

WHOLE NO. 178.

A Dutch Sermon against Intemperance, by a Member of the American Temperance Society.—Vell my friends and broedren, I is going to breach you surman to day; and vat you drinks I is going to breach about—vy I vill tell you as how I is going to breach against intemperance. Vell as some my audience may not understand de meaning of de verbiage intemperance, I vill explain it to you. Den, my broedren, intemperance is drinking too much *Rashig*. Den I dell you vat mine dexters, vial you vill find in de 5th chapter of de first epistle of Timothy, and 2d verse in de verds “Frink no longer vater, but use a very little vine for thy stomach’s sake, and thine is ten infirmities.” Vell now, for preivity sake I vill dell you is how as I does, and I vill recommend mine example for your government. Vell den, vat I gets up to de morning I goes to mine pottle, an I dakes a dram, den I puts on my clesh, and ven I has put on my clesh, I goes to mine pottle and I dake a dram, den I calls my family togeder and I goes to prayers, and ven I ish done pray I goes to mine pottle and I dakes a dram,—den I walks into de field and I zees as how de corn grows, and how de poy comes on ploughing, and I find dat de Lord has blessed de labors of de husbandman, and I feels grateful to mine Cot for ins plessing, and in gratitude to Him I goes to mine pottle and I dake a dram, den I goes to de goy ben and zee de gals milk, de goys, and de goys gives a blinty of milk which affords us all de comforts of de day, vial fills mine heart vial cratitief, and I goes to mine pottle and I dakes a dram—den I Cadhering, mine ende vie, says Schuch, de breake vast ish ready, and you may plow de horn for de poy, vell I plows de horn, and mine poy comes out of de blough, and I dakes a dram vial mine poy, and after asking a plessing we partakes of de poynties of Providence, and ven we have reberned drinks I dakes a dram to vash down de table cratitief. Dosh ish de sum total of my drinking, and dis ish de vial I shaken in, de words of de dext—for my comfort, and to shew infirmities.” Now, broedren, Zue I does not make a profit of mine zeit, not I

most abundant de modern practice of dram, dram, niver all day long—it is a position to de site of Cot—it will vave down de pody vid loushoue dis ease, and send de soul to de devil.—Amen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"No more with fortune, humours turn with climes
Tastes with books, and fancies with amens."

FROM THE NEWBORN SPECTATOR.

We publish below the "Circular of the Anti-Jackson Committee" of this county, to such of the patriotic sons of Carolina as are opposed to tyranny, corruption, and ignorance. It was intended for those alone; for their opponents are inaccessible to the voice of rational remonstrance. They have signed themselves to voluntary slavery, and we expect nothing so marvellous as a change in their course. To the class to whom it is addressed, it would have been unnecessary, but for the unaccountable apathy that they have suffered to take possession of their minds on this subject. They well know, we entreat them to act upon this knowledge, that a man who is passive when his country is in danger, is guilty as the wretch from whom the danger proceeds. The ties which hitherto bound together the Jackson party in this state are fast losing their power, and the consequence will be, that Jackson will receive but a divided vote. Those among them who have not full faith in the "Hero," and who think he stands in need of honest and complete advisers, are anxious to elect Mr. Barbour to the Vice Presidency, which the lower grade of the "kneeling party," the modern Helotes, true to their allegiance, echo the wishes of their master, and proclaim Van Buren his legitimate successor. Neither of them will yield to such a result, it is not in the nature of those men to resign from their position, be it right or wrong; and the Clay party may be assured that it rests entirely with them to redeem the character of the state. We repeat it, that the Barbour and Van Buren parties can never amalgamate. The former are more intelligent, and therefore more honest in their preferences, and they will not yield to their inferiors, whom they know to be wrong. The latter do not try to reason them out of their position; but the phials of their wrath in the choicest terms of their blustering vocabulary, and attempt to buy refractory seceders into a dereliction of the course which their reason approves. This state of things puts each of these parties promptly in the minority, and gives the National republicans an advantage which they may never again have, if they permit it to pass unimpaired. At the last election the Adams party polled 13,918 votes. This was not one-fourth of their strength at that time, and it is not more than half their strength now. Shall it be said, that with the means in our own hands to prevent such a catastrophe, we permitted indecorable disgrace to be cast upon our state? No, we hope for better things, and hope that a vast majority of the true sons of this Carolina will prove to the world that the "kneeling party" of freedom shall hereafter instruct the children of grand-children in the vicissitudes of our country's history, they will consider it no honor to be able to say to them, "We were in the great moral revolution of '32; we raised our voices against the incipient tyranny of the demagogues of that period; we triumphed with Jackson and his twelve thousand office holders, and saved our country from slavery and ruin."

CIRCULAR.

Nashlee 28th October 1832.

DEAR SIR:—The following indications which have been exhibited at New York and Philadelphia, of a successful opposition to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, have encouraged us to reflect on the possibility of aiding their patriotic efforts in North Carolina. The result is a conviction, that our ability has been undervalued by our opponents as well as by ourselves. We frankly communicate to you our views on this subject, and beg of you to lay them before our friends in every part of your district.

There are three distinct tickets which will be run for electors in North Carolina, and the ticket which gets the largest number of votes succeeds. All who are opposed to the re-election of Jackson, will vote for our ticket, while those in favor of his re-election will be divided pretty equally between the Barbour and Van Buren tickets. At the election of 1828, the anti-Jackson ticket received 13,918 votes, and the Jackson ticket 37,357. The friends of Adams then knew they must be beaten, and every man's experience will tell him that with this knowledge, no party can bring out much more than their strength. We think, perfectly reasonable to say, that there has been a fair hope of success, the Adams ticket could then have polled 20,000 votes.

We believe the opposition to Jackson much stronger than it was four years ago. But if it have only the same strength, and will put itself forth fully at the approaching election, its efforts may be crowned with success. The entire number of votes given in 1828, was a little upwards of 50,000. Suppose 53,000 to be polled at the next election, and divide 39,000 of them between the two Jackson factions equally, or nearly so, and 20,000 votes will carry our ticket. Few things are more dangerous than to undervalue the prowess and ability of an adversary. Our opponents have committed this blunder, and it will be our fault if we do not avail ourselves of it to save our country from intolerable misrule, our institutions from destruction, and the principles of our government from capricious, violent and corrupt domination.

We express then our strong hope, that in your section of the State, and in every part of it, vigorous and animated efforts will be made to bring out our entire strength at the polls, under the assurance, that even should we not carry it by no means desperate. When the electoral nominations has not yet

been made, we request that it may be done forthwith—and we earnestly recommend, that at every place of election, trustworthy persons should attend to supply tickets to our friends, and animate them to exertion.

The Craven County anti Jackson Committee.

WAKE FOREST INSTITUTE.

The following is the general outline of the Plan of this Institution, adopted at the late sitting of the Board of Managers.

