GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

"Gentle will remember, if you mean to please,
To express your force with modesty and ease."

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

Mr. Editor: Will you please to publish the following remarks, and oblige a poor widow's little son?

A few days ago my ma sent me to uncle Isaac's to borrow a little flour to make us a pudding, and I saw a newspaper on the table, so I took it over, the first thing that I saw was "Investigator." Now sir, I could not help thinking that one reminded of something—although I don't pretend to know any thing about grammar or dictionaries, for we have no such books about our house.

However, I concluded that Investigator was the man in whose head wisdom dwelt; and like the sun in your regions, his presence or absence must be contracted day or night in the moral world. I therefore resolved, at the risk of mother's displeasure, to take the little to read the whole piece: and according to his instruction, had learned me to read it, I soon gormandized the whole business, contriving to spend but very few words.

I took my flour and started home; but still I loved uncle Isaac's piece employed my thoughts. Why, sir, I reckon your readers think his acquaintance with some of the candidates is about the same; and therefore, he pretends to know but very little, and has given a decided preference to the stranger! Cautious Investigator!!

He professes great friendship for Weaver; but I'm easy sir, that it is such friendship as Joab pretended for Amasa and Abner—kiss and stab! He passes Weaver high up, and crowns him with laurel. He believes he will yet shine in church or state! So Jezebel set Naboth on high, and made him a king at court; but what was the design? why to have him to death and get his vineyard for Ahab. I apply the thought, and you have Investigator, with in his gigantic grasp, the strong boxes of public money, and pouring a heart-appalling shower on Weaver, to get his vineyard, that is, his election, for his favorite candidate: for he insinuates that Weaver's election, whether he hears a seat or not, will cost the state more money than the "whole amount of taxes raised in Guilford for ten years!" Now, this is a wonderous investigation indeed! for Big Billy Adams says that when he was sheriff, he collected ten thousand dollars a year; and Wilson Doak says he collects about four thousand; so when I come to make the calculation, she says that the amount of tax raised in this county during the last ten years, would more than defray the expense of a whole session of the legislature. Now I would suppose that Investigator would have us to understand that a protracted session of the legislature will be spent in considering whether Weaver shall have a seat, or not.

When he is about to take his leave of Weaver, who (as he supposes,) weltering in his political gore, he says he is amazed, with a slight variation, in the language of Brutus of old. Now sir, with a slight variation, there is *Iniquity* in more than one language: for Brutus, by his profound harangue, made Caesar lend his steel to the Senate that notched the wound.

Brutus slew Caesar that himself and others might rule in his stead, and it is said about town that Investigator could politically say that he would be a candidate himself next year, if Weaver, as to-day, shine but a minute! However, as to that, I know but a few candidates for I was not at the election, neither did I hear any of the candidates since they declared themselves to be such, except Adams and Peoples, and I have reason to suppose that either of them would make a good Senator, if they could be spared from their business—popularity is a good thing, but it cannot fill the place of a good vote.

Investigator next turns round with a wink of the eye to the Dr. of Law, and says "you perceive, sir, in accordance with the spirit of the times, we have a new candidate for Congress, in the person of Mr. Dick, who is a native of this county, and a legitimate descendant of Lt. Mancha, pounces upon Dick and Adams about the police laws, he implicates all the other officers of police; for Dick and Adams were not the only officers; of course the rest are equally as wicked! If they made bad laws, will equally as blameworthy if they repealed good ones. Perhaps Investigator was not aware of where his remarks would drive him. They may drive him farther home than he would like.

Now the plain fact is this: The commissioners laid off the streets too narrow, so that when there was a crowd of waggons round the court house, women that had business in court, could not get to the court house, without climbing over waggon tongues, so that the police made waggons stay further off, until Humphreys and the Lindsays moved away their old buildings and set new ones further in their lots, thereby giving more room; and then the police regulation was repealed.

But sir, as I must conclude my remarks, permit me to tell you, that instead of learning a wise lesson, as I had hoped, from the signature, I am reminded of the fable of the Lion and the Leopard annual, hunting together. The Lion placed himself in a venue where the game would probably pass, and the hunted creature went and concealing himself in the thicket, commenced such a howling, squealing and jogling, that he frightened a number of creatures into the Lion's paws; who rent it he had come out openly, but few of God's creatures would have been frightened at an Ass. But Investigator has been so unsuccessful as not to fright a single one of those creatures called votes from the interest of Dick and Weaver to prevent their election, I will endeavor to be satisfied. But that he would now desist from braying is the advice of

A LITTLE BOY.

August 25, 1830.

P. S. You may tell the Investigator that the constitution which he quoted cannot be the constitution of North Carolina; for the copy that Old Dr. Caldwell brought from the convention and gave to Grandfather, and Uncle Jonathan's folks, does not read as his does by two letters in one word, and one in another.

And tell him that the methodists in these parts are almost up in arms about his taking the liberty to revise and alter their form of discipline without the consent of the General Conference.

When I went to take the door home, I saw a paper containing another piece of his. This second production is an additional confirmation of the Justice of his claims to relationship with the long eared family. I think that somebody has put a saddle on him that do'at set easy; for he kicks and brays wonfully.

A LITTLE BOY.

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

"Lege tutum si vis esse totum."

Mr. Editor:—I perceive that my temerity in attempting to express some of my sentiments on the subject of the election, has not only drawn on me the threatened terrors already mentioned; but has brought upon my devoted head the sturdy strokes of some ponderous goose-quill which seems to be wielded by a monster spirit behind the curtain.

As this invisible *genii* affects to be intimately acquainted with me, and with the motives which prompted me to act, perhaps it would be well enough for me to enquire of this mysterious personage necessit sedibus hospes! Quem sese ore ferens? Who is he that has thus proudly approached me? can I recognize no feature of an old acquaintance in him? Yes sir, if he had on a mask of death as thick as his own skull, I could at once descry the peculiar lineaments of his countenance.

I could perceive from the "Quo animo" in which he writes, the interested source from whence he sprang. I saw from the moving of the waters immediately after my appearance, that the "Chief Juggler" called a meeting of all his puppets, to devise means and measures to strangle me. This meeting was indeed an august one; for there were present, besides the chief himself, a Doctor of law, a Doctor of divinity: yes sir, and a Doctor of *medicine* too, besides other minor puppets. It was arranged at this meeting that I should be placed in the hands of the Dr. of divinity, he being much the smartest, and by a torrent of his irresistible eloquence on the *occiput*, was to extinguish me for ever; but when they found that his eloquence only rolled off to my dying embers, they resolved on another method of effecting my annihilation.

At their second meeting it was thought more prudent to assume a mask, that they might keep in the shadows from public scrutiny; and to join all their forces and attack me on one side at a time: when this side should be fully levelled, the plan was, to bring their combined strength to bear upon the other.

Now the Dr. of law being the oldest one, regular bred lawyer, and held in great awe by the rest, of course took the direction of the meeting. The management of these arrangements, was given to the Dr. of medicine, who acts as prompter to the Dr. of divinity and prime minister to the Dr. of law. The [illegible] person, and him to whom the [illegible] immediately set to work. [illegible] Greensborough Patriot; which, I think, will be News Enough [illegible] not from of this [illegible] defence of the Dr. of Divinity [illegible] of the clergy, who [illegible] by the [illegible] clause, "has assaged neither to crucify me."

You may ask, perhaps, why I have dubbed him, Dr. of Divinity? I do not say so, sir; he looked the character fair to behold, while on Caldwell's escapade; for he said, assuming the same tone all the clergy use when [illegible] to preach, that he presumed [illegible] expensive as pantaloons with [illegible] "Caldwell's versus." But of Dick's "[illegible]" which he [illegible] to trouble your readers with, suffice it to say, that Mr. Dick, and even endorsed, unless he [illegible] to the people, "Q[illegible] question." Perhaps, that Mr. Caldwell, which [illegible] Dr. had a right to investigate all his conduct, both [illegible] and that he ought to have [illegible] and I hope he will pardon [illegible] when he has [illegible] for some crazies, particularly, at this [illegible] in the month [illegible] induced by the contentions of candidates previous to the election has subsided, I trust the minds of the people are prepared to weigh these things dispassionately.

