

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME IV. NO. 12.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 168.

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

Is printed & published every Wednesday morning, by
WILLIAM SWAN.

At Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or within three months from the date of the issue, or Three Dollars will be in advance, or within three months after the expiration of the first year.

Each subscriber will be sent a copy of the paper at any time within three months after the expiration of the first year, by paying for the same in advance, according to the above terms, but no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuation of the paper, will subject the subscriber to the same as if he had ordered the discontinuation of the paper, and he will be liable for the same.

A year's subscription will be sent to the subscribers of the paper, and not by other means. Fifty-two numbers will make a year's subscription; and in the same proportion for shorter time.

Those who have not received their paper, or less than the 11th grade, an allowance of ten per cent will also be made to the subscribers for printing, subscribers and warranting their subscription, or otherwise.

Not exceeding 12 lines, and the same inserted three times for one dollar, and every other time at such succeeding publication—those of greater length in the same proportion.

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

Delivered before the North Carolina Societies at Chapel Hill, June, 1832.

Gentlemen of the North Carolina Societies:

When I look back on the extraordinary course of visits to me, and find that expectation has been too high, and that I cannot but anticipate and regret the disappointment which it must necessarily meet with. A share of the value which is here set upon the ceremony of the annual address, knowing that the friends of the University throughout the State, regard it as calculated not only to excite a spirit of emulation among the Students, but to attract the public attention to the Institution itself, and warmly attach to that noble cause, for the advancement of which, these edifices have been erected and your associations formed, I felt myself bound to accept of the invitation in obedience to which I appear before you. Could I indeed have foreseen the unusual engagements, which added to the ordinary occupations of a busy life, have left me no leisure to prepare any thing worthy of the general expectation, I should have deemed myself at liberty to decline the call. But the discovery was not made until after my word was pledged, and it was too late to hope that the duty could be devolved on another. Compelled then to choose between an entire disappointment of your hopes, and the presenting myself to you without the advantages of full preparation, I have resolved to execute the undertaking imperfectly, rather than forego it altogether. To whatever petty mortifications the adoption of this alternative may expose me elsewhere, from you my young friends, I am sure of a favourable reception. You will see in it an expression of the sense which I entertain of the honor conferred on me, by your choice, of my readiness to gratify your wishes, and of my solicitude to cheer you on in the noble career upon which you have entered. The few homely truths which I wish to impress upon your minds, will not indeed come mended from my tongue, but I do not despair that, presented in their naked plainness, but urged with the earnestness and sincerity of friendship, they may win their way to your generous and affectionate approbation.

The authority of Shakespeare is often invoked for the position, that "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Without venturing to deny altogether the fitness of this metaphor, and fully admitting it to have enough of truth to render it appropriate to the occasion for which it was used, and the character to whom the great poet assigned it, I yet regard it as too favourable to that indolence of disposition which is always ready to imagine success in life as depending on some fortunate tide. I hold, that, generally, every man is the architect of his own fortune, the author of his own greatness or insignificance, happiness or misery. True it is, that casualties, neither to be foreseen nor prevented, may defeat schemes which have been wisely concerted and vigorously prosecuted; and that success, undeserved, and perhaps unsought for, may sometimes befall the weak and slothful. These however, are but occasional deviations from the ordinary course of nature, according to which man's energies, wisely or foolishly directed, and diligently or carelessly exerted, are made to determine his character and condition in society. The stoutest ship that was ever manned with pendent heads, brave hearts, and strong hands, has foundered in a hurricane, while the feeble bark that "tows no mastery in floating," is sometimes safely wafted into port; yet, who can deny that ordinarily the fate of the voyage must depend on the skill, care and courage with which it is conducted.

Each too, very much, either for permanent good or ill in the fate of every individual, has been found

to follow most necessarily from the habits formed, the properties cherished or restrained, and the rules of eluct adopted at a very early period of life. Weight, perhaps, be tempted to regret that such important and often awful consequences should follow one doings of an age, when the unworthy senses are alive to every impression, and the keen appetite gaily for every enjoyment; when the imagination wild, the judgement feeble, and "heedless rambling pulse" has scarcely learned to think. Yet such the constitution of nature, and such consequently appointment of Him, whose ways are always wise, benevolent and just, and whose will it were not madness to resist, than it is impious to question. Look through the world, and the least observant need fail to discover talents abused, opportunities squandered, and men ruined, because of early folly, behaviour or thoughtlessness; and let those who have passed through life's ordeal with safety and honor, look back on their trials, and they will acknowledge how much they owe to very early impression and to habits contracted almost without a sense of their use or a foresight of their consequences. The trefore who aspires to excellence cannot too soon propose to himself the objects which he should strive to obtain, nor fix his aim too early, or too steadily the end to which his efforts should be directed. The shortness of life, the large fragments of which are necessarily occupied by animal wants, wasted in frivolous cares and amusements, leave at best, but an inconsiderable portion to be devoted to intellectual cultivation and exertion. To waste a portion would be improvidence, and it is of the best moment to learn betimes how it may be most beneficially applied.

The end which an ingenious youth naturally proposes to himself, is a faithful and honourable discharge of his duties of life. His objects are to realize the fond hopes of his parents and friends, to acquire the affection and esteem of those around him, to become a dispenser of good to his fellow-men, and thus to fulfil the purposes for which it has pleased God to place him in this world of trial and discipline. He feels that these objects are indeed good. By a moral instinct, he is propelled towards them as fit to his heart, kindle his aspirations and animate his exertion. Reason, as she gradually unfolds her powers and assumes dominion over him, sanctions this choice with her approbation and Religion comes to aid of Nature and Reason, to teach him that talents are but a trust to be improved, and that an account must one day be rendered in which their use or neglect will be amply rewarded or severely punished. How much is it to be lamented, that sloth should enervate, dissipation corrupt, or vice brutalize, this child of hope and promise? You, who have him in charge, when ever him with never sleeping vigilance and solicitude. Give him a happy start, sustain him when disposed to flag, reanimate him when discouraged, check kindly his wanderings, soothe his wounded feelings, guide him with your counsels, and salvation from the logs by which he is waylaid and beset.

Most faithfully, no doubt, are these duties performed by able and excellent men who are here charged with the office of instruction. Little can be done more of their efforts, but to exhort and entreat all placed under their care to attend to their admonitions, treasure up their counsels, and obey their injunctions. Yet there are some errors which were prevalent when I was a boy, which I have reason to believe still prevail in public schools, and which may perhaps be better handled by an old friend than an acknowledged instructor—and to these, therefore, I would for a few moments request the favorable attention of the younger portion of my hearers.

Vigorous, diligent, and persevering application is essential to the attainment of excellence in every pursuit of man. It is undoubtedly a mistake to suppose, that there is no original inequality in the mental faculties of different individuals. Probably there is as great a disparity in their intellectual, as in their physical conformation. But however false the extravagant theory may be, there is another error far more common, and, practically, far more mischievous—the error of exaggerating the difference between the original energies of intellect, and of attributing to splendid and resistless genius those victories, which are not to be achieved but by well directed and continued industry. It is in the infancy of life that the inequalities of original talent are most striking, and it is not strange that vanity & the one hand, and indolent adulation on the other, should hyperbolically extol these obvious advantages. In what this disparity consists, it may not be easy to state with precision. But from an observation of many years I venture to suggest, that the chief natural superiority manifested by the favored for over their competitors in the intellectual conflict, is to be found in the facility with which their attention is directed and continued to its proper subjects. That youth may be regarded as fortunate indeed, who in early life can restrain his wandering thoughts and fix down his mind at will, to the contemplation of whatever he wishes to comprehend and make his own. A few moments of this consecrated application, is worth days and weeks of a vague interrupted scattered attention. The first resembles the well known manoeuvre in Strategy, so simple in its conception and yet so astonishing in its results, by which all the arms of a military force are made to bear upon a given point at the same moment. Every thing here is, because there is no power wasted, and none misapplied. Now let no one despair, because he

finds this effort to confine his attention difficult, or for a considerable length of time impracticable. Nothing is more certain than that this power over the mind may be acquired. Let the attempt be repeated again and again—first for short afterwards, as the ability is increased, for longer periods, and success will ultimately follow.—The habit of fixed attention will be thus created, and it is one of the peculiarities of all active habits, that in proportion to the difficulty with which they were produced, is their inveteracy, when once thoroughly formed. Thus it not unfrequently happens, that the advantages with which the individual commenced his career, who was naturally alert and devoted to his attention to every subject as it was successively presented to his notice have not enabled him to contend successfully with him, who by hard efforts has chained down his wandering thoughts and dissipated faculties to the habit of attention.

