

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

WHL# NO 87

WILLIAM SUMM.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE GREENSBORO CH PATRIOT

How to Escape from the Grip of Prosperity.

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

CAYO.

SELECTED

"And in the fall of 1890, and also at times,
 When it's over we were, we bring forth nothing new."

A ROYALTY FOR AN OLIVER

PEDLARS.

Portland Advertiser

⁹ MILLER GYVILLE, NOV. 8 1870.

This is the last dollar which I can call my own out of an estate of \$10,000.—And what have I lost? Not only my fortune, but my character is injured and my health is impaired. Now, gentlemen, take warning—BEWARE OF GAMBLING!—am I this day twenty-one years old, for that reason, and without a place where to lay my head.

A RUINED YOUNG MAN.

CENSUS OF N. CAROLINA.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers the following Register, an act that shows the present total population of the State, and the number of inhabitants in each county, respectively. We are in a position to give this information to the interest of the public, and have permitted us to consult the returns in the office.

Of the population, it will be seen, is 737,470. In 1820, the representation was fixed by Congress at 45,000, we shall gain an additional member in that body to 50,000, be designated as the basis, we shall have 50,000 in 1820, the enumeration presented a total of 630,329, so that the last ten years present an increase of 99,641, being rather more than fifteen per cent. The increase of whites is 53,213—41,515—4,698. The total number of whites is 472,434—of slaves, 246,462—of free colored, 18,574.

Of the augmentation which has taken place in our population, by far the greatest proportion has accrued in the counties west of this city. The increase in that portion of the state, may be stated at about 71,000, while in the eastern section it has amounted only to about 21,000.

With reference to the returns the astonishing fact, that there are in the state 1,766 individuals who are deaf and dumb! Of these, 615 are white, and 251 are colored.

We are equally surprised to find, that there are in North Carolina, 364 persons who have attained to the age of 100 and upwards! Of these, 49 only are white—the remainder 255, being colored persons. What stronger evidence, than this, could be adduced to prove, that constant labor and humble life, whilst they promote health, also contribute to lengthen out the span of man's existence. But to the subject.—*Raleigh Register.*

[We have added to the table from the Register, a column showing the population of each county in 1820, and two others showing the increase and decrease of each county.]—*Observer.*

POPULATION				
Counties.	in 1830.	in 1820.	inc're.	dec.
Ashe,	14,081	12,534	1,547	
Beaufort,	6,991	4,335	2,656	
Bert,	17,727	13,411	4,316	
Beth,	12,276	10,305	1,971	
B.combe,	16,239	10,342	5,897	
Brunswick,	6,523	5,180	1,343	
Bladen,	7,801	7,276	525	
Beaufort,	10,949	9,250	1,699	
Columbus,	4,395	6,098	603	
Carteret,	6,607	5,609	998	
Currituck,	7,654	3,093	4,561	
Caswell,	15,188	13,253	1,935	
Caldwell,	5,721	5,347	374	
Craig,	14,325	13,199	1,126	
Chatham,	8,796	7,243	1,553	
Cherokee,	6,638	6,163	475	
Cumberland,	14,824	14,436	388	
Cuthbert,	15,817	12,064	3,753	
Dan,	11,375	9,814	1,561	
Darlington,	14,943	13,176	1,767	
Franklin,	10,665	9,741	924	
Gates,	7,865	6,337	1,528	
Granville,	18,745	14,111	4,634	
Greene,	19,345	18,222	1,123	
Guilford,	6,313	4,533	1,780	
Hart,	17,733	17,237	496	
Hyde,	6,176	4,967	1,209	
Herford,	8,543	7,712	831	
Haywood,	4,591	4,073	518	
Macon,	5,291			5,910
Jones,	5,626	5,216	410	
Johnston,	10,933	9,607	1,326	
Jr.ell,	14,962	13,071	1,891	
Lincoln,	22,625	18,147	4,478	
Lenoir,	7,635	6,799	836	
Moore,	7,753	7,326	427	
Montgomery,	10,912	8,693	2,219	
Martin,	8,541	5,720	2,821	
Mecklenburg,	20,076	16,395	3,681	
Nash,	8,492	8,103	389	
Northampton,	13,103	13,145	42	139
New Hanover,	10,739	10,866	127	
Onslow,	7,814	7,015	799	
Orange,	23,375	23,432	57	
Pasquotank,	8,618	8,098	520	
Perquimans,	7,407	6,557	850	
Person,	10,026	9,629	397	
Pitt,	12,174	10,001	2,173	
Richmond,	9,328	7,537	1,791	
Rutherford,	17,557	15,354	2,203	
Robeson,	9,335	8,204	1,131	
Randolph,	12,400	11,341	1,059	
Rockingham,	12,920	11,474	1,446	
Rowan,	20,756	20,000	756	
Davidson,	13,121			8,208
Stokes,	16,196	14,033	2,163	
Surrey,	14,391	12,320	2,071	
Tamworth,	11,763	8,903	2,860	
Tyler,	11,732	11,309	423	
Washington,	4,565	3,986	579	
Wilkes,	11,742	9,967	1,775	
Warren,	11,877	11,153	724	
Wake,	20,117	18,102	2,015	
Wayne,	10,116	9,010	1,106	
	737,470	630,329	99,641	210