My intention, when I first addressed you, was to write no more perhaps forever. But upon seeing [illegible] was touched by the [illegible] of Mr. Weaver, it was [illegible] to me [illegible] able a notice from this august [illegible] that I do not know whether I could have remained silent, even if I had not [illegible] to speak good my [illegible] assertions" which, with the [illegible] I dish regretfully. "Still more [illegible] to poor [illegible] and die."

The first sentence of this last high-toro production, assumes that consequence which I suppose he intended to maintain throughout. He says: "I would have seldom encroached on the columns of your paper with my productions!" a favour indeed! and one for which you should be forever grateful; and although they be "[illegible] and be heaven," still "They art greatly [illegible] to receive recommendations, at any time, from a gentleman honored by the possession of two diplomas. But Protean like, how quick he changes. He checks his flight on the thinking of his own dispositions to himself, and says—"Before me I could little amuse or instruct the public." Now is this his belief? If so, why does he condescend such a figure to honour the columns of your paper? He wishes to have me heart, sir, to wear two faces. He wants to be little and long at the same time—little, to suit those who admire littleness, and big, because he feels his consequence. In the same paragraph he says "I can assure the author the public mind is not so easily to be deceived with the shallow pretence that election, or any other cause was paramount to the performance of this important duty to the public." Did I ever offer election as an excuse? No, sir. I held this duty paramount to every other. And this itself would be a sufficient excuse for my appearing so late, even if I had not been absent.

Who had any idea a week previous to the election, that Mr. Weaver would not be one last the votes he did? It is well known to have been the general opinion that he could not receive, even a reasonable vote; and what can become sadder and disgraceful than such a dead man? I considered him politically dismissed, and therefore did not raise my voice against him, until the breezes wafted to my ear from every direction, a loud "*Huzza for Weaver!*" Then it was that I discharged this duty which I considered paramount to private friendship. But I was too late! I would that I had raised my voice sooner, that my remarks might have been "fairly canvassed before the people;" for the cry had been raised so loud that the voice of candour and reason could not be heard in the uproar.

In the next paragraph he says: "A sufficient time had elapsed since the publication of Mr. Dick's first circular relative to the usury bill," &c. "in which I could have discharged this sacred duty." I ask, when was this, the second circular, of Mr. Dick, published, for it was published at all for never could get a glimpse of one, except the proof slip I saw on your table) and I am told the circulation of them was suppressed as soon as it was understood that Caldwell was preparing his *first and only* circular. It was late on the Thursday evening before the election that I saw it, and I suppose it was not printed until next day. Your paper for that week had been issued on Wednesday before, so there was but one paper to be printed before the election; and in that no communication was published.

If any thing more could be done to bring my remarks before the people in simple and fair, it was done by a friend to candour;" for he, it seems, had it published in handbill shape, as soon as it could be done, after you received it.

Once more tell you: "it is the time and pretended gad of "friend to candour," that meets his warmest resentment. But why does A friend to candour, mount his high horse? when for exerting himself to bring the merits of the people as soon as possible, that they might have an opportunity of canvassing it [illegible] for he now knows that if it had been published [illegible] perhaps, it would not have appeared until the election was over, and then it for the people might canvass the matter as much as they please, for those privileged few who are allowed to vote, [illegible] to prop up and be certain, [illegible] should appear [illegible] the [illegible] will be [illegible] and the chief bubble will appear in the stocks.

[illegible] "[illegible] in case of the [illegible] I suppose," says that my place [illegible] "[illegible] dick," &c. "Do quit fearing, for Pete (?) sake I was truly astonished, as we (the *ignorant and unlearned*) had not expected our "legitimate accusate" thus to desert us in the beginning of our contest, and *leave* his society upon the *rose* and the *thorn*, thinking to recommend himself by a shoal [illegible] to the whole and trash, and, a resolution of the hackneyed exclamation of: "Oh *how* we honest's [illegible]"

He commences the third paragraph by saying: "In making up the issue between the relative claims of Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Dick," &c. When have I attempted to make up the issue between them? I never pretended to examine the claims of Caldwell, for I did not consider that they required a public examination. I could have said nothing against him, that he has not said himself; and why repeat what he has already told?

I will here remark, that I do not agree with him in all his opinions; but those opinions were public; and if I opposed them publicly, it would only be placing my opinion in opposition to his; and I have not the vanity to pretend that my mere opinion is any better than his, or any other man's.

I came to make up the issue in my own mind, it was not because I loved Caldwell more, but because I loved Dick less, that I determined how to vote. Some of my reasons for liking him less, I have already given; and I feel willing, I shall give some more of them as I proceed. Notwithstanding Civis says for me, that I did *nothing* "extemporaneous," I shall yet show more to the people, that I did *many things* extemporaneously. Mr. Dick had received but a slight [illegible] Civis has placed "magnus in alcove;" otherwise it might have heeded more readily than it probably will.

He says, with an air of triumph, why I did not advert to Mr. Caldwell's wild and visionary scheme of procuring Land State's Bank stock at a premium of 25 or 30 per cent, above its *intrinsic* value, a project fraught with more real injury to the *moneyed interest* of North Carolina than the famed usury bill of 1819." From the dark and foggy construction of this passage, I would judge it to be from the same pen as the three circulars; for they smell very much alike.

In regard to the *intrinsic* value of United State Bank stock, I would ask: what is the intrinsic value of any thing? is it not what it will bring in market? suppose for instance you have a ten dollar note on a bank which is ten per cent below par, what would be its intrinsic value? you will at once answer nine dollars. Now sir, reverse the rule—for a good rule works both ways—If it be ten per cent above par, would it not be intrinsically worth eleven dollars—that is, one dollar more than its *nominal* value?

Is it not some intrinsic worth possessed by the stock of the United State bank, which makes $100 nominal stock sell for $125 or $130? What do you suppose would induce moneyed men to give such prices for the stock, or for others to hold it, when they can, at a moment's warning, sell it at such an advance, if it be not its intrinsic value.

The stock of the United State's bank has, ever since its establishment, regularly and progressively increased in value. It is still increasing, and we do not know when it will stop. If the charter should be revoked, I have no doubt but what it will command, before long, $150 for every share of stock.

Upon the policy of investing the funds of North Carolina in this stock, I am by no means decided in my opinion: but as Civis has told us that it is a project fraught with so much evil to the State (I suppose he intends to be understood,) although the *moneyed interest* of a country is a different business from its fiscal concerns, I suppose he is ready to point out those great evils, and I for one would thank him to do so, as it is a subject on which I wish to be correctly informed. He says it "would do more real injury to the moneyed interests of North Carolina than the famed usury bill"—I suppose he means it it had become a law—I know that too. In this instance, he clearly means the money holders in the state—he cannot mean the fiscal concerns of the government: for the usury law would have nothing to do with it. What would the usury law have to do with the government, unless indeed they wanted to borrow some cash—then they would feel its severity, a little first!

The project—that is, of investing the funds of the state in the purchase of United State's bank stock—would at least, give the state a circulating medium—gold and silver, or United States paper, which to those engaged in commerce, is better than specie; for it is more easily transported, and will answer the same purpose, in all mercantile concerns throughout the whole United States—an advantage never to be expected from local banks, whether belonging to the state or to individuals. It would therefore place it out of the power of the *moneyed interest*—aye, the local banks or moneyed men, to drive their own paper, through the agency of their lackeys, in the different emporiums of commerce:—hence it would do the moneyed interest of the state more real injury than the usury law, which (as I intend to show hereafter) would be a real advantage to them.

One more remark on this ruinous project, and I will conclude for the present; suppose the state had invested stock on the book of the United States in the funds in the year 1817, when it sold at par; share, she would have received [illegible] per annum, 6 to 7 per cent, [illegible] and the stock for which she paid [illegible] could now be sold [illegible]

Lask would not flatter [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DAVY CROCKETT.

P. S. As [illegible] me back [illegible] know the meaning myself, and [illegible] I thought [illegible]

1. [illegible] Read all if you want to know all.

2. [illegible] Q. [illegible] that approve [illegible] college principles.

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible] no make me smile.

6. [illegible]

7. [illegible] fol "Go [illegible]

8. [illegible]

9. [illegible] we all pass [illegible]

10. [illegible]

11. [illegible] do will the people?