Among the best results which attend a course of regular academical education, is this exclusive and concentrated direction of mental powers to their appropriate objects. In the years employed principally in the study of the learned languages, the necessity of finding out the meaning of each word, and discerning either the agreement between different words or the dependence of some of them upon others in certain grammatical relations, necessarily sharpens and fixes the attention. After this preparatory discipline of the intellect, the student is introduced to the study of mathematical science, where proposition leads on to proposition in regular order, and his attention is necessarily enhanced to each truth as it follows with logical certainty, from truths previously demonstrated. He is then initiated into the mysterious laws of Natural Philosophy, as they have been discovered, explained, and illustrated by a course of rigorous induction, and is ultimately familiarized with the yet nobler and more sublime investigations of moral science, the refinements of taste the beauties of eloquence, and the charms of heavenly poetry. And this admirable training is conducted remote from the bustle and cares of the world, in the very bosom of the passions, and beyond the reach of beginning and distracting pleasures. Here surely then the understanding is disciplined, its discrimination rendered more acute, its general health and vigor confirmed while a facility is created for directing its powers to the various manifold and trying services, which may wait it in life's busy theatre.—But not unfrequently is the question asked by querulous Students why all this devoted attention to the dead languages, to mathematical theorems, philosophical experiments, metaphysical disquisitions, and critical subtleties? In the world, no one talks Greek or Latin, and at the forum or Legislative hall, we shall not be called upon to demonstrate the propositions of Euclid, or explain the phenomena of hydrostatics and optics. The motives of human action are better traced in that great practical school, the world, than by poring over the theories of metaphysicians; and the rules of Quintilian, Rollin or Blair, will never make a powerful reasoner or an eloquent orator. Why, then, shall we consume our nights and days in the acquisition of that which is to be of no practical utility hereafter, and which brings with it no immediate advantage, except the gratification of pride, a short lived honor a distinction at Commencement? Beware, my young friends, beware of the tempter. These are the suggestions of Sloth—the most insidious, persuasive and dangerous of deceivers.

"Vitanda est improba syren desidia."

If you cannot close your ears against her insinuations, strengthen your understandings to triumph over her sophisms, and nerve your courage to resist her wiles. Be sure if you submit to her bewitching influence, and waste your days here in idleness, the time will come, when with bitter, but perhaps unavailing anguish, you shall bemoan your folly. Remember that it is not designed by an academical education, to teach you all that it behooves you to learn—Education is not completed within these walls. When you shall have quitted this peaceful retreat, and selected the profession or state in life in which you are to be engaged, then you should apply all your efforts to the acquisition of that species of knowledge which is more especially needed. Here are inculcated these elementary principles of science and literature, which experience has shown to be best fitted to form the foundation of the character of the scholar and gentleman—those rudiments of instruction, which, omitted here, are rarely indeed acquired afterwards. Here are to be formed those habits of vigorous and continuous application—here, the capacities for improvement are to be cultivated and strengthened, so that every occasion and every employment without these walls may become subsidiary to further advancement in knowledge, ability and usefulness. It is a miserable fallacy to mistake the exception for the rule. True it is, that those who have won the highest honors at College, do not always realize the hopes which these glorious beginnings have excited. "The fair bloom of fairest fruit" may be blasted by pestilential dews. Folly, vanity and vice, low pursuits and vulgar associations, indolence, intemperance and debauchery, but too often debase and destroy the generous youth, who entered on life's career, rich in academical distinctions, docile, ardent for fame, patient of labour, of manly purpose and noblest promise. Mourn over these moral wrecks. Lament the instability of all earthly good, the frail character of all human excellence. Weep for those who have fallen from their high estate, but say not it was folly in them thus to have

risen. True it is also, that it sometimes, though very rarely happens, that those who have been idle during their academical course, have by extraordinary exertions retrieved their early neglect and in the end outstripped others who started in the race far ahead. These are the exceptions—they furnish cause to humble arrogance, check presumption, banish despair and encourage reformation. But surely as a virtuous life usually precedes a happy death, so surely it will be found, that within the College precincts is laid the groundwork of that true confidence afterward acquired in the strife of man, and that College distinctions are not only good testimony of the fidelity with which College duties have been performed, but the best omissions and pledges of excellence on a more elevated and extensive field of action. In defiance, therefore, of all the busy of pressure and seductive suggestions of sloth, let your persevering industry be the fruit of your lives, cherish this habit here, and cherish and preserve it ever afterwards.

But however earnestly you are thus exhorted to diligence, let it not be forgotten, that diligence itself is but a subordinate quality, and derives its chief value from the end to which it is directed, and the motives by which it is impelled. It is diligence in a good cause only that it is commendable. The most great maxima of human conduct, that which is most important to impress on the understandings of young men, and recommend to their hearty adoption is, above all things, in all circumstances, and under every emergency, to preserve a clear heart and an honest purpose. Integrity, firm, determined integrity, is that quality, which of all others, raises man to the highest dignity of his nature, and fits him to govern and bless the sphere in which he is appointed to move. Without it, neither genius nor learning, neither the gifts of God, nor human exertions, can avail aught for the accomplishment of the great objects of human existence. Integrity is the crowning virtue—integrity is the pervading principle which ought to regulate, guide, control, and vivify every rapid desire and action. Honesty is sometimes spoken of as a vulgar virtue; and perhaps that honesty, which barely refrains from outraging the positive rules ordained by society for the protection of property, and which ordinarily pays its debts and performs its engagements, however useful and commendable a quality, is not to be numbered among the highest efforts of human virtue. But that integrity which, however tempting the opportunity, or however secure a covert detection, no self-love nor resentment, no loss of power, place, favour, profit or pleasure, can cause to swerve from the strict rule of right, is the perfection of man's moral nature. In this sense, the poet was right, when he pronounced "the best men to be the best work of God." It is almost inconceivable what an erect and independent spirit this high undownward communicate to the man, and what a moral integrity and vivifying energy it imparts to his character. There is a family likeness between all the virtues, and perfect integrity is always followed by a train of goodly qualities, frankness, benevolence, humanity, patriotism, promptness to act, and patience to endure. In moments of public need, these indicate the man who is worthy of universal confidence. Erected on such a basis, and built up of such materials, fame is enduring. Such is the fame of our WASHINGTON, of the man inflexible to ill and obstinately just. While, therefore, our monuments, intended to perpetuate human greatness, are daily mouldering into dust, and beneath the proud inscriptions which they bear, the solid granite pyramid of his glory lasts from age to age, imperishable, seen afar off, looming high over the vast desert, a mark, a sign, and a wonder, for the wayfarers through this pilgrimage of life.

A true sense of integrity cannot, therefore, be too early cherished, or too sedulously cultivated. In the very dawnings of life occasions are presented for its exercise. Within these walls, temptations every day occur, where temporary advantage solicits a deviation from the rule of right. In the discharge of the various duties which you owe to your companions, let no petty selfishness be indulged, no artifices practised, by which you are to escape from your fair share of labour inconvenience or contribution, or any one deprived of the full measure of whatever he may rightfully claim. Cultivate singleness of purpose and frankness of demeanor, and hold in contempt whatever is sordid, dangerous, cunning, or mean. But it is when these peaceful shades shall have been left behind, and the wild course of busy life begun, that seductions will be presented under every form by which inexperience, infirmity of purpose, and facility of disposition, can be waylaid. Then is the crisis of the young man's fate—then is the time to take his stand, to seize his vantage ground. If he can then defy the allurements of cupidity sensuality and ambition, the laugh of fools, the arts of parasites, and the contagion of improbity; then indeed, may he hope.

"In sight of mortal and immortal powers,
"As in a boundless theatre to run
"The great career of justice—
"And through the mists of passion and of sense
"And thro' the tossing tide of chance & pain
"To hold his course unflinching."