The following extract from a very able article on the subject of nullification, from the North American Review for Oct. 1850, has been reprinted in the personal of S. O. C. as an illustration of the position. There is a truth in it that South Carolina may well ponder on.—*Camden Journal.*

Then the port of Charleston, if declared free by South Carolina, would be put in a state of blockade by Congress. The Columbia, and the Independence, and the Franklin, and the Brandywine, and the Lexington, would, one by one, take their stations on the coast of the bay and last of all, the poor old Commodore, himself, almost covered with her afflicted crew, would be the unwelcome summons to the harbor, and the only one who would be left to the mercy of the bay.

of anticipated triumph, as when she raged like a mighty monster of the deep, beneath the castle of Tripoli, striking them dumb as she passed; or as when she spread her broad and glorious banner to the winds and roared, like a strong man rejoicing to run a race, on the Guerrier and the Java. Her dark and terrible sides would loom slowly and mournfully from the deep. Who will not weep, that shall see her displaying her beautiful banner, with one bright eye veiled forever, with one dear stripe effaced—one of the old thirteen that was blazoned upon the broad folds, when they were first enrolled on the morning of Independence and was not obliterated, when they were trailed along, torn and drenched with blood, in the day of our country's tribulation; but now, alas! voluntarily blotted from them by South Carolina herself? Who could support the sight, when a squadron of the United States of America should obey the stern command of duty, and rush down in dark and fatal array on the old palmetto fort? But a worse sight than this must be borne. By the necessity of the political system in which we live, a necessity stronger than men and stronger than parties, whatever State shall drop from this Union, will fall into the arms of England. We know that this would be a bitter necessity to a patriotic State, but it would be her inevitable doom. Scarcely will the squadron of the United States have appeared on the waters of Charleston, to engage reluctantly in a civil war with their brethren, when a British fleet will hasten to relieve the free ports and the Royal George, and the Sovereign, and the Majestic, and the Leopard, and the Shannon, will be again arrayed against the United States, in alliance with South Carolina. Into what condition will this plunge the United States, or the disunited States? We freely admit, that it would plunge the United States into an abyss of suffering. On South Carolina itself, it would bring a disaster more than foreign or civil war, a *bellum phlegmaticum*, in which, in the most terrible sense, a *malus finis* shall be that of his own house hold.

AN ACT.

To prevent all persons from teaching slaves to read or write, the use of figures excepted.

