
That U and I can't dine together?"
She answered—
"My worthy friend it cannot be—
U cannot come till after T."

BRAGGART.

To whom? to thee? What art thou? Have not I
An arm as big as thine? a heart as big?
Thy woods, I grant, are bigger; for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth.

GLORY.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which, ever ceases to enlarge itself,
Till by broad spreading it expesse to nought.

VARIETY.

"Francy has sported all her past as span,
In tales, in trifles, and in children's play."

A short and comprehensive Sermon—from the Portsmouth Journal of Saturday last:—

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.—Reader, if you borrowed this paper, send it right back—as you may feel cheap after you have finished this paragraph.

If the tailor send a new coat home to you, would you think your neighbor fair in his request for the return of it?

If the baker leaves you a hot loaf, should you like to lend it to your neighbor, and have it returned to you with the corners crooked off?

If the postman leaves a letter on your counter, should you think it right in your neighbor to seize it, before you had time to read it, to load a load of potatoes on it, and thank you for the use of it some hours after, if he should not be so unfortunate as to lose it?

If these things are not right—then it is not right to borrow a newspaper on the day when it is published. We have received a request from one of our subscribers to discontinue his paper for the present, for no other reason than that he is plagued by borrowers. We presume that they are not such persons as he can very well deny the use of the paper. So it is with you, borrower, whoever you are! The person who lent you this, although he apparently did it with much pleasure wished that you would take the paper yourself, and not take his new coat, hot loaf, and letter, before he has made full use of them himself.

DYING AT HOME.

It is a sad thing to feel that we must die away from our home. Tell not the invalid who is yearning after his distant country, that the atmosphere is soot—that the gales are filled with soot, and the flowers are springing from the green earth; he knows that the softest air to his heart would be the air which hangs over his native land—that more grateful than all the gates of the south, would breathe the low whispers of anxious affection—that the very icicles clinging to his own eaves, and the snow beating against his own windows, would be far more pleasant to his eyes than the bloom and verdure, which only more forcibly remind him how far he is from that one spot which is dearer to him than the world beside. He may indeed find estimable acquaintances and friends, who will do all in their power to promote his comfort and assuage his pain; but they cannot supply the place of the long known and the long loved—they cannot read as in a book, the mute language of his face—they have not learned to communicate, without hesitation, impression, and thoughts, to them.—He feels that he is a stranger and a more desolate being than that could not visit his soul.—much is expressed by that form and oriental benediction—"May you die among your kindred."

To all where these presents may come, greeting:—Know ye, that whereas, it has been represented to us, that the ladies, spinsters, females, maids, girls and unmarried women of our dominions, have not only a willingness to consent, but even an earnest desire to leave the state of celibacy, but to take themselves or be taken to husbands; and whereas, the young and unmarried men of these realms do not know who among the maidens, who would be willing to be so willing or desirous to marry, we have issued this

our proclamation, giving leave, ordering and commanding, that the said ladies, spinsters, females, maidens, girls and unmarried women as aforesaid, should put on some mark of dress as a token of their willingness or desire in the premises; thus, those who most exceedingly desire soon and cannot well delay the happy hour much longer, may say so, saving their blushes consequent on such occasions, by putting over and above what is necessary for comfort and conceit in their sleeves, 7 yards of silk chintz, calico or other stuff; if they merely desire pretty considerably to be married, they may reduce the quantity to five yards; or if they merely wish to be understood as being willing to be respectfully courted, if a lad to suit them should present himself, they are in that case, confined to wearing their sleeves the size of a two bushel bag, or only so large as to hide a moderate size lover.

Receipt to catch a consumption.—At home, in your comfortable parlor or kitchen, wear leather shoe, short quartered and pretty high in the instep, over wollen stockings. Then on going abroad either to meeting or on a visit, be sure to put on thin stockings and stuff shoes, long quarters and low, having a single regard to the fashion, so as to shew a small foot and slender ankle. This, followed up, will do much towards it; but if you find this advice ineffectual throw off an under petticoat; or put off one of flannel and put on one of dimity, changing also your bombazett or merino dress for one of calico and chintz, low and at the bosom, being careful to leave the neck and breast exposed to the searching eyes of the beau. I had like to have said, but mean) searching blast of winter. Follow up this course awhile, and you may be certain of a smart cold, and more than probably will lay the foundation of an incurable Consumption. Thousands have tried it, who are not here to tell how effective is our receipt.