12. [illegible]

13. [illegible]

14. [illegible]

15. [illegible]

For the Gazette & Herald.

[illegible] I hope you will permit [illegible]

[illegible]

Cy. [illegible] Lucian, [illegible] Dear sir, [illegible] have given [illegible] "[illegible] *Eliza, Feb. 1824*, at a time when he had not discovered it." You therefore owe to for this confession, that your friend Doctor deserved a due reward, and that he has received it at the hands of his antagonist, which has curdled half on your stomach. I would advise you to [illegible] Dr. Hosford, and have the [illegible] *digestive* [illegible] Perhaps Mr. Cavs, you will [illegible] of these terms better than I [illegible]

[illegible] are an alumni, and constitute a [illegible] and urge for all I know—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I do will the people?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I would remind you [illegible] with the tolerance you occupy, and [illegible]

[illegible] I rather say to you, that you might [illegible] William Draper: if your communications [illegible] in favour of your friend. I think [illegible] you have not already received a polite request to stop any further publication, you will shortly receive such [illegible]. And then, in returning, I hope you will [illegible] Cæsar and the slave.

New Yk. Cavs. I think I know who you are; and let my imagination be what it may, I think yours a very contemptible one; and I was about to wish, that I have no idea you can be provoked to much resentment.

I have material enough to justify the sketch of the [illegible] *Evening* [illegible] which you [illegible] How you relish [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM T. SHIELES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

[illegible] Court of the State [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Jesse. Judgment [illegible] for complainants, [illegible] reference to the clerk [illegible] the facts mentioned in the petition [illegible]

[illegible] Lucy Fuqua vs John Sal[illegible] Petition [illegible]

[illegible] Lucy Bass vs. William Ellis, from Edgecombe. Final decree ordered the defendant to assign over the judgment obtained by him upon the bond, and defendant to pay into the office the difference between the mesne profits recovered by him of the plaintiff and the recovery entered upon Horne's guaranty; and [illegible] the complainant's costs, proceeding upon [illegible] 124, 78, to which defendant was sure[illegible]

William Edmonson and wife vs. William Person, &c. from Durham. Decree for complainants.

James Nesmith vs. David Dudley, from Jones. Interlocutory.

William Blackledge as Executor vs. Jordan Nelson and William Little, from Pitt. Interlocutory decree and reference to the clerk.

James Hill vs. James S. Jones, executor, from Hertford. Decree for complainant.

Richard Newsome, [illegible] vs William Ballentine, from Northampton. Decree for complainant.

David S. Ryan vs. the executor of John Beasley, dec'd, from Perquimans. Decree of the court below reversed.

John Martin, adm. and others, vs. Richard Leigh and others, from Perquimans. Decree below affirmed, with costs of the court.

J. H. Stevens, vs. J. Hall, adm. of J. Payton, dec'd, from Bertie. Interlocutory decree and reference to the clerk.

[illegible] Cameron and others, vs. the adm. of Cha's Jenkins and adm. of W. H. [illegible]ree, from Pitt.—Bill dismissed.

William Keeton and wife vs. Enoch Cobb and [illegible] from Wayne. Decree for complainants and reference to the clerk.

Jesse Murphey and William Pope vs. George P. Lovick from Green. Decree for complainants.

J. [illegible] Person et al. vs G. W. Alston et al. from Halifax. Bill dismissed with cost.

T. [illegible]'s executors vs John Lassiter, adm. from Chowan. Decree for complainants.

William Lee, vs Jos. Morgan, from Chowan. Decree for complainants.

John [illegible] Alley and others vs Richard Ledbetter, jr. from Rutherford. Bill dismissed with cost.

[illegible] Lee and wife vs Edwards and Lindsay, from Johnston. Report filed and confirmed, and decree for complainant.

Henry N. Jasper, adm. of Sarah M. Jasper, vs James Maxwell, executor, from Franklin. Decree for complainant.

Rebecca Bailey and others vs Thomas L. Shaw, [illegible] executor, of Thomas Davis, dec'd, from Hertford. Decree of the court below reversed, with costs in the court. Plea overruled, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

COURT OF EQUITY.

Dixon and others, [illegible] vs William Williams, representatives, and others, appt. from Caswell. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Dowty vs William C. Hop and others, from Currituck. Judgment affirmed.

Dixon on demise of George Blount vs Elisha P. Hunter, apt from Burke. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Morgan Hodgpeth, appt. vs William R. Wilson, from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

Dixon on demise of Andrew Hoyle and others vs Jesse Stone, appt from Lincoln. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Peter Clarke, appt. vs Henry Draper, from Northampton. Judgment reversed.

Justices of Cumberland, [illegible] of State Bank, [illegible] adm'r of John Armstrong and others [illegible] Cumberland. Judgment affirmed.

[illegible] Thomas W. [illegible], appt. vs [illegible] from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed.

[illegible] Dobbins, exr. &c. appt. vs Lattlebury [illegible] Northampton. Judgment affirmed.

[illegible] Co. appt. vs [illegible] Clarke, sheriff, [illegible] Judgment affirmed.

[illegible] to the use of Nathan Smith, ex'r, vs Levi Tyson and Josiah Pierce, adm'rs, &c. from Washington. Judgment affirmed.

The Justices, to the use of Anthony Armstead, appt. vs G. L. Stewart and others, from Washington. Judgment affirmed.

[illegible] Eure, appt. vs Elisha H. Eure, from Halifax. Judgment reversed and new trial.

[illegible] Clopton and wife, appt. vs William and James P. Wynne, from Hertford. Judgment reversed.

Dixon on demise of Sarah Ford and Margaret [illegible] ford, appt. vs Michael Shaird, from Lincoln. Judgment affirmed.

Dixon on demise of Hector McNeill, sent. vs John McNeill, from Cumberland. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Pemberton, vs Roswell King, appt. from Mecklenburg. Judgment reversed.

Dixon on demise of Jesse Smith vs Hartwell Johnson, Greg and others, appt. from Franklin. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas Hemphill and others vs James Hemphill and Moses Whitenides and wife, from Burke. Judgment affirmed.

Joseph Allen vs James Greenlee, adm. from Lenoir. Judgment reversed, and new trial.

Washington and Thompson vs Ransom Sanders, clerk, &c. from Johnston. Judgment reversed, and rules discharged.

Fridick vs [illegible] vs Ransom Sanders, from Johnston. Judgment reversed, and rule discharged.

[illegible] John W. Lathan [illegible] Judgment reversed, and new trial.

[illegible] Taylor, assignee, &c. vs Robert Harrison, [illegible] from Wake. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Sally Patterson, appt. vs George W. [illegible] from Caswell. Judgment affirmed.

Dixon on demise of M'Pherson vs Lewis [illegible] M'Cain, appt. from Caswell. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

[illegible] M. Dunstan vs Hardy [illegible] Judgment affirmed.

The Chairman of Perquimans County Court, appt. vs William Watford's heirs and Joshua Outlaw's heir, from Washington. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel King and James L. Morrison to the Court. Petition dismissed.

James Irwin and others vs John Shaw, Sheriff, appt. from Mecklenburg. Judgment reversed, and judgment in Court of Wallace.

Thomas L. Cowan, surviving partner, &c. vs William Davidson, appt. from Rowan.—Judgment affirmed.

Newborn Buck vs Thomas Sparrow and David Reed, appt. from Craven. Judgment affirmed.

Dixon on the demise of Peter Arrington vs Joel Shelby, sent. from Franklin. Judgment affirmed.

Jacob Graham vs William Reed, from Lincoln. Judgment affirmed.

Justices of Currituck, &c. appt. vs Dennis Dozier, adm'r, from Currituck. Judgment affirmed.

John Pollock Robert R. Johnson's adm'r, appt. from Warren. Judgment affirmed.

John Doe on demise of James Boswell vs Roe & Hugh M'Laurin and Bank of Cape Fear, appt. from Cumberland. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Governor to the use of the surviving adm'r of Philip Mayo, appt. vs Josiah Evans, from Cumberland. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Ann Hoskins, adm'x of Richard Miller vs Charles G. Miller, from New Hanover. Judgment affirmed.

STATE CASES.

