GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME IV. NO. 8.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1832.

THE

CRUPSBOROUGH PATRIOT,

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in the sale-wither to payment for the whole of the succour, at the rates draw mentioned.

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A communications to the Editor, on business re after outle paper, must be POST-PAID, or they will not

UNITED STATES.

1 to 1 ber we swift as the first of heaven, I there is with all hir his so and the w To count down or ellow measure book.

DANK OF THE UNITED STATES. [THE VETO.]

To from the President of the United States, rethe bank bill, with his objections, icc.

which it originated, with my objections,

A track of the United States is, in many respects, covered to the exercise of and useful to the peo-treasons why a should not become a law. E. Salamarg these opinion and deeply impressi the ocher that some of the powers and trethe test d by the existing are manthorised by minutes, salar t-ive of the rights of the states,

t surcetors and company of the bank of the is not over to take effect, twenty years. It enjoys

egans) has noul, in the consideration that the effect retained without abeviation. of the original act of incorporation could not be cer-

open market. The value of the monopoly in this charter,

um upon the sales into the treasury?

favorable to the government and comitrs.

aggregate wealth is believed to be equal to all the of the United States. private stock in the existing bank, has here so could. By documents submitted to congress at the pres-

boars will produce great ends, resource fand distress, without inconvenience and accomonal distress. To considered as settled by precedent, and by these city The time allowed to close its concerns, is ample, and meet this burden, and equalize exchange operation of the Supreme Court. To this conclusion I tors to the liberties of the people, I fert it in it has been well managed, it present. if we note the back, the amount of specie drawn from cannot assent. - Mere precedent is a descentist y, it an early period of my administration, to and leavy only in case its management has been bad, those states through its branches within the last two source of authority, and should not be re, arrived as control of congress to the practicability of the therefore, it shall produce distress, the finds will be years, as shown by its official reports, was about \$6. g or nestration combining all its advantager of each state of the people and the states of the people and the people and the states of the people and th being the case on this subject, an argument at the principle of taxation recognized by this the bank might be based on precedent. One Comment of the bank charter which are no cessary, in my opinion to make it compatible with admit that the bank ought to be perpetual, and as a fact, the we term states find no adequate compensaone, with sound policy, or with the constitution consequence, the present stockholders and those instruction for this perpetual burden on their industry, and in 1811, decided against it. One Congress, i. 181 heriting their rigids, as successors, he est blished a drain of their currency. The branch bank at Mobile decided against a bank; another, in 1816, decided

an support and as a necessary consequence, althe people. The qualification of the right of the
such, in a greater or less degree, is the condition
to the property of the foreign and demestic exbank to held real estate, the humation of its paixof every western state.

The powers, privileges and favors bestow—or to establish branches, and the power reserved to

The powers, privileges and favors bestow—or to establish branches, and the power reserved to

The powers, privileges and favors bestow—or to establish branches, and the power reserved to to a out, in the original charter, by increasing the congress to forbid the exceptation of small notes, are to the such far above its per value, operated as a ratinty of many nations to the stockholders.

The congress to forbid the exceptation of small notes, are proposes, will be to place the whole United whole ground of this act, it ought not to control the states in the same relation to foreign countries, co-ordinate authorities of this government. The which the western states now hear to the castern.

Congress, the Executive, and the Court, must each which the western states now hear to the castern. An aponegy n as be found for the failure to guard ing corporation, and most of its odious features, are When by a tax on resident stockholders, the stock of for itself be guided by its own opinion of the constitu-

tonly tor seen at the time of its passage. The act brils of the said corporation, authorith the same to on minimally leave the country. beside not proposes another gratuity to the holders, the faces thereof, respectively made payable at one or the same stock, and, in many cases to the same place only, shall, in vertices, be received by the said prive the castern, as well as the southern and western, of at least seven nations more. This donation corporation at the bank, or at any of the offices of eric states, of the means of rasing a revenue from the the approxy in any uncertainty as to the effect discount and deposit the reof, a tendered in tiquidation extension of business, and great profits of this insifethe act. Or all heads it is conceded that its pass or payment of any balance or balances, due to sain variance as at least twenty or thirty per cent, corporation, or to such office at assecunt ir, he market price of of the stock, subject to the deposit from any other memper and hark." This and send across the Atlantic from two to five nullions 1 of the annually of \$200,000 per year, secure (provision secures to the state banks a legal privilege) of specie every year to pay the bank dividends. by the art; has adding, in a moment, one-fourth in the back of the United States, which is withheld the respectivence. It is not our own catagers only who aromaid private cambrens. It a state how in Findamine to of a liture. For these gratuities to for trained by law pay his debt with these times, but and to some of our own equivations, the most flow at a discount, or sometime to Science or the present-sockholders under the lanks, though not unjust an early some to the present-sockholders under the lanks, though not unjust in pacif, is now according to the same of the art, wher making full allowance for because it measure on a query pasage to use

smooth of the lumus.

To the extent of its process of each it is a four if the expense of the public which ought to of more among the tenking combinements in the a contained to be the control of the first at the property and its nearestry tendency as a control of the control

least exact for them as much as they are worth in of worse tendency than any provision of the present concerns of the bank during the existence of its ber

case may be correctly ascertained. The twenty- it enacts that "the cashier of the bank shall annueight millions of stock would probably be at an ad- ally report to the secretary of the treasury the names concentration of power in the hands of a few man vance of lifty per cent, and command in market at of all stockholders who are not resident entirens of irresponsible to the people. least forty-two millions of dollars, subject to the the United States, and on the application of the payment of the present bonus. The present value treasurer of any state, shall make out and transmit to in a bank, that is its nature has so little to bind it to of the monopoly is seventeen millions of dollars, and such trescorer a list of stockholders residing in, or our country? this the act proposes to sell for three millions, pays cruzens of such state, with the amount of stock own-able in fifteen annual instalments of \$200,000 e.c., ed by each," Although this provision, taken in con-It is not conceivable how the present stockhole mention with a decision of the supreme count, surrenders can have any claim to the special favor of the ders by its silence, the right of the states to tax the in the hands of a self-elected directors, whose inter-The present corporation has enjoyed hasking institutions created by the corporation, under costs are identified with those of the for ign sto klodits more poly during the period stipulated in the ori-the name of branches, throughout the union, --it is gual contract. If we must have such a corporation, evidently intended to be construct as a concession why should not the government sell out the whole, of their right to tax that portion of the stock which stock, and thus secure to the people the full market may be held by their own crize as and residents. (value of the privileges granted! Why should not in this light, if the act becomes a law, it will be un the if this aromapaly with removed every congress create and sell twenty eight nullions of stock, derstood by the states, who will probably proceed fit can or twenty years, on terms proceed to it incorporating the purchasers with all the powers and to levy a tax equal to that paid upon the stock of solves, they aright seldom to peace put forth a sir privileges secured in this act, and putting the premi- banks incorporated by themselves. In some states strength to influence electrons or control the act that tax is now one per cent, either on the capital of the nation. But, if any private citizen, or i But this act does not permit competition in the or or on the shares, and that may be assumed as the purchase of this monopoly. It seems to be predicas amount which all entirens or resident stockholders led on the erroneous idea, that the present stockhols will be taxed under the operation of this aci. As it is ders have a prescriptive right, not only to the favor is only the stock held in the states, and not that embut to the bounty of government. It appears that ploved within them, which would be subject to tax- the more than a forth part of the stock is field by tors attorn and as the names of foreign stockholders are eigners, and the residue is held by a few handred of not to be repeated to the treasurers of the states, our own cutzens, the fly of the richest class; for their it is obvious that the stock held by them will be exbenefit does this act excited the whole American exempt from this burden. Their annual profits, people from connectition in the purchase of this not will, therefore, be one per cent, more than the citi nopoly, and depose or it for many induces less than zen stockholders, and as the annual dividends of it is worth. This seems the less excusarie, because the bank may be safely estimated at seven per consome of our citizens, not now stockholders, petitions. The stock will be worth ten or fifteen per cent. ed that the door of competition aught be opened, more to foreigners than to citizens of the United and offered to take a charter on seems much more States. To appreciate the effects which this state of traings will produce, we must take a brief review But this proposition, although a mie be men whose of the operations and present condition of the bank

