REENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

WATER A NORANT AND DEGRADED OF EVERY MATION OR CLIME MUST BE ENLIGHTENED, BEFORE OUR EARTH CAN HAVE HONOR IN THE UNIFERSE."

VOLUME IV. NO. 50

GREENSBOROUGH. N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 206.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

tion of that period.

Each subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time within the first three months from the time of subscribing, by paying for the numbers received, excording to the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance within the year, will subject the subscriber to payment for the subsite of the succredmy year, at the rates shove mentioned

A year's subscription will be ascertained by the numbers of the paper and not by calendar months. Fifty-two civic triumph, numbers will make a year's subscription; and in the same proportion for a shorter time.

Those who may become responsible for ten copies shall rebers and waranting their solveney or remiting the cash-ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 12 lines, will be neatly inserted three times publication-those of greater length in the same propor-

All letters and communications to the Editor, on business be attended to

SELECTED.

"And tis the and compliant, and almost true, What e'er we write we brank forth nothing news.

"TICKLE-ME-JI, MMY!"

"You scratch my back and I'll scratch your ellow" Presentation of the Standa d. - The Character of Nullinication by the former to the volunteers as preservation of the constitution and the Union? General Government. It is a ver of pullification bows, - Hatchman It is a very pretty exchange

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HAVES.

On presenting the Standard to the Volunteers, age." Who is their that can survey the proud scene ever by which one portion of the poolie are robbed and not feet that the sure defence of free states is to that others may be corrupted? It is impossible for stent hearts of freener, animated by a noble enthus has any agency in producing them, he ir so, zed in defence if their alters and their firesides.

Arrived, fellow-crizens, in a most interesting critake a brief o tre pect. But a few months have pas rest, we know that posterity will do us justice. We sed away, since South Carolina was environed by have fought the good fight-God has given us the difficulties, and beset by dangers. Having taken a noble stand in defence of the rights and itherties of of the honours; and if our country is permitted to eaes all, a stead of receiving sympathy and support from joy its fruits, let who will take the spoils. those whose interests are indentified with her own, I am now, fellow-critizens, about to perform a the was (with a few honourable exceptions.) coldiy most grateful office. I am about to confer upon you wounds, is torn with disgrace from the statue book." say amed by the voice and supported by the treasuof the South, and now for the first time in our hatory used as an instrument of despotism, and digoded to wield their arms, not against the enemies

threats of military and civil vengeance were load and deep; and, to add still darker shades to the prime, the impression had been created, I would bloodiest foreign war; and as west calculated, as think, to my the sonts of men, as the darkest elemnateree! On ! so! Thanks be to God! among of liberty was not extract in the bosons of cons or a or hiers of Carolina. They had not forto the ice some taught by a glorious ancestry, that only and life are inseperable in the bosons of the and free. A few of the venerable relies of be evolution still intered among as, in whom the se of '76 not merely survived but was seen burn-

hearts, and consulting the interests and honour of the state, met the crisis like freemen; and Carolina is printed & published every Wednesday morning, by instead of cronching at the foostool of the oppressor, rose in her native majesty, and like our own eagle, "towering in his pride of flight," bid defiance to the At Two Dollars per annum, payable within three months tyran'ts power. With a promittude, unanimity and from the date of the first number, or Three Dollars zeal, which, if ever equalled, has surely never been will be invariably exacted immediately after the expir - surpassed, the people of South Carolina at the first tru npet call, flew to her standard, and voluntarily devoted their lives and fortunes to their defence. There is something in an honest, manly, and unfaltering adherance to principle, and a fearless periomance of duty, which commands the respect of mankind; and all experience has proved that the best way to avoid danger is to be prepared to meet it. Fellow soldiers-you and your brave compatriots in armes, the volunteers of Carolina, and I make this declaration from a deep conviction of its truth, have saved the state, and are entitled to the honours of the

