





power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying those powers into execution." Having satisfied themselves, that the word "necessary" in the constitution, means "needful," "essential," "conducive to," and that "a bank" is a convenient, a useful and essential instrument in the prosecution of the government's "fiscal operations," they conclude, that "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 calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity, would be to pass 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 consideration. 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: Provided 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 press your point with modesty and ease."

#### FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT. CIRCULAR.

To the Freemen of Guilford county.

#### FELLOW CITIZENS:

The very extraordinary support which you gave me in 1827, after having been your representative in 1826, was, to me, the most gratifying 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 agitated. The subject of calling a convention, to revise and amend our constitution, and remove the seat 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 needed, 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 citizens of the state, were kind enough to signify to me the favourable opinion, that I could be of service to my country and state, in the next legislature, and that I would, in some degree, add to the weight and character of the Western representation. This favourable expression was accompanied with a request that I would render my services to the people. Believing it the duty of every citizen to render service whenever required, I came to the conclusion to tender you my services, however much it might be against my inclination and interest, it is not at all citizens should do so.

At Mr. Linn's court, having understood that it was probable Jonathan Parker and Francis

L. Simpson, Esqrs. would be candidates in the Senate, I applied in person to Mr. Simpson, between 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 assuring him of my determination not to become a candidate, if any other person of respectability did so. Mr. Simpson replied, that he was determined Mr. Parker should have opposition if he became a candidate; and that he would oppose him, unless I would 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 friendly relations which had existed between us, forbade our opposition; and he was kind enough to say, that my becoming a candidate met his entire approbation. He also assured me, in the most positive and unequivocal terms, that he would not become a 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 ridiculous and unfounded. And there were some whose good opinions I desire and respect, affected to give some credence.

In all communities there will be a noisy herd, who utter a senseless clamour, and gladly listen to, and circulate every thing that is destructive of neighbour's character. If I had found the opposition to me confined to this class, I should certainly 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 surlines of freemen, shall cease to be an honour.

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 bravo, 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 intelligible 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 apprehension 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 motive, 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 you to consider me no longer a candidate before you.

To have been your representative, by a respectable majority; and yet to have been opposed and suspected by an honourable minority, would have rendered my seat unpleasant, particularly at a time when every Western representative should be untrammelled; and should write all our intellectual energies and strength for the advancement of our common good.

A seat in the legislature is pleasant to him who is content to obtain it by any and every means, however degrading and unjustifiable—who is content to screw himself into some obscure corner of the legislative hall, equally incapable of originating or sustaining any great and useful public measure, and from this snug retreat, to cry "Aye," or "No," to every question put, regardless of the propriety of the vote he is giving;—but regarding strictly, how he thinks it will go down at home—who draws his pay—chuckles over it—returns home—and tells what wonders "we have done!"—but never tells that stubborn truth—"I got my pay, but I did not earn it!"

For different are the feelings of that honourable member who takes his seat, deeply impressed with the magnitude of the responsibility he has assumed—who reflects, under the obligations of an oath, that he is legislating upon the lives, the liberties and fortunes of his fellow-men; and that after ages may be affected by an error in his course—who votes for the

public good, regardless of popular clamour, returns among his constituents, convinces them of their error, and again receives their support.

While a portion of the community remain ignorant and unsuspecting, for the artful and designing demagogue to play upon and deceive; and the more intelligent give ear and countenance to idle clamour and unfounded reports, you will find your legislative hall filled with the former class of representatives, while the latter will never attempt to stem that torrent 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, it is a life estate.

If you have talents, wisdom and integrity among you; and that you have there can be no doubt, I conjure you, fellow citizens, if you ever intend to employ them, to do so now. A more propitious time will never arrive.

Most joyfully will I join 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 individual, who may occupy it, will do honour to himself and his constituents, and will sustain and advance the interests of our beloved country.

Accept, fellow citizens, a renewal of my thanks for the confidence you have heretofore placed in your fellow citizen and humble servant.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

Greensborough, July 11th 1832.

#### FOREIGN.

"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 have been received at New York.

On the 30th May, the reform bill passed through the committee of the house of lords, with unexpected despatch—and without much opposition or comment. This was the result of the power with which the king had invested Earl Grey, to make as many lords as he needed to carry the bill; and their lordships, to 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 support of Don Miguel. Ferdinand has a large army located 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 1,363.