and the boundy of our government is proposed to be and session, it appears that on the 1st of January. again bestowed on the few who have been forting atc. 1832, of the 22 millions of private stock in the cormonth to secure the stock, and, at this removal, position, \$8,400,560 were held by foreigners, most-composed exclusively of our own citizens, who, at wield the power of the existing institution. I consert is of Great British. The amount of stock held in perceive the justice or pulsey of this course. If our tree more western and southwestern states, is \$140,0 and willing to support it in times of difficulty and everyment must sell managelies, it would seem to 200; and in the four southern states, is \$3.623,100; danger. So abundant is domestic capital, that on be its duty to take nothing hiss than their fell value; and in the middle and eastern states, is about \$13, as could a wan acrete incorporate the subcari- and if gratinties must be made once in inference 522,000. The profits of the bank in 1831, as shown to the book of the United States," was presented executy years, let the a not be histowed on the sub- in its a statement to congress, were about \$3,455,- sively of American stockholders, possessing the west to not on the 4th of July inst. Having consider- jects of a foreign government, nor upon a designated 592; of this there accound in the nine western states, is with the selection regard to the principles of the and favored class of men in our own country. It is about \$1,640,043; in the four southern states, about for two hundred millions of dollars, could be read to solution which the day was calculated to inspire, but justice and good policy, as for as the nature of \$152,507, and in the middle and eastern states, about and come to the conclusion that it ought not to be- the case will admit, to confine our fivours to our own \$1.46 \, 0.11. As little stock is held in the west, it is the bank, in which the government must deposit its come a saw, I berewith return it to the senate to juliow enterns, and let each in his turn enjoy an op- movious that the debt of the people, in that section, funds, and on which it must rely to sustain its condition. portunity to profit by our bonoty. In the bearings to the back, is principally a debt to the eastern and in times of emergency, it would rather seem to be of the act before me of on these points. I find supple foreign stackholders; that the infecest they pay upon expedient to prohibit its sales to aliens under penalit, is carried into the eastern states and rato Europe; ty of absolute fortesture. It has been urged as no argument in favor of tra- and that it is a burden upon their industry and a chartering the present back, that the calling in its drain of their currency, which no country can bear its constitutionality, in all its features, ought to be from these probable operations, because not a share equal. If we resort to the States, the expression

The fourth section provides what the notes or home to foreigners than to residents most of it will

Thus will this provision, in its practical effect, de tation. It will make the American people debtors

in another of its bearings this provision is fraught with danger. Of the twenty-five directors of this of both. The authority of the supreme court in than eight nations of the stock of this back notes issued by the St. Louis practical companies to the stock of this back notes issued by the St. Louis practical companies to the stock of this back notes issued by the St. Louis practical companies to the stock of this back notes issued by the St. Louis practical companies to the stock of this back notes issued by the St. Louis practical companies to the stock of this back notes issued by the St. Louis practical companies to the stock of this back notes issued by the St. Louis practical companies to the stock of this back notes issued by the St. Louis practical companies to the stock notes are the stock of this back notes issued by the St. Louis practical companies to the stock notes are trid by istractive. By this act the American debt with those note; but if a northing, nech tie, these elections, the foreign stockholders are exclusive. the proposes virtually to make them a present or other private citizen be helike circums solders, he had be therefore, as the each a transferred to foreign holders, the extent or solicate to the choice of directors is contailed. Als have not decided that all the features of these ready real most a third of the stock in foreign hands, ration are compatible with the constitution. . . pre-ented melections. It is constantly pass- true that the court have said that the taw or or the country, and this act will accelerate ting the bank is a constitutional exercise of a atin . The entire control of the institution congress. But, taking into sich the whole are rearrily tail from the bands of the few cits, of the cours, and the few man by whom the

nopolies and exclusive privileges, that they should at The much section of the act recognizes principles without responsibility or control, manage the vehela ter. It is easy to conceive that great evils to our country and its institutions mucht flow from such a

area whenever they might choose to exect he functionary should interpose to curtail its name or prevent a renewal of as privileges it cannot be sted that he would be made to get its influ should the stock of the head precipely per total hands of the sublects of a foreign country. should unjecturately become involwith that country, what would be our countwholly owned by the subjects of a torong a power, and doubt. All it operations within would be in and of thousands of our enizens in dependence, it would be more termidable and dangerous than the nevel and mulitary power of the enemy.

If we must have a bank with private stockhol' i . every consideration of sound policy, and every a se pulse of American feeling, adamorshes that it should be parely American. Its stockholders should be least, ought to be friendly to our government, and petition, in subscribing for the stock of local bahas recently led almost to riots. To a buck, ex-uers and privileges granted by this act, subscriptions obtained. Instead of scialing abroad the stock of

deciding questions of constitutional power, average gress, in 1791, decided in favour of a bank, among r, present corporate body, denominated the privileged order, clothed both with great pointical upder, last year, \$95,140; yet, under the provisions in its favour. Prior to the present Congress, thereower and enjoying immense perumary advantages of this act, the state of Alabama can raise no revenue forc, the precedents drawn from that source were the states, will have existed, at the time this act from their contaction with the government, and take effect, twenty years. It enjoys The road feations of the existing charter, proposed of the stock is held by any of her citizens. Mississ of legislative, judicial, and executive opinious against the and the same condition in relations the authoris by the ext, are not such, in my view, as make it conto the general government, a monopoly of its favour sistent with the rights of the states or the fiberius of from to the branches at Natchez and St. Louis; and as four to one. There is nothing in precedure, The qualification of the night of the such, in a greater or less degree, is the condition therefore, which, if its authority were ought to weight a accour of the act before me, If the appropriate Supreme Court covered the

this bank is made worth ten or fifteen per cent. Ition. Each public officer who takes at out a to support the constitution, swears that he will surport at he understands it, and not as it is understand by others. It is as one is the duty of the house of representatives, of the searte, and of the pro-dect to decide upon the constitution has of any one or to an lution which may be presented to them for preor approval, as it is of the sopreme judges vil to it and to aliens in nearly the whole amount due to this bank, I may be brought before them for publical decision. The opinion of the judges has no more authority no r congress than the opinion of congress has over fee judges, and on that point the president is pale, a vice t nerve the hounty of our government, delpha, owe the bank of the United States and been by the government, and twens not, therefore, be permitted to concret the co cities, but to have only such influence as the first of their reasoning may deserve.

But in the case relied upon, the supreme a set or confers, and the case with which the oba new consequence is weath to a temptation decoded that, may such as a tools described in and the property of the common tent there exists an account carries a control of the common tent to the greater and the common tent to the greater and the control of the control of the greater and the control of the was to excel themselves from year to year and, constitution which does contain contain a self-in-

ver "to make all laws which shall be necessary proper for carrying those powers into execu-Having satisfied themselves, that the word "necessary" in the constitution, means "needful," "re-consiste," "essential," "conducive to," and that "a bank" is a convenient, a useful and essential instrument in the prosecution of the government's "fiscall operations," they conclude, that to "use one must be within the discretion of congress," and that 'the act to incorporate the bank of the United States is a law made in pursuance of the constitution:""but," say they "where the law is not prohibited and really cal soluted to effect any of the objects entrusted to the garenment, to undertake here to asquire into the degree of its necessity, would be to pays the line which circumscribes the judicial department and to tread on legislative ground."

The principle here affirmed is that "the degree of its necessity," involving all the details of a banking institution, is a question exclusively for legislative . n-i leration. A bank is constitutional; but it is the province of the legislature to determine whether this or that particular power, privilege or exemption, is "necessary and proper" to enable the bank to discharge its duties to the government, and from their decision there is no appeal to the courts of justice. Under the decision of the supreme court, therefore, it is the exclusive province of congress and the president to decide, whether the particular features of this act are "necessary and proper," in order to enable the bank to perform conveniently and efficiently the public duties assigned to it as a fiscal agent, and, therefore, constitutional, or unnecessary and improper, and therefore, unconstitutional.