1. The name of the Institution is "The Wake Forest Institute."
2. The object of the Institute is to enable young Ministers to obtain an education on moderate terms; and to train up youth in general to a knowledge of Science and practical Agriculture.
3. Every pupil shall labor three hours a day, under the direction of an experienced and scientific farmer, subject to the control of the principal teacher. Who is to be a Minister of the Gospel.
4. The total expenses of the Academic year shall not exceed \$60, of which \$25 are to be paid in advance, and an allowance shall be made to each student according to the value of his labor.
5. No pupil shall be admitted under 12 years of age.
6. Every pupil shall furnish himself with an axe and a hoe, a pair of sheets and a pair of towels.
7. There shall be one vacation in the year, from the middle of December to the first of February.
8. This Institute shall be open to the reception of all youth of good moral character, who will comply with the above regulations.

Arrangements are now making to carry into effect the object of the Institute by the first of February.

All persons who wish to enter the Institute, are requested to make application by the 15th of December, to the Rev. J. G. HALL, of Raleigh, (post paid.)

The Board of Managers have limited the number of students to fifty for the first year.

All Editors of the State friendly to the Institute are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Cor. Sec.

The elections being over in Georgia, and the measure of Jacksonism being therefore ascertained, the Executive has now nothing to fear from that quarter, and in order to conciliate those members of the confederacy that condemn his inhuman and lawless treatment of the Indians and Missionaries, he has ordered his organ, the Globe, to proclaim to the people that he has never refused to execute the laws or to enforce the decision of the Supreme Court. This is really too bad. Even the greatest gulf of the Jackson species knows this to be downright falsehood. Has he executed the laws? Are the Missionaries at liberty? Are the Indians in undisturbed possession of their rights? Will even the Globe, in its demonstration of the opinion of the Supreme Court, and his letter to the Board of Missions will show that he refused to act upon its decision. A few weeks ago the Globe declared the Hero, by saying that the time had not yet arrived in which he could interfere in behalf of the Indians and Missionaries. Is the Official organ of the Interior course Law of 1802, which authorized the President, and made it his duty to employ the army, if necessary, to protect the Indians? He seems to have forgotten the fact, yet this is one of the laws which Gen. Jackson has sworn to administer. In this case he is not only guilty of a neglect of duty, but he is likewise guilty of withdrawing the troops who were stationed in the Cherokee country for the protection of its defenceless inhabitants. These are facts that cannot be controverted.

A DUEL BETWEEN FRIENDS.

"They had been schoolmates at Eaton; very early in life they both entered into a celebrated Irish regiment; and here a circumstance occurred, not unknown to the world, that riveted their friendship. One day, after dinner, at the mess, some badinage took place between them, which certainly was not so far removed from school-familiarity, nor so sufficiently adapted to the precision of military punctilio, as by some of the company was considered absolutely necessary. Two officers well known for their love of duelling, took up the subject and at length gave them to understand that they must have a shot or two at one another, or leave in disgrace the regiment. The two officers were a major and a celebrated captain, both natives of the sister kingdom. The fate of the young friends was inevitable, and their very kind instructors in the necessity of the measure, voluntarily offered their services, as seconds, in the affair. As they walked to the field of blood, without a grain of animosity against one another, but of no little displeasure against their friends upon the occasion, who would listen to no excuse, apology, or explanation. Calamy, having a moment's opportunity of speaking to Trollope apart, whispered—'I'll fire at your second, if you'll fire at mine.' 'Agreed,' replied Trollope. When they came upon the ground, and all due preliminaries had taken place, off went their pistols together in a straight line at their seconds. The major and the captain were startled, and were found very ready to settle the affair without further proceedings.

A HIT AT UNCLEAN TAVERNERS.

A six-foot Kentuckian was not long since travelling in the interior of Pennsylvania, when he put up for the night at a Dutch tavern, where he was excessively annoyed by those tormenters of human flesh and blood, which time out of mind have been the peculiar demerits of unclean beds. In the morning when the rest of his fellow passengers had paid their fare, our Kentuckian stepped up to the landlord, and in a voice of thunder enquired the price of bed and board.

"De price of beef?" resounded the half frightened and half wonder struck tavern-keeper.

"Yes, what is beef a pound in your village?"

"Why tish, let me see—tis six pence de pound."

"Here, then," said the Kentuckian, "take that"—at the same time throwing down on the counter a silver dollar.

"Dat! and vat ish dat for, Mynheer six foot-er?"

"Half of it is for my bed and board—and half to purchase beef!"

"Beef for vat?"

"For the d-n hungry bugs in your beds—they came nigh eating me up alive—look here—and here—and here—said he, at the same time showing the bites and marks of blood on his face, arms and legs."

"Do you mean to insinuate that my beds are buggy?" said the landlord, stepping round in a great passion.

"Buggy! to be sure I do—and that you are but one door off from being a murderer—had it been a thin consumptive fellow that had slept where I did last night, instead of me, he would have been a dead man before morning—and to guard against such a catastrophe, I make a present to you of that money—buy beef with it, and feed your bugs every night before putting any body in your beds."

The Dutchman was forced to submit to the joke—the Kentuckian all the while looking fiercely at him in the face, and keeping as cool and determined as if it was a case of life and death.—N. Y. Constellation.

PRESIDENTIAL.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

North Carolina Electoral Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT

Henry Clay,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

JOHN SERGEANT.

ELECTORS.

Gen. P. Brittain, of Buncombe,
Maj. John Finley, of Wilkes,
John Phifer, Esq. of Cabarrus,
Alex'r. R. Caldwell, of Davidson,
Col. Mathew R. Moore, of Stokes,
John B. Troy, of Randolph,
Dr. B. Robeson, of Cumberland,
Dr. James Webb, of Orange,
Col. William Hinton, of Wake,
Dennis O'Bryan, of Warren,
William Britton, of Bertie,
Dr. James Norcom, of Chowan,
Goold Hoyt, of Pitt,
William S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Robert H. Cowan, of New Hanover

NORTH-CAROLINA
Jackson & Barbour Electoral Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT

Andrew Jackson,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

P. P. BARBOUR.

ELECTORS.

John McDowell, of Rutherford,
Anderson Mitchell, of Ashe,
Wm. J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg,
John Giles, of Rowan,
Paul A. Haralson, of Caswell,
Charles J. Williams, of Chatham,
Archibald M'Bryde, of Moore,
James Mebane, of Orange,
Nicholson Washington, of Wayne,
Gillis Alston, of Halifax,
George B. Outlaw, of Bertie,
Richard T. Brownrigg, of Chowan,
Daniel N. Bateman, of Tyrell,
Isaac Croom, of Lenoir,
John Owen, of Bladen.

NORTH CAROLINA

Jackson and Van Buren ticket

FOR PRESIDENT

Andrew Jackson,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS.