You, my young friends, who are standing at the threshold, and waiting with eager impudence the signal for entrance upon life, must not think that I mean to alarm you with idle fears, because I thus warn you of the approaching conflict. The enraged bear may close his eyes before he rushes upon his

but rational courage calmly surveys danger, and then deliberately prepares and determines to encounter it. Apprized of your peril, and armed for the encounter, enter on your course with resolved hearts and fear not for the issue.

(Concluded in our next.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Manners with fortunes, hours turn with climes
Tenets with books, and principles with times."

"COALITION."

The "Richmond Enquirer" and "Albany Argus" are very eloquent against the "coalition" as they call it, in New York, by which only one ticket will be presented in opposition to that which they desire may succeed—and they will, probably, have fresh cause for "indignation" in proceedings yet to be had in one or two other important States. All this is natural enough—among politicians; but the "Enquirer" and the "Argus" should be among the last persons in the United States to find fault with "coalition," having been at the head of that most foul and filthy one in 1824, which was designed to force Mr. Crawford into the presidency, through "party discipline," and dishonest party machinery—the congressional caucus, and the proceedings had under it in New York, being impudent in the extreme. And who were so lavish and reckless in the personal abuse of General Jackson, as Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Crosswell, at that time? And was there not a "coalition" of the friends of Mr. Calhoun with those of Gen. Jackson, in Pennsylvania and South Carolina, &c., previous to the election of 1824—and also a "coalition" even of the "Crawford party" with the Jackson party in 1826?—to prevent the re-election of Mr. Adams! We do not think that these things are worth making much noise about—they are, perhaps, within the rightful action of politicians and political parties, to embrace a lesser evil, if that which is esteemed an entire good cannot be obtained, because "half a loaf is better than no bread;" and an approximation to one's own principles should be preferred, when the alternative may virtually become an utter rejection of them. It was on this rule that the late tariff law was supported by so large a number of the southern members of congress. That law was carried by a *coalition* vote; and the principle of such a vote will prevail as long as differences of opinion exist among men. It was never more clearly shown than in the anxiety of Mr. Ritchie, that judge Barbour (who has been as the very finger post of Mr. R. in political orthodoxy,) should not interfere with the election of Mr. Van Buren to the vice presidency, though the latter has been guilty of innumerable *heresies* against the true faith in state-rights, and so forth. Nay, the president himself, was preferred on "coalition" principles. He was the *alternative*, not the *choice* of "Virginia," as Mr. R. often times *declared*. And he is not the man that either Mr. Ritchie or Mr. Crosswell would even *now* prefer, if their preference could be gratified—but he is the best in their estimation, that they can hope to obtain; and hence they support him. In thus making a second choice for themselves—why not allow the same liberty to others? But, perhaps, they are a pair of *infatigables*—and possess rights which are not common to the people at large. COALITION IS THEIR LIFE BLOOD.—N.Y.

Effects of Slavery upon the white population.—The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. T. Marshall of Fauquier county, in the legislature of Virginia, at the last session:

"Slavery is ruinous to the whites—retards improvement—roots out industrious population, banishes the yeomanry of the country—deprives the spinner, the weaver, the smith, the shoemaker, the carpenter of employment and support. This evil admits of no remedy—it is increasing, and will continue to increase, until the whole country will be inundated with one black wave, covering its whole extent, with a few white faces here and there floating on the surface. The master has no capital but what is vested in human flesh—the father instead of being richer for his sons, is at a loss how to provide for them; there is no diversity of occupations, no incentive to enterprise. Labor of every species is despised, because performed mostly by slaves. Our towns are stationary, our villages almost everywhere declining—and the general aspect of the country marks the curse of a wasteful, idle, reckless population, who have an interest in the soil, and care not how much it is impoverished. Public improvements are neglected, and the entire continent does not present a region, for which nature has done so much and art so little. If cultivated by free labor, the soil of Virginia is capable of sustaining a vast population, among whom labor would be honorable, and where the busy hum of men would tell that all were happy and all were free."

CLAY MEETING.

Agreeably to a previous notice, a highly and respectable meeting of the National Republican party convened in the Court House at Morriston, Burke county, on the 26th ult., after the adjournment of court, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, and to appoint delegates to meet the delegates from each of the other counties composing this district to choose an elector. Col. James Erwin was chosen to the Chair, and Joseph Erwin appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained in a very happy and spirited address, by B. S. Gauthier, Esq., after which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has become necessary for the National Republican party in this State, to nominate some two candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, and to form an electoral district of this State, in conformity with that constitutionally provided, we do hereby, a part of the National Republican party, having lost all confidence in the

qualifications of Gen. Jackson, for the office of President, and believing that he has lost all that firmness and independence of character for which he has been so much lauded; and that he has become the mere tool of a few of the most desperate of his party—believe that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen of the community, to oppose his election, and to vote for some individual who will bring the government to its pristine purity.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the profligate and inefficient manner in which the government has been administered during the present administration.

Resolved, That we reprobate the stand taken by the President against the United States Bank, and highly disapprove of his placing his veto to the Bill to extend and modify the present Charter of the Institution, and that we recognise principles, openly in that message, that we deem dangerous to liberty and extremely disgraceful to its author.

Resolved, That having the highest confidence in the purity, patriotism and ability of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, we nominate him as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the next election; and individually pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That having the greatest confidence in the firm and unyielding integrity and patriotism of JOHN SEARGEANT, of Pennsylvania, we nominate him as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, on the national republican ticket.

Resolved, That three delegates be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to meet the delegates from the several counties composing this electoral district, at Asheville on the first Friday in August next, for the purpose of nominating an elector for this district on the Clay and Seargeant ticket. John Burges, Burges S. Gauthier and George B. Tate, were appointed Delegates.

Resolved, That similar meetings be recommended in all the other counties in this State, for the purpose of nominating Electors in all the Electoral districts.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Yadkin and Catawba Journal*, *Raleigh Register* and *Rutherfordton Spectator*.

JOS. ERWIN, Sec.

MASTER JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY.

The New York Journal & Advocate of Tuesday says:

"We have authority upon which we rely, for stating that John Randolph Clay, the near relative of the late envoy extraordinary to the court of St. Petersburg (resident at London and elsewhere) and the late secretary of Legation, is now at the Russian capital or thereabout, in the character of Charge d'affaires, receiving from the Government of the United States a salary equivalent to that attached to the post of Minister Plenipotentiary—Nine thousand dollars a year! This accounts for the refusal of Mr. Secretary McLane, to lay the facts before Congress!"

Master Clay is no relative of Mr. Randolph, the son of an early friend and admirer.

We often adverted to the circumstance of this youth, scarcely of age, and according to all accounts a complete Johnny Raw, being entrusted with the control for the space of two years or more, of the entire diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia, but as often as it is brought to our contemplation, it strikes us with renewed astonishment and indignation! If a mere boy is able to sustain the weight of our diplomacy at the most important of European Courts, of how little consequence must that diplomacy in reality be! What a solemn though extensive force, is our keeping envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary near the residence of royalty!—How abominable that annual hundreds of thousands should be abstracted from the pockets of the industrious people, to support the idle pageant!

It, on the other hand, there is really something to do; if the diplomatic intercourse of nations is of peculiar delicacy, involves high responsibility, and demands the acutest and rarest talent, what language of reprobation is too strong to apply to Jackson for his conduct in regard to the Russian Mission.

Constitutional Whig.

HEALTH OF DETROIT—THE INDIA WAR.

Extract to the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated

Detroit, July 29.

"An express has this moment arrived from the command of Gen. Scott at Chicago, bringing letters from that place to the 25th inst.—An officer of the army writes me, that the Cholera had nearly subsided among the troops, and, it adds, we do not apprehend much further ravages from it." The steamboat William Penn had arrived at Chicago, with two or three additional companies, from Mackinac, and the South Ste. Marie, all in good health. She had then come over to the river St. Joseph's in order to transport Major Thompson's command to Chicago. This command you will recollect, had marched from Fort Gratiot by land to join Gen. Scott. The sky begins to clear up.

The Gen. was about to set out from Chicago for the Mississippi.