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 distressed 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 artillery,) 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 Quinn, of Roberstown. There was not the slightest violation of the peace, and as soon after the sale as the names of the auctioneer and purchasers were announced, the vast assemblage dispersed. Our informant states that he has attended auctions, 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 council.

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

The duchess of Berri had been hovering off the southern coast of France and narrowly escaped capture. She had returned to Massa. The Bourbon 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. A very serious conflict occurred, as you will have seen, on the 13th inst. at Beziers, between the soldiers of a dragoon regiment quartered in that town and its inhabitants, in which the national guards joined the people, and fired on the dragoons, killing three sub-officers, (among whom was a son of the celebrated Lavalette,) and several soldiers. This is a very serious affair. It will be the policy, and is, I am sure, the desire of marshal Soult to punish this outrage.

Many of the departments seem to be exceedingly disturbed.

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

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 ordered to take a station off the Tagus.

Berlin, May 22. The Leipzig fair is the first that has taken place for these 25 years; about 28,000 buyers and sellers were entered in the list of strangers. The Prussian manufacturers alone sold goods to the amount of \$8,600,000.

Two ladies, who, during the war in Poland, went from Berlin to Warsaw and performed duties in the hospital of charitable sisters, are sentenced to six months imprisonment and loss of property.

Baron Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, died at Paris, May 14, of general paralysis. He retained his senses to the last, and expressed his regret that he

was obliged to leave several works unpublished. He was born in 1769.

Another account gives English dates to the 7th June—saying that the reform bill has passed unamended—the peers very generally absenting themselves, at some of the sittings only 15 being present—though the whole number of peers is about 100.

The Scotch reform bill, had also passed the house of commons—the latter 246 to 130. It extends the right of voting to £10 leaseholders, and, in the close 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 Austrian 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 rescue patients on their way to the hospitals, as to drive away physicians, though volunteering to attend the sick! Many are the outrages that have been committed by these deluded people. Several of 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 5,400 British and Portuguese seamen.

France is 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:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1832.

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

CANDIDATES FOR THIS COUNTY. Senate—Francis L. Simpson and Jonathan Parker, Esqrs. Commons—Allen Peeples, David Thomas, George Spruce, Jesse H. Lindsay, John Gordon, Amos weaver and John Helton, Esqrs.

✓ We are authorized to say that Jonathan 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 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 last 24 hours announces 29 new cases, and 10 deaths, exclusive of the hospital. Thirteen new cases in the hospital, and eleven deaths—in all 42 new cases, and 21 deaths.

In the same city, within the 24 hours ending at 1 o'clock on Monday, 105 new cases had occurred, and 28 deaths.

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 mortality. From the 29th ult. to the 2nd inst. (three days,) there were 68 new cases, and 60 deaths. At Chambly, 52 persons had died of Cholera.

New York, Board of Health, Tuesday, July 10th. Total number of new cases during the last 24 hours 120—and 44 deaths.

Report of the New York Board of Health for the 24 hours ending at 1 o'clock on Wednesday the 11th, 64 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 prudent 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 surprised to find how very few of the Physicians there named, he has ever heard of before. The alleged visitation of the Asiatic Cholera seems to have brought an entirely new fry of Doctors into existence, as a shower of summer rain brings out a new race of frogs and toads. If we really have malignant epidemic Cholera among us to the extent pretended, it is very strange that it should almost wholly confined to the care of those medi-



gentlemen of whom nobody ever heard any thing until now.

We do not deny—we do not doubt—that some instances 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 up, in part at least, of cases which are not Cholera, or only ordinary Cholera, and that diarrhoeas, dysenteries, cramps, convulsions, are all huddled together under the common name of the Asiatic Scourge. Last summer at this time, and every summer heretofore, we have had from thirty to fifty deaths set down weekly under the foregoing names; but these diseases, it would seem, have lost the power to kill; no man dies now of any thing but the Cholera.

Our opinion on this engrossing subject, may be set down in a very few words: we have some Cholera in the city, and a great deal of hoarding. 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 that a number of diseases are made to bear the name of Cholera.