If we have not been involved in all the horrors of civil war-if our streets have not been delulged with ceive the 11th gratis.—An allowance of ten per cent will devastated, if instead of mourning over the desolution Heed-our dwellings wrapt to flames, and fields also be made to authorized agents for procuring subscriber run which tollow in the train of invading armit a ke are the bitter fruit of civil strife, you are now permitted to remice with honest exultation at the new & improved condition of our affairs and the cheering arming his bands that he might wreak his vengeance, for one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each succeeding prospect before us—. We are nulebted under heaven not only on the bosom of those who had largely confor all this to the undanated spirit of the people, to tributed to place him in power but that even strike our twenty thousand patriot volunteers, who have held themselves in constant readines to repellinvasion, and relative to the paper, must be POST-PAID, or they will not were known to be prepared to lay down their lives in defence of the sacred soil of Carolina.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the precise character of the new tarns, great indeed has been the gain, mestion bie the advantages purclased, as we believe chiefly by your virtue, firmness, and patriotism. Is it nothing, fellow citizens. for a single state to have stood unaided and alone in defence of her cights against the colossed power and nationage of the federal government! Nothing to have reused the attention of the whole Union, before Mercury lately published the puffs of Gov. Havne it was too late, to those great fundamental truths, or and Gen. Hamilton, on the presentation of the Flag the final establishment of which must depend the sembled in Charleston. Gov. Hayne makes a pow- it nothing to have arrested the progress of the miserful effort to have them ocheve, contrary to their called American System that vile scheme of rebbeown knowledge, that they had done something more ry and plunder, by which, under the color of law, than retreat from their position of state sovereigns, the proceede of your labor and capital are transfer-On the other hand, Gen. Hamiton persuades to others, and to present it from becoming the setty. On the other hand, Gen. Hamilton persuades the Governor that he had "done the glorious deed" the policy of the country? Is a nathing to have observed that he had "done the glorious deed" the policy of the proposition o of saving the state, which had been coldly abandon, tained a distinct recognition of the principle—ave. ed [by North-Carolina] to the tender mercies of the and to have it recorded in the statute book that the duties shall be exentually reduced to the recent standard, and that no more many shall be raise. than may be necessary to the commontal advan-istration of the government, the by destroying at one blow the prohibition, minimums, specific datter Fellow Criticist It is impossible for me to ex- and other fraudulent devices constituting the very press the satisfaction I have derived, from seeing life blood of the protective system - And, finally, is this day the Volunteers of Charleston-all well arm it nothing that by the promised red sction of the dued-well describined-and, in the language of our ties, a fatta blow will be given to these extravigant glorious motto-"prepared with strength and cours and unnathorized aper optiations of the public mon be found in the courage and patriousm of their peo- any one not to see, that these are great and valuable Where are the myrmulous of power, who achieve near, and if there be any one by whom they could hope to prevail against the strong arms and will be more highly esteemed from denying to carosiasm in the cause of liberty, and prepared by a holy feel conscious that we have done our duty honestly and fearlessly. We have stood by our country in the hour of her trial. We have adheared to Carsis in our political affairs, it may be well for us to olima through good is port and evil report; and for the victory! We will not quarrel about the distribution

as the chief magistrate or this state, the discognished token of public approbation, which it is in my power or to bestow. The state has, through the convention assure you that under the ægis of our own Palmetaspect of our political affairs, the existing organizaof their country abroad but against the bosoms of this day issued orders to that effect, which will be tion of the volunteers shall be maintained, and I have read at the head of your respective companies. Congress has committed another bold and daring insurpation on the rights of the state by the passage of an fan hope without sufficient foundation, that the first act shall remain unrepealed on the satute book, and blow struck by the tedeval arm, to be the signal of the principles it embedies are sanctioned by those cesolating civil w.r. In this condition things, infi- who are entrusted with the administration of our nanational affairs there can be no safety for the rights has think, to'try the son's of men, as the darkest fend men that public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and that it will perish amongst the face or and that it will perish amongst the face or and that it will perish amongst the face or and that it will perish amongst the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, seal the face or and the public opinion will, ere long, and the public opinion will, ere long, and the public opinion will, ere long, and the public opinion will you, that we hold all our rights by no other tenire than that of "eternal vigilance," without which we are told liberty cannot be saved.

Influenced by these views, as an honorable reward for past services - and incentive to future exertion, I now present to the volunteers of Charleston, through your commander, Brigadier General Hamilton, Tits of our nature leads us to love, honor, and agore, let They are not among the sufferers, and have been in-STANDARD, bearing the arms of the state, with this us swear that it never shall be dishonored,

GENERAL HAMILTON'S REPLY.

General Hamilton, on receiving the standard replied as follows:

On the part of the Volunteers of Charleston, I acept, with sentiments of profound gratitude, and forts for our country. with feelings of the most lively satisfaction, the proud and gorgeous standard which your excellency has been pleased to present to us in the name and behalf of the State of South Carolina. To have received at your hands this soul-stirring banner, infiintely enchancess its value.