The intelligence from Gen. Atkinson is, that he has penetrated the swamps in pursuit of the Indians under Black Hawk. They had in consequence, dispersed, and General Dodge, with his mounted rangers, had gone in pursuit of them. No peace is to be made with them until their chief is taken, killed, or surrendered. Such is believed to have been the positive instruction of the Government.

We are here free from Cholera, and hope long to continue so.

From the Detroit Journal of August 1.

Intelligence from the Frontiers.—By an express which arrived here last Sunday, we have dates from Chicago as late as the 24th ult. The William Penn had reached that place with four companies of troops, and we are happy to learn no sickness occur-

red while on the voyage. Two or three cases of Cholera occurred, however, sooner the troops had landed, and about the same time had occurred among those under the command Major Whistler. A few of the citizens had been attacked with the common disease, but it was apprehended that it would spread much. The general health of the troops was much improved. The Schrs. Huron, Commerce and Marengo, freighted with public stores, had arrived; and the Napoli was near at hand.

Intelligence from Gen. Atkinson has been received at Chicago by express, up to July 23. The swamp occupied by the main body of Indians had been penetrated, and Black Hawk and his warriors, with women and children, had fled, as was supposed, towards the Mississippi, with intent to cross. They were pursued by Generals Dodge and Henry, with 900 mounted men.

When the express left Chicago, G. Scott was about to join the pursuing army in person, leaving the troops to follow when fit for field service. Gov. Miller, of Missouri, had called out 15 militia.

In consequence of the above intelligence, the requisition for militia from this Territory has been countermanded.

Defeat of the Black Hawk.—By a schrs. President, which arrived here yesterday letters have been received from Fort Howard, which announce the gratifying intelligence of the defeat of Black Hawk and his warriors. The details of the engagement are contained in the following letter, which has been politely furnished us.

Fort Howard, July 25th 1832.

Dear Sir: Last evening we received the intelligence of a battle having been fought between Gen. Dodge and his division, and the Sac and Foxes, in which the former were victorious. The particulars as stated in Capt. Plympton's letter (Capt. Clark are these: Parquet, with a few Wahagoes, left the Portage a few days since, to proceed to General Dodge's army, and guide them to the Sac camp. On Saturday morning last, 21st inst. Gen. Dodge sent his Adjutant to report to Gen. Atkins of his movements. He had not proceeded far, before he came up with the Sac and Foxes' trail, meeting them en route to the Wisconsin river. He immediately returned and reported the circumstance to General Dodge, who pursued and overtook them about sundown of the same day, Saturday, on the left bank of the Ouseconsin, and about 40 miles from Fort Winnebago, when the fight ensued—the Indians at the same time retreating. The night being very dark, they found it impossible to pursue them. They had found, when Parquet left them, which was early the next morning, 16 Indians killed, and one white man killed, and 4 wounded. Parquet thinks not less than 40 Indians fell in the engagement.

Gen. Dodge was to start early this morning, Sunday, in pursuit, and had no doubt of overtaking them in the course of the day. Their object is to cross the Ouseconsin, at what is called the ford, and go down on the right bank to the Mississippi. The force of "General Black Hawk" is reported to amount to about three hundred; and Parquet is of opinion that it was nearly all of Black Hawk's army. The force under Gen. Dodge being about 900 men, with but six days' provisions, he has sent to Gen. Atkinson to request that all the mounted men under his command might join him, which will probably put an end to the war in a short time.

The Sac and Foxes are in a starving condition, many of them being found dead on their trail, and at their camp, perfectly emaciated.

General Atkinson is reported to be somewhere on Rock River, and engaged in hunting a fox. Capt. P. says it is probable company A will be ordered home in a short time.

FOREIGN.

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

New York, August 7th

In England the great questions discussing seem to be, the measures which the reformed Parliament will have to pass upon, and consequently, the pledges which should be required of candidates presenting themselves for election. Among the leading topics on which pledges are required, are,—1st, the equalization of church livings; the abolition of pluralities, and the residence of incumbents; 2nd, the abolition of sinecures, and the reduction of assessed taxes and all other taxes; 3rd, the promoting general economy in all public expenditures; 4th, the extension of the means of universal education; and lastly, though not generally insisted upon, the abolition of slavery.

The state of the church property, and slavery in the West Indies, seem indeed the leading points in all the electoral discussions & great must be the changes with the weight of public opinion brought to bear at the next elections throughout Great Britain will inevitably affect as to both. The Foreign policy of England seems straight forward.—There is no reason to doubt that, in regard to Don Pedro's expedition, Miguel be left alone to meet and fight his brother, the English will not interfere; but if Spain or any other power, aids him, the British fleet will join forces with Don Pedro. As regards Poland, it is squashed the mission of Lord Durham to St. Petersburg was to remonstrate against the treatment of that illated country by Russia; and the surmise derives some plausibility from the annexed article from the London Courier.

We understand that a very affecting picture of the state of Poland, under the yoke of an and magnanimous Czar, has been laid before Lord Palmerston by the distinguished Polish refugees now in this country, and that it is a nature not only to warrant but command instant injury on the part of the British government. It is too late now to insist upon the fulfillment of the promise which the emperor of Russia gave, that the nationality of Poland should be respected—it is even too late of the score of humanity to repair the evils

which have taken place; but it is not too late to check the horrible system of oppression and persecution which is at this moment actively at work.

Between France and England, there appears no cordiality. Old Talleyrand had left London, and received on embarking at Dover all the honors—sabre—the band—and a guard of honor, from the garrison. M. de Mareuil, who was at Washington, succeeds him in London. The Courier says M. de Talleyrand would have the offer of the presidency of the Council as the successor of Cassin Perrier; but that he would not accept unless all the measure of exception—that is courts-martial, the state of siege, &c.—were abandoned. The latest accounts leave it to be inferred that he had received and declined, on account of age, the offer of presidency.

Holland and Belgium look menacingly at each other, and a new flight of protocols had proceeded from the Conference, but there will be no fighting.

Accounts from Vienna, of 9th June, speak of the Duke of Reichstadt's health as irretrievable. Much uneasiness exists in the states of the Germanic Confederation; and the whole care of Austria and Prussia, and of the subordinate States, seems to be to repress the boiling up the spirit of discontentment. We see no reason, however, to believe, that any explosion in Europe is likely soon to occur.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer of August 7th

Our new-boat Eclipse, boarded yesterday, says the Courier, the brig Mary Jane, Capt. Steinhauer, from Rochelle. She sailed on the first of July, and brings Paris papers of the 27th and Bordeaux papers of the 29th June.

There seems to be a strong probability that M. Dupin Ame will be selected by Louis Philippe, to succeed M. Perier, as President of the council. The Constitutional, with which paper M. Dupin is known to be connected, contains the following paragraphs, and it is observed that they were probably communicated by him.

"We believe that we can give the assurance that M. Dupin Ame, in all his conversations with political friends, and with some of the ministers, has decidedly given it as his opinion that the state of siege should be immediately removed. He passed the greater part of yesterday at St. Cloud, and there is no doubt that he has expressed the same opinion to his majesty.

It is true, as has been announced by some of the journals this morning, that the re-organization of the ministry is now going forward seriously. But at the same time it is stated that the principal obstacle to the conclusion of the new arrangements is Marshal Soult, who has declared, that if a president of the Council is appointed, he will retire from the Cabinet."

An ex-Colonel, M. Kersabiac, has been tried before a military commission at Nantes, and found guilty of having formed part of an armed body of men whose object was to change the government, and of exciting the inhabitants to revolt, but in consequence of some extenuating circumstances, the court sentenced him to transportation instead of condemning him to death. This caused considerable agitation in the city, and large assemblages of the people in the streets. The National Guard and some troops of the line were called out, but through the exertions of Gen. Solignac, who commands in the western departments, bloodshed was prevented. Some arrests were made and reinforcements sent to the city in consequence of the necessity of guarding against attempts at releasing any of the Carlists under arrest there.

A student of the Veterinary School at Alfort, found guilty by the Military commission of Paris of having taken part in the late insurrection, has been condemned to eight years imprisonment.

Vienna, June 17th.

We learn that the Dukes of Parma, who was expected here yesterday is ill at Trieste of intermittent fever. The recovery of her son is still despaired of.