State vs Neil Crawford and others, from Robeson. Judgment affirmed.

State vs William Alexander, appt. from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed.

State vs John Dourdon, from Johnston. Judgment reversed and judgment for the State.

State vs Elijah W. Lambough, apt. from Wake. Judgment affirmed and judgment for the State.

State vs Silas Langston, from Franklin.—Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo.*

State vs Negro Moses, appt. from Craven.—Judgment affirmed and judgment for the State.

Louisiana Elections. Nothing has more conclusively shown the character and extent of the changes which have been produced in public opinion, relative to the fitness of General Jackson for the high and responsible office which he now fills, than the decisions which have reached us concerning the elections in the state of Louisiana. At the election in 1828, General Jackson received [illegible] of the votes of this state. At the late election the two candidates for Governor, who came forward especially on Jackson grounds, and on these grounds were supported, receiving an aggregate of [illegible] votes, hung a trailing off of upwards of seventeen hundred votes from the Jackson party. In New Orleans, where Jackson received, in 1828, a majority of 81 votes, the majority *against* him, in 1830, is *eight hundred and five thirty*—the Jackson candidates having received no more than *one hundred and twenty four* votes. In West Baton Rouge, Jackson received in 1828, a majority of [illegible] the majority against him in 1830, is *one hundred and forty five*—the two Jackson candidates receiving only *twelve* votes. In Natchitoches and Claiborne, the majority for Jackson in 1828, was 155, and in 1830, the majority against Jackson is 53; the aggregate votes in 1828 being [illegible] and in 1830, 300. In St. Tammany [illegible] Jackson had in 1828, a majority of 112; while in 1830 there is a majority against Jackson of [illegible]. In Point Coupee, in 1828, 151 votes were given, of which the [illegible] Jackson had 93, being a majority of 35; which in 1830, out of 176 votes, the Jackson party have received but 17 votes, shewing there are one hundred and fifty three votes given against him.

So much for this change demonstrative the rapidity with which General Jackson's reputation as a statesman has diminished in the state of Louisiana. If it has lost so in twenty two months, what will it lose in forty eight? Will some Jackson schoolmaster give out the question, to one of his arithmetical pupils?

The New York Courier asserts that the friends of Mr Clay have consulted on the propriety of "dropping Mr. Clay altogether as their candidate," &c. It is clear from his language, that, notwithstanding the personal difference which has existed between the two Editors, he is compelled to borrow the ideas of the Cygnet, and to say what he wishes, in the worst course it will. When the Courier Editor gets the whole of the Kentucky returns, he will perceive that other "[illegible] than those of the Clay men have been curiously eliminated" and that the honest public rumor will change from speculation "on the propriety of dropping Mr. Clay," to the probability of dropping a competitor to one whose popularity traverses the whole union, with the capacity of lightning, and the course of which it will be found about as feasible to stop as to stop the passage of the mail.

A Prophet. The Hon. Wheeler Martain of Rhode-Island, in a long letter addressed to General Jackson, [illegible] the Lucky Sabdicus renounces his allegiance to the military Chief, whom he tells to "put his house in order—he is expected for the event, for the figure of heaven points out Henry Clay as the next president!"

Judge Martain it appears, relies upon his spirit of prophecy for the accomplishment of the manner [illegible] upon the elevation of [illegible] HENRY CLAY will be the President of the U. States."

Far be from us the impiety of questioning the fulfilment of predictions so agreeable!

The Editor of the Sabaltern has [illegible] tion of Judge Martin's whimsicality, [illegible] from the highest point of one of our most public edifices, he proclaimed Henry Clay next President; and we doubt not he [illegible] will be verified.

As early in the year 1821, from the [illegible] height, Judge Martin proclaimed that John Q. Adams would be President of the United States; the year 1824, the proclamation was made, the prophecy of the Judge was verified to the letter.

"In the month of August, 1828, from the [illegible] point—near the high heavens—Judge Martin proclaimed that Andrew Jackson would be successor of John Q. Adams—that the [illegible] of New Orleans, would distance "the sciences of the [illegible] of Braintree." The proclamation was made [illegible] as we all know, and thus do we see that the [illegible] cies of the Honorable Mr. Martin are already fulfilled:

On the 5. of August, at 12 o'clock [illegible] Martin proclaimed to the world that *Henry Clay* will be the next President of the United States. That the proclamation will be made good we [illegible] doubt: for "the seer of the day hath said it, who can dispute it?"—*R. Whig.*

Revenge. Nothing can be more irrational or unreasonable in a rational being, than a spirit of revenge. While we put its dictates into practice, our deeds, we injure others without even the [illegible] rence of benefiting ourselves. How different [illegible] conduct of our great disposer of our lives towards from ours towards our brethren. He causes his [illegible] to fall on the evil and on the just; he dispenses benefits to all, though we have all offended, and only ask our love and gratitude in return. We demand reparation for the slightest offence—we [illegible] nice to calculate our neighbor's dues, and [illegible] ourselves good and kind, if we are just enough [illegible] charitable.

Grievances at first is like a spark of fire, [illegible] quenched by neglect, or kindled into a [illegible] by care and nourishment. If left to itself [illegible] or increases as the materials which [illegible] are uncongenial or congenial to it. A breath [illegible] blow it into brilliancy, and a drop of water [illegible] it forever. When nurtured and kindled, it [illegible] and enlightens and warms all around it—prudent [illegible] and joy; but if it overleaps its proper [illegible] bary, to often consumes and desolates the [illegible] which it had its earliest existence, and [illegible] and the ruins it has made. In the character [illegible] Chatterton, we see it quenched as soon as it [illegible] ed—in that of Washington we see it [illegible] realm, and imparting a temperate heart to other [illegible] while Alexander stands a conspicuous monument [illegible] the danger of genius when it burst upon the world [illegible] guided by reason or religion.

FOREIGN.

"Lo comes—the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back"

The distress in Ireland continues. The want of employment and of food is general. A private letter from Galway, dated June 29, says that "[illegible] are literally pining away for want of food, [illegible] that the magistrates feel it almost impossible to keep the peace—the people are crying out for [illegible]."

It is intimated that king William the 4. is subject to "spasmodic attacks," which may suddenly transfer him from the throne to the tomb, and hence the necessity of an immediate law in regard to a regency is urged.

The affairs of Greece are represented as being confused and disastrous. The allied powers have managed matters badly for these poor people. It would appear that they are just now in a more unhappy state than before their revolt—but there is one hope of improvement!

Portugal, under the reign of Miguel, approaches very rapidly to the point of perfecting [illegible] One of his chief supporters, being sick and afraid of the judgement, has confessed, that he has [illegible] sity six families by his perjuries. He was one of the agents of his majesty's police. Such villanies were once used in Ireland.

It is said that marchioness *Conyngham* will withdraw from England. There has been a great deal of small talk about her and the late king. The [illegible] she is said to have entered into the business of his place with much spirit.

According to the etiquette of the British court [illegible] days must intervene between the decease of the British king and his interment. This would fix on July 12 for the interment of George the IV. but it was supposed July 14 would be selected as the more convenient day.

Our accounts from Mexico, Colombia, &c. remain unsatisfactory. They are much disturbed by factions and parties, and a disregard of the law.

A settlement has been formed on the Falkland Island, on the patronage of the government of Buenos Ayres. They have plenty of wood, fine water and a great abundance of wild animals—cattle, [illegible] sheep, hogs &c.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 2. of July makes the following extraordinary statement. "Five unfortunate lady authors, who had been unable to procure work, were found dead last week, in the [illegible] in the neighbourhood of London."

It is reported that the French have had [illegible] sharp skirmishes with the Arabs, near Algiers—[illegible] have gone off to flight and dispersed, but [illegible] considerable loss—One of the regiments [illegible] accounts cut off. It is added, that these [illegible] under the commanding [illegible] [illegible] Bugeaud, and want the [illegible] [illegible] Times. We do not think this [illegible] true.

It is supposed that the present sultan of Turkey has ordered the death of not less than 60,000 persons, by beheading or strangling, including the Janissaries—besides the tens of thousands which he has caused to be dispatched in a more wholesale way.

GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1830.