Robert Love, of Haywood Co.
Geo. L. Davidson, of Fredrick,
Pergrine Roberts, of Lincoln,
Thomas G. Folk, of Rowan,
Thomas Settle, of Rockingham,
John M. Morehead, of Guilford,
Walter F. Leak, of Richmond,
Abraham W. Venable, of Granville,
Josiah O. Watson, of Johnson,
Joseph J. Daniel, of Halifax,
Wm. B. Lockhart, of Northampton,
Mathias E. Sawyer, of Chowan,
Francis E. Ward, of Washington,
Richard D. Spight, of Craven,
Owen Holmes, of New Hanover,

One thing especially recommends HENRY CLAY to the suffrages of the great body of the yeomanry of the United States. He is one of them. Born in humble obscurity, he owes not his elevation to wealthy parents or splendid family connections. Whatever he is, he is indebted for, to that original greatness of mind, the gift of his creator; to that principle of unwearied, patient and persevering industry, which no obstacle, however great, could turn back from its purpose, and to the discriminating judg-

ment of his fellow citizens who best knew him; and who well appreciated those talents and that patriotism, on which nations may safely rely.

GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1832.

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

TO THE POLLS. Every Jackson paper in the state has been incessantly calling upon the Jackson men, "good and true," for the last two months, to be at the Polls. We hope the Clay men will take the hint and meet them there, "conquering and to conquer."

A bundle of papers intended for different post-offices in Surry county, and so directed on the outside, were mailed in this place, on Wednesday the 24th inst., and on Saturday last—eleven days thereafter—the same papers were returned to this office, from Long's Mills, endorsed "shameful miscarriage!" We mention this fact for two purposes—First, to show the care and attention with which the Postmaster in this place, asserts and does up the mails at his office—and Secondly, to let our subscribers know that all the failures so much and so loudly complained of, do not originate with us!

JUDGE BARBOUR IS NOT WITHDRAWN! Some two or three months ago, the Van Buren prints sounded it in the ears of their readers, that Judge Barbour had withdrawn. This falsehood was nailed to the counter by General Bryan's letter. "The Van Burens have been like a flock of hens on a hot griddle, ever since Barbour's strength in this state has been ascertained. Van Buren has raised himself to what he is, by treachery, intrigue and falsehood. Some of his friends have applied to him to replenish their resources. They then appear before the public, with a bow and a grin, and declare that 'Judge Barbour, has declined being a candidate!' This assertion is backed by a letter from the Judge, to Mr. Gilmer, chairman of the corresponding committee of the Charlottesville convention!" and as Palistaff would say, "plague on such backing!" give me them that will face me!"

We are not surprised that the Constitutionalist fastens upon this letter, and sends it abroad as "a back out," but that Lawrence and Lemay should see any thing in it that can "operate" as a "total withdrawal," is rather marvelous! The Register men, too, seem to have been seized with something more than ordinary obsequiousness, about the time Barbour's letter made its way to their table. They have it, "that Mr. Barbour has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Vice Presidency," but how they should arrive at such a conclusion, from his letter, is indeed unaccountable.

Every word in Judge Barbour's letter that bears on this point, is here copied, and we ask the reader to judge for himself, whether he can torture it into a withdrawal.

"Nor do I consider this new ticket as indispensably necessary to the attainment of the object my friends propose. For, if from the course of other states, there should seem to be a reasonable prospect of my election, I think that the electors nominated by the legislature, would in that event, vote for me. If on the contrary, from the developments in other states, the prospect of my election should appear hopeless, then the electoral vote of Virginia, even if the ticket nominated in my favor should succeed, would be unavailing as it respects me. Under these circumstances, it is my wish that my friends throughout the commonwealth should vote for the legislative ticket.

The brief history of this affair may be given in few words. They have four tickets in Virginia—one for Clay and Sergeant—one for Jackson and Barbour—one for Jackson and Van Buren—and another for Jackson, unpledged as to the vice presidency. Barbour is afraid, with all these tickets before them, that the Clay and Sergeant ticket will triumph; and very prudently proposes that the whole weight of his ticket and the legislative, or unpledged ticket, should be thrown together—thus his chance of election would stand as fair as ever, and the prospects of Jackson in that state not be thrown in jeopardy. Judge Barbour never intended his letter should be read beyond the precincts of Virginia.

ELECTIONS, &c. Hezekiah Niles has collected and collated many interesting things on the subject of the elections which have been and "are being." We extract the following.

New Hampshire. There are only two electoral tickets in this state—Jackson and Van Buren, and Clay and Sergeant. The issue will be severely and closely contested.

Maine, is situated like New Hampshire—and both parties are sanguine of success.

Massachusetts. A great national republican convention was recently held at Worcester, at which an electoral ticket for Clay and Sergeant was nominated. There is also an anti-masonic and a Jackson ticket in Massachusetts.

Rhode Island. In this state there are three tickets—Jackson, Clay and Wirt. Animated preparations have been made for the contest.

Connecticut. Three tickets, Jackson, Clay and Wirt, had also been formed in this state.

Vermont. This state has had an election for Governor. Mr. Palmer, anti-masonic, received 17,318 Votes—Mr. Crafts, national republican, 15,493—Mr. Meek, Jackson, 8,210. Neither having a majority, the election devolved on a joint ballot of both houses. On the

456 balloting, the following result took place—Palmer 112, Crafts 72, and Meek 83. There are three electoral tickets in this state, Jackson, Clay and Wirt.

New York. There is a mighty bustle in this great state—and every inch of ground will be contested. The electoral tickets are—Clay, Wirt and Jackson.

New Jersey. There are three electoral tickets in this state—Clay and Sergeant—Jackson and Van Buren, and Wirt and Ellmaker. Clay has a majority in both branches of the legislature, and of 18 in joint ballot.

Pennsylvania. The whole number of votes given at the late election for governor of Pennsylvania, was 172,923, of which, according to official returns, Wolf's majority was only 1,535! The election for electors was held on the 2nd inst.

Maryland. The election of electors will take place in this state on Monday the 12th inst. Straight tickets, only, are before the people—for Jackson or for Clay.

Virginia. There are three electoral tickets in this state—Jackson and Van Buren—Jackson and Barbour—Clay and Sergeant. Each party has been rallying its strength.

North Carolina. What we have said of Virginia may be said of this state.

South Carolina. This state says but little about the Presidential election. She is getting ready to nullify. No alternative is now left to her, but to *retreat*, or to *commit treason*!

Georgia. In this state there is but one, the Jackson and Van Buren electoral ticket.

Kentucky. A high state of political excitement prevails in this state. The election will be furiously contested.

Ohio. We hardly know how the land lies in this We shall see!

Illinois. Illinois has elected Jackson representatives to congress. There are two electoral tickets in this state—Jackson and Van Buren, and Clay and Sergeant.

The die is already cast in several of the states above mentioned.