Paris, June 20th.

At this moment we are assured, a French fleet is arming, for the purpose of entering the Scheldt on the day fixed by the last protocol for the solution of the Belgian question.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.

	June 26th.
Deaths in the Hospitals,	17.
Private dwellings	45.
	62
Increase on the number of the preceding day, 32	
Liverpool, June 22nd	

A dull cotton market continued until the 15th inst. when we had a revival in the demand, and we have since had an extensive and rather brisk enquiry, and an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ per lb. has generally been obtained. The sales of the week ending yesterday, amount to 25,700 bales; of which 12,370 were uplands, at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ with 60 at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The sales of cotton on Saturday and today, amount to 5000 bales at former prices.

June 25th

The demand for cotton today has been good, the sales having been 4000 bags. American, there is no further advance to day; but there is a general opinion that prices will be rather higher.

June 27th

Another remedy for Cholera. At the moment the symptoms appear, apply friction to every part of the body, and principally on the bowels with a brush dipped in brandy; then give a cup of tea with 60 drops of Ether in order to induce perspiration; wrap the whole body up warmly; if at the expiration of 4 minutes, perspiration is not produced, take another cup of tea with 80 drops of Ether, when perspiration will certainly ensue. Some persons but rarely, may require a third cup, with 120 drops of Ether. The above remedy has been most successfully used in the Philippine islands, and is furnished by a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence.

Norfolk Beacon.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cumwell. James Kerr, S.—Littleton A. Gwynn and Barzilia Graves, C.
Orange. William Montgomery, S.—Joseph Allison and Priestly Mangum, C.
Person. Robert Vanhook, S.—Benjamin A. Sumner and Robert Jones, C.
Rockingham. Robert Martin, S. without opposition.—Benjamin Settle and Philip J. Iron, C.
Davidson. John A. Hogan, S. William Wiseman and Ledford, C.
Cumberland. John D. Toomer, S.—John D. Eccles and David McNeill, C.
Chatham. Nathan Steadman, S.—Hugh McQueen and Guthrie, C.
New Hanover. Joseph H. Lamb, S.—Thomas Hill and Lewis H. Marsteller, C.
Robeson. Shadrack Howell, S.—Alexander Watson and Benjamin Lee, C.
Rutherford. James Carson, S.—Thomas Dews and Dr. Irvine, C.
Wake. Henry Seawell, S.—Parker F. Rand and Charles L. Hinton, C.
Anson. William A. Morris, S.—Moses Cuthbertson, and Thomas D. Parke, C.
Brunswick. William B. Hall, S.—B. Laspeyre and John Waddill, Jun. C.
Bladen. Robert T. Melvin, S.—J. J. McMillan and Robert Lyon, C.
Columbus. Colonel Powell, S.—L. R. Simmons and C. Stevens, C.
Moore. Josiah Tyson, S.—W. Wadsworth and J. H. Montgomery, C.
Richmond. W. F. Lenke, S.—Isaac Dockery and D. McLaurin, C.
Sampson. C. F. Gavin, S.—A. Monk and Dickson Sloan, C.
Town of Fayetteville. Louis D. Henry.
Wilmington. Daniel Sherwood.
Halifax. Isham Mathews, S.—Charles Gee and J. R. J. Daniel, C.
Town of Halifax. William L. Long.
Martin. David Latham, S.—James L. G. Baker and John Clouman, C.
Town of Hillsborough. Thomas J. Faddis, without opposition.
Randolph. Hugh Moffit, S.—A. Cunningham and A. Brewer, C.
Montgomery. James M. Lilly, S.—Francis Locke and Pleasant M. Mosk, C.
Duplin. John E. Hussey, S.—Joseph Gallespie and Grady, C.
Lenoir. W. D. Moselys, Allen W. Wooten and Council Wooten, C.
Greene. Wyatt Maye without opposition, James Harper and John Hammond c.
Jones. James Harrison s. Nathan Foscoe and J. H. Hammond c.
Chowan. Col William Bullock, s. Joseph H. Skinner and Welch, c.
Town of Edenton. Samuel T. Sawyer.
Pasquotank. John L. Bailly, s. William T. Relf and F. A. Sawyer, c.
Camden. H. S. Bell S. B. D. Harrison and T. Tittel, C.
Perquimans. Henry Skinner, s. S. W. Townsend and B. Miller, c.
Surry. William P. Dobson, s. Daniel W. Courts and Thomas J. Ward, c.
Iredell. Col. Thomas Alison, s. Solomon Lowdermilk and George F. Davidson c.
Lenoir. Daniel Hoke, s. Miles W. Abenethy and Henry Casler, c.
Wilkes. James Wellborne, s. W. C. Emmet and John St. Claire, c.
Burke. James McDowell, s. Alney Burgin and E. F. Glass, c.
Ashe. John Ray, s. Talliaferro Welcher and Horton, c.

GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1832.

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

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of an affectionate brother. About four weeks ago, JOHN SWAIN, brother to the editor, and for three years past, printer in this office, was taken ill with the fever. As soon as his situation seemed to require it, medical aid was called in; but without effect! He paid the debt of nature about 8 o'clock on yesterday morning. We shall beg the indulgence of the reader until next week, in relation to this disastrous stroke of fortune.

IMPROVEMENT. We this morning received a letter from Rocky River dated the 2nd inst. Unparalleled expedition! We presume the screws of reform have been fixed upon the rout from here to Pittsburgh. Have a care, gentlemen.

A Northern editor says the cholera never attacks any body who pays punctually for his newspaper; but those who do not may look out for cramps and spasms. As this scourge approaches North Carolina, we begin to be dreadfully alarmed, lest some of our worthy patrons should be scratched from our list! Take care.

We think the people of Guilford county are as good judges of what "is due" to Mr. Mendenhall, as Mr. Heartt. It is not our purpose, at this time, however, to decide upon the amount of Newspaper profits due to either of the senatorial candidates; but we deem it due to the people, to say, they had been so humbugged and bamboozled by management, before, and particularly at the election, that they refused to give any thing like a general expression of their will, as may be seen from the number of votes given. We hope such a disgraceful

scene of doubledealing, butting, and dodging, as preceded the final issue of our present election, will not again be attempted in this county. And we believe, to take the whole number of candidates, in the county, neither will have much room to reproach the others. If Mr. Heartt will correct the name of his senator from Davidson, we will correct our own errors, when we see them, and find it convenient!

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA. We shall, this week, confine ourselves to facts in relation to the progress of this disease.

New York August 5th. New cases 96, deaths 29. On the 6th of the same month, the number of cases and deaths, had increased to 101 of the former and 37 of the latter.

Philadelphia, August the 6th. The report of the board of health exhibits a very great increase in the number of cases and deaths, for the last 24 hours; the grand total is 125 cases and 41 deaths. The prisoners in arch street prison have been discharged on account of the cholera.

From Quebec we have accounts to the 27th July, and from Montreal to the same date. The disease had become very much moderated; although the number of cases averaged about 18 or 20 per day, and of deaths, 14 or 15.

New York, August the 7th. Cases 89, deaths 32. On the 8th of the same month, the number of cases, 82, deaths 21.

Philadelphia, August the 7th. Cases 136, deaths 73. On the following day the number of new cases was 114, deaths 46.

Albany, New York, for the 3 days, ending, August 6th. New cases, 67, deaths 30. It seems to be declining in Albany.

Norfolk, August the 5th. The board of health report 34 new cases, and 14 deaths. On the following day, the number of new cases were the same, but the number of deaths but one half. The largest portion of deaths in Norfolk, is among the blacks.

Several cases of a more than usually malignant character, have been reported in Suffolk, sixty miles on this side Norfolk.

The disease has also, now beyond a doubt, reached Elizabeth City in this state. Five cases and two deaths have occurred.

Accounts up to the 5th inst. state that there have been 13 deaths at Suffolk.

Since writing the above, we have later accounts from New York. August 8th. New cases 82, deaths 21; on the 10th, New cases 97, deaths 26; and on the 11th, New cases, 76, deaths 33.

In Philadelphia, on the 9th 10th and 11th, the whole number of New cases was 422, deaths 80 the last day, shows a small diminution.