Who so fit, Sir, as yourself to present to us this donation? You, who in the dark hour of a starless night, when South Carolina seemed to be distressed by the whole world, rent in twain by dissentions ung her very children, whose only rivally ought to have been who could have loved and served her best, stood at her post of duty, cool, collected and undismayed. Yes, at that very moment when our city was beleagured by a standing force, whose valor and powers we had vainly supposed could only be turned against the common enemies of the countrywhen the national Legislature, who with equal delusion we had supposed were the guardians of the pub-lic liberteis of the country, were seen catering for the malice of an infuriated depet, and from the frag ments of a broken and violated constitution, were the spot of his birth, the land where he first saw the light of heaven.

It was at a period like this, I surrendered the Executive of the state, comparatively defenceless into your hands; and scarcely a cannon mounted or a musket equipped for the field, our arsends empty and hardly powd in or magazines to firepro ordinary salute. You, he were net and vanquished the crisis. Applying the resources of your sound judgment and enterprising spirit to this energy, in the shore space of a month, we had amountation enough to have blown up every put he binding and every private dwelling in the capital of this confederacy, the materials for all acus of service were collected with unexampled dispatch, for equipping five thousand men for the field to begin with-and preparations we know were in progress for arming our whole voluniteer force. Your heroic call was responded to from the mountains to the ocean, and thrilled and reverberated throughout our bind. It must have indeed been to you one of the most cheering of all possible circumstances that he force in arms was equal to the whole number of the suffrages which our party rendered at the Ballint Ers., when by a victorious and overwhelming majority they recorded their herote determination to longer to submit to oppres-

It does not become me, still less the brave men whom I have the honor to command, in a spirit of vanbeasting, to predict what would have been the issue of the struggle into which we would have hurried but for the recent adjustment of our controversy with the general government. A long and mainterrupted peace had rendered our hands unused to the imple ments of war- without pretending to much senence m tins art, we should at least have tried to do our duty to our country. One thing, sir, is quite certain when the tog come, if we had allowed the enemy to have occupied more of our territory than was necessary for us to bury their dead, the very spirit of tance from the raging element. From right to left, our fathers would have spoken from their graves, and rebuked our degeneracy.

We are cheered by the determination your excelover our heads, however idle its brute thudder. A e tion of their friends beyond the flames, were involved guage of our own highly gitted and highly cheriebed been lost. statesman, this law, "Lashed with dishonorable magistrate of this state, the distinguished Allow me to renew to you again, sir, my profound three Hotels, all the stores save one, all the dwel-

General Hamilton turned to his troops and addresher is committed to our guardianship. Although a civic triumph has not followed our recent struggle for the preservation of our rights, and a comparative calm now settles on the surface of a community lately so deeply convulsed; yet it is impossible, from causes so fearfully at work in our federative system of government, to tell how soon this tranquillity may again be disturbed. Every man who loves his country must wish the bright star which from the Constellation of this Union, may long shine in its firmament in blended justice, harmony and peace. But this blessing is not under our control. If, in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, it should be willed otherwise, look out for this Banner. "You will see it wave in the pathway of bonor and duty," bearing on its ample folds the effigy of that glorious tree, whose invincible shaft lift high its verdant top to kiss and greet the earliest light of heaven. Consecrated here in the thronged presence of that better and distribute them among the sufferers, viz: John part of God's fair creation, whom the vow of man- Hoye, Thomas J. McKaig, Richard Beall, Rev. L. hood compels us to defend, and the very sacrament H. Johns, Wm. McMahon, and James P. Carleton

with which it is connected, and whose valor will detend it, bright and stainless from repreach. Long may it wave, the emblem of our past triumph, and the meentive to renowned, glorious, and untiring ef-

CUMBERLAND FIRE.

Address to the people of the United States.

The undersigned being a committee, appointed by the citizens of Cumberland, to draft an address to the people of the Umted States detailing the partieulars of their late dreadful calamity, and the condition to which they are reduced, and of soliciting contributions in their behalf, are enabled, from their own view, and from their inquiries on the subject, to make the following statement:

The town of Comberland is situated at the jenction of Wills creek with the river Potomac .- i he national road passing through the place, has given it the advantage of a great she sums have been expende: fr saccommodation. The principal hotel was a spinned range

proprietor upwards of twenty-five monsacidal larere were two other large commodious is selewell kept and provided upon the same square

Cumberland being the chief town of Alleghan county, and its seat of justice, the principal mercatitile business was here transacted. Here also the coal from the mines is brought and deposited for transportation. The merchants, tradesmen and machanics, were all in prosperous circumstances, and were located as near as conveniently might be, in the vicinity of the Hotels, which formed the centre