BEAUTIES OF THE QUAKER LAW. When our last legislature placed upon our statute book that outlandish and Pagan enactment, called the Quaker law, we did not believe that a second existed, in this state, so devoid of those qualities which constitute the *man*, as to make any movements towards enforcing it. Many acts are passed which reflect impervious disgrace upon the people of the state for choosing such a legislature; but such acts are generally permitted to remain in *speaking silence* upon the records of corrupt and depraved legislation—not so, however, with the one under consideration. It seems to have been reserved for this age of religious toleration, to enforce a law, of which, even its authors are ashamed.

Three cases have recently come to our knowledge, which we shall take the liberty of mentioning. The first was in Orange; a young man, connected by membership with the society of friends, aged about twenty-two years, residing with his father and mother, was called upon for four dollars, the amount of *musty fines* that had accumulated against him, for refusing to perform *malicious duty*. He refused to pay the money, and although he was sick—perhaps in bed—he was seized with a case, or execution for his body, and his course pointed to the *prison in Hillsborough*. Here his father interrupted, and implied the officers of the law to spare the young man until he recovered from his sickness, and then he should be delivered up as a *sacrifice to the good of his country*. But all in vain—they dragged him from his bed, in almost a helpless condition, and started with him to the county jail, where he would have been incarcerated, had they not been met by a *methodist preacher*, whose son was not encased in steel, who paid down the *poor, pitiful* four dollars, and directed the prisoner to be discharged.

The second case occurred in the same section of country, but whether in Orange or not, we cannot say. The amount claimed in this case, by the gentleman of the *corrostalk sword* and *harrowed epaulet*, was one dollar and fifty cents; and for this sum they levied an execution upon a horse worth *one hundred dollars*. After such remonstrance, however, they were prevailed upon, to release the horse, and levy upon two fattening hogs in the pen, which they bore off in triumph, whistling in concert with the *squealing* of their *less hoggish* prison mates! It is known to the world, that any thing seized and sold in this way, though it may fifty times over pay the amount demanded, the Quakers make it a matter of conscience to refuse; and this accounts for the eagerness of these ministers of justice, to sell the horse, instead of something, the value of which would about cover their demand. They well knew that Picket, for the *overplus*, was the Quaker's name, would refuse the *surplus*, which they would be at liberty to spend for grog, and drink it, that they might be inspired to other such deeds of *noble daring*!

The third and last case we shall mention now, occurred in this county. A quaker *gentleman*—for such he always has been, in every sense of the word—named William Hill, was called upon for the amount due his *carriage* and *drawn*, which was of course, not paid. He had been at much labor and expense to procure his seed wheat of a superior quality. Quakers are generally good farmers, as well as good citizens. He had got part of his wheat sowed, and the constable seized on the remainder, knowing it to be the *last article* with which he would willingly part. This officer knew, as well as every body else knows, the *agricultural* depression at all times manifested by the members

of this society, had the confidence to ask the unresisting Mr. Hill for the loan of bags to carry his wheat away in! Coble never would have thought of asking *any body* but a *quaker* for such a favour! He was not accommodated, however, as the bags were all full of something, as every industrious man's bags are apt to be. A very intelligent old lady, in alluding to this circumstance, remarked, "that it was a maxim with the society to keep *full bags and empty bottles*."

We would here drop the subject, for the present, if it were not necessary that every time we say "*Quaker*," it is necessary to deny the oft-reiterated charge of being connected with that harmless, industrious and persecuted sect of Christians! We again say, for the ninety-ninth time, we are *not now*—nor have we ever been—nor do we ever expect to be, in any shape or form, connected with that society. If, after this, any man should think that, when we are *smitten on one cheek* we will "turn to him the other also," let him be fool enough to try it, and we shall take the earliest opportunity to convince him of his mistake!

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. In obedience to the proclamation of governor Hamilton, the legislature of South Carolina met in Columbia, on Monday the 22nd ult. This is indeed, an *extra-ordinary* session, congregated four weeks before the period of its *constitutional* existence! We do not pretend to question the right of South Carolina to assemble her legislature, when any emergency shall render it necessary; but why this overleaping the constitution of their own state? why not re-assemble the old members, whose term of service *does not* expire until the fourth Monday in this month! Obviously, because Governor Hamilton has set his heart upon a convention to re-set the laws of the United States, which cannot be called without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses; and he *hopes* two-thirds of the newly elected members are traitorous enough to favor his Quixotic thrusts at the liberties of our country.

The message of the governor is now before us. He represents the act of congress of 1832, modifying and regulating the tariff, as infinitely worse than the *bill of abominations* of 1828. He says the right of passing a tariff law for any other purpose than that of revenue is no where recognized by the constitution; that the principle of protection is clearly recognized in the act of 1832; and that all hopes of relieving the south from the grievous burthens which now weigh her down, except in her own energy, are at an end. He most earnestly presses upon the legislature the necessity of taking measures for calling a convention, to prescribe the mode and measure of redress, before the fourth Monday in this month, when the *present* legislature can again *constitutionally* assemble.

THE MAILS. The Fayetteville Journal says, "We passed through this place a few days since, stated that several of the bags containing newspapers were thrown out of the stage near Brunswick court house, Va. to make room for passengers. We thus have a clue furnished us, to explain the irregularity we frequently experience in the receipt of our papers. Such grossly improper conduct on the part of the contractors, should be promptly noticed and corrected by the Postmaster General. 'Tis well to accommodate passengers, but better to accommodate the public, and still better to fulfil a contract with the government. A word to the wise."

NEW THINGS. There are two words, which, if used four years ago in conversation, required explanation to at least ninety nine persons in every hundred who had the misfortune to hear them spoken—we mean *nullification* and *reto*. They are now familiar as "household stuff." Read the following from a Richmond paper.

The weather is growing cool, and the nights damp—put on your flannel; make a little fire on your hearth to *nullify* the damp air. Keep in doors after night-fall, and you will effectually place your *reto* on the visits of the Doctor.

A LARGE PUMPKIN. This is, indeed an age of big things as well as of big men. We have just learned, from a source entitled to the most implicit credit, that Peter Stout, an industrious old Quaker farmer of Orange county, has, the past season, raised a pumpkin, weighing *one hundred and twelve pounds*, and measuring *five feet three inches* in circumference. We have heard many stories of pumpkin vines being used for bridges across Connecticut river; but to speak in sober reality, as we now do, we think Mr. Stout can compete in the pumpkin way with any man in this state. At any rate, we never heard of one so large before.

The seven wonders of the world were lately exhibited at Washington City, in a new museum of natural curiosities.

- 1st. A widow at the age of 60 refused an offer of marriage.
- 2nd. A dandy with only five cravats on his neck.
- 3rd. A contended old maid.
- 4th. A lawyer of integrity.
- 5th. A moderate doctor's bill.
- 6th. A tailor that was never known to cabbage.
- 7th. Congressmen that wished to adjourn the session, when there was money in the treasury.

