

FRENSBOROUGH 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
FENNBOROUGH PATRIOT,
Printed & published every Wednesday morning, by

WILLIAM SUAIM,

Two Dollars per annum, payable within three months
in the date of the first number, or Three Dollars
if ~~the amount~~ *be immediately* exacted *immediately* after the expira-
tion of that period.

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

Failure to order a discontinuance *within the year*, will subject the subscriber to payment for the *whole of the succeeding year*, at the rates above mentioned.

A year's subscription will be ascertained by the numbers of the paper and up by calendar months. Fifty-two numbers will make a year's subscription; and in proportion for a shorter time.

Thus, who may become responsible for ten copies shall receive the *Hilfsorgan*.—An allowance of ten per cent will also be made to authorized agents for procuring subscribers and warranting their solvency or remitting the cash.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 12 lines, will be neatly inserted three times for one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each succeeding publication—those of greater length in the same proportion.

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

*"But still remember, if you mean to please
To give your friend with modesty and ease."*

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOTS

MR. EDITOR: With 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 arise 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 large body of people rushing about, *hell for skellie*, in quest of seats, and a body equally large flung off to their respective seats.

The system, too, of permanent ownership and location furnishes the easiest means of providing the support for the ministry which is required by the laws 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 a notion 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 situations 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 shuttled 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 I observed 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. Al! I doubt not, parents would more highly value the means of doing this, were they more sollicitous to bring up their offspring in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

ORDER.

Greenborough, May 1832.

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

I am not well versed in Bee-Ology, but say our common honey bees, some years, produce one swarm from a single hive. If the first swarm should be thus prolific, God save the state! the first swarm has subjected the people to more than one hundred thousand dollars expense, which is entirely unnecessary; the second swarm, merely the cabinet, did not fall short of fifty thousand dollars; we are informed that the drones are coming on in the shape of another swarm. Recently Van Buren is sent from the Cabinet to England, and Livingston taken into the cabinet. Now Van Buren is to go to England, and Mr. Speaker is to go to England, and Livingston to be brought from France, to the cabinet, and Livingston to be sent from the cabinet to France. Now what can all this shuffling and turning out mean? Is it possible the public good requires that these men have been listed, upon a list, to be wholly inadequate for the stations now assigned to them? Or is it not rather for the public good, that these men should be sent to their business routes, and no more, by

the number of out-fits and in-fits, at the public expense? I am inclined to believe the truth is, that 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 "loaves and fishes," with the foremost, fear if they should be neglected another season, possibly their great lord and master will be shorn of his power.

New I, as an original friend of General Jackson, protest against such conduct. I supported him firmly, because I believed abuses of the government did exist, which I thought, by his election, would be "reformed." I confess I am most grievously disappointed. Instead of reform, his administration has been one continual scene of confusion, increase of expense, and fear of corruption. I appeal to 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 *ard* to yield our favoritism; but "honesty is the best policy." I therefore say to my Jackson friend, let us close with the truth, ere it be too late, and name the *Deed*.

I, for one, can shut my eyes to the light no longer. I hailed the election of General Jackson as glorious epoch in the annals of our country. I viewed his life's movements, not with suspicion, but anxiety. First one thing and then another, would not my deprobation, but I still hoped for better things or was rather disposed to attribute that want of men-
¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸

This reform," commenced with a reign of error. The first step was, to turn out old furniture, we tried public officers, and placed in their stead, ignorant demagogues—to recall component foreign ministers before they had reached their places of destination and put in such time as free Tom Moore, the increasing public expense, some hundred thousand dollars. The next step was, carefully to provide our births for all the apostate index printers, such as John A. Gilman and Philip White, who had been driven from the eleven months manufacturing establishment of the truth and falsehood circulated to soothe their chafers, for which, if it is right to pay—lying in our case, they ought to be, as they have amply paid. This being accomplished, there ordered to make a few more extra trips across the ocean, at the moderate sum of forty thousand dollars each, for the especial benefit of "reform," cabinet members were exchanged for foreign ministers—thus to see, by thence they get through, every man of it will be more or less acquainted with the duties of every public station in life; and even if they do remain in any one, long enough to render any sense for their money, it will still be keeping up the bad system of reform." This is not all—it furnishes his old public defrauders with an easy and convenient way of paying or settling their public accounts, without otherwise ever would have been settled.