The disease continues in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk, but the number of cases and deaths is not materially varied from that already given. It is almost entirely confined to the coloured population.

DINNER TO JUDGE CLAYTON. By the Greenville Southern Sentinel, of the 28th ult. we perceive that the citizens of Laurens District, South Carolina, gave a public dinner to Judge Clayton, of Georgia, on Wednesday the 25th ult. Judge Clayton addressed the assembly on the all absorbing subject of the Tariff, and strongly advocated the doctrine of nullification. In concluding, he said: "You will naturally enquire, what has to be done? Submit? Certainly not. No free-man will submit to it.—I advise, then, the most peaceful remedy, and strange as to some it may seem, I advise 'NULLIFICATION.' He then gave the following toast:

"The late Tariff Act—It is now a plain case—LIBERTY or SUBMISSION! He that dares is a dastard—he that doubts is damned!"

If Judge Clayton means, by LIBERTY that exercise of choice, which propels the fool to destruction, and, by SUBMISSION, that acquiescence in the general operation of constitutional laws, which is properly the duty of every honest and reasonable man, we like his position; and admit that the "doubter should be damned!" even if that latter "between two opinions," should be Judge Clayton himself.

COLOURED POPULATION. An article some time ago, went the rounds of the newspapers, stating that not a single coloured person had been known to be attacked with the cholera, during its most frightful ravages in Quebec. It was inferred from this, that they were invulnerable. The fact turns out to be however, that not more than ten or twelve coloured persons resided in Quebec, and that the blacks are as liable, as the whites; and even more so. The following remarks from Niles Register, are in point:

Judging by the events that have taken place at Norfolk and Portsmouth, the progress of the Cholera among the coloured people will be more general and more fatal, than among the white population, should the disease reach those places where persons of colour abound. It is well ascertained, that cleanliness and a careful attention to diet are among the best means of preventing the cholera and promptitude in noting the prevalence of the symptoms and removing them, the most certain mode of escaping death from the disease. These things cannot be generally expected from the blacks, or hoped

for in their behalf. They are careless, filthy, and are badly provided to meet a pestilence so rapid and appalling.

SOUTH CAROLINA. It now appears manifest that if the denagogues of South Carolina can whip up the people of that state, into acts of treason against the United States—THEY WILL DO SO. The most indecent and abominable publications circulated in certain of the news papers and in pamphlets, and resistance to the laws is as freely spoken of as ordinary household matters. Well,—if this mighty state, with a less number of people than Vermont, can and will nullify the acts of the Union—now is the very time to do it! The leaders will rather risk their necks than recede. The traitors look for FOREIGN aid! If such was not granted to Poland, with the sympathies of all the liberal and enlightened world in her behalf, how can these mad-caps expect it, though a disposition base enough to afford it might exist in the rulers of an European nation? The passion once let loose in South Carolina—will cause a desolation that men shall turn pale at.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK. Our Jackson friends are horror-struck at the doings of the National Republican State Convention, and many of them exhibit the most violent spasms, which we fear may terminate in Cholera unless relief can soon be had. We advise them to keep cool and prepare for a Waterloo defeat. Their prospects are, indeed, blasted. Their only hopes of success rested on the possibility that a third ticket would be put in nomination. Since they are undeceived in this particular, they are professing the warmest attachment to anti-masonry, which they are afraid will be "totally annihilated"—by a wicked and corrupt "coalition!" No wonder they feel so much regard for the fate of the anti-masons; they have fattened upon the "spoils" of division in this state for the last three years. A union of parties among them is what they most dread.

A BLOW UP. There was, says the Augusta Courier, a considerable overhauling of pocket books in this city, on the last of July. We believe several cits would not have cared much if theirs had really had the cholera, or something that would have previously emptied them of the bills of the Bank of Macon. That bank has suspended payment, and what is worse, has given notice that it will not be resumed. The assets have been placed in other hands for adjustment. Its bills are not held to a large amount in this city—but the gold region possesses enough of them to wrap up all its gold and send it to market. We have no doubt many bills on that bank are in circulation in this state, (North Carolina.)

NEW PAPER. We have received the first number of a new paper, published in Pittsburgh, by Henry Ward, at \$2 50, in advance. It is well printed, on a super-royal sheet; its selections are not various, but well enough, so far as we have time to examine; and his editorial matter is written in a style rather above the ordinary level of newspaper style. He says his paper was issued without the aid to be derived from those "fountains of intelligence from which newspaper columns are usually supplied;" but as he asks an exchange of us, we shall introduce him to one of those "fountains," by sending him the "Greensborough Patriot!" We wish him success in his vocation.

We learn that Mr. Secretary Livingston and his family are temporarily absent from the City of Washington, on an excursion up the country for the benefit of their health! It is very marvelously convenient for an officer of the government, when he becomes a little fatigued with the duties of his station, to pretend he is sick, that he may take an occasional voyage of pleasure, at the cost of the government! We should like to have a fat office, and be sick all the time, upon these terms. That we should!

PROFESSIONAL NULLIFICATION. At a public dinner given at Savannah on the 6th of July, the following professional toasts were given.

By Dr. J. C. Babersham. Nullification—The only drastic and efficient purgative for that abominable intestine disease, the Tariff.

By Dr. R. D. Arnold. Nullification, like other "drastic purgatives" when improperly applied, producing death instead of a cure.

By Dr. Girardon. Nullification. When Doctors differ who then can agree?

DIED, in this county on the 18th inst. Joseph Hubbard aged eighty years and ten months. He had been a member of the society of friends for many years, and it may truly be said of him that his life was a "practical commentary upon his professions." It were well for the world if his meekness, and strictly christian piety had more imitators. He enjoyed good health, and possessed uncommon activity, for a man of his age, until the day of his dissolution. He then closed his eyes on earthly objects, without a struggle.

CROCKET OUTDONE. In closing a stump speech, not long since, a candidate for office, let fall the following paragraph,—speaking of the president's bank Veto he said:—"If the president should Veto the New Testament and destroy the ordinance of Baptism and the Lord's supper, there were persons who would still shout that they saw through him the dawning of a glorious millennium."

POOR MR. RITCHIE! The Richmond Enquirer is in a paroxysm of rage at the New York coalition—the amalgamation between the Anti Masons and National Republicans. He pronounces it a strange and contemptible artifice—an outrageous coalition! Poor Mr. Ritchie! Poor fellow! Why does he take these spells?

STATE RIGHTS VS CHOLERA. We learn from an official source that the board of health of Fall River, yesterday stopped the United States mail coach, on the line of the town, and forbid its entrance with the mail. The coach was from New Port. The object of the prohibition, we understand, is to prevent the introduction of Cholera.

CHOLERA. The Cholera has re appeared in London, with renewed violence; and also in Dublin. It prevails in Liverpool, York, Chatham, and other places. Its ravages in several parts of Ireland are awful, especially in some of the southern counties. At Tallinnore, out of 145 cases there had not been a single recovery!

The editor of the Fayetteville Journal has recently made the very important discovery that Martin Van Buren is willing to serve as Vice President of the United States! And he has another discovery to make in November next—that he could not be elected, even if he would serve.

BALTIMORE. We have frequently heard it asserted, that Baltimore, too, had been visited by the scourge; it is contradicted, however, by papers from that place, so late as the 11th inst.

The post office has lately been reopened at Troublesome Ironworks; Maj. James Johnson Post Master. We would thank the Major for a lift.

A Clay meeting is advertised to be held in Salem on Saturday next. We wish all the counties in the state would rally up.

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.

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.
 Montfort Stokes, Raleigh. Cash placed to credit and receipt forwarded.

G. Shober, P. M. Salem. Thank ye sir!
 James Johnson, P. M. Troublesome Ironworks. Attended to.
 James McFarland, Duncan's Creek. Receipt and paper forwarded.
 J. R. Siler, P. M. Franklin, Macon. Cash placed to credit and receipt forwarded.
 John J. Wright, Wentworth. Answered.
 John P. Byers, Rocky River. All satisfactory.
 J. Howard, P. M. Zion. Paper forwarded.

Astray!