Report of the New York Board of health for the last twenty four hours, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 12 inst. New cases, 87—deaths, 41.

New York, July 13, 2 o'clock 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 deaths. 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 cases, would not, under scrutinizing examination, turn out more than five or six, of what is termed 'Spasmodic Cholera.' Indeed, the disease among us, and I have examined day after day in the hospitals, is not the Cholera! Our city is truly healthy—but I suppose near 30,000 have left it, in a panic. My own family 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 intemperance of our own soil.

New York, July 14th, 1 o'clock P. M. Report of the last 24 hours. New cases, 115, and deaths, 66. There is an increase of cases to-day, and there is an evident increase of malignity in the disease.—Report says!

The following was taken yesterday morning from the keyhole of a shut-up-shop.

Not Cholera sick, nor Cholera dead;  
But out of fright from Cholera 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 hardihood to assert—and the fairness to leave it to future developments to make good the assertion—that Van Buren will get the votes of this state and Virginia, by overwhelming majorities. Though Mr. Palmer has never been considered a host within himself, at making calculations; yet he has too much candour to insist that his avowments in relation to this matter are made with sincerity. He wishes, however, to speak with some semblance of plausibility; and assigns, as a reason for his statements, that the Western part of the state did not send delegates to the Raleigh convention. This fact is partly true; but the inference drawn from it is like most of Palmer's deductions; absolutely too foolish to be despised. Guilford has sent no delegate to the Raleigh convention; and yet we hazard but little in saying that there are not ten men in the whole county, who would not deprecate the election of Van Buren, as they would a "pestilence walking in darkness."

Mr. Palmer admits that many of the former friends of General Jackson are deserting him; but considers the cause safe, while he, the editor of the Milton Spectator, stands "firm amid alarms!" The fact cannot be disguised—that General Jackson's friends in this state are rapidly deserting him, & as for the friends of the unprincipled, and intriguing successor he has taken to himself, they are like honest and disinterested politicians—hard to find!

If the people can be induced to view the present administration, in all its disgusting deformity, and then to feel their own potency; we shall feel no hesitation in claiming for Henry Clay, at the Polls in November next, the whole vote of this state, sustained by at least three fourths of all the individual votes given. The people are beginning to reflect; and when their minds are brought to bear, with an abiding interest upon the present condition of our government, and the causes which have led it so near to the verge of a direful prostration, they will correct the wrong they inadvertently committed in electing the present incumbent. They will see the error—when they see it, they will correct it. So in the case before us—Jackson will be driven in disgrace to the Horticulture—Van Buren will be left in the lurch to weep over his disappointed ambition, and Na-

thaniel J. Palmer will ascertain, much to his mortification that he is neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet.

**NEWS FROM THE NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER.** The following is an extract from a letter dated, Bellville, Illinois, June 26, 1832. "Some of our troops have just got back. Three of my near neighbors have been killed in an affray with a party of Indians, on the 22nd, just near the camp at Dixon's ferry. The number of Indians engaged was about 80—whites 40. Two other engagements have taken place—about 20 of our men killed. I fear we shall have a long and bloody war. We expect hourly, to hear of a general engagement. 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 Buffalo Grove, situated on Rock River, about 12 miles North of Dixon's Ferry, and 55 miles from Galena. The fort was defended by about 150 militia, who kept the Indians at bay until their ammunition was nearly expended; when a detachment under Colonel Posey, arrived to their assistance, drove off the Indians, and relieved the garrison.

**CONGRESS.** This body has been occupied the best part of two days, in another miserable affair of which Mr. Stanberry was the hero. In debate he had accused the Speaker of making his decisions with a view to the procurement of an office from the President. A resolution was therefore introduced, declaring the accusation an insult to the Speaker and to the house. It was adopted, 95 to 44. Before the question was put, Mr. John Quincy Adams asked to be excused from voting, on account of some conscientious 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 fruitless and angry debate, 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, afforded another opportunity for the demagogues of South Carolina, to drink pepper and salt toasts, and to say fire and brimstone speeches. They denounce every thing but their own corrupt and depraved hearts. They speak of nullification, resistance, war, bloodshed and death; as if they were foolish enough to believe that this marshalling of terrific names, by a pitiful and enfeeble State, chained to the earth by the ponderous weight of her own slave population, would have any intimidating effect upon twenty-three united sovereignties. Those who make such a senseless clamour, had much rather talk than fight. As Burgess said of Dr. Davis—"if a hen should put forward her feathers at them, they would run! and yet they talk of keeping their slaves in subjection at home, and holding battle with the United States, to boot! Bah!