Since exhibiting the above, a printer has arrived in this city, who has been paid all but *four thousand dollars*.

Blair, Kendall & Co. in the name of Jackson, openly declare that he was "*B-R-N TO COMMAND*." Fellow-citizens, were you born to be *commanded*? Answer this at the Polls.

Another of the Kendall and Jackson clan talks, of what the President does for "*IS SUBJECTS*." Fellow citizens, will you submit to be *any man's subjects*? Answer this at the Polls.

ANDREW JACKSON has in an official document declared himself *INDEPENDENT* of the Representatives of the PEOPLE. Fellow citizens, do you select your *servants* to tell you they will do as *they please*? Answer this at the Polls.

The Money Changers cry down the Bank of the United States because it loans to those who wish to borrow, at SIX per cent, while but for this *they could* get SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN. Fellow-citizens, do you wish to put yourselves in the power of their tender mercies? Do you wish to give a set of men the power to put *their hands into your pockets and help themselves*? ANSWER THIS AT THE POLLS.

THE THREE "OLD ROMANS." The French Roman—"I am the State."—Louis XIV.

The American Roman—"The opinion of the Judges has no more authority over Congress, than the opinion of Congress has over the Judges, and on that point THE PRESIDENT IS INDEPENDENT OF BOTH."—Andrew Jackson.

The English Roman—"I have thought upon it—it shall be so. Away! burn all the records of the realm; my mouth shall be the Parliament of England."—Jack Cade.

It is a fact, that the Charter of the present Bank of the United States, was signed by James Madison. Was he bought? It is a fact, that the renewal of the Charter was recommended by Louis McLane, Jackson's own secretary of State. Was he bought? It is a fact, that old Gen Smith, of Maryland, the leader of the Jackson party in the Senate, made a speech in favour of its renewal. Was he bought? It is a fact that Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Wilkins, the first a violent Jackson man, & the second, the Jackson candidate for the Vice Presidency in Pennsylvania, spoke for, and voted for it. Were they bought? It is a fact that it passed a Jackson House of Representatives by a large majority. Were they bought?

GEO. JACKSON'S OPINION OF HIMSELF. "I shall never forget the evening when, in presence of Mr. Henry Wilson and some other gentlemen, he took up a New York newspaper in which he was mentioned as a probable candidate for the office of President of the United States. After reading it, he threw it down in anger: "*Do they think,*" said he, "*that I am such a d—d fool as to think much of being President of the United States?*" No, Sir, I know what I am fit for; I am contented to be a *body of men in a rough way*; but I am no fit to be President. "We were silent, but all gave him credit as I afterwards found, for this proof of good sense."—Judge Brackenridge's Letter.

COMMERCE OF LIBERIA. By a letter from Dr. Michlin the consular agent, dated May the 1st, it appears that during the past year 39 vessels had visited the colony for the purpose of trade, 32 of which were American, 3 English and 2 French. The exports amounted to 125,549 16 in value. The cultivation of coffee, cotton and indigo, all of which are indigenous to the soil, is rapidly increasing. One of the colonists expects to have a plantation of 20,000 trees shortly completed.

ELECTIONS. The results in Pennsylvania & Ohio are rather singular. In the former Mr. Wolf, as the Jackson candidate, has been elected Governor by a small majority—and yet it is stated, that the votes given to the anti-Jackson candidates are, at least, 10,000 more than were given to the Jackson candidates. And in Ohio, though Mr. Lucas the Jackson candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of 6,000, the aggregate vote given to the anti-Jackson candidates for congress, exceeds the vote given to the anti-Jackson candidates, by a bout 6,000.

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

J. Johnston, Ironworks, Tickets forwarded. Robert Patterson, Hillsborough, Filed. John C. Blinn, Salem, Filed. John Stedford, Snow Camp, Paper forwarded. Samuel Hill, Hills Store, Cash paid to credit and receipt forwarded. Hamilton Jones, Salisbury, Filed. Alexander A. May, Leakesville, Attended to.

EXTENT OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.—The sun never sets on British dominions. Before the evening ray leaves the spire of Quebec, his morning beams have shown for three hours on Port Jackson; and while sinking from the waters of Lake Superior, his eye opens on the Ganges.

TRUTH OF THE SUELAND.—We find the following in the Keetville, N. Y. Herald. The editor to whom it was addressed, says it must be considered "*the greatest effort of a great genius*."

"We cannot follow the sniveling editor of the Essex paper any further. He deals too largely in three-headed dogs, Jackasses and Guinea pigs to suit us." Goy, poor devil, be the gone," as Uncle Toby said to the fly.

STATUTE OF WASHINGTON. The house of representatives of the last congress, passed a resolution, authorising the president of the United States to contract with our countryman, Greenough, for the execution of a pedestrian statue of Washington, to be placed in the grounds of the Capitol.

It appears from a correspondence between the secretary of State and Greenough, that the latter will undertake the work for 20,000 dollars.

Another unsuccessful attempt has been made to set fire to unfortunate Raleigh about 4 o'clock, A. M., fire was discovered in the shed of Charles Manly. A tin cup containing coals, and some pieces of lightwood, were found near the place.

The March Telegraph says, "Nullification, we venture to say, is laid out as stiff as a stocking, in this state. The rickety banding, will return to its parents so disfigured, as not to be recognised, it has met the *Colliers* among us, and is going off in a dreadful collapse. Campbell and Laurens, and Doctor Clayton to boot, cannot save it."

The present unconstitutional session of the legislature of South Carolina, having a constitutional majority, have seen fit, in its wisdom, to call an unconstitutional convention to exercise an unconstitutional power to nullify what it has declared to be an unconstitutional law of the general government.

DR. ADAM CLARK. The latest arrival from England has brought the melancholly intelligence of the death of this philanthropist, sage, scholar and divine. He fell a victim to the cholera on the last Sunday in August, aged more than seventy years.

Flour, was selling on the 20th ult. at Port Au Prince, for fifteen dollars per barrel. They are, no doubt, as well able to give that as we are to give four.

On the first of January next, it is estimated that France will have about 39 ships of the line, 38 frigates, and 19 smaller vessels, 170 vessels are in service.

The Cotton Crop is said to be this year a slender one. A load of eighteen bales, sold a few days ago, in Fayetteville, for ten cents a pound.

The harvest in England has been very abundant, and the season for securing it remarkably good. It is not probable that there will be any demand for foreign grain, or that the price of wheat will become so high as to permit its importation.

YELLOW FEVER. This disease has broke out to a considerable extent in New Orleans.

Mr. Van Buren, contrary to our expectations, has published a reply to the interrogatories of the Shocks meeting. We have not room for it this week.

SPECIE. The quantity of gold and silver circulating in the commercial world is estimated by Mr. McCulloch, at something less than three hundred millions sterling.

ROBERT B. GILLIAM, Esq. of Oxford, we perceive, is announced as a candidate for Congress, for the Warren district, in this state.