ENTERED, on the Stray Book of this county, by John Lowder, ten miles South West of Greensborough, N. C. this day (22 August 1832) a bay horse, supposed to be 16 or 18 years old; with some white on the left jaw; dark man and tale; and windgalled in both hind feet.

WILLIAM MILLIS Ranger.
 Guilford, August 22nd 1832—12—3.

Letters.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice in this place on the first day of July 1832 which if not taken out in three month will be sent to the general postoffice as dead letters.

A. Obed Anthony, Richard H. Alson.
 B. Nathan Barham, Elias or James Brown, Henry Barba, Aaron Bishop.
 C. Leven Cook, Ruth Chapel, Edward Clark, John Coe, Aaron Chimer.
 D. John Davis, Nathan Dean.
 E. Robert Edwards.
 F. John Fountain, Elizabeth Fips, Hilgard Fincher.
 G. George B. Hayworth, Harania Howler, Hosea Hoder, William B. Hunt, Elizabeth Hood.
 I. Ezekiel Ives, Joseph Idmies.
 J. Caleb Jones, Robert Jones, Peter Jenkins, James Johnson, Esq.
 K. Henry Killam, H. twell Keler.
 L. Calen Lawrence, James Lindsay, Sarah Laim.
 M. Enoch Macy, Alfred Martin.
 N. Manfill Ozmont.
 P. Lawrence Pettit, Jack Row or William Pendergrass, James Phillips, Charles Pidgeon.
 R. Robert Ryan, Elizabeth Russell, F. H. Reynolds Isaac Russum, Deborah Rush, James L. Ross, Joseph Renn.
 S. Sheriff of Guilford, John Stephenson, Mrs. Mary Ann Sprines, Benjamin Stephens, Margaret Short, Prudence Sprines.
 T. Nathan Vick.
 W. Sampson Woods, Ann Woods, Jane W. Wren, Armatilla Worth, Elizabeth Wether, Wren W. Wren, M. A. W. Wren, Alexander Wilson, Peter White, Payson S. Wray.

JOHN A. MEBANE, P. M.
 Greensborough, July 1, 1832.



POETRY.

"And from each line the noblest truths inspire,
Nor less inspire my conduct than my song!"

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

A NEW YANKEE DOODLE.

1. Know ye, I've left your rhyming school,
Because I was requested
To be a laughing stock for fools;
Which always I detested.

CHORUS

Yankee Doodle, one and all;
Sir, we have no intention
To lend our aid to great or small,
In calling a Convention!

2. The wise make sport of none, 'tis said
What e'er his name or dress, sir;
While fools, with living and the dead,
Must wantonly will sport, sir.

Yankee Doodle, &c.

3. From what I've heard, the wise are scarce,
While fools 'bout town are plenty;
To them I dedicate my verse,
For there's nineteen in twenty.

Yankee Doodle, &c.

4. Each fool believes himself the best,
And wisest of the train, sir;
If he can go but finely drest,
His folly makes him vain, sir.

Yankee Doodle, &c.

5. I'll sing no more, I think—I say—
For four your patience tire;
And as I have received no pay,
I think I've earned my hire.

6. For if important things should I
Release for your attention,
You'd laugh to scorn 'em and loudly cry,
Sir, we want no convention.

Yankee Doodle, &c.

7. For little, trifling, shallow things,
Are all we want to hear, sir;
Of noble, great, important things,
We neither know nor care, sir.

Yankee Doodle, &c.

8. No one I single out, I know;
No single one—I'll swear it—
You should the cap fit friend or foe,
I frankly say, wear it!

Yankee Doodle, one and all!

Sir, we have no intention
To lend our aid to great or small,
In calling a Convention.

HATS & RHYMES.

Greensborough, August, 1832.

Methodists.

A Methodist camp meeting will commence at the magnificent two miles north of Hillsboro, in Guilford county, on the road leading from Hillsboro to Milton, on the 14th day of September next.

A MEMBER.

July the 25th 1832—9—ind.

Baptists.

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

A CITIZEN.

July the 16th, 1832—8—ind.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE taken James Sloan as a partner in the mercantile business, in Greensborough, commencing the 16th inst. under the firm of M. J. Sloan & Sloan.

ROBERT MODERWELL.

Greensborough July 20th 1832—9—3.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

THE Subscriber wants employment as a Tinner and Carrier. He served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Boston; and is prepared to give satisfactory references, as to character and qualifications. A letter addressed to Henry B. Stratford, Greensborough, N. C., will meet with immediate attention.

HENRY B. STRATFORD.

Greensborough, March 1st 1832—5—6.

JOB PRINTING.

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

A liberal share of the public encouragement; and prices reduced to accommodate work with readiness and dispatch, and upon terms suited to the present times.

WILLIAM SWAIN.

Greensborough, March 1st 1832—5—ind.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

Ithamer Hunt

James Gray and wife Abigail, Dudley Eakes and wife Margaret, Nathan Cain, Andrew Cain, Samuel Cain, and Mary Cain, the heirs at law of John Cain deceased, Andrew Cain, John Cain, and Elizabeth Cain,

Scifa to subject the real estate of Thomas Cain deceased to the payment of his debts.

ON motion of the plaintiff, Ithamer Hunt, by his counsel, John M. Morehead, Esq. for scifa to issue against the heirs at law of Thomas Cain, deceased; and it being suggested to the court that the following heirs at law of Thomas Cain, deceased, to wit: Abigail, intermarried with James Gray, Margaret, intermarried with Dudley Eakes, Nathan Cain, and the heirs at law of John Cain deceased to wit: Andrew Cain, John Cain and Elizabeth Cain, reside out of this state so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them—it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that publication be made of this suit in the Greensborough Patriot, for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said non-residents, James Gray and wife Abigail, Dudley Eakes and wife Margaret, Nathan Cain, Andrew Cain, John Cain and Elizabeth Cain heirs at law of John Cain deceased, personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Guilford at the court house in Greensborough, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why judgment shall not be granted to the said Ithamer Hunt, the plaintiff, for the amount of his debt interest and costs, and execution issue against the real estate of said intestate, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court at office, the third Monday of May, 1832.

A. E. HANNER, C. C. C.

July the 11th—7—6.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

Jesse Thompson vs. Michael Lewey and Adam Lewey.

Original attachment returned to court, levied, &c. F. want of personal property of the defendants I have levied this attachment on the individual interest of the defendants in a tract of land supposed to contain one hundred and forty acres; which interest the defendants claim under the deceased father Frederick Lewey, deceased September 17th 1832. A. C. CARMON CL.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Michael Lewey and Adam Lewey are not inhabitants of this State, but reside beyond the limits of the same, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that publication of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Michael Lewey and Adam Lewey, personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the Court House in the town of Greensborough, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, reply or demur; otherwise judgment of condemnation will be granted in favor of the plaintiff, and the land levied on sold for the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, clerk of our said court at office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1832.

A. E. HANNER C. C. C.

June 10th 1832—4—6.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1832.

James Calhoun vs. William Frazier.

Justice's Judgment and execution returned to court levied as follows: April the 20th 1831. Levied this execution on the defendant's interest in sixty acres of land; also on twentyseven acres of land on Haw River. L. NELSON CL.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, William Frazier, is not an inhabitant of this State, but resides beyond the limits of the same, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that publication of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot, for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendant, William Frazier, personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the Court House in the town of Greensborough, on the third Monday in August next; then and there to show cause, if any he may have, why judgment shall not be granted to the plaintiff, and an order of sale issued against the land so levied on, to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, clerk of our said court at office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1832.

A. E. HANNER C. C. C.

June 10th 1832—4—6.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA RANDOLPH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1832.

Jesse Harper, vs. William McCracken.—Attachment levied on land.

IT Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William McCracken, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House in Ashboro, on the first Monday in August next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to the attachment; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

JESSE HARPER C. C. C.

A Copy, June 12th 1832—4—6.

Presbytery.

THE Orange Presbytery will hold its Semi-annual meeting this 7th, in the Presbyterian church at Milton, commencing at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 5th of September next.

August the 1st 1832—11—ind.

PUBLICO.

THE SATURDAY COURIER.

THE largest and cheapest newspaper in the United States, is published every Saturday by Woodward and Spragg, price \$2 00 per annum, half yearly in advance.