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

☞ An active lad, from 12 to 16 years of age, of steady habits, wishing to learn the printing business, can have an advantageous situation by applying at this office *immediately*.—*ind.*

☞ The office of the Greensborough Patriot is removed to the editor's new building, on the right side of West Street, seven doors from the Court-House, where he will at all times be proud to see and converse with his friends, but particularly so, with those who call to subscribe for the Patriot, or to pay off their bills.—*ind.*

☞ Sickness among our hands, and the necessity which compels us to be absent a few days, will render it impossible for us to publish a paper next week. This vacancy shall be filled by an extra sheet during the session of the Legislature and of Congress, when we shall have a greater variety of interesting *matter*. We give this brief intimation of the circumstances, lest our patrons may not take the trouble of applying at the respective offices for their papers.

☞ It will be perceived, by a reference to the conditions of our paper, that our second year's subscription is now due. Those who commenced with the second volume, will shortly receive their accounts; others will be sent as they become due. We hope the several amounts will be promptly remitted. We hate dunning; and we hope our patrons, have as little relish for it as we have; but we cannot sustain our establishment without *some* money. "A word to the wise is sufficient."—*ind.*

PUFFING! It used to be the common practice among men to make puffing contracts with each other on the following terms, and conditions: "*You tickle me Jimmy and I'll tickle you!*"—"*you must say that I'm the most cutest and smartest feller in all the known world, and I'll say the same for you*"—"*You may discharge the duties of your office just as you please, and when complaints are forwarded against you, I will swear they are nothing but d—ned Adams forgeries—on condition you will do the same for me, when I get into a scrape!*"—We say bargains of this kind are frequently so conveniently made—and we have long tried to avail ourself of the benefits to be derived from such a bargain; but we have somehow got on the long side of the fence. We have toiled here for more than fifteen months, and have received, in return, nothing but kicks and curses, instead of money and thanks.

We have never been fully and fairly puffed, since we set out; we believe the Camden Journal, however, did *intend* to say a good thing for us.—He was smitten with admiration of our *independence*, and immediately smacked the business of his thoughts to paper, and handed it to the Devil; but he, a blundering fool, as such imps are apt to be, printed the word "*impudence*" instead of *independence*; and the editor was so busily employed in arranging his forces for a conflict with the friends of Henry Clay, that he neglected to *correct* it, and so the *compliment* was changed into a *rebuke* by mere *accident*.

We think the reason why we have not been more caressed, may be attributed to some such cause as this; for the people cannot be so blind to our merits as to have passed them over *unnoticed*. And inasmuch as we believe this to be the case, as we believe that few persons in this nether world of ours, deserve more *praise* than we do, and as we regard ourself as well qualified to bestow it as any body else, we have determined to perpetrate all little self commendation.

We will here premise that we have been threatened with a score of *libellous* prosecutions for no other sin than telling the *truth*. It has been said that two or three years hence, the place which now knows us, shall know us no more forever—that brambles shall grow up in our chimneys, and foxes peep from the windows of our lonely dwelling—that our name, which is now known to the fore corners of the—— *Town*, and attached to almost every kind of written instruments except *receipts*, shall be blotted out from the book of remembrance, and registered in the dark pages of everlasting forgetfulness! But we anticipate no such disastrous calamity; we shall be [illegible] opposite result, from the systematic movements of our foes to extinguish us.

If the people will furnish us with the bonds of subscribers, we will submit to a *prosecution* every time we may blunder upon the *truth*; which, by the by, we think will not be often. The five hundred subscribers will enable us to pay the costs and the prosecutions themselves will give us opportunity of getting that compensation which we cannot obtain in any other way. Because [illegible] we will venture to appear before a legal tribunal in [illegible]—*Ques.* We intend to raise the dollar [illegible] *exceedingly* [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] reputation among the martyrs? and why not secure for him a place and a name?" We shall thus gain at least five hundred *additional* subscribers, by way of visiting vengeance upon our persecutors!

We anticipate another advantage from the legal calamities, with which we are threatened. We should immediately commence the study of law, that we might appear in our defence at the next! We shall regret this course only on one account—although it would add much to our own reputation as a "*diversified genius!*"—yet it might throw many of our first rate legal characters forever out of business; for our victory over them would be so "triumphant and transcendent," that they would, forever after, distrust their own abilities!

Our readers will not be surprised at the apparent egotism in the above paragraph when we tell them it was, may a soliloquy: but we were so much elevated with it that we unconsciously committed the whole affair to paper before we knew what we were about. But we shall now talk rationally and soberly.

In the first place, we believe the Patriot is decidedly the best paper published in Greensborough, and that one thousand subscribers added to the present list, would make it doubly productive to us, and trebly interesting to our readers.

In the second place, we propose that if every man in the state, between 18 and 45, will give us *ten dollars*, at any time within three months from this day; and take the Patriot in return for twelve months, and we shall feel to give them full and ample satisfaction, that we will return the money, and permit them to cast just what they please for next President.

PUFFING. We have [illegible] puffing contracts; and also the language used in the execution of such a character. We have heard various and conflicting opinions expressed on the subject; insomuch that we have all along been bothered with something very much like indecision. A circumstance lately occurred, however, which has placed the matter in a clear light.

In order to give a correct understanding of what we are about to say, we will premise: that during the present hot season, we have been more annoyed with travelling barber shops, than we could have been by the seven plagues of Egypt multiplied by seven, all visited upon us at the same time. We could no more then dispatch a sanity breakfast, and get seated upon our editorial stool than we would be saluted with, from three to seven villainous raps at the door—leaping coal-heaver lads come to pay arrears, etc. we would run to our entrance, but, *alas!* instead of [illegible] a "red nosed" [illegible] with two dollar bills, our eyes would behold nothing but wheelbarrows, baskets, baskets and baskets groaning under their respective burthens of fruit that had been passed over by the boys as unfit for use. The cry of "peaches, peaches" would burst forth at the same time—"*Do you want to buy some peaches, sir?*" "No: I'm sorry I haven't nothing good to eat, or drink, or bait, or fish, or equal, or dogs or fighting cocks, or pennyroyal?" Well, if they are, I don't want any—*I wish I'd never buy*—"*they're mighty cheap and may—now that, fruit time's nearly over.*" What do you ask for your fruit? "*Only a quarter of a dollar a peck, sir.*" Will you take news papers in pay? "No we can't read—*we'd rather have the money.*"

When *money* is mentioned, you know a prudent printer would *wave* the conversation! Now I have no objection to their bringing fruit to market, but to *money* of a *tape sticker*, is what I look at. And we are resolved to knock the first man down that says money to us again. But to the pith of our story:

Ten minutes before we commenced writing this *interesting* article, we received from *Myles Allen People*, Member elect to the General Assembly, a basket full of the finest peaches that Guilford county has produced in ten years. They were so large that we had a curiosity to see "what they the exact diameter was. We accordingly cut a peeling from one and one of them which measured four feet six inches.

This is the only compliment to the eating line, we have received since we commenced business, excepting some turnips, already noticed, from the Rev. Jeremiah Dodson. This famous beau is one of the question—"Who is a gentleman?" answer—"Him who freely gives the printer with things, peaches, and other good things without money and without price." Jest seriously, the peaches we received as a present from Major Peoples, are decidedly the finest and most delicious we have ever seen. He will please accept our warmest thanks, and our best wishes for the success of his orchard next year. It [illegible] to acknowledge favours of [illegible] kind.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. The small elections in Louisiana has resulted in the decisive triumph of Mr. Clay in that state. The Governor elect, Mr. Roman and all three of the representatives to congress elect, Messrs. White, Florence and Bullard, friends of Clay, have been elected by a majority of about three to one—and the re-election of Mr. Barton to the senate is confidently expected by his friends. But the returns yet to come may change the present aspect of things.—*Ib.*

NEW JERSEY. The population of this Island has doubled since [illegible] present population is 7[illegible]—a fact [illegible] to know. Dogs are said to have been a scarce article when the population was half that of present date.

CONGRESS. [illegible] the decision [illegible] Congress [illegible] Supreme Court of [illegible] Monday after the [illegible] Mondays in March [illegible]

WHAT INDIA TRADE. A New-Bedford paper positively asserts that the British West India Ports will not be opened—the question being settled. Other accounts are just as positive that the ports will be opened on the first August.