Without commenting on the general principle affirmed by the Supreme Court, let us examine the details of this act, in accordance with the rule of legislative action, which they have laid down. It will be found, that many of the powers and privileges conferred on it, cannot be supposed necessary for the purpose for which it is proposed to be created, and are not, therefore, means necessary to attain the end in view, and, consequently, not justified by the constitution.

The original act of incorporation, section 21. enacts, "that no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation, hereby created, for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged: Proxided Congress may renew existing charters for banks within the District of Columbia, not increasing the capital thereof, and may also establish any other bank or banks in said District, with capitals not exceeding, in the whole, six millions of dollars, if they shall deem it expedient." This provision is continued in force by the act before me, fifteen years from the 3rd March, 1836.

To be concluded in our next.

COMMUNICATION.

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

FOR THE GREENSHOROUGH PATRIOT. CIRCULAR.

To the Freemen of Guilford county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The very extraordinary suppor which you gave me in 1827, after having been your representative in 1326, was, to me, the most gratify ing evidence of your approbation of the manner in which I had discharged the duties with which your kindness had entrusted me.

My removal to Greensborough to settle myself permanently among you, and the loss of my brother, to whose care I had entrusted, almost exclusively the management of a considerable mercantile establishment, the concerns of which devolved entirely upon me after his death, rendered it extremely inconvenient for me to solicit a re-election in 1828; and which I could not have accepted without a personal sacrifice not required by my friends, and which my opponents had no right to demand.

Our late worthy senator having declined a re-election, I became a candidate to represent you in the next senate. I was induced to do so for divers reasons:--Our next legislature will be a very important one; -matters in which the state and yourselves have the deepest interest, will, no doubt, be aggitated. The subject of calling a convention, to revise and ir constitution, and remove the scut of government, if it shall be the people's will;-the establishment of a bank, by which the interest of the state and her citizens shall be advanced and secured, and a sound and sufficient currency, now so much need ed, be afforded for all commercial purposes; -investments in rail roads, on a plan, wild and extravagant -or prudent, economical and judicious; -- and an appropriation for re-building your capital; and divers other matters of equal or minor importance,

You who pay the least attention to the interests of our state, know that the next session will present an important crisis in our affairs. And you must be satisfied, that, at no time, has it been more desirable that the West should send to the next legislature, the whole force of her moral and intellectual strength. And it is to be lamented that some of the most efficient, able, and distinguished members of the last session, from the West, are not before the people for a re-election.

Some of you, my fellow-citizens, as well as some other catizens of the state, were kind enough to sigmily to me the favourable opinion, that I could be of service to my conney and state, in the next legisla-This favourable expression was accompanied with a request that I would reader my services to the people. Telieving it the duty of every citizen to resolar service whenever required, I came to the conin the larger of my inclination and interest, it no.

ate, I applied in person to Mr. Simpson, between among his constituents, convinces them of their er- was born in 1769. whom and myself the most friendly relations have existed from our first acquaintance, to know whether he had any such design-at the same time assurdate, if any other person of respectability did so, intelligent give ear and countenance to idle clamor Mr. Simpson replied, that he was determined Mr. and unfounded reports, you will find your legislative Parker should have opposition if he became a candidate; and that he would oppose him, unless I would while the latter will never attempt to stem that tor- right of voting to £10 leaseholders, and, in the close do so. I again stated to Mr. Simpson that I was determined not to become a candidate, if himself, Mr. Parker, or any other respectable citizen chose to do so-as I was determined to have no contest with any person. To this Mr. Simpson replied, that the it friendly relations which had existed between us, forbade our opposition; and he was kind enough to say, you; and that you have there can be no doubt, I conthat my becoming a candidate met his entire appro- jure you, fellow citizens, if you ever intend to embation. He also assured me, in the most positive ploy them, to do so now. A more propitious time and unequivocal terms, that he would not become a will never arrive. candidate in the senate if I would tender my services. I thanked him for this renewed, but not unexpected evidence of his friendship, and assured him that I should become a candidate, if Mr. Parker, or some other citizen did not.

Not until Friday of the same court did I know certainly, that Mr. Parker would not offer; -and no other citizen coming forward on that day, I tendered you my services.

And I assure you, fellow-citizens, that I should have been again proud to represent the intelligent freemen of Guilford, if it had met their approbation -if I would have done so with honour to myself and usefulness to them. And as an earnest of the future, I would have referred you to the past services I have rendered you. During the two sessions I had the honour to represent you, I have not heard the first complaint: And I was not, during that time, a mere cypher, counting only when on the right of a figure!

Scarcely had my name been announced, when the ever busy tongue of slander commenced its worthy work. The public ear was filled with suspicions, jealousies and slanders, the most rediculous and unfounded. And there were some whose good opinions I desire and respect, affected to give some cre-

In all communities there will be a noisy herd, who utter a senseless clamour, and gladly listen to and circulalate every thing that is destructive of neighbour's character. If I had found the opposi tion to me confined to this class, I should certain have disregarded it; but when I find those, whose good opinion I esteem, attributing to me unworthy and unfounded motives for tendering to them my services, and, instead of giving me their support pursuing me with jealous suspicion,-I have, for them, too much regard, any longer to trouble and disquiet them.

A desire to render services to my state, and the honour of representing the freemen of Guilford, are, and will be, at all times, to me, a sufficient motive to tender them my services, whenever I may deem them acceptable. And I shall deplore the condition of our common country, when the feelings of patriotism shall become so far extinguished, as not to be a sufficient inducement to serve the public-and when, to receive the suffrages of freemen, shall cease to be

I find myself unexpectedly opposed by Mr. Francis L. Simpson. This is an opposition which no man could have anticipated, after what had passed between us, unless he were much better acquainted with Mr. Simpson, than I confess I was!

Whether the idle clamours against me have offered him temptations he could not resist; whether a fickle disposition could not bear the yoke an honourable pledge had imposed; or whether an anxiety to play the brave, flourish the candidate a few days and then retire, as on a former occasion-has been the cause of his course, I know not.

But whatever the cause may be, I sincerely regret it;-not that I could have any thing to fear from such a contest. The language which you have heretofore spoken through your ballot-box, to both of us, when canvassing for the same seat, was too inteligible for the most consummate vanity to misunderstand, And even if any thing was to have been apprehended, in a fair and honourable contest-now, that appreheasion would be certainly removed!

The same busy tongue which has traduced me, and abused you, will attribute my withdrawal to an apprehension of the result of the contest. Can you expect any thing else from that mind, in which a noble emotion never arose-in which a generous sentiment, a disinterested metive, honest candour, or veracity has no abiding place?

I stated to you, fellow citizens, in my first declaration, that I wished not to have a contest for the place-I am still determined to have none; and beg A very serious coffict occurred, as you will have you to consider me no longer a candidate before seen, on the 13th inst. at Beziers, between the sol

majority; and yet to have been opposed and suspec- joined the people, and fired on the deagoons, killing ted by an honourable minority, would have render, three sub-officers, (among whom was a son of the ed my seat unpleasant, particularly at a time when celebrated Lavalette,) and several soldiers. This is every Western representative should be untrammelled; and should unite all our intellectual energies I am sure, the desire of marshal Soult to punish this and strength for the advancement of our common outrage.

A seat in the legislature is pleasant to him who is disturbed, content to obtain it by any and every means, howevor degrading and unjustifiable-who is content to screw himself into some obscure corner of the legislative hall, equally incapable of originating or intaining any great and useful public measure, and from this snug retreat, to cry "Ave," or "No," to every question put, regardless of the propriety of the dered to take a station off the Tagus. vote he is giving-but regarding strictly, how he ture, and that I would, in some degree, add to the thinks it will go down at home;—who draws his pay has taken place for these 25 years; about 28,000 buy-weight and character of the Western representa-—chackies over it—returns home—and tells what ers and sellers were entered in the list of strangers. born truth:- "I got my pay, but I did not earn it!"