Whereas the teaching of slaves to read and write, has a tendency to excite dissatisfaction in their minds, and to produce insurrection and rebellion, to the manifest injury of the citizens of this state: Therefore,

Be enacted by the general assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any free person, who shall hereafter teach, or attempt to teach, any slave to read or write, the use of figures excepted, or shall give or sell to such slave or slaves, any books or pamphlets, shall be liable to indictment in any court of record in this state, having jurisdiction thereof, and upon conviction, shall at the discretion of the court, if a white man or woman, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned, or if a free person of color, shall be made imprisoned, or whipped, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding thirty nine lashes.

Be it further enacted, That if any slave shall hereafter teach or attempt to teach, any other slave to read or write, the use of figures excepted, he or she may be carried before any justice of the peace, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to receive thirty nine lashes on his or her bare back.

Be it further enacted, That the judges of the superior courts and the justices of the county courts shall give this act in charge to the grand jurors of their respective counties.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Re. ship Osprey, capt. Salmon, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have our files of English papers to the 14. December.

The papers are principally occupied with the proceedings of parliament and the distresses and disturbances in the country. Riots and conflagrations continued in various districts, and the attention of government seems earnestly directed to a correction of abuses and popular relief.

The only important item of political intelligence is the report of a revolution in Poland. It was said that the people of Warsaw, had been joined in their rebellion by the Polish troops, who had driven the grand duke Constantine, out of Warsaw. It was supposed that the revolution would extend to Russia itself, unless the emperor should submit at once to a complete change in the system of government. We find no particulars, however, relative to this event.

Several petitions from Ireland, were presented to parliament, praying for the repeal of the Union.

A very destructive gale of wind has recently visited the English coast, which has done incalculable damage to the shipping.

The Abolition says: "It is evident, from the proceedings of parliament, that an opposition is gradually forming against the new ministry. The duke of Wellington will be its leader in the upper, and Mr. Robert Peel its leader in the lower house. Whether the intended opposition will become formidable, remains to be seen. At present, its leaders are rather moderate in their tone and cautious in their proceedings; they are clearly feeling their way, before they commit themselves, irrevocably, against the general policy, foreign and domestic, of the government."

Levenant, Dec. 12. Good business has been done this week by the trade at full prices in American cotton, but without variation in other descriptions. The public sale of day went off readily, at the decline of 1/4 per lb. in the best qualities of Sea Island, and at 1/4 per lb. in all other kinds.

There was nothing done in wheat or flour.

The following is a list of the Remittance, 1850, as reported by the Bank of England, and as published in the London Standard, 1850.

A remittance, by the name of the C. and S. Bank, for the purpose of paying the interest on the loan of \$1,000,000, was received from the Bank of England, 1850.

procured a cord and bundle of hay, and carried the same into the woods at a considerable distance from the house. He then ascended a maple tree, with the cord and hay; after reaching the height of 20 feet he placed the hay in the crotch of the tree, ascended about 10 feet higher, tied the cord to a limb, and then fastened it around his ankles, after which he swung off head foremost, so that his head touched the top of the hay. In this hard situation he awoke, and with his cries aroused the nearest neighbors, who directed their course to the place from whence the noise proceeded, it was about the break of day when they arrived. They there to their astonishment, found the young man in the situation described, suspended by the heels 34 feet in the air. A number of attempts were made to climb the tree to extricate him, but it being large, without any limbs near the bottom, and the bark smooth, they proved ineffectual; and he, after becoming composed enough to relieve his situation, recovered his former posture on the limb, from which he made his descent, loosened the cord and came down, much to the satisfaction of himself and friends.

Since the above took place, he has been confined to his house in consequence of the lameness occasioned by the great exertions he must have made in accomplishing so various a midnight enterprise. There are more than twenty who can attest to the foregoing relation as strictly true.

Distressing Case of Hydrophobia.—Mr. Vale, of the town of Ovid, Seneca Co. died of this awful and distressing disorder on Sunday, the 31st of Oct. last, leaving a wife and one child to deplore his melancholy fate.