POLAND. The number of manufactories in Poland in 1826, was 1862; it is now [illegible]. Among other articles they produce 57,000,000 ells of cloth per annum. In the end of 1828, the population of the kingdom was 1,[illegible], 280, being an increase of [illegible] since 1825.

PAUPERS. It is said that 7 or 7,000 paupers have arrived in Canada during the present summer, to be dumped into the United States. How much are we indebted to John Bull for such acts of kindness—such reliance on our charity.

EDUCATION. A man plainly attired, and of a very unprepossessing address, called a few days since, on the Secretary of the Colonization Society, and, after making a few pertinent enquiries respecting the prospects of the Society, presented the Secretary with a hundred dollars note. The boy who took it from the [illegible] was instructed for the liberal donation, be applied to the cause of African colonization, who lives in New Orleans, and who for many years has had ample opportunity of witnessing the evils of slavery.

BRAVO EXCEPT. The editor of the Fayetteville Journal, in his remarks on the charge of Walker's appeal, pamphlet, says several reputable citizens of Wilmington, have written to publish his pamphlet, [illegible] and recommend that it be reprinted in Fayetteville; and then that it may be in possession of a [illegible] to read his claims to "*Rob Roy*" and to many other [illegible] with the [illegible] paragraph:

"By the bye, what kind of liberality or policy is that, which leads a man who offers to take such pains to instruct his fellow people how to read? The thing is wrong. It is diametrically opposed to common sense. It is [illegible] the very dictate of prudence and self preservation. The practice ought to be discountenanced."

If this is a fair specimen of his social and religious feelings, we think, for his own reputation among the [illegible] he had better not trifle them the subject of [illegible] too often. We intend, however, to kill a friendly cock *fish*, with him on the subject hereafter, if we can find him in a good humor.

CATHOLIC PAPERS. The New York Courier and Enquirer says—"a very outscoling and animating address has been adopted by the Propaganda, at Rome. The College of Cardinals has unanimously granted the pontiff a large table absolution to all those who shall perish in the African expedition."

DEMOCRATIC MACHINE. We learn from a letter to the Newberry papers, that the democratic Machine intended to deepen the Saluda near Orangeburg, has arrived at its destination. The following is extracted from the letter alluded to:

"The machine operates with the greatest ease, and I think, in a few weeks, we shall be able to remove at least 50 cubic yards per hour; at all events, much better than it can be conveyed over by the machine usually employed. The quantity that was calculated upon, and I have not the least doubt but we can now remove every shoal and obstacle; the navigation provided no gale takes place that might lead to fill up the channel.

The result of this experiment must, I think, convince the most sceptical, of the practicability of deepening the channel at this place."

DELAWARE. At a late convention of the friends of the Administration in this state, Henry B. Ridgely, Esq. recently a senator of the United States, was nominated as the representative of the state in congress. We have seen no other proceedings had on the occasion.

KENTUCKY. The returns of the present administration were much chafed with the first news received from the state in favor of Clay; but their feathers are beginning to fall. A late Frankfort correspondent says, "There will be a second Royal Harmon majority in both houses of the Legislature, and in the popular branch, a larger one than last year."

INDIANA. Partial returns of the members elected to the legislature of this state have been received. They show a large majority in the friends of the administration; and it is asserted that Mr. Clay will have a decided majority in both houses.

MISSOURI. Some returns have been received from Missouri. In the city and county of St. Louis, which gave a very large majority for General Jackson, over Mr. Adams, friends of Mr. Clay have been elected by majorities of about three to one—and the re-election of Mr. Barton to the senate is confidently expected by his friends. But the returns yet to come may change the present aspect of things.—*Ib.*

PAUPERS. [illegible] wanted. Cotton [illegible] a 14; [illegible] yard, 15 a 20; Bacon [illegible] a 8; Candles, mould, 14; Coffee, 11 a 14; Corn, 70 a 75; Flour, [illegible] 4 a 4[illegible]; Iron, 5 a 6; Lime, [illegible] a 85; Lard, 7; Lead, [illegible]; Shot, per bag, 8[illegible] a 9; Tobacco, [illegible] a 24; Nails, 7, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 30 a 35; Sugar, common, 8[illegible] a 9, prime, 10 a 11; Salt Liverpool, 70 a 75; Steel, German, 15 a 16; Blistered, 16 a 17; Tobacco leaf, $2 a 6; Apple brandy, 35; Whiskey, scarce, 35; Wheat, 50 a 75.—*Ib.*

OFFICE
Of the Colonization Society,
Washington, July 7, 1830.

THE MANAGERS of the American Colonization Society have resolved to despatch a vessel, to convey one hundred or more emigrants from Norfolk to Liberia on the 1st of October. It is highly important that applications should be duly made to the Secretary of the Society in this city. Applications for a passage may also be made to J. H. Latrobe, Esq. Baltimore; John W. Pleasants, Esq. Norfolk; P. Brand, Esq. Richmond; E. H. Toler, Esq. Lynchburg; or to the Secretary of any of the state or other Auxiliary Colonization Societies.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1830.

Mary M'Gee, widow &c. vs. Henry M'Gee et als. } Petition for dower, in the lands of her late husband William M'Gee, decd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that part of the defendants are not citizens of this state, to wit: William M'Gee and Lucy Brewer, citizens of ——, Jesse M'Gee, a citizen of ——, and that the ordinary process of the law in this state, cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot, for six weeks successively, that unless the defendants appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensborough, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition be heard ex parte as to them, and dower assigned the petitioner.

Witness, John Dennis, clerk of our said court at office, the third Monday in August A. D. 1830.

JOHN DENNIS, C. C. C.
BY A. L. MANNING, D. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

In Equity.
Application A. D. 1830.

John C. Blum and Emanuel Shuler, administrators of the estate of John Barnes decd. vs. Creditors of said estate and others. } Original bill, to sell the estate.

IN this case it is ordered, that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot six weeks successively, that the debts of said estate, appear at the next court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stanly, at the Court House in Concord, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and then and there exhibit their claims to the said estate by way of interpleader, if they think fit, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso, and award exparte as to them at that term.—It is further ordered that the Master take an account of the estate and report accordingly.

Copy of minutes.

Test,
JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.

April 17, 1830—[illegible]—4

JOB PRINTING.

The subscribers have just received several Founts of New Letter, and Ornamental Type for Job printing of every description.

He solicits a share of the public encouragement; and pledges himself to execute his work with neatness and despatch, and upon terms suited to the present times.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

BOKS!

The people may not adopt the conclusion that because we have ceased to inflict a catalogue of books upon the public, as long as a Congress speech, we have no more books to sell. We shall keep on hand constantly, such books as are most in demand in this section of country.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LINDSAY & HOSKINS, having placed in my hands for collection, their bonds, judgments and book accounts—all persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully requested to call on me and make payment before August court next; otherwise I shall be compelled to place their bonds, &c. in the hands of officers for collection.

JOHN M. DICK.

July 5, 1830—[illegible]

NOTICE.

The General Association of the Manumission Society will convene at New Garden Meeting House, in Guilford county, on Friday the 10th of next month. It is hoped that this simple notice will be sufficient to induce all the friends to the cause, to attend at their proper number of delegates.

WILLIAM SWAIM, Sec.
BY PETER ADAMS, Jr. Sec.

Guilford, August 18, 1830—[illegible]—4t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity,
April Term 1830.

Daniel Wagoner et als. vs. Matthias Wagoner et ux. } Petition for sale of land.

THE Court being satisfied in said case, that Matthias Wagoner, John Baker and his wife Sarah, Peter Michael and his wife [illegible], Adam Mowry and his wife [illegible], Jacob Mowry, Catharine, Anna Bucks, Daniel Bucks and Matthias Bucks, minors, Abraham [illegible], Susannah, Rachel [illegible], Thomas Pamlin and his wife [illegible], are not inhabitants of this state, but are beyond the limits thereof: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the defendants do appear at the next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition of the said Daniel Wagoner, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Attest, R. D. Rice, Clerk and Master.

Pr. fee $[illegible]

W. M. HENDERSON & M. M. [illegible]

POETRY.

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

A LOVE LETTER.