Far different are the feeling of that honourable member who takes his seat, deeply impressed with from Berlin to Warsaw and performed dubes in the new fry of Doctors into existence, as a shower of sumcharing to tender you my services, however much it, the magnitude of the responsibility he has assumed bospital of charitable sisters, are sentenced to six who reflects, under the obligations of an eath, that months impresonment and loss of property. he is legislating upon the lives, the liberties and for- Baron Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, died at we really have malignant epidemic Cholera among as 9 At New Term of your court, having understood more respectively that after ages may be Paris, May 14, of general paratyse. The retained his the extent pretended, it is very strange that it should

ror, and again receives their support. While a portion of the community remain ignoand unfounded reports, you will find your legislative hall filled with the former class of representatives, rent of scurrility which lies between them and an honourable seat.

If you have any thing on earth to give your children, vest it in the head-In every sense of the word, is a life estate.

If you have talents, wisdom and integrity among

Most joyfully will I jone with you, to place that one of you, most distinguished for these attributes. in that seat I so lately sought to occupy-indulging the fond hope, that the able and distinguished indiself and his constituents, and will sustain and advance the interests of our beloved country.

Accept, fellow citizens, a renewal of my thanks

your fellow citizen and humble servant.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOREIGN.

Greensborough, July 11th 1832.

"He comes—the Herald of a noisy world, News from all nations rumbling at his back."

London papers to the evening of the 20th May ave been received at New York.

On the 30th May, the reform bill passed through he committee of the house of lords, with unexpected despatch-and without much opposition or com-This was the result of the power with which the king had invested Earl Grey, to make as many lords as he need to carry the bill; and their lordships. o prevent a reduction of their own "dignity" by a multiplication of dignitaries, and knowing that their opposition would be unavailing, generously gave up their principles to the expediency of the occasion Many of the lords absented themselves.

It seems clearly understood that France and Great Britain will promptly take a part in favor of Donna Maria, of Portugal, if Spain lends her aid to the sup-port of Don Miguel. Ferdinand has a large army lo cated on the Portuguese frontier.

Sir James McIntosh died at London on the 30th May, in the 66th year of his age.

Total cases of the cholera in all Ireland up to the

28th May, 6,214-deaths 1,863. Tithes, the gospel and the bayonet-The "desperate fidelity" with which the peasantry adhere to their resolution of persevering in a passive resistance to tithes, is very remarkable. A correspondent informs us, that an auction of distrained cattle took place on Monday, on a townland near Rathangan, in presence of 100,000 people. There were portions of five regiments, (having two pieces of artilery,) and about 200 police, to superintend the proceedings! The multitude were addressed by the parish priest, (the rev. Mr. Dunne.) his curate (the Rev. Mr. Waters.) the Rev. Mr. Brennan, P. P. of Kildare, and Mr. Christopher Quin, of Roberstown. There was not the slightest violation of the peace, and as soon after the sale as the names of the auctioneer and purchas-Our informant states that he has attended autions, at which the owners of the cattle worth £6 a piece, suffered them to be sold for 3s. On one occasion he saw two cows and two heifers knocked down for 1s. 6p. per head!!! | Dublin paper.

The new French ministry, (because of the decease of M. Perier,) was not yet arranged. It was said by some that Talleyrand would be the president of the

The cholera had nearly left Paris, but was break ng out in several of the provinces.

The dutchess of Berri had been hovering off the southern coast of France and narrowly escaped capture. She had returned to Massa. The Bourborn party was not dead in France, though yet unable to accomplish any thing, though often attempting insurrections. Some of them are religious fanatics It is complained that they have been treated with too much lenity.

Paris, May 22. Our domestic news is unpleasant. diers of a dragoon regiment quartered in that town To have been your representative, by a respectable and its inhabitants, in which the national guards a very serious affair. It will be the policy, and is,

Many of the departments seem to be exceedingly

King Leopold was soon to marry one of the daughters of king Louis Phillipe.

Greece is in a state of anarchy. The Turks have fitted out a fleet to meet that of

the pacha of Egypt. A squadron of heavy British ships have been or-

Berlin, May 22. The Leipsic fair is the first that

ers and sellers were entered in the list of strangers. amount of \$6,000,000.

"at it was probable Longthan Parker and France effected by an error in his course - who votes for the senses to the last, and expressed his regret that he almost wholly confined to the care of those med

L. Simpson, Esqrs, would be candidates in the Sen- public good, regardless of popular clamour, returns, was obliged to leave several works unpublished. He

Another account gives English dates to the 7th June-saying that the reform bill has passed annurant and unsuspecting, for the artful and designing tilated—the peers very generally absenting theming him of my determination not to become a candi-demagogue to play upon and deceive; and the more selves, at some of the sittings only 15 being present -though the whole number of peers is about 400.

The Scotch reform bill, bad also passed the house f commons—the latter 246 to 130. It extends the boroughs, to £10 householders.

An English fleet had sailed for the Tagus,

A very important committee has been raised in the British house of commons, of which lord John Russell is chairman, with a view to the abolition of slavery in the British possessions. This great question is seriously taken up-in these days of reform.

A Russian army of 80,000 men it is said, had reached the Prussian and Austrain frontiers-as is thought to watch events in Western Europe.

A capt. Markham son of the archbishop of York, has been killed in a duel, at Cork.

The cholera slightly prevailed at Liverpool-mobs of persons men and women, collected, as well to vidual, who may occupy it, will do honour to him- rescue patients on their way to the hospitals, is to drive away physicians, though volunteering to attend the sick! Many are the outrages that have been Accept, fellow citizens, a renewal of my thanks committed by these deluded people. Several of for the confidence you have heretofore placed in them had been arrested. They called the doctors, &c. "Burkers!"

Don Pedro's expedition was about to sail from St. Michaels. He had with him about 15,000 well disciplined troops, and 5,490 British and Portuguese seamen.

France is a again in a feverish state, and many disturbances take place. The deputies in Paris, Lafayette, at their head, have published a manifesto against the general proceedings of the king and the administration.

GREENSBOROUGH:

WED VESDAY, JULY 25, 1832.

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

CANDIDATES FOR THIS COUNTY. Senate-Francis I.. Suppose and Jonathan Parker, E-qrs. Commons-Allen Peeples, D.vid Thomas, George Spruce, Jesse H. Lindsay, John Gorden, Amos weaver and John Helton, Esqrs.

17 We are authorized to say that Jenathan Parker Esq. is a candidate to represent this county in the senate of the next legislature.

We are authorized to announce to the public that James W. Doak, our present sheriff, is a candidate for re-election.

Several active agents are wanted to solicit subscriptions for this paper. A liberal encouragement. will be given to any who may feel disposed to undertake. Gentlemen at a distance, on application by letter, post paid, will be made acquainted with the amount and manner of the compensation we propose to give. Any young man of industry and enterprise, might make the business a profitable one. Our readers are requested to make this notice as public as possible.-ind.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS. We shall continue to give the substance of such extracts as we may find in the papers on this engrossing topic. The opinion seems to ers were announced, the vast assemblage dispersed. gain strength that it is the real Asiatic Cholera with which they have been attacked in New York, Albany, and elsewhere, in the United States.

New York, Saturday 12 o'clock. The report for the ast 24 hours announces 29 new cases, and 10 deaths, exclusive of the hospital. Thirteen new cases in the hospital, and eleven deeths-in all 42 new cases, and 21

In the same city, within the 24 hours ending at 1 o'clock on Monday, 105 new cases had occurred, and

At albany, about 100 cases had occurred within the ten days ending on Friday. On that day 12 new cases were reported, and two deaths.

At Montreal, the disease still prevails, and with great nortality. From the 29th ult. to the 2nd inst. (three lays.) there were 68 new cases, and 60 deaths. At Chambly, 52 persons had died of Cholera.

New York, Board of Health, Tuesday, July 10th. Potal number of new cases during the last 24 hours 20-and 44 deaths.

Report of the New York Board of Health for the 24 hours ending at 1 o clock on Wednesday the 11th. 81 new cases, and 40 deaths.

The special medical council report that the number of cases of actually malignant. Cholera is considerably diminished, and that they have not, during the last 24 hours, found a single case among persons of regular and prodent habits. They say that cases of common Cholera are frequent.