The following gentlemen are candidates in Rockingham county:—Senate, Robert Martin, Esq. 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 beat Rockingham, or any other county, all hallow! We can both make and un-make candidates, with as much celerity as we please; and when occasion may seem to require it, our machinery can be turned to the manufacture of falsehoods, suited to the peculiar situation, prospects, and necessities of each candidate. Any who may wish a supply—wholesale or retail—will please call on the proprietors—No. 6950.—Tattle Row, Greensborough.

**THINK AGAIN.** The New York Courier & Enquirer asks Mr. Branch if the Barbour convention in this State, got up by him, Mr. Branch, is going to upset Van Buren? We will answer for Mr. Branch—Van Buren upset himself in this State long ago; and has no need of a convention to affect so desirable a purpose. The convention may have the effect of turning the attention of the Jackson Men, to Mr. Barbour; but Van Buren was morally and politically defeated, long before any such convention was even thought of.

**ANOTHER DEFAULTER.** J. O. Dunn, Sergeant at arms of the house of representatives, lately disappeared from Washington with a considerable amount of public money in his hands designed to pay members of congress. He was pursued, and brought back; and then resigned his office. He is a good Jackson man; and no doubt aimed to take nothing but what he considered the "spoils of victory." What a pity he was interrupted.

**THE TARIFF.** The National Intelligencer says, "Most heartily do we congratulate our readers that the bill to reduce the duties on imports has finally passed both houses of congress. This measure alone, will redeem congress from the reproach of much-wasted time. It is emphatically, whatever may be said of it to the contrary, by those opposed to it, a bill of compromise."

**JACKSON IN PENNSYLVANIA:** The following notice 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 county of Philadelphia, friendly to re-chartering of the bank of the United States, and who will oppose the re-election of Andrew Jackson—as well for his veto on the act passed by large majorities of both houses of congress, for re-chartering the bank, as for his many other anti-republican and anti-American measures—will be held on Monday, the 16th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the State house yard.

**Pennsylvania!** The sources of your wealth are about to be dried up—the means of your existence cut off—the bank is to be put down—the tariff reduced—through the influence of president Jackson. Will the citizens of Philadelphia support him who opposed their deepest and dearest interests? Farmers and mechanics! merchants and millers! manufacturers and land owners! working men! and men of every state and condition in life, are invited to manifest their deep sense of resentment, which they feel for the injuries which president Jackson labours to inflict upon Pennsylvania.

**RECOGNITION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE.** We observe in the late message of Governor Throop to the legislature of New York; the following recognition of the providence of God: "An infinitely wise and just God, has seen fit to employ pestilence as one means of scourging the human race for their sins of uncleanness & intemperance; and when we can trace its existence and propagation, under any circumstances, to certain causes, it is our duty to employ suitable means to remove those causes, and to arrest its progress. Having thus discharged our duty, we may repose with confidence upon a power, wisdom and mercy beyond our control or comprehension, to bless our exertions and prayers, by removing from us in due time, existing calamities, or by averting those which may threaten."

A bill was passed by both houses of congress, providing that where sums are due to States, from the United 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 has not become a law.

**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 entire—that 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 mild.

**Political love and hatred.**—The unhappy state of party feeling exhibited in this country affords a striking illustration of the following remark of the Rev. John Wesley: "I know they that love you for political service, love you less than their dinner, and they that hate you hate you worse than the devil."

The Richmond Enquirer informs us that Maj. Heard, who is now in *durese*, for an assault with intent to kill Mr. Arnold, "is a grandson of the distinguished Gen. Morgan." We fear he realizes the saying 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 day, "I'm busy now; but as soon as I can get time I intend to give you a flogging." "Don't hurry yourself, pa," replied the patient lad, "I can wait."

**FIRE.** One of the largest fires that ever took place in Boston, recently visited that city. Several houses were burnt or greatly injured, among which the principle was the Warren Hotel.