In forming the "cabinet proper," Edward Livingston, who was notoriously a public defaulter, for a large amount, was made secretary of state; and William B. Lewis, likewise, auditor. Both for large claims, mostly due to the government, were in sight of, as it were, both insolvent in purse, well as reputation. But it was necessary for Americans to be balanced to make them eligible either. Accordingly, consistent with "reform," they were both laid aside and closed forever, and not able to rise in judgment against them. Now, although a person, but reformers themselves know better what with, whichever of all these old department accounts were intrinsically bad, and as it materialized, can only be understood in order to quiet the public mind, so the such discrediting necessary by placing office in and carrying on "reform." It has been also an object of the President to make a place for his nephew, Isaac Hall, which everybody knows, with nothing more than it, in accordance to the great system of "reform." With this view, he was nominated to the senate as auditor, on salary of \$3,000 per annum; but even a Jackson senate rejected as favourite. Next upon duty, as Angus Kendall gladly entitled to his favour, at the same principle. With tight work he squeezed through the senate, and it is well for "reform," if he did so; for he answers a double purpose: first, he audits accounts, paid or not paid,

president his life—and if any
as not to see his government
is ready with his government
them bars, and punish the
If this fails to answer the
ton stands ready with
and the house only
to reprimand him
see, nothing can

When now and ventures to let the real objects to the public, the president treated the public with a fair and

bankrupt leaves reformed in, but the Indians were 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 emigrate. This 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 Stubberty, and every body else had held their peace, but few would have known it, and "reform" ought 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 stubborn for resistance, started me into my senses. My ideas may be gleaned from the above, but they are very crudely and incoherently thrown together.

CANDOUR.

Gaithford, May 1832.

SELECTED.

“And ’tis the sad complaint, and almost true,
What e’er we write, 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 chiefly 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 villany or disingenuousness 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. If a jockey loses out of our money once, we will not, after having discovered the cheat, be disposed, upon any 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 an odious evil, because its operations are unprincipled 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 partake the sufferers, from the suspicious that men entertain of each other in consequence of having each 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 iniquity. Hypocrisy is equally criminal in all its bearings. A crafty man will disguise themselves into the friendship and good will of others, wholly with the design of being able to betray their confidence. He who promulgates a secret of any importance that has been entrusted to his care, is, in our sense of the word, a traitor; and a breach of faith should

terms of friendship and intimacy
most violent and unprincipled

THE PLEASURE OF EMPLOYMENT.

Perhaps there is but few things in this sad, sad world, which is so truly miserable and yet so little valued, as the pleasure that is derived from employment, and particularly when that employment is directed to objects both profitable and useful. Even is the most distressing complaint—in fact, it is one of the greatest evils that shew itself from Pandora's villainous box. It is one that utterly baffles the virtues of the whole Modern Aethen, and our labor or some exciting pursuit, can alone cure. The moment this guarantee is applied, it is away, with a far greater celerity than an arrow. Which on her broomstick during a heavy winter. In running my eye over a late paper I observed the following beautiful passage, a lawyer says, I take the liberty of quoting it as a canon point, to prove that employment is the happiest condition of man.

It is told of a religious recluse, who in the early ages of Christianity betook himself to a cave in Upper Egypt, which, in the time of the Pharaohs, had been a depository for mummies, that he prayed there, morning, noon and night; eating only the dates whose 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 fibres, and, after it was done the angel would appear to him again. The hermit awoke, and instantly applied himself to obey the vision. He traveled about many days before he could procure an axe, and during his journey he felt happier than he had been for many years. His pains were now short and few, but what they were at length and number, they outmeasured in his having returned with the axe he cut down the palm, and, with much labor and assiduity during many days, prepared the fibres to make the rope, a continuance of daily occupation for so long completed the command. The angel then appeared to him as promised. "Do you wish to see a celestial visitant?" said he. "I have seen him, but he has not seen me."

...will be given. And