The new York Evening Journal says, "Let any one, having an acquaintance with the names of the more prominent and generally esteemed members of the medical faculty in this city, look over the cases reported to and by the board of health, and he will be surproved wonders "we have done?"-but never tells that stub. The Prussian manufacturers alone sold goods to the to find how very few of the Physicians there named, be has ever heard of before. The alleged visitation of Two ladies, who, during the war in Poland, went the Asiatic Cholera seems to have brought an entirely mer rain brings out a new race of frogs and toads. If

We do not deay-we do not doubt-that some in- prophet. stances of Cholera, more malignant than usual, have occurred in this city; but when we have 44 cases in twenty four hours, and only six deaths, we must take leave to question the accuracy of the report-we must believe that the aggregate is made un, in part at least, of cases which are not Cholera, or only ordinary Cholera, and that dearthous, disenternes, eram is, convulsions, are all huddled together as the charge name of the Asiatic Scourge. Last soomer at this time, and every summer heretofore, we have led from therey to tiffy deaths set down weekly under the forcation names: but these diseases, it would seem, have lost the power to kill; no man dies now of my their net the Cholers.

Our opinion on this engrossing subject, mr v be set, down in a very few words; we have some tholera in the city, and a great deal of hearing. There does not exist any reasonable ground for apprehension. But ten deaths per day, exclusive of the hospitals, is a small mortality for this great city, when it is considered what a number of diseases are made to hear the e-c Cholera.

Report of the New York Board of he the for the last twenty four hours, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 12, inst. N w cases 87-dentes, 41.

New York, July 13. Tolerack P. M. Report for the last 24 hours-New cases, 103-deaths, 51,

In Albany, July the 11th there were 28 new cases, and 9 deaths. In Montreal, July the 5, there were 22 new cases, and 13 deads. In Kingston, Canada, there had been 139 cases and 46 deaths. In York, Upper Canada, 44 cases, and 23 deaths.

The following is extracted from a letter written by a distinguished physician in New York to his friend in Washington city, dated July 13th 1832. "My dear doctor: Cholera, Cholera, Cholera, is all the rage, but believe me, my friend, we have more rage than Cholera. Our accounts styled "official," are sheer impositions, first on the board of health and then on the public. Our 40, 50, and 100 coses, would not under scrutinizing examination, turn out more than five or six, of what is termed "Sposmodic Cholera." Indend the disease among us, and I have examined day after day in the hospitals, is not the Cholera! Our city is truly bealthy-but I suppose near 30,000 have left it, in a panie. My own femily I keep at home. I must add one fact, and I know it to be absolutely true, that not an individual in even the decent walks of life, has been attacked. The cases are all among foreigners, and the intemperate of our own soil.

New York, July 14th, 1 o'clock. P. M. Report of There is an increase of cases to-day, and there is an evident increase of malignity in the disease .- Report says!

keyholc of a shut-up-shop.

- Not Cholera sick, nor Cholera dead ;
- But out of fright from Choiera fled ;-Will soon return, when Cholera's over, If from the fright he should recover,

VAN BUREN IN THIS STATE. The Milton Spectator has the hardshood to assert-and the fairness to leave it to future developements to make good the assertion-that Van Buren will get the votes of this state and Virgloia, by overwhelming majorities. Though Mr. Palmer has never been considered a host within himself, at is like most of Palmer's deductions; absolutely too foo-Raleigh convention, and yet we hazard but little in say- Tattle Row, Greensborough. ing that there are not ten men in the whole county, who would not depricate the election of Van Buren, as they · would a "pestilence walking in darkness."

they are like honest and disinterested politicians-hard such convention was even thought of, to find'

If the people can be induced to view the present ad. ont condition of our government, and the causes which rupted. have led it so near to the verge of a direful prostration. they will correct the wrong they madvertently com-

gentlemen of whom nobody ever heard any thing until thaniel J. Palmer will ascertain, much to his mortigea-

NEWS FROM THE NORTH WESTERN FRONTIPR. The following is an extract from a letter dated, Bellville, county of Philadelphia, friendly to re-chartering of the Himois, June 26, 1832. "Some of our troops have just bank of the United States, and who will op ose the regot back. Three of my near neighbors have been election of Andrew Jackson-as well for his veto on killed in an affray with a party of Indians, on the 22nd, the act passed by large majorities of both houses of inst near the camp at Dixon's ferry. The number of congress, for re chartering the bank, as for his many Indians engaged was about 80-whites 40. Two other anti-republican and anti- American measuresother engagements have taken place-about 20 of our will be held on Monday, the 16th instant, at four o'clock men killed. I fear we shall have a long and bloody war. We expect hourly, to hear of a general engage. ment. The army is near Black Hawk. About 70 of our citizens have been killed.

St. Louis, June 30th. A large body of Indians on last Sunday made an attack on the fort at Buffaloe deepest and dearest interests! Farmers and mechanics' Grove, situated on Rock River, about 12 miles North merchants and millers! manufacturers and land owfort was defended by about 150 militia, who kept the condition in life, are invited to manifest their deep for rows at bay until their ammunition was nearly expensiones of resentment, which they feel for the injuries ded; when a detachment under colonel Posey, arrived which president Jackson labours to inflict upon Pennto their assistance, drove off the Indians, and relieved sylvania.

part of two days, in another miserable affor of which lature of New York; the following recognition of Mr. Stanberry was the hero. In debate he had accused the providence of God: "An infinitely wise and just the Speaker of making his decisions with a view to the God, has seen fit to employ pestilence as one means of procurement of an office from the President. A resu. scourging the human race for their sins of uncleanness & an insult to the Speaker and to the house. It was propagation, under any circumstances, to cortain causes, adopted, 93 to 44. Before the question was put, Mr. John Quincy Adams asked to be excused from voting. on account of some conscientions scruples, which he stated. The house refused to excuse him, and he then refused to vote Whereupon Mr. Drayton Introduced resolutions declaring that Mr. Adams had committed a breach of the rules of the house, and to appoint a committee to report what ought to be done. The whole subject, after much fruitiess and angry debates was laid on the table. Very good; and those who conceived the idea of troubling the house with such stuff, ought to have been carefully placed under the table! Congress adjourned on the 16th inst.

NULLIFICATION. The fourth of July, just passed, has not become a law. afforded another opportunity for the demagogues of South Carolina, to drink pepper and salt toasts, and to say fire and brimestone speeches. They denounce every thing but their own corrupt and deprayed hearts. They speak of nullification, resistance, war, bloodshed and death; as if they were foolish enough to believe that the last 24 hours. New cases, 115, and deaths. 66. this marshalling of terrife names, by a pitiful and embecile State, channel to the earth by the ponderous weight of her own slave population, would have any intimidating effect upon twenty-timee united sovereignties The following was taken yesterday morning from the Those who make such a senseless clamour, had much rather talk than fight. As Burgess said of Dr. Davis -"if a ben should put forward her feathers at them, they would run! and yet they talk of keeping their slaves in subjection at hame, and holding battle with the United States, to-boot! Bah !