The present king of England completed his sixty-ninth year on the 21st of last month. His Queen, Victoria, completed her fortieth year on the Tuesday following.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60 apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 9. Boeswax 16. Coffee 13 a 15. Cotton 8 a 9. Corn 55 a 60. Flaxseed 100 a 105. Flour 4 50 a 5 50. Feathers 32 a 35. 3; loaf and lump 12 1/2 a 17 1/2. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 90 a 95. Whiskey 27 1/2 a 30.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
AND
Life in New-york,
A WEEKLY
Sporting paper, on the plan of Bell's Life in London, published every Saturday by
WILLIAM T. PORTER & Co.
No. 33 Wall Street, adjoining the Merchant's exchange.
Devoted to The Turf, The Chase, The Angler, The Hunter—Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, Fashion, Taste, The Drama, Police Reports, & Scenes of Real Life.

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No Subscriptions received for less than six months. All Orders and Advertisements for this paper, must be accompanied with Cash or a City Reference—postage paid. Consistent procuring five subscribers, will be furnished with the paper gratis or retain a commission of 15 per cent.
Yearly ADVERTISERS, paper included : : : \$50.00
Advertisements per square, first insertion, : : : 75
Do. second do. : : : 50
Do. longer inserted, : : : 15
Yearly Advertisers are required to settle half-yearly.

TO SHOEMAKERS
TWO good Journeymen Shoemakers, will be furnished with employment and liberal wages, for the month, or application to the subscriber immediately.
BALDWIN,
Bennettsville, S. C. Oct 1832—21.

ALMANACKS.
Gales' North Carolina Almanacks for 1833, containing the usual astronomical calculations, together with a large fund of useful and interesting matter, for sale by the gross, by the dozen or half dozen, at this office.
Orders from the country will be gladly received, and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM SWAIM,
Greensborough, Oct. 18th 1832—21—and.

BAPTISTS.
A Union meeting will be held at Irwin's school-house, on Hickory creek, in Guilford county; to commence on Friday before the second Sunday in November next. And the Liberty Association will commence at Jamestown on Tuesday before the third Sunday in November next. Ministers invited to attend.
October 8th 1832—21—and.

JOB PRINTING.
A subscriber has just received several Fonts of new Large, and Ornamental Type for Job printing, &c. &c. He solicits a share of the public encouragement, and pledges himself to execute his work with neatness, dispatch, and upon terms suited to the pressure of the times.
WILLIAM SWAIM,
Greensborough, March 24 1831—28—and.



POETRY.

"And from each line the saddest truth is borne;
Nor less inspire my conduct than my song."

JACKSON'S LAMENTATION.

OR THE PARTIALITY FROM THE PALACE TO THE HERMITAGE.
A new song, to be sung by the "Herald of Two Wars," on the
fourth of March, next.

TUNE—"Bonaparte crossing the Rhine."

O say am I dreaming, or can it be true,
That to-day I must bid an eternal adieu,

Interrogation.

To my palace and power O can it be so
That woe! woe! to me! and to Van Buren too!

Tubulation.

Van said that the people were fools, and alas!
I believe it; and now they believe me an ass.

Recognition.

My septre snatch'd from me! no friends to be seen!
O how this world's altered from what it has been!

Alteration.

How oft I've been told I was "born to command!"
With a smile from the rascals, and a shake of hand.

Insultation.

Ah! me, and that I was the "greatest and best,"
And you'd in abusing the man of the West.

Combination.

Poor Amos! I pity him,—Poor Iky Hill!
Poor fellows they'll both have to go through the mill!

Pulverization.

And William B. Lewis! poor man I've no doubt,
Now Clay is elected he'll turn Billy out.

Excommunication.

O horrible! horrible!—Van get away!
Let me go to the Hermitage! yonder comes Clay!

Evaporation.

CORSETS AND KISSES.

A youthful poet writes thus feelingly to his mistress
in a southern paper:

I wish I was a corset bone.

That's to thy lovely breast—

That I might be both night and day

To thy fair bosom press'd.

I wish I was the china cup

From which you drink your tea,

For then I know at every sip

You'd give a kiss to me.

PRETTY BUSINESS FOR ZEPHYR.

He steals a kiss from my sweet Miss

Before she can forbid it!

She sighs to find it was the wind,

And not her lover did it.

VARIETY.

"Pancu has started all her farmers' wives,
In tales, in trifles, and in children's plays."

We have heard a very amusing story of the mode
of procedure of a famous Cholera Cure of this city.

He does not visit his patients; on the contrary, they
are always sure as able to visit him. The first
inquiry he makes, is, respecting the state of their
pockets; and he makes up his mind of the disease ac-
cordingly. To those who are very sick he gives a
vial of his specific, and charges ten dollars; to others
he merely deals out a few pills, for which he charges
nothing.

Taking each patient aside as his turn comes, he
says to him—"Sair, ave you some cash—some
money?"

"No Sir, I'm ver'y poor indeed!"

"Ver' poor! eh? Sair, me ver' sorry for you—very
sorry indeed, sair."

"Have no money at all!—I'm as poor as Job's turkeys."
"Eh! no money at all! pource de Job! Turc, Mon-
di! Me ver'y sorry for you. Sair, me feely you put
No moush bad—not moush bad. No money, ehl! Vy
say, I ave de gran pleasure to say, sair, dat you have
leech cholera—ver' leech!—not moush bad. I cure
you with my pill, two or three—you take e'ing; you get
well; you no ver'y bad, sair; you got no money. I
chargeze you nossin at all sair."

Having dismissed this patient, he calls another, and
puts the same important question respecting the state
of his finances. Finding them favourable, he proceeds
to examine the tongue, the pulse, and so forth. He
then shrugs his shoulders, shakes his head ominously,
and exclaims—"Mon diu! Ver' bad! ver' bad! Sair,
you have got de ver' bad cholera; ver' bad you ave
No pulse, tout ver' bad. Me no wish to give you some
alors, sair; me no wish to see a dead man; sair, you ave
got de ver' bad cholera about you.—Ye ehl! ehl! ehl!
thess you take my gran specific, Nossin! ehl! that
will cure you. I ave ver' cury you, I ave you life, sair,
and chargeze you de him. De grand specific is ver'
leech I must chargeze ten dollar."

The patient takes his vial of the grand cholera spe-
cific, and in his turn gives way to a very patient, the violence of whom dis-
cusses the matter. In the midst of money he has in
his pocket.—Con. continue.

A French emigrant having been but a very short
time in England, was invited to partake of a large bowl of
punch, a liquor he had never tasted before, and which
did not agree with him. Speaking of his entertain-
ment next day, but forgetting the name of the bever-
age, he asked, "Vat de calla dat liqueur, dat be all
contradiction where is the brandy to make it strong
and the water to make it weak; de sugar to make it
sweet and de lemon to make it sour?"—"Punch, I
suppose you mean."—"Ay, punch by gar, said Mon-
sieur, it almost punch out my brain."