Oh come to me this very eve, for I am all alone,
A weeping by my writing desk, and Pa and Ma have gone—

They say that you are going off—that Pa has used you ill;
But if he has, depend upon't, his daughter never will!

We had that ugly lawyer here, to dine with us to day,
And Ma took pains to speak to him, in her parental way—

She said—no matter what she said—the lawyer grinned a smile,
And fixed his bold assuring glance upon me all the while.

Pa says he has a fine estate—a dwelling rich and rare,
And envies much the favored one who may be mistress there;
And Ma declares—though not a word of all she says is true—
That he is vastly more polite and handsomer than you!

Confound their antiquated whims!—I'm angry even now,
The hot blood of indignant scorn is mounting to my brow—
I hate their haughty favorite—I hate him and his gold—
Though rich as ancient Croesus, with lands and wealth untold.

O, what is wealth where love is not? and what is yellow gold,
To soothe and warm the human heart, when sorrowful and cold?
As coldly flash the northern fires to make the night more dreary,
So wealth and useless splendor glean, around the rose and weary!

I have that female of Pa—that lawyer ill and grim—
I'd strangle him before the priest, before I'd marry him—
I care not for his country seat—and all his dusky land—
I hate him and his riches, too—he shall not have my hand;

I hope you will not leave me, love—indeed you must not go,
For Pa would be in ecstacies, and I should miss you so.

Oh, come to me this very eve, before the moon has set,
And we will wander in her light, and love each other yet;
And we will talk of by-gone times—our earlier hopes and fears—
And know again the luxury of sympathizing tears:

And we will breathe our vows again, by every holy star—
And oh, we will be happy yet, and love in spite of Pa.

ELIJAH'S INTERVIEW.

On Horeb's rock the prophet stood—
The Lord before him passed;
A hurricane in angry mood
Swept by him strong and fast.
The forest fell before its face,
The rocks were shiver'd in its course,
God was not in the blast.
'Twas but the whirlwind of His breath,
Announcing danger, wreck, and death.

Paused. The air grew mute—a cloud
Came muffling up the sun;
Then, thro' the mountain, deep and loud
An earthquake thunder'd on;
The frighted eagle sprang in air,
The wolf ran howling from his lair;
God was not in the stun.
'Twas but the rolling of His car,
The trampling of His steeds from far.

'Twas still again—and nature stood
And calm'd her ruffled frame;
When swift from Heaven a firy flood
To earth descending came.
Down to the depths the accursed fled,
The sickening sun look'd wan and dead
—God still'd not the flame.
Twas not the terror of His eye
That lightened through the troubled sky.

[illegible] Hence all still and calm
[illegible] on the ear;
[illegible] and hear not all
[illegible]

It spoke as angels speak above,
And God himself was there.
For oh! it was a Father's voice,
That made the trembling world rejoice.

Campbell.

LOVE OF COUNTRY.

Learn hence, ye people! on how sure a base
The patriot builds his happiness: no stroke,
No keenest, deadliest shaft of adverse fate,
Can make his generous bosom quite despair,
But that alone by which his country falls.
Grief may to grief in endless round succeed,
And nature suffer when our children bleed—
Yet still superior must that hero prove,
Whose first, best passion, is his country's love.

WOMEN'S LOVE.

Blest is the mind, and worthy to be blest,
Whose soul, entire by him she loves possessed,
Feels every vanity in fondness lost,
And asks no power, but that of pleasing most—
Her's is the bliss, in just return to prove,
The honest warmth of undissembled love.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

Among the men, what dire divisions rise,
For "*Union*" one, and one "Disunion" cries,
Shame on the sex, which with these feuds began,
The *girls* are for *Union—to a Man.*

"Beauty's eyes should ever be
Like the twin stars that soothe the sea;
And beauty's breath should whisper peace,
And bid the storm of battle cease."

"When lovers meet in adverse hour
'Tis like a sun glimpse through a shower,
A wat'ry ray, an instant seen
The dark'ly clouds—clouds between."

VARIETY.

"Fancy has aborted all her pleasures among"
Ladies, in trifles, and in children's plays.

Anecdote. The Nantucket Enquirer, in the notice of the last annual sheep shearing on the island, says—"Our selectmen very properly gave due notice to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits on the occasion; but we understand that one man opened a shop for the sale of water, and furnished the thirsty sons of Neptune, having been made acquainted with the terms of the water merchant, filled a tumbler half full of rum, drank it down, said it was good enough without redilution, and told the owner of the law that he might sell the water to some one who liked it better than he did."

Electioneering in Missouri. The following very pithy address may not be without some value to some of our readers, who want "insight" into the important science of "pleasing the people"—S. *Advocate.*

The real old brazes who make corn and bacon in the county of St. Charles:

I have offered to represent you in the next General assembly, and if you elect me, I will not turn out a *shotgun* as many of your *Representatives* of last year.

I am from old Kentuck, a thorough going farmer, and hater of those *soft handed gentry*, those *sap suckers, cut worms*, and *licensed swindlers*, who live off round the honest farmers and mechanics, like crows upon a cornfield.

I will weed out the *stop laws*, fix the *horn office* for slow travelling, and tear the *hind sights* off the judges.

I will put down the host of speculators who are ruining the state, consisting of store keepers, peddlers, grocers, shavers, gamblers, tavern keepers, billiard players, judges, jugglers, necromancers, lawyers, sheriffs, constables, justices of the peace, and clerks.

Those, *my old hard handed fellows*, are my political marks and brands; and I pledge my [illegible] for any course of politics, until the *scoundrels* go to work, or leave the State in a disgust.

Bachelor conundrums. Why is a coffee like a petti-fogger? Because when engaged, it is in a dirty row.

Why is a hot coke like a caterpillar? Because it makes the *butter-fly*.

Why is a nod of the head like a balloon going up? Because it is an assent (ascent.)

Why is a doctor like Job? asked Rogers. Because he is nothing without *patience*.

Why is the letter S like a furnace for heating light? Because it makes *hot shot*.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LINDSAY & HOSKINS, having [illegible] in my hands for collection, their bonds, [illegible] book accounts—all persons indebted to the above firm are respectfully requested to call on me and make payment before August court next; otherwise I shall [illegible] to place their bonds, &c. in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN M. DICK.

July 5 1839—n6—*ins*

JOB PRINTING.

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

He solicits a share of the public encouragement, and pledges himself to execute his work with neatness and despatch, and upon terms suited to the times.

WILLIAM [illegible]

BOKS!

The people may not [illegible] the machine [illegible] have caused [illegible] the public [illegible] Constitution [illegible] We shall keep [illegible] hand in Greensborough [illegible]

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Genius of Universal Emancipation.

VOLUME XI.

THE object and character of this work are too well known to require elucidation. It has been published nearly nine years, and circulated in all the States of this Union, as well as in the West Indies & some parts of Europe. It commenced in monthly numbers, about four years from the commencement, and since then weekly, with the exception of a few short intervals. It is now published monthly again, though in an improved form and exclusively devoted to the subject of AFRICAN SLAVERY.

Within a few years, the original proprietor has travelled much, and has been necessitated to depend somewhat upon the assistance of others to conduct the work. It is now solely under his own control; and he is resolved to devote his undivided attention to it, if a patronage shall be obtained that will justify it. He pledges himself that he will steadily maintain the great fundamental principles which he has ever professed to advocate; and the course to be pursued, hereafter, will not materially vary from that which he marked out in the beginning. The correct course of the horrible evil of slavery shall be traced—this hell gangrene upon the body politic shall be probed—that the healing balsam may be applied when the putrid mass is removed. Every possible investigation will be made, as for the state of the slave system or what is doing relative to its perpetuation, or abolition, in the various parts of the United States and the West Indies. Every exertion will also be made to show what CAN BE DONE, WITH SECURITY AND SAFETY, towards eradicating this enormous, and increasing evil from the American soil.

TERMS OF SUBSCRITION.

The work will henceforth, be issued in the early part of every month. It will be neatly printed, on fine paper, and folded in the octavo form, each number making 16 large pages. It will be stitched, with an elegant cover; and (in case it shall be sufficiently patronised) accompanied with an appropriate engraving.

The price to subscribers, will be ONE DOLLAR, per annum always to be paid in advance.