Ustration of the following remark of the Rev. John Wesley: "I know they that love you for political service, leaving remark of the Rev. John Wesley: "I know they that love you for political service, leaving remark of the Rev. John Wesley: "I know they that love you for political service, the usual rates of storage will be charged, without opposition:—Commons, Benjamin Settle, Philip I. Iron, and Blake Braswell:—Sheriff, Martin Roberts, Abraham Perkins, and Ezra Willis. They seem to be tolerably well off, in the way of candidates, in that county; but since we, in Guilford, have gotten our candidate factory into complete and successful operation, we can be at Rockingham, or any other county, all lustration of the following remark of the Rev. John Wesley: "I know they that love you for political service, the usual receive countery produce free of storage if shipped in the company, have five said company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of guids and increased to the control of the said company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of guids and increased to the said company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of guids and increased to the wise, the said company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of guids and increased to the said company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of guids and increased to the wise, the said company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of guids and increased to the said company, may rely on the strictest attention being produce from Fixe levels and forwarding of guids and increased to the said company, may rely on the strictest attention being the said company, may rely on the said c making calculations; yet he has too much candour to candidate factory into complete and successful operainsist that his averments in relation to this matter are tion, we con best Rockingham, or any other county, all made with sincerity. He wishes, however, to speak hallow! We can both make and un-make candidates. with some semblence of plausibility; and assigns, as a with as much celerity as we please; and when occasion reason for his statements, that the Western part of the may seem to require it, our machinery can be turned to state did not send delegates to the Raleigh convention. the manufacture of falsehoods, suited to the peculiar This fact is partly true; but the inference drawn from it situation, prospects, and necessities of each candidate. Any who may wish a supply-wholes de or retail- day, "I'm besy now; but as soon as I can get time I lish to be despised. Guifford has sent no delegate to the will please call on the proprietors-No. 6950,- intend to give you a flogging." "Don't hurry yourself,

THINK AGAIN. The New York Currier & Enquirer asks Mr. Branch if the Barbour convention in this State, in Boston, recently visited that city. Several houses Mr. Palmer admits that many of the former friends of got up by him, Mr. Branch, is going to up-set Van were burnt or greatly injured, among which the principle General Jackson are deserting him; but considers the Buren? We will answer for Mr. Branch-Van Buren was the Warren Hotel. cause safe, while he, the editor of the Milton Spectator, upset himself in this State long ago; and has no need stands "firm amed alarms". The fact cannot be dis- of a convention to affect so desirable a purpose. The guised-that General Jackson's friends in this state are convention may have the effect of turning the attention Frederic William Schmidt, as consult of Hamburg, for rapidly describing him, & as for the friends of the unprint of the Jackson Men, to Mr. Barbour; but Van Buren eppled, and intriguing successor he has taken to himself, was morally and politically defunct, long before any

Another Defaulter. J. O. Dann, Sergeant at ministration, in all its disgusting deformity, and then to arms of the house of representatives, lately disappeared feel their own potency; we shall feel no be-station in from Washington with a considerable amount of public claiming for Henry Clay, at the Polls in November nexts money in his hands designed to pay members of conthe whole vote of this state, sustained by at least three gress. He was pursued, and brought back; and then fourths of all the individual votes given. The people resigned his office. He is a good Jackson man; and 30. Whiskey 27 a 30. are beginning to reflect; and when their minds are no soubt aimed to take nothing but what he considered brought to bear, with an abiding interest upon the press the "spoils of victory." What a pity he was inter-

THE TARIFF. The National Intelligencer says, notted in electing the present incumbent: The people "Most hearnly do we felicitate our readers that the bill and paper forwarded will showes time ere-but when they examine they will see to reduce the datas on unports has finally passed boths the error-and when they see it, they will correct it, horses of congress. This measure alone, will redeem paper forwarded, So in the case before us. Juckson will be driver undess congress from the repreach of much -wasted time. It grave to the Harmitage-Vas Baren will be aft in the is emploitedly, whatever may be and of attache conhade to weep over for disposinted antition, and Na. trary, by those opposed to it, a bill of compression.

JACKSON IN PENNSYLVANIA: The following notice tion that he is neither a prophet, nor the son of a pro- from the Philadelphia papers of Thursday morning, shows the sensation produced by the president's veto upon the renewal and modification of the bank charter:

"A general meeting of the citizens of the city and in the afternoon, in the State house yard.

Pennsylvania! The sources of your wealth are about to be dried up-the means of your existance cut off-the bank is to be put down-the teriff reducedthrough the influence of president Jackson. Will the citizens of Philadelphia support him who opposed their of Dixon's Ferry, and 55 miles from Galena. The ners! working men! and men of every state and

RECOGNITION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE. We observe Congress. This body has been occupied the best in the late message of Governor Throup to the legisation was therefore introduced, declaring the accusation intemperance; and when we can trace its existence and it is our duty to employ suitable means to remove those causes, and to arrest its progress. Having thus doscharged our duty, we may repose with conficence upon a power, wisdom and mercy beyond our controll or comprehension, to bless our exertions and prayers, by removing from us in due time, existing calamities, or by averting these which may threaten.

> A bill was passed by both houses of congress, provi ding that where sums are due to States, from the Ugited States, for advances made during the late war, interest shall be allowed on the same from the time they were made until the United States shall refund them. This bill was not returned by the President: of course it

VETO MESSAGE. We commence, this week, the publication of the message of President Jackson on returning the United States Bank Charter Bill. The document is not worth one fourth part of the space it occupies; but we have thought proper to publish it entirethat its several parts may condemn the whole.

I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold is because they cannot govern themselves. How then can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm .- They are prompt and resolute, but steady and

Political love and hatrid .- The unhappy state of party feeling exhibited in this country affords a striking illustration, of the following remark of the Rev. John

Morgan." We fear he realizes the saing that "he who has nothing but his ancestry to boast of, is like a potato, all that is valuable about him being under ground "

Lynchburg Virginian.

A PATIENT LAD. "Ben," said a father the other pa," replied the patient lad, "I can wait."

FIRE. One of the largest fires that ever took place

the State of Louisiana.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET .- Brandy, peach, 624 a 6e apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 9. Beeswax 18. Co ffe 17 a 18. Cotton 8 a 9. Corn 50 a 55. Flaxsord 80 a 90. Flour 4 25 a 4 75. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 33. Sugar, brown, 7 a 9; loaf and lump 12½ a 17½. Salt 75 a 80. Wheat 75 a Large, and description.

LETTERS. Since our last we have received the following letters from the following persons and places.

Needham Whitfield, Strabane. Cash placed to credit and receipt forwarded.

John E. Patterson, Favetteville. Cash placed to credit

James McFarland, Duncan's Cruek. Name entered

John M'Millan, Mount Mourne. Cash placed and receipt forwarded.

Thomas T. Hunt, Guilford, Paner S. H. Pionce, Oak Ridge. Paper

. M.IRRLIGES.

"The world was at d !- the garden was a will! And man, the hermi", sighted-till woman smiled!"

MARRIED, at Milton, on the 3rd inst. Dr. R. W. Thomas to Miss Ann Ragland.

In Wilmington on the P3rd ult. John W. Stanley to Miss C. A. Campbell.

In Edgecomb on the 5th ult. Major L. R. Cherry to Miss Mary George.

At Edeaton on the 12th alt. William P. Williams to Miss Penelope M'Donald.

DEATHS.

"An Angels arm can't snatch me from the grave; Legions of Angels, can't confine me there.

Dien, At Louisburg, on Friday last, Mrs. Mary

At Fayetteville on the 5therinst. Abner Branson

In Granville county on the 6th inst, Miss Maria

At the residence of his son-in-law, Kendall Dawon, in Yorkville on Sunday the 8th inst. Mr. Robrt Mitchell.

King's Washer!

HIS machine is thought, my good judges, to be equal, it not shaper in to any thing of the kind ever not need in the United States. It washes, from the needs the coarses; cloth with at fraction; -in short, a u. cc

are to the coarses cloth with at friction;—in short, a n. 40 1 5 ac paper has been operated on, by way of experiment actions sustaining the least naping.

It is simple and closal in the proper of particular, easily keet in order, and does not require a section had the soap constanted in the ordinary way.

It is small girl, after been ming accustomed to its use will be objetted as much washing accustomed to its use will be objetted as south washing as several common washerwomen could accomplish in same length of time.

The subscriber having secured to himself, 's atent, the full and exclusive meht of making, usand, ending to others to be used, the said machine, the at the United States, is now ready to sell to in the Chief States, and the state of the st

zens of this place, and from the country, who have re-counced it decidedly superior to any thing of the kind they lave ever seen in operation.

A machine will be constantly kept at the shop if Box inmin Overman, in this place, where all persons who may wish to purchase for their own use, or to sell to the s well as the people generally, are invited to call alexamine for themselves; and test the utility of the machine as wolfered, before they purchase these of any other des. reption.

In conclusion, I will inform the public, that, in consequence of my being compelled to be frequently absent I nave constituted and appointed Benjumin Overman my least agent and representative; who will at all times, be found at home, and will take great pleasure in attending to any application by letter or personally, to hom made, relative to said machine. relative to said machine.
WATSON W. WOODBUAN.

Notice.