The President of the United States has recognized Frederic William Schmidt, as consul of Hamburg, for the State of Louisiana.

**FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.**—Brandy, peach, 62½ a 66 apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 9. Beeswax 18. Coffee 17 a 18. Cotton 8 a 9. Corn 50 a 55. Flaxseed 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 80. Whiskey 27½ a 30.

**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, Fayetteville. Cash placed to credit and paper forwarded. James McFarland, Duncan's Creek. Name entered a paper forwarded. John McMillan, Mount Mourne. Cash placed and receipt forwarded. Thomas T. Hunt, Guilford. Paper S. H. Pierce, Oak Ridge. Paper

## MARRIAGES.

"The world was as it is—the garden was a wild;  
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!"

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

In Wilmington on the 23rd ult. John W. Stanley to Miss C. A. Campbell.

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

At Edenton on the 12th ult. William P. Williams to Miss Penelope McDonald.

## DEATHS.

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

DIED, At Louisburg, on Friday last, Mrs. Mary Hill.

At Fayetteville on the 5th inst. Abner Branson aged 25 years.

In Granville county on the 6th inst. Miss Maria Harris.

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

## King's Washer!

THIS machine is thought, by good judges, to be equal, if not superior to any thing of the kind ever introduced in the United States. It washes, from the finest lace to the coarsest cloth without friction—in short, a piece of fine paper has been operated on, by way of experiment without sustaining the least injury.

It is simple and cheap in construction, easily kept in order, and does not require more than half the soap consumed in the ordinary way. A small girl, after becoming accustomed to its use will be able to do as much washing as several common washwomen could accomplish in the same length of time.

The subscriber having secured to himself, by letters patent, the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others, to be used, the said machine, throughout the United States, is now ready to sell to any person or persons, such bounds of territory as he or they may be disposed to purchase.

The King's Washer has been tried by some of the citizens of this place, and from the country, who have pronounced it decidedly superior to any thing of the kind they have ever seen in operation.

A machine will be constantly kept at the shop of Benjamin Overman, in this place, where all persons who may wish to purchase for their own use, or to sell to others, as well as the people generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves; and test the utility of the machine as now offered, before they purchase those of any other description.

In conclusion, I will inform the public, that, in consequence of my being compelled to be frequently absent, I have constituted and appointed Benjamin Overman my legal 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 him made, relative to said machine.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Greensborough, July 21st—8—13.

## Notice.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Henrietta steamboat company, on the 10th inst. the subscribers were appointed president and agent of said company. Having large and commodious warehouses in Greensborough, securely situated from fire, he will receive and store produce free of charge if shipped in the company's boats, and if otherwise, the usual rates of storage will be charged.

Country merchants who may be desirous to patronize the said company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of goods and merchandise from Fayetteville. And they are particularly requested to instruct their correspondents to direct all packages addressed to their care as follows, viz: "To the agent Henrietta steamboat company, Wainwright," in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for loading and labour. Rates of Freight will be the same as other steam boats.

JOHN CRUSOE, Pres't & agent.

Henrietta steamboat co.

Fayetteville, N. C. July 16—8—6.

## TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers have commenced an establishment for the manufacture of Printing Presses from Superior Imperial to Medium size, of approved construction, the workmanship and materials of which they warrant equal to any made in the western country, and which they will sell on liberal terms. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine, at the manufacture, 5th street, between Elm and Plum streets, Cincinnati.

DICKERSON & WILLIAMSON.

Cincinnati, June 8, 1832—8—13.

Printers, who will copy the above advertisement in their papers for three months, shall be allowed 25¢ upon purchasing Presses.

## Baptists.

THE next annual meeting of the County Line Baptist Association will commence at Deep Creek (in the Hurdle's) meeting house, in Orange county, on the Saturday before the third Sunday in August next.

A CITIZEN.

July the 16th, 1832.—8—ind.

## JOB PRINTING.

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

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

WILLIAM SAWAY.

Greensborough, March 1st 1831—8—ind.

## EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

THE Subscriber wants employment as a Farmer, or as a Carpenter. He served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Boston; and is perfectly conversant with all the details of the same. A note addressed to Henry B. Jones, N. C. will meet with immediate answer.

H. B. JONES.

ind, N. C. June 23rd 1832—8—