I am yours to serve,

THE SISTERS THREE.

P. S. Should any young lady be desirous of the Earache, or a smart twinge or two of Headache, it would be to run out to the evening without any thing on the head, or only the slight covering of a handkerchief thrown loosely over. Sitting by a broken window, or standing in the door half an hour to bid "good night" to a passing beau, may perhaps do nearly as well.

SEEING A MAN—DRUNK.

Tom Hobs once reported that he saw a certain clergyman drunk. The reverend doctor hearing of this, was not a little provoked at the slander, and forthwith repaired to Tom to give him a severe reprimand.

"How is it, Tom," said the divine "that I hear such accounts of you?"

"Accounts?" quoth Tom, "egad! I keep no accounts."

"I mean" said the former, "the arriet dimes you have put into circulation respecting my character."

"Ah," replied Tom, "I now understand you—but what stories do you mean; I tell so many, that as I said before, I keep no account of them."

"Why, sirrah, I hear you have reported that you saw me drunk."

"Well, I did say so—and I say so again—I saw you drunk."

"You did see me—in that state—where and where—answer me quickly, or you shall suffer the penalties of the law."

"Why, don't you remember passing me the other day about eleven in the morning and just opposite the tavern here?"

"Yes—I do recollect it—but what then?"

"Why, then, your reverence, I am a pretty essentially drunk, and so I saw you drunk."

New York Constellation.

An odd sort of a genius, having stepped into a mill, was looking with apparent astonishment at the movement of the machinery, when the master, thinking to quiz him, asked if he had heard them say, "Nah! I know on," said he, "what is it?" "Why, replied the master, they say the d—l is dead" "By jugs," says Jonathan, "tis he! Who tends the mill then?"

A certain lodging house was very much infested by vermin. A gentleman who slept there one night told the landlady so in the morning, when she said "La, sir, we havn't a single bug in the house. No, ma'am," said he, "they're all marr'd and have large families too."

When some one was once lamenting Foote's unlucky fate in being kicked in Dublin, Johnson said he was glad of it; he is rising in the world added he; when he was in England, no one thought it worth while to kick him.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

D. VIDSON COUNTY.

In Equity, April 1^{rm} 1832.

ORIGINAL BILL.

Petition for real and personal estate.

John Wilson, Richard Owen and his wife Mary, Richard Wilson junior, William Owen and his wife Sarah, Littleton Wilson, and infant son, not twenty-one years of age by instant friend Richard Owen his guardian.

Against George Wilson, Michael Myers and his wife Elizabeth, and William Wilson.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that George Wilson, Michael Myers and his wife Elizabeth, and William Wilson are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered by the court that judgment be made six weeks in succession in the Greenborough Patriot, giving notice to the said George Wilson, Michael Myers and Elizabeth his wife, and William Wilson, that they be and appear before our Court of Equity to be held for Davidson county at the Courthouse in the Town of Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, ten and three quarters of an hour, or thereabout, otherwise the same will be taken pro & dilata, and set down for hearing at another time.

ALEX. CRAVEN CALPIN, JUDGE, C. M. E.

DAVID COCK D. C. M. E.

of this copy. April 2d—8—8—8.

\$10 Reward!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the first of April last, a negro man slave named Thomas. He is between twenty-five and thirty years of age; he is six or eight inches high; has a dark skin, countenance; had on when he left home a hairy woolly coat about and pants loose, and a dark seal-skin cap. He took with him several articles of clothing not reflected. He also took with him a small bay horse, head in the left eye, has marks of a sore back, both hind legs white, and a little hump-shotted.

I purchased the said negro man slave in Guilford county, last fall, of the estate of John Franklin. He has been in that neighborhood, and probably will return about there for some time.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension, and confining the boy in jail within the state, or for the boy to get out of the State.—Information thereof to be given to the subscriber living in Salisbury, North Carolina.

THOMAS L. COWAN.

May the 8th, 1832.—51—5.

5 CTS. REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber few days ago colored boy named Cally Valentine. He was in the county court of this county. And took away without cause.

I hereby caution all persons against harboring, aiding or assisting or employing him, under the pains & penalties I shall certainly prosecute any who thus offend.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me in this place.