THIS popular journal is printed on an extra size imperial sheet, of the largest dimensions. It contains twenty eight columns of reading matter, each column being equal to eight pages of a duodecimo book.

The publication of the Courier was commenced in April last, since which time it has received a patronage so unexampled that more than seven thousand copies are now distributed weekly throughout the United States. This fact, which has no parallel in the annals of the periodical press, will show the high estimation in which the Courier is everywhere held; and that the same ratio of increase will continue, may fairly be presumed, inasmuch as since the commencement of the present month, nearly one thousand new names have been added to the subscription list.

The Courier possesses advantages over all other newspapers. Its immense size admits of the greatest possible variety, and its contents furnish an extensive, useful, novel, entertaining and instructive miscellany, comprising the different branches of popular literature, such as tales, poetry, essays, criticisms, &c. notices of the fine arts; humorous sporting anecdotes; sketches of life and manners; police reports; prices current of the grain market; foreign and domestic intelligence of the latest dates; and an abstract and summary of all matters which may possess interest for the general reader.

The literary department of the Courier is watchfully superintended, and no article is admitted which does not possess merit in itself. One hundred dollars were paid for a prize tale which was published in this paper on the 7th of January, and other inducements have been offered to secure original contributions. Among the voluntary correspondents of the Courier are Miss Lisle (author of several publications, which have been highly applauded by America and Europe), and a host of other writers. The celebrated dramatist, novelist and romance writer, Mrs. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, is the author of the prize tale, "The Lady of the Lake," and the author of the "Lionel Lincoln," "The Lionel Lincoln," &c. and many others whose names are equally distinguished in the literary world, whose productions under fictitious signatures, have excited general admiration.

In the selection of literary matter, the publishers have extensive facilities. Their exchange list includes the most valuable American journals; and among other periodicals which they receive from abroad may be especially enumerated Bulfinch's new Monthly Companion, Metropolitan, Fraser's Magazine, L. R. Assembly, Ward of Fashion, and the United Service Journal. Foreign literature, Mr. Wither, they are also furnished with the choicest English papers, including the John Bull, and the Life in London &c.

A portion of the Courier is devoted to sporting intelligence, and particularly to that branch which relates to the turf. Subjects of this kind are introduced as often as a proper regard to variety will admit. Descriptions of favorite horses, their pedigree, performance and appearance, accompanied with engraved likenesses, are occasionally given, in furnishing which assistance is procured from several distinguished sportsmen.

Police reports occupy a share of attention. They are prepared by a skilful person engaged expressly for that purpose; and as the materials are gathered from authentic sources, their general accuracy may be relied on. In arranging them for the press the reporter combines fact with fiction, and so constructs the narratives, that in most instances they will be found extremely graphic and diverting, without the slightest sacrifice of truth.

In preparing the contents of the Courier, strict regard is paid to news. All foreign intelligence, up to the latest dates, is invariably given; and whenever a press of important matter may require it, an extra will be published. The summary of domestic affairs is more complete, correct and full, and embodies a greater variety of information than can be found in any other paper, as in addition to a condensed statement of localities, a synopsis of passing events in all parts of the country is regularly prepared and published.

In order that those who love to laugh may find matter for their mirth each number contains a mélange of humorous subjects, some one of which is illustrated by an engraving executed by a skilful artist.

The editorial department embraces views of new publications; notices of the fine arts &c. remarks on general topics, descriptions of public improvements, monuments, &c. discussions of suitable subjects dramatic criticisms, &c. This department has been and will continue to be, conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. Whatever comes fairly within observation, shall be frankly dealt with, and no station or influence will deter the prompt and decided expression of unbiased opinion.

In fact the Saturday Courier professes to be the largest, cheapest, most diversified, entertaining and instructive weekly newspaper issued from the American press. The publishers claim for its contents a character of vigorous originality, judicious selection, extensive variety, and interesting detail, and they invite comparison with contemporary publications.

PREMIUMS.

Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of a half year, \$5, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and remitting \$10, will be entitled to an extra copy, and a discount of ten percent.

Persons forwarding fifteen subscribers and 15 dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper, and a copy of Lord Byron's works, Sir Walter Scott's works, or any other work of a similar character and value, which may be preferred.

Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par.

Address, free of postage,

WOODWARD & SPRAGG,
No. 112 Chestnut St. Phil.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Henrietta steamboat company, on the 10th inst. the subscriber was appointed president and agent of said company. Having large and commodious warehouses in Cambridge, securely situated from fire, he will receive country produce free of storage if shipped in the company's boat; and if otherwise, the usual rates of storage will be charged.

Country merchants who may be disposed 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, Wilmington," in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for hauling and labour. Rates of Freight will be the same as other steam boats.

JOHN CRUSOE, Pres't & agent.

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 manufactory on 5th street, between Elm and Plum streets, Cincinnati.

DICKERSON & WILLIAMSON.

Cincinnati, June 8, 1832—8—13.

177 Printers who will copy the above advertisement, their paper is for three months, and will be allowed \$5, when purchasing Presses.

D. & W.

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 its construction, easily kept in order, and does not require more than half the space consumed in the ordinary way. A small girl, after becoming accustomed to its use, will be able to do much washing as several common washerwomen 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 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—2—13.

Look at this!

A. D. SMITH, of Warren county, North Carolina, has invented a new system of teaching penmanship, the small business hand, by which the pupil can be taught to write an elegant hand in two or three days.

This system is taught upon a geographical principle, the alphabet being divided into three classes, viz: North, South and East. A knowledge of the art is communicated principally by lectures without copies.

The subscriber intends to secure to himself the benefit of said invention, by letters patent. He therefore forewarns all persons, not to communicate to any person or persons, under any pretence whatever, a knowledge of said system, without permission from the inventor.

It is said that some persons are now engaged in teaching without permission.—To such the subscriber would say, it will not be long before he will have it in his power to bring them to justice for their usurpation.

But will the good people encourage such intruders upon the rights of others, by extending to them their patronage? No, they will not—far be it from them.

The following persons have permission to teach the system, and no others: Croyton Massey, Joiner Watkins, Beman Reddin, William Hughes, James R. Bell, and James N. Pherson; and I say, "Good luck to them."

My agents will sell no more permits under one hundred dollars.

A. D. SMITH.

Guilford county, Aug. 1st—2—3.

55—The editors of the Star, Raleigh, North Carolina, and of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, North Carolina, will insert the above advertisement three times, in their respective papers, and wait my arrival for payment—as I shall visit those places in a short time.

A. D. S.

A Runaway!

A NEGRO SLAVE belonging to William Friar, run away on the 31st ult. and on the 5th inst. he entered the house of Andrew Garringer, junr. and stole about \$42 00, principally silver—ten round dollars and thirty halves, principally of American coin, recollected—balance not certain.

It is supposed he is gone toward the state of Virginia. He is about 50 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, well clothed, rather heavy to his height, very dark, and slow spoken.

I will give five dollars to any person who will apprehend and confine said negro in any jail in this state.

Information from any place out of the state, where he may be discovered, will be thankfully received.

LUDWICK SUMMERS.

Guilford, N. C. August 10th 1832.—11—ind

Manumission.

The General Association of the Manumission Society of North Carolina will convene at Friends Meeting House, in Lanesboro Guilford county, North Carolina, on Friday the 4th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

All Branches ever recognised by the General Association are still considered as members of the same, and are earnestly solicited to be represented in the approaching session.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Sec.

Guilford county, August 15th 1835—11—ind.

STILLS, STOVES & TIN WARE FOR SALE,

Wholesale and retail at the Greensborough Copper, Tin and

Sheet-Iron Factory,

The assortment is excellent—cheap,

VERY CHEAP.

Terms, cash, credit, or exchange for Country Produce, Hides, Old Copper, Pewter, Lead, Feathers, Beeswax, Tow linen, or any thing else—if the price can be agreed upon.

Call upon the proprietors.

Greensborough, Nov. 1. 1831—19—ind.

PRESBYTERIANS.

A Presbyterian camp meeting will commence at Ence meeting house in Orange county, seven miles north of Hillsboro, on Friday the 24th day of August next, and end on the Monday or Tuesday following.

A FRIEND TO RELIGION.

July 26th 1832—9—4.