Earl of Warwick.—This nobleman was very affa-
ble with his tenants and people; one of them came
up to him one day when he was riding and told him
he had a great favour to beg of him. The Duke as-
ked him what it was. The man replied, after some
hesitation, that he had a little boy who wished to see
the Duke, and that as his Grace was now close to
his cottage, he would do him the favour to let his son
look at him. The Duke readily consented, and rode
towards the cottage, where the delighted father ran
to and fetched his child. The boy stood amazed, look-
ing at the middle-aged gentleman of not very com-
manding exterior before him, of whose greatness and
power he had heard so much; gazed at him a long
time; then touched him and suddenly asked, "Can
you swim?" "No, my good boy," said the Duke.
"Can you fly?" "No I can't fly, neither." "Then I
like father's drake better, for he can do both."

We find the following pleasant and appropriate an-
ecdote in the Augusta Geo. Courier.—In a certain lit-
tle town in the land of nullification, a merchant, a
great stickler after "Free Trade and State Rights,"
had cut those words, in capital letters, from some
of the worthy papers he read, and pasted them con-
spicuously over his desk. Now it is a custom, much
honored in the strict observance thereof, in said town
that when a merchant buys your cotton, you must
buy his sugar, coffee, iron, &c. A planter sold the
above mentioned merchant his lot of cotton; but went
and bought his groceries, &c. at another store. When
he came back the merchant rated him for it very
earnestly. The planter replied, "I saw Free Trade
and State Rights over your desk, and thought 'Free
Trade' was your political creed. I have only re-
duced your theory to practice." The next time the mer-
chant's desk was observed, nothing but "State Rights"
could be read on it.

A briefless barrister on the northern circuit, the
other day, was rather troublesome to a friend of Mr.
Brougham, who told him at last to be quiet. "Oh,
never mind him," said Mr. B. "he's a mere counsel-
lor of necessity." "What do you mean by that,
sir?" inquired the legal cock-a-toot. "Nothing but
a brief quotation," replied Mr. B. "necessity has no
law."

Tom Brown having once asked a man how he
contrived to live in hard times, was answered
"I live, as I believe you do, mister Brown, by
my wit." "Faith," replied Brown, "you must be
a much more able trader than I ever thought you
to carry on a business and thrive upon so small a
capital."

A husband, whose ears were constantly assailed
by the unkind tongue of his wife, bore the sound of
her incessant alarm with the greatest patience.
"It is very clear," said one of his friends,
"that you are afraid of your wife." "I am not
afraid of her," said the husband, "but of the noise
she makes."

Connecticut folks have not come inventing new "no-
tions" for trade. The latest invention appears to be
blackball made of white wood and nicely shaped and
painted. It is thought this article will drive wooden
clocks, wooden outwings, wooden cucumber seeds,
wooden hams, and horn gun flints, entirely out of the
market.

Sir W. Scott, in his article in the Quarterly Re-
view, on the Colloids papers, mentions a classic
instance of an old Highland warrior's mode of
pardon. "You must forgive even your bitterest
enemy now," said the confessor to him, as he lay
gasping on his death bed.—"Well, if I must, I must,"
replied the chieftain; "but my curse be on you,
Donald," turning towards his son, "if you forgive
him."

A ludicrous blockhead, after babbling some time
to Sheridan, said, "Sir, I fear I have been including
on your attention."—"No, no," replied Sheridan, "I
have not been listening."

A jolly son of Neptune passing through Broad
street, one day last week saw a woman standing in
a door, whom he hailed in the following manner:
"I say ma'm, do you take boarders?" "Yes,"
replied the dame,—"Well then let us see you take
one," said the tar.

A curiosity.—A couple of Irishmen were at
work the other day, one of them happening to
spy a bird flying near him with a feather in his bill,
exclaimed,
"A bird! Pat, and isn't that a curiosity?"
"What a curiosity?"
"Why, sure, that bird there flying away with a
feather."

A tavern-keeper, at a late trial, having placed him-
self too near the attorneys was desired to withdraw.
"Excuse me," says he, "pray consider that I paid
for the Bar."

Schoolmaster's Question.—A child, who lately
began to learn to read, in a charity school, was, a-
mong other words, spelling M. L. L. K. which he
could not immediately put together, to say what
they spell, when the master said, "Well, sir,—what
does your mother put into her tea?" "Rum, sir,"
answered the boy.

Anecdote.—While Franklin, the printer, was Am-
bassador to the English Court, a lady, who was about
being presented to the king, noticed his exceedingly
plain appearance, and inquired who he was. "That
madam," answered the gentleman, on whose arm
she was leaning, "is Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the Am-
bassador from North America." "The North Ameri-
can Ambassador, so shabbily dressed!" exclaimed
the lady. "Hush, madam, for heaven's sake, whis-
pered the gentleman, "he is the man that bottles up
thunder and lightning."

A man having a scolding wife, he swore he would
drown himself; she followed him and desired him
to forbear, at least to let her speak with him. "Speak
quickly then," said he. "Pray, husband if you
will needs drown yourself, take my counsel, to
go into a deep place; for it will grieve my heart to
see you a long time dying."

Jack and the Parson.—An old Jack tar, just return-
ed from sea, met his old mess-mate, Bet Blowsy; he
was so overjoyed that he determined to commit mar-
riage; but at the altar the parson demurred, as there
was not money enough between them to pay the fees;
on which Jack thrusting a few shillings into the sleeve
of his cassock, exclaimed, "D— it, brother, never mind
marry us as far as it will go."

A Woodchuck was taken alive in this town, one day
last week, by two Editors! He was dressed in a
gray coat and black breeches.

It is said to be a difficult thing for a shad to climb
a tree tail foremost. We never witnessed an experi-
ment of the kind, and therefore dare not hazard an
opinion about the matter.

A fashionable Countess, asking a young nobleman
which he thought the prettiest flowers, roses or tu-
lips? he replied with great gallantry, "Your ladyship's
two lips before all the roses in the world."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office in this place, on the
1st October 1832, if not taken out in three months will
be sent to the General Post-office as dead letters.