T a meeting of the stockholders of the Henrictta A steambeat company, on the 10th last, the subsection was appointed president and agent of and decomplete. Having large and commeditions warehouses in Compbellton, securely situated from five, he will receive country

same as other steam boats.

IOHN CRUSOF, Pres't & .gcat Heursetta steam beat co.

Favetteville, N. C. July 16 -8-6.

TO PRINTERS.

HE subscribers have commenced an establishment for the manufacture of Printing Presses from Source Imperial to Medium size, of approved construction, the workmanship and materials of which they were target to any made in the western country, and which are by will sell on liberal terms. Persons wishing to prach so, are invited to call and explore, at the animal of problems street, between Fin and Phonb streets, Channelly, DICKERSON & WILLIAMSON, Cincinnati, June 8, 1802-88-13. Cincinnatti, June 8, 1832-8-13,

17 Printers who will copy the above advertisement in their papers for three mouths, shall be allowed 9.5. at enpurchasing Presses. D . .

Baptists.

HE next annual meeting of the Chestra Line Bapatist Association will commence at Deep Cress (1 in Hurdle's) meeting increase, in Orange county on the Saturday before the third Sanday in August ext.

A CIT IZAN.

July the 16th, 1832. -- 8-ind.

JOB PRINTING.

The subscriber has just received several Founts of Newarge, and Ornamental Type for Job printing or every

description.

He solicits a share of the public encouragement; pledges himself to execute his work with nearness despatch, and upon terms soliced to the presure of the transmission.

WILLIAM SWALU Greensborough, March 1st 1831-38-ind.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

III. Subscriber wants cambon on as a Tal-Carrier. He served a regular supercou-the above has ess, in B store, and is p-islantory references, no to the carbon of A note and essent at the ery B. Server, , N. C. wall meet we incomed to $\{x_i, x_k\}$.



POETRY.

", had from each line the noblest truths he file; Nor less inspire my conduct than my song

CAUTION

Trust not be man-he'll rain thee. Though wars, his staile, that for his how. His heart is guile, he'll laugh at thee. When prudence fails and thou are was.

Trust not in words -- they to couply which, Though sell as air, and honey sweet. They lose the beart, they clear the mind. And devil like infore decima.

Trus not in love-Yaill break the heart, Though angel fair, and deet at in wild. Where marrest prompts, in a uses ort. But yield him thine, his heart is cold!

Trust not in oaths-all yours are brobe, When made to wen a women's heart! Trest them not-not nor weakly lake To gain, by tears, a villian's heart.

Trust o a thyself-thy nature s bland, The heart on Lone's, & Friendship's goal : Fice-spars the dear denestion band, Whose wiper grasp would wrock the soul.

A SMALL COTOR OF THE SUBLISMA

Abusait Lord. Of her own second. Wer down to see her sister. When Jason Lee, Brick as a flea. Jump'd right smack up and kiss'd her!

AN THEE PAR SPECIOR.

General Justians was the man True I d the great big Pandinham ; Presentation was no great scratch. For Jackson make lain jump Sam Patch.

A PRECAUTION.

Pat Marphy, my footman, desirous to suit, And so queck on his extends to go; How walked all he facely had worn in his boot A stric round hole in the toe.

Next norming I saw him intently at work; (I scarce v could ask him for laughter :) In the heet is was having a hole with a fock : "Wir Pat," said I. ' what are you after?"

"Faith, master," said he, "you the reason shall know. The cause I don't wish to conceal: Tis to let all the wet that comes in at the toe Ron mimediately out at the beel."

VARIEY.

the sales of erition and is chiefren's play."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Chronicle has farmshed the curtor with the following instance er, short 8 years of age, in dusk of evening, down one off the path and makes faces at me." to the whart, actually pushed him into the Delaware, being asked why after fished un, but the vital spark had fled forever, perhaps he unkind and ruce to me again. Being questioned as to what fixed induced from to draws his brother, he replied that he did not intend upon to non appearance, he ran home.

the conversely, when he was restored to his almost aged by the conversity of the part, the man country

The square of a first of the control of the state of the

long, and then get into a great passion with it for being naughty. I hear children ask their mothers twenty times for a lead, or a piece of bread, or a land suddenty putting his arm around her majesty druk of mik; at her they set up a dreadful crying. and then they get what they want. Sometimes what they ask for is what they should not have; but have ing learnt to get things by crying, they always cry for it, and often get it. The best rule is this,if a child asks for what it ought to have, as bread, milk, a ball, or any thing of that kind, let it have it at once. Do not wait till the civil begins to cry. If, on the contrary, the child cries for what it ough! not to have, refuse it; never mind its crying, but he will not cry long. If you do this every day, in one out. week your child will find out that some things are to be had, and some are not to be had, and that crying is not useful or comfortable.

Ancedote. - A july son of Erin, who one a resided in the village, being desirous of cating his call, requested a brick-tuyer who we passing to kill the crather for him. The mason having a much better karch at using the trower than the butcher kinde, refused: the frishman insisted, and honded ever the the trained vager of one shifting, to eat eleven large cash metavalies, when our friend of the plumb and cantilles in Africa member, which he are emplished tree is consented to "do the deed," and is pairing to in three mounter within the given time. Some time Upon going to the been the Inshirm discovering that the mason had tricked him, to serve than and demanded why in the name of Sc. Patrick he had with his call with the date on .- "Dead by the land of sheldriks and graties, and the 's the swater Emerate istand uself did you suppose I could swaliow my calf with its skill on ?" "When I make a barmy calf with the skin on ?? "When I make a bar-gain to h, he can friend," answered the of or, "and get the Case in nervince, ve. If not crite in spending more thate their is merified, I guess. I would vous failt our expending the moral of some of transpers carry specific to the control of transpers carry of the control of transpers of t Paddy, "is it a d-d yur lee trad yer paying upo-line! Well, if I only had you on the lives or you in sold broad, I'd but you know that such cried and do be aimly cored by a drop of the secure of the spring of she atain; and whenever I want a retire call hill by the powers in the continuous and ext him alors before the empty any training suches of all of ye to do it for no that a what I will, it spaipeen."-N. H. Spec.

Police Office, Mandy marriage, June '.- Patrick --- was brought up for vhop to; he wile the appeared as a witness again their Petrok till the court he would explain the office of her hear would but listen to him a had a more at. The sec the result of frond's house, deaner of a way disconting of the playment of his oelds
of good of i firsh whusk 3, when he result a way had
there are old acquired need to had no
where to sleep; and he to id her to go home with
him, and he would give he hade, as for one to his
She went home with him; and Patrick's wife of her
She went home with him; and Patrick's wife of her
is all the first time to following countries and ordered her out of the house; which Patrick
"boson, friend" that six was a brute to and
ordered her out of the house; which Patrick
was everlastingly medling with as "tiwale allairs,
and howeked he down. The winegot up and called
the which, who brought the oranged Patrick of
the the which, who brought the oranged Patrick of
to the watch house. The "boussies we down"
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wife, who had been the congruing of the descent of
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Or the payment of his oelds

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twitten, who is not of the house. The "sous less we down"
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and he had been the congruence of the first time and the congruence of the first time and the congruence of the first time to the congruence of the first he was out to a frond's house, deaning a war give

Fargiveness of Lejuries .- A very little girl, who was frequently reading her Bible, after give a proof that she considered it her daty to sire its precepts, One day she came delighted to her mother, shewing some plans that a friend had given to her, The mother answered. "She was very kind, and has given you a great name." "Yes," said the child, "very kind indeed; and she has given me more than these, but I have given some away." The mother asked to whom she had given them—when the child replied, "I gave them to a girl who pushes ane off the path and makes faces at me." Upon being asked why she gave them to her, she answered, "because I thought that would make her know that I wished to be kind to her, and she will not perhaps be unkind and ruce to me again.