Subscriptions will not be received for a shorter period than one year; and subscribers who do not particularly specify the time they wish to receive the work, or notify the Editor of a desire to discontinue it before the expiration of each current year, will be considered as engaged for the next succeeding one, and their bills will be forwarded, accordingly.

Agents will be entitled to six copies, for every five dollars remitted to the Editor, in current money of the United States.

All Letters and Communications, intended for this Office must be addressed (free of expense) to BENJAMIN LUNDY, Baltimore, Maryland.

THE JOURNAL OF LAW.

Addressing itself to THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, will be principally devoted to the exposition, in popular language, of the philosophy, history, and actual state of law and government in different countries—of our own constitutions, state and national—laws, civil and criminal—judiciary systems and modes of proceeding—together with particular essays on those branches of the law a knowledge of which may be most practically useful to men engaged in active pursuits; as, for instance, the law of corporations, parents, insurance, bills of exchange, and commercial and other contracts, in all their varieties, real estate, with the modes of conveying it, insolvency, wills descents, intestacy, &c. &c. &c.

Reports of interesting decided cases, biographies of eminent lawyers and others, medical jurisprudence, sketches of the legal, literary and benevolent institutions of various countries, anecdotes, and the various topics of general literature will be considered within the scope of this journal.

Its aim will be to afford instruction without tediousness, and amusement without frivolity.

The Journal of Law will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the first and third Wednesdays of every month, at the Office of the Journal of Health, 108 Chestnut street Philadelphia. Price $3 50 per annum, *payable in advance*

J. DOBSON, Agent for the Proprietor.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forbid any person from trading for a note I gave William Long for thirty dollars, dated the 26, of June, 1839, which note he transferred to Isaac Albright, as I have paid said Albright the amount due on said note.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL.

August 10, 1839.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his numerous friends and customers, that he has removed from his old stand to the new brick building, adjoining the store of H. & J. Lindsay, two doors north of the Court House where he will be pleased, at all times, to accommodate them with all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, good terms, and in the most approved and fashionable style.

ROBERT MITCHELL.

Greensborough, August 10, 1839—n12—*y*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity,
April Term 1839.

Daniel Waggoner et al's. vs Matthias Waggoner et al's. } Petition for sale of Land.

THIS court being satisfied in said case, that Matthias Waggoner, John Baker and his wife Sarah, Peter Michael and his wife Elizabeth, Adam Moserr and his wife Peggy, Daniel Moserr & wife Catharine, Peter Rock, Daniel Rock, Jacob Rock, and Martha Rock, minors, Andrew Waggoner, Gideon Dunham and wife Susannah, Bower [illegible] and wife Elizabeth, Thomas Parlin and his wife [illegible] Stalcup and his wife Susan, are not inhabitants of this state, publication is therefore ordered in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, that unless the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Equity to be held for said county, on the first Monday after the [illegible] September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. D. Rommsville deputy Clerk, and master in [illegible] the first Monday after the 4, Monday in March [illegible]

R. M. HOBSON, C. M. E.

Adv. fee—$12—6.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Shoe and Boot establishment to the building heretofore occupied as a printing office, immediately opposite Mr. Morring's Tavern, in Greensborough, where he will at all times be ready to attend to his customers with goods and customers.

[illegible] Calfskins, Leather Check, he wishes to exchange on the usual terms.

C. WINBORN.

Greensborough, August 11, 1839—n11—3[illegible]

NOTICE.

The General Association of the Mocksville Sunday School Society will meet at New Hope Meeting House, on Saturday before the second Sunday in August next, and continue two days. It is hoped that [illegible] will be present and take care of the interests of the society. Their prudential committee will be present to receive the subscriptions of the friends of the institution.

WILLIAM SMITH, &c.
BY ORDER OF WM. ADAMS, P. P. C.

[illegible] 1839.

AMERICAN

STENOGRAPHIC ACADEMY,

By M. F. C. Gould

No. 6, NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Proprietor of this establishment [illegible] principal cities, towns, and colleges in the United States as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced by the solicitation of numerous individuals, in various parts of the Union, to adopt a plan for communicating a knowledge of his system to those who may consider it worth their trouble, and who from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of personal instruction.

The system a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be considered the standard of AMERICAN STENOGRAPHY,—it is almost the only one used in the United States, and is sold by most of the Book Stores, to the exclusion of all other systems. It has passed through several *larger editions* and has been recently much improved, improved, and embellished with seventeen [illegible] engravings, illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first [illegible] bers of a contemplated series of *printed lectures* [illegible] *al numbers* to be published weekly, and sent [illegible] medium of the mail or otherwise, to each [illegible] a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures, not merely to each individual a complete practical knowledge of Short hand Writing, but to point out the most [illegible] to employ it as a labor and time saving method, [illegible] other useful knowledge, by performing in [illegible] hours, that which must otherwise require days of [illegible]

Should the above plan succeed, as there is [illegible] believe it may, these periodic lectures will be [illegible] monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY

Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Intelligence.

The object of this work will be to furnish [illegible] to the rising generation a *Monthly Encyclopedia*, *General Outline*, embracing in its course a course *epitome* of the most interesting topics of the age, [illegible] exception of religion and politics. As a matter of convenience to the reader, especially for future [illegible] the contents of each page will be denoted by [illegible] words in the margin—to which margin the [illegible] index will be turned up in the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader [illegible] key to the whole, or any particular part which he may [illegible] to re-examine—at the same time suggesting to the [illegible] after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, [illegible] to produce to him incalculable benefits, by [illegible] saving of time and labor.—For it is asserted, [illegible] fear of refutation, that a young man, who will [illegible] a facility in Short-hand Writing and then [illegible] daily in a Common-Place Book upon the principles [illegible] suggested, will acquire more useful knowledge in [illegible] than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important points will become [illegible] view:

First—To select from the great mass of human knowledge *that only which is useful.*

Second—to condense it as far as its practical utility will admit.

Third.—To systematize and arrange the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be of immediate [illegible]

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations in this place.

TERMS.

For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned, $2 50, payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical.

All postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighborhoods. If a Postmaster procures but one subscriber, he will be intitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system—if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or $2 50 from the money collected; and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers; that is to say, a commission of 25 per cent for his services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the page, type, &c. to be [illegible] no doubt be gratified by calling on Postmasters, who have been generally supplied with an Introductory Lecture [illegible] above referred to; and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The issuing of numbers will commence early in [illegible] from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set to the beginning.

☞ The publisher of any Newspaper or public [illegible] who will give this Prospectus a conspicuous insertion, and forward a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive the first series of the contemplated lectures without other charge.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office, where the [illegible] may be seen.

STILLS! STILLS!

AND

TIN WARE.

I shall keep on hand at my new factory and tin shop in Greensborough, a full supply of New

STILLS,

PATTER'S DYE, AND COPPER

KETTLES

of every description.

Having purchased the patent Machinery for the manufacture of

TIN.

I shall keep on hand a very large supply of

TIN WARE,

Which will be sold very low at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Also on hand, a supply of SHEET IRON for the manufacture of

STOVES, STOVE PIPES, &c.

The above articles for sale for cash or on credit, at prices as shall suit the purchaser.

☞ Persons wishing to peddle in Tin Ware, will [illegible] me a call.

WHISKEY.

Wanted within two weeks, one or two loads of Whiskey.

JOHN M. MORRIS.

Greensborough, June 1, 1839—n1—ord.

KYLE KERR & CO.

TAKE pleasure, in again announcing to their friends and customers, and the public generally, the receipt of their establishment, of an additional supply of Goods, amongst which are some very handsome

Foulard and other pattern calicoes.
Small check, and seersucker striped ginghams.
Black Bath coatings (SUPERIOR QUALITY.)
Black and colored cross-de-naples—(some of superior quality)
Fancy crape shawls and foulard handkerchiefs.
Foulard and tiffeet scarfs.
Bobinet capes and veils.
One case of Leghorn bonnets.
Cotton yarn, all Nos. (Superior quality) &c. &c.

Besides several other articles all of which they have now in stock on hands, they are now receiving, and will sell at such prices as they hope will be satisfactory to their numerous friends and customers.

Greensborough, May 27, 1839—n1—ord.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.