- A. Obed Anthony; Richard H. Allison; Gideon Alex-
ander; Washington Adams.
- B. Jonathan Beard; James Blackburn; Joseph Bawley;
Elizabeth Ballard; Clemens Brunsford; William Brown;
Charles Bland; H. J. Badville; Lucy B. Villate; James
Baker.
- C. Edward Clark; William G. Colquhoun; Miligan
Cummings; Abel C. King; John N. Chambers; Jonathan
Clark; Benjamin A. Carter; Anna C. Carter; James Clem-
mons; 21. Amy Coppis; Richard R. Curson; Eliza Coffey;
Robert Coffey; Thomas J. Crampton; John D. Chacey;
Edw. Clark; Jesse Culbreth.
- D. D. D. Clark; E. S. Darrow; Rufus Davis;
Elijah Denz; Stephen Davis; The Honorable Directors
of the Goldmine Company, Guilford.
- E. Thomas Edwards.
- F. Wilson Field.
- G. John Griffin; Seth Griffin; James Gunn; Silvanus
Gardner.
- H. Benjamin Hassel; John Hatha; Elizabeth Hopson;
William H. Hays; James Hays; Samuel Hamilton or Findley.
- I. Shadrach Ireland; James Irwin; Robert Irwin; Wil-
liam Ivimey; Joseph Ivimey.
- J. Manly Jerny; William Jenkins; William Jackson.
- K. Miss Julia E. Kenyon; James Kirkman; Frederic
Kimbrough.
- L. Colonel Lindsay; Ellis Lind; Mrs. Sally Loy.
- M. Nathan Marshall; Daniel McIlvay; Jesse Man-
gell; Lewis Murphy; John Murphy; Thomas McIlvay;
William Miller; John M. Mendenhall; Robert Morah;
Nathan M. Mendenhall.
- O. W. O. Jerny; James O'Brien.
- P. John Pearson; 21. William Puffer; Miss Emily F.
Puffer; Jonathan Puffer; General Charles Phillips; P. M.
Greenleaf; George Guilford; George N. Guilford; George Pea-
son; Robert Patterson; Joseph W. Phipps.
- R. John Rankin; 21. Gideon B. Richardson; Daniel Rus-
sell; Robert Ryer; John Saly; Frebille; Edward Ross; Es-
dras R. Ross.
- S. Sheriff of Guilford; Henry Shide; John Shelby; Sam-
uel Sullivan; Mrs. Mary Ann Spring; Robert Simpson;
Robert Smart; Alexander Skimmer; 21. Finley Shaw; Thomas
Scott; William Stephenson.
- T. Robert Truitt.
- W. William Watson; Mary Wiley; John Weatherly;
Andrew Wilson; 21. Asaph Williams; Evans Wharton;
Jeremiah Willson; Ezekiel Whitington; Dr. Alexander
Woodes; Robert Willson; Amos Weaver.

JOHN A. MEBANE, P. M.

Greensborough, Oct. 1 1832.

King's Washer!

THIS machine is thought by good judges, to be equal,
if not superior to any thing of the kind ever in-
vented in the United States. It washes, from the finest
silk, 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 con-
sumed in the ordinary way. A small girl, after becoming
accustomed to its use, will be able to do as 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, through-
out 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 citi-
zens of this place, and from the country, who have pro-
nounced 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 Benja-
min 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 ex-
amine for themselves; and test the utility of the machine
now offered, before they purchase the use of any other des-
cription.

In conclusion, I will inform the public, that, in con-
sequence of my being compelled to be frequently absent, I
have constituted and appointed Benjamin Overman, my at-
torney 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 23—2—13.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THIS OFFICE

For Sale

A Tract of Land containing one thousand three hun-
dred and fifty acres, lying in the county of Rocking-
ham, N. C. on upper Hogan's creek, belonging to the
heirs of Charles Bruce, deceased.

This land is well watered;—It has on it a good seat
for a Grist and Saw Mills;—and a considerable portion
of it is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat
and Tobacco.

Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms
by applying to the subscriber, in Guilford county, on
Haw River.

ABRAHAM PEEPLES

September the 1st 1832.—16—7.

Boarding.

WE Have three excellent schools in successful op-
eration, in our village, at this time. Health and order
prevail amongst us; and boarding in small
families, may be had on very reduced terms. To secure
inducement is held out to parents and guardians, in the
surrounding country, who would give to their sons in
charge a good education, to board them in this place at
this time.

The subscriber will ever be prepared to recommend to
any number of boarders, in any style they may choose, on
terms much lower than the common custom of the
place. For particulars apply at the printing office.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, August 29th—13—ind.

D. Lindeman,

Bookseller, Bookbinder, & Stationer.
RALEIGH, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Green-
sborough and its vicinity, and the public generally,
that he continues to carry on the above business, and
will, with pleasure, attend to all orders in his line. He
has now on hand, (and expects monthly importations of)
every article in the book and stationery line, calculated for
this part of the country, at prices less than ever sold in N.
Carolina.

Raleigh, Sept. 8th 1832—13—8t.

Apprentices.

THE subscriber wishes to take two or three boys, from
twelve to seventeen years of age, as apprentices to
the printing business. Such as may have the inclina-
tion to try the experiment, will be taken for one month, on
trial. If they should be satisfied with the business, and
with the situation, terms will then be proposed. But should
they dislike the business, or be displeased with their situa-
tion, they will be at liberty to depart in peace, without
money and without price.

Young men who may wish to obtain a smattering
of the art will meet with encouragement, if application be
made soon.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, Aug 29—13—ind.

Rules of Court.

State of N. Carolina

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

August Term, 1832.

ORDERED by the Court that the Sheriff hereafter
admonish all the Jurors on the Oath of Venue, to at-
tend on each Tuesday of the county Court; And that
the civil docket be taken up on Tuesday, and continued
until Wednesday night.—That the state docket be taken
up on Thursday morning, and continued until disposed of.
And that all parties and witnesses attend on said days.

W. A. F. HYNER, C. C. C.

Greensborough, Sept. 1832—13—7.

A SITUATION.

A Free coloured boy, aged from ten to eighteen years,
should have a good situation until he arrives to the age
of twenty one, by applying at this office immediately.
None need make application but such as can come well
recommended for industry, sobriety and honesty. I will
take it upon myself to learn them the art of printing, so far
as the press is concerned, by which, in some situations,
they may earn from thirty to fifty dollars per month.
If the reader of this would know of any such boy as
above described, he is requested to give him this informa-
tion without delay.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, August 29,—13—ind.

Union.

In obedience to a recommendation of the grand jury, the
citizens of this county are hereby notified that a meeting
will be held in the courthouse on Tuesday of November
court next, for the purpose of having an expression of the
public sentiment in regard to the preservation or destruc-
tion of our union. All the freemen in the county, without
distinction of parties, are respectfully invited to attend.

OUR COUNTRY FOREVER.

Greensborough, Oct. 1832—22—3.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers have commenced an establishment
for the manufacture of Printing Presses from Super-
ior material 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.

Printers who will carry the above advertisement in
their papers for three months, shall be allowed \$5, when
purchasing Presses.

D. & W.

BAPTISTS.

A Union meeting will be held at Irwin's schoolhouse,
on Hickory creek, in Guilford county, to commence on
Friday before the second Sunday in November next. And
the Liberty Association will commence at Jamestown on
Saturday before the third Sunday in November next. Min-
istering brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

October 8th 1832—19—3.

JOB PRINTING.

THE subscriber has just received several Founts 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 neatness and
despatch, and upon terms suited to the pressure of the times.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, March 1st 1831—25—ind.