Santenil, a poet of the 17th century, returning one night to the above of St. Victor, at eleven o'clock, so, Les Jones, Robert Joes, Peter Jenkins, James Johnstall to the above of St. Victor, at eleven o'clock, so, Les. mother unswered, "She was very kind, and has of juvenile dry avity and stigular revenge :- A had every kind indeed; and she has given the more about 12 years of an gave his mother occasion to their these, but I have given some away." The scold him eretry severely; for which, in order to be mother asked to whom she had given them-when revenged horself upon her, he took a younger broth-time child replied, "I gave them to a girl who pushes and drowned him! He then ran home and told his ed, obecause I thought that would make her know mother what he had done. The corpse was shortly that I wished to be kind to her, and she will not

to drown her but only to push him in, and then pull him out again to spite his mother. But enter high to the above of St. V. etcr. at eleven o'clock, so he had done it and his brother had come up the first was refused admittance by the porter, on the plet time, he sound he was not of his reach; the field that the prior had absolutely following the doors to victim went slown serie, and again as c to the sur- be opened at so late on hour. A good sleet of face, but still beyond as reach. He then should afterention according that the pact shaped a prece Face, but still never the facility steam, the fact steam of gold under the door, which was opened immuni-tation has not appearance, he mu home.

When facely in, he pretended that he had to it not the above was in type, rumor says the boy a book on the stone, where he was sitting during the complied. In the measurable, Santonel festioned the door, and the porter, helt ask downs obliged to Old They. - There is a most consumate scoundred and the part; "I can very sorry for it; but the prior in the region of the They. He is not the hottom of his given positive orders not to have the choices of an anti-creative, and displayed administrate good people and it are total an hour? "A let vineta," and the portained in larger of the first with the No system of the region of the portain arrived has They exist as the notion. They was substantial and I will do on the same nool time for a given I so come parable cannot have a conditionable time. They was the same time. The parter, not taking to seem in that we are a conditionable to the same time.

The second state of the value of the second state of the second st

When Dr. Franklin was first presented to the well-manager charten are heard to cry at all. Pr. Que n of France, it was in company with several rests commit two faults,—they include the child ton other distinguished foreigners, who, according to etis quette knek before her majesty and kissed her hand. When the doctor's turn came, he waited boldly up. eck, gave her a hearty smack on the check, at the same time exclaiming, "that's the Yankee fashion! It is said the queen was highly pleased with the salute. although so different from that to which she had

steady. Give it something else to play with, and it remain in safety, but still where it could never get The clerk instantly walked oif with poor puss

the been he described the culf and went his way previous he undertook to decour fifteen living mice, the his three years has been in the habit of "holding to, h" at a dissenting place of worship. A good flor ing at the cart's tail would not be too much for such acts of beastmitty.

> A DANNY GUTWITTER .- A dandy in Broadway a few morant a succe, accosted the old well man as allows; "You take all sorts of trampery in your

STATE OF NORTH CARGLINA GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter l'assions, May 't erm, 1832.

Luamer Hora

Jame Serve and with a bigari, Durity Enhanced wife Mar-gary Serve Cain, each a Cain Sanatel Cain, and Mary Cain—the rests at law of John Cain Color, and Enhanced Serve Cain, John Cain, and Enhanced

tion, to rul just the real estate of Thomas Cain decease. to the payment of his celets-

tate of said intercase, vanishing countries to them.
Witness, Alfrico E. Hannen Clerk four said court at office, the third Visiday at May, 1832.
A E. HANNER, C. C. C.

Letters.

ency Killam, H rtwell Keter.

Calch L. crence, James Londsay, Sarah Lain, Jaseh Mace Altred Martin.

Manint Ozmoni Pett f ed, Jack Row or William Pender-

Larrence Petts ed. Jack Row or William Pender-latines Philips, Charles Palgeon. Robert Ryan, Edgabeth Russel, F. H. Reynolds Russum, Dehorah Rush, James I. Ross, Joseph

Sheriff of Guilford, John Stephenson, Mrs. Mary Atm Springs, Benjamin Stephens, Margaret Short, Pra-ducte Springs, P. Nathan Vick.

F. Nathan Vick.

F. Nathan Vick.

F. Salapson Woods, Ann. Woods, Jane Watson, Arm. ratha Worth, Edzalleth Wather, Allen Walker, Maxical Walson, Alexander Walson, Peter. White, Peyion

JOHN A. MEBANE: P. M. Greensborough, July 1, 7-3

Clay Meeting!

FREE or zeas of Randon, one hereby notified that a Case in etting will be to a in the court house, on the Fulley or Angels court, for the purpose of cooperation with their smaller markets throughout the state in the fore-angel or a Chey tarket. These trunch to the object are toys of to a and

ONE OF MANY. Read 4th term to July 18th-7-mid

A. L. Lift of the Control of the

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

Jeste Thompson Fs. Michael Lewey and Adam Lewey.

although so different from that to which she had been accustomed to receive from foreign ministers.

Chancery.—A laborious, special pleader being constantly annoved by the mewing of his cat, as length resolved to get rid of it. He accordingly told his clerk "to take and place it where it might remain in safety, but still where it could never get out. The clerk instantly walked off with poor puss.

out. The clerk instantly walked off with poor puss on his lawyer's bag. On his return, being asked by his employer, "whether the noisy animal had been so disposed of that it could not come back to interrapt him." The carrier du'y reswered, "Certainly, Thave but him where he cannot get out—in the Court of Chancery."

Delicate appetite.—At Chitterne, All Saints, on Wediteshay lost, a man of Imber undertook, for the trainer wager of one shalling, to eat eleven large cardles in African annales, which he are employed in three months within the given time. Some time previous he undertook to devour fifteen items, and for the trainer within the given time. Some time previous he undertook to devour fifteen living mice, which disglesting task he greenly accomplished. This fellow is a rigid professor of religion, and for the bast three years has been in the habit of "holding". A. E. HANNER C. C. C. June 10th 1832—4—6.

June 10th 1832-4-6.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1832.

James Calhoun Fe. William Frezier.

Justices Judgment and execution returned to court levice stellows, ". In the 20th 1831. Levied this execu-tion on the defendant's interest in sixty acres of Haw River. L. Nilson C.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the desendant, Whiliam France, is not an inhabitant of this state, but reades beyond the inerts of the same, so that the ordinary traces of low campaths served in his is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreage by the court it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreased by the court that publication of the pendency of this shift because in the Greensborough Patriot, for an works successively, giving notice to the said decemban, Wolliam Frazes, passenly to be and appear betwee the Louises of our Court of Picas and Quarter be soons, to be ladd for the court of Guilfard, at the Court House in the town of Greensborough, or the chiral Mondow in Arogust next; then and there to show cause, if any he may have, why bufferment shall not be granted the plantiff, and an order of the source against the hand of the claim of the plantiff is

IT Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William M. Coucken, the decendent in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six yeeks in the Greensh reach Partiet that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sensions to be held for the county of R and and, at the Court House in Ashtorough, on the first Montas in August he xi-then sufficiently in will be taken procured the attachment otherwist in will be taken procured and adjurged accordingly.

IESSE HARPER C. C. C.

STILLS, STOVES & TIN WARE FOR SALE,

Wholesale and retail at the Greensborough Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Factory, . The assertment is excellent-cheap, VERY CHEAP.

Terms, each, credit, or exchange for Country Produce, Hides, Old Copper, Pewter, Lead, Festians, Bessex, Towlinen, or any their election the price can be agreed.

Call apos the proprietors. Greensburgugh, Acv. 1. 1821-19-ind.

SHERIFF ELECTION.

Remark will be opened and held at Greensler us in and the other usual places of helding electrons in and the other usual places of helding electrons in and the other neural places of helding electrons in and the returns will be made by those he ding the circumstance on the next day at my effice in Greensberrigh, agreeably to act of assembly.

A. E. HENNIR C. C. C.

Creenshorough, July 17th- 7-ind

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

Fir. Subscriber wants employment to a functional Current life served are also impracticed in the above business, in Bistoni and is possible for the above business, in Bistoni and is possible for some substitutional content of the c

Gargon, N. C. Jane 23rd 1802-5-6

JOH PRENTING.

The selectifier has just received a good Fourts of New Large, and Origination. Type for Johanness of New discription.

He solities a share of the public energy and profess funcial to execute his work with the solities and described accompanions switch in the Line Comment of the Line of the Comment of the Line of the

Greensh .. ugh, March lat is 1-as-m