The particulars, so far as have been able to gather them, are as follows:—Nine or ten weeks previous to his death, Mr. Vale discovered for the first time, that his dog exhibited symptoms of Hydrophobia, and thinking it unsafe that he should run at large, confined him; but while in the act of chaining the dog, he was severely bitten on the hand. The animal was immediately killed, and consequently did not live to prove the correctness or incorrectness of Mr. Vale's suspicions. But a cow, which had been bitten by the same dog a short time previous to his confinement, died a few days after, with every symptom of Hydrophobia, which was finally evidence to the wretched man that he too had contracted the elements of a quick coming and most agonizing death. Medical aid was immediately procured, and all known specifics for Hydrophobia put in requisition. Eight or nine weeks have passed, and he felt that he was out of danger—felt that the application had had the desired effect; when he learned that the mysterious and maddening agent was at work again—learned that he must die a madman! On Thursday evening previous to his death, while he was sitting before the fire, his mother had occasion to pour some water that stood in a dish before him, which caused him to shudder and catch his breath, something as a person does on being suddenly immersed in water. This was the first symptom exhibited. Dr. Pearl, of Genesee, in this county, was called on Friday, who says that he saw nothing unusual in the appearance of Mr. V. except in the eyes, which were considerably protruded out of the head—very glassy in their appearance, and the pupils of which were very much enlarged.

The patient continued in this situation, free from pain, and well at heart, until one o'clock on Sunday morning, when he suddenly sprang from his bed and exclaimed to the by-standers, "I am sixteen in number, who from friendship or curiosity, remained with him through the night—"Clear the room!" They immediately withdrew, and he was confined in the room alone! Now commenced a struggle, which the patient described—the imagination cannot conceive. He raved and struggled—grated his teeth—frothed at the mouth—and yelled and screamed wildly. His distorted visage, staring eyes and furious gestures, presented a spectacle which by those who have witnessed it, can never be forgotten. The first attack continued but a short time when he became more calm, and asked his friends to come into the room where he was. "Now," said he, "hold me, keep away from me!" Solemn and awful as was the duty, it was done as he requested, and the wretched man was bound hand and foot to his bed, where with agony, and groans, and shouts, too fearful to be told, and too dreadful to be forgotten, he died, at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

MINT U. S.—OPERATIONS, 1830.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, 1st January 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report on the general transactions of the mint within the last year. The coinage effected within that period amounts to \$3,155,620, comprising \$614,105 in gold coin, \$2,495,400 in silver, \$17,115 in copper, and consisting of \$2,357,191 pieces of coin, viz:

Half eagles,	126,351	making	\$631,655
Quarter eagles,	45,10	"	11,275
Half dollars,	4,764,800	"	2,382,400
Dimes,	519,000	"	51,900
Half dimes,	1,210,000	"	62,000
Cents,	1,711,500	"	17,115
	2,357,191	"	\$3,155,720

Of the amount of gold coined within the last year, about \$157,000 were derived from Mexico, South America and the West Indies; \$19,000 from Africa; 466,000 from the gold region of the United States, and about 34,000 from sources not ascertained. Of the gold of the United States above mentioned, \$21,000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia, \$200,000 from North Carolina, \$26,000 from South Carolina, and \$212,000 from Georgia.

In the last annual report, the progressive development of the gold region of the United States was illustrated by referring to the increase of the annual receipts from North Carolina, which, previously to 1824, had been inconsiderable, but from that year to 1829, inclusive, had advanced from \$2,000 to \$18,000; and, also, to the fact, the novel source of gold having been discovered in the mountain range of North Carolina, about 22,000 having been received

from the former, and 3,500 from the latter. The last year exhibits, in this respect, a considerable increase in the production of gold, and presents also, the remarkable fact of \$2,200,000 in gold having been received from Georgia, from which state no specimens thereof had been presented at the mint in any previous year.

The coinage above exhibited exceeds the amount of any former year. The demand remains, nevertheless, unabated, and the mass of bullion now in the vaults of the banks is large beyond any previous example.

A report is in circulation that General Jackson, remembering the services of Mr. Adams, and his kindness to him during the discussion of his high handed measures in Florida, has manifested a disposition to make a call upon Mr. Adams for the purpose of a friendly explanation and a renewal of former intercourse. The report goes further, and states, that on Mr. Adams being asked whether, under existing circumstances, such a visit would be agreeable, he replied that a visit from the President of the United States would at any time be perfectly agreeable, and receive his most respectful consideration. This is just what might be expected from that great and good but much injured Statesman.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A Kentucky editor of note, in speaking of a contemporary in his neighborhood, describes him as one who for the last ten or fifteen years, has been a perfect fiddler out of every pore in his hide, and who never sits down to write without having a swarm of palpable and visible flies, buzzing around his pen and settling down upon it like a cloud of summer flies—who, when he attempts to reason, rambles but poorly; but let him once get fairly mounted upon his hobby of blackguardism, and away he goes like a Lapland witch astride a broomstick.

Who expected after all that has been said, to see leading men in the Legislature of North Carolina and Georgia, openly preaching and glorifying in the doctrine of Nullification?—*South Carolina Times and Gazette of 22d Jan.*

This question is asked, with so transparent an air that one would be almost ready to suppose, that Mr. Barringer was rather premature in his assertion—that if North Carolina was the last to come into the Union, she would be the last to go out of it.

The question however is easily answered. We should say, that nobody in their sober senses ever suspected "leading men" in the Legislature of North Carolina, of promulgating or doing in the doctrine of Nullification. We may perhaps be peculiarly dull, but if we understand what is meant by *leading men*, we should suppose they were those who could stir up with them almost any question they might not state, at least a respectable minority. But what was the fact in the Legislature of North Carolina? A resolution giving "the constitutional right of an individual of the Union to enjoy a law of the United States," was passed by a vote of five to one! *Leading men* have advocated this doctrine of Nullification! Let us hear no more of leading men whom nobody follows.

Camden Journal.

GREENSBOROUGH.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1831.

"I wish the world was made, as our country is, a country of friends, all free, none all-wise, and few all-learned."

GREENSBOROUGH. The citizens of this place met at the Courthouse, on Thursday last, according to act of assembly, and elected the following citizens as commissioners for the ensuing year, viz. Ralph G. Bell, Thomas Curry, Jesse M. Cuthbert, Benjamin Green, and William H. Cunningham. The duties devolving upon these gentlemen are some of the smallest; and while the interests of a flourishing little town, so rapidly advancing in wealth and commercial consequence, and not to be neglected or overlooked by men who feel as deep an interest in its prosperity as we believe the newly elected commissioners do, we shall not presume to suggest any part of the duties the citizens will usually expect at their hands; we know they will neglect this: *good order is the soul of a community.*

THE MAILS. Never since we came into existence have we heard such repeated and well founded complaints of failure in the mails. We expected some delay and uncertainty when the new contracts went into operation, but we fondly looked for reform, when General Bore's theory was properly reduced to practice: those hopes, however, have taken their flight to the moon, and left our place to be occupied by despair. But we believe the contractors, culpable as some of them are, have less to atone for than the postmasters. Some of the latter are too gross and notoriously ignorant to do their duty as it should be done, and others stand before the community accused and morally convicted of the most shameful dishonesty. Some have neither a disposition to do duty, nor a wish to neglect of their duty, nor to be over expert or prompt in its performance; and others engage in pursuits of a different character, entrust the business of their offices to young foplings, who are as ignorant of the duties they should perform, as they are of those rules of conduct which alone can render young men respectable.

We are led to these remarks by the circumstance that not a single paper printed at this office, has found its way to Oak Ridge Postoffice, a distance of only fifty miles, since the commencement of the present year. It is true we have failed to issue the paper regularly for the past few weeks, but we have printed at least four numbers, and put them in the office, usually packed and directed, not one of which, however, has reached the place above mentioned. We have no reason to