The calamitous fire which forms the occ -ion and the subject of this address, broke out at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday on the 14th of April instant. It originated in a joiner's shop, and it is said to have been occasioued by a lighted segar which a Eurless boy threw among some shavings. This shop unhapily stood at the northwestern extremits of the listgles, and other combustibles, were carried directly through the heart of the town .- The crtizens labored first to save the building, which wis frame, adjoining the shop shere the fire commenced, but this was soon abandoned as hop less. The panic be-came general and uncontrolled le, and each endeavouring to save his own effects carried out store goods bed, beding, and furniture into the street; but the houses on both sides were in a full blaze, and the progress was rapid beyond conception, and those who had placed their effects, in the streets, were driven from them by a body of flame and scorebing smoke that filled the entire space from side to side burning up sideboards, chairs, tables, afticles : 20 male and female attire, beds, and bedelothes, before the eyes of their owners.

The next effort of the citizens where the flamess had not yet reaced, was to carry their goods to the bouses of their friends at a considerable distance from what was supposed to be the scene of larger. in the midst of these labors, what was their conternation to behold these places of refuge, even the a codistant, with all the interventing houses already on

The inhabitants now withdrew in dispair to a dione unbroken sheet of flame extending full a quarter f a mile, raging and rearing like a taussedo, was the awful spectacle presented to the eye. The two ser lency has announced; not to disband the volunteers tions of the town were completely separated from South Carolina while the Force bill is suspended each other, to those on the west, the fate and condispond cardually to your patriotic sentiments on this ed in mystery and dreadful apprension. Mothers subject, and one and all declare, let us remain in full were separated from their children, and wives from arganization with arms in our hands until, in the lan their husbands-but fortunately not a single lite has

In two hours and a half, seventy five houses number of buildings destroyed, including barns, stased them as follows: Fellow soldiers! This Ban- be short of 150. In this brief space of time, 700 perple have been rendered houseless and otherwise deplorably destitute. The value of the property destroyed has been estimated at \$272,000, and the undersigned believe this estimate to be rather believe than above the truth.

In appealing in behalf of the Cumberland suffererto the generous sympathies of their countrymen, the undersigned cherish a lively hope that the hype-will not be in vain. The spectacle of a thriving vill age, daily increasing in all the comforts of life, to the ced in so short a time to a melancholy waste of necken walls and naked chimneys, cannot fail to tall forth those principles of active benevoletics that form so distinguished a characteristic of the American People.

The following gentlemen, residing in Camberland constiture the committee to receive contributions grapher and brighter to the last. Unsubdued by well always cherish in your hearis, and exemplify a committed.—In placing it in your possession, I know are most disting. The unit segred as all thems. Ensign Frost! To your hands this Standard is tributions received by them, to the relief dio-cosho includes, competited by dangers the people of their own brave of their own brave opening which is enable solutions which is enabled and it is confided to our whose parinteen enables solves of this accesses to assume the policy of their own brave opening associations denoted to the entry of solutions which may be entryed to the energy of the solutions which may be entryed to the core of appeied and accounted for.

JOHN BUCHANAN, ABRAHAM SHIVER, THOMAS BUCHANAN, A. W. McDONALD, JOHN McHENRY, WILLIAM PRICE, JAMES DIXON. FRED'K A. SCHLEY, JOHN KING.

V. B. Printers throughout the United States will pleased to give the above an insertion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Monners with furtures, humours turn with climes Tenets with broke, and firmeities, with times.

o the Freemen of Guilford.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

My term of service as your representative in the house of commons having expired, it is due to you, as well as to myself, that a brief statement should be given of my political steward ship. This I do, not merely in conformity to custom in this respect, but in strict coincidence with my own feelings, for L do contend that the constituent body should at all times be made fully acquainted, not merely with the prominent acts of the assembly, but also with the particular relationship which their immediate agents may occupy in connexion with such. In doing this I shall confine myself almost entries to the subject of amending our constitution. This I is because I deem it unnecessary to enter inof all the measures that came before the lature, as my colleagues have given in circuexplanation of the important public acts pass dust session, and as we voted generally alike. with the exception of one or two votes.

AQ; I consider it my duty, because I had the ho or " serving as a member on the joint select continues on the subject of convention. And further, as I leed a more particular interest in that subject. Deeply impressed with its importance, I have

given if a patient investigation.

It is certainly impolitic, for small and trivial causes, to after long established institutions. No man venerates our constitution more than I do, because it is the work of the fathers of our revolution. Immense changes have taken place in the situation of our country, in the course of fifty years; and however wise and well adapted to the times it may have been, when it was framed, it is certainly now very defective.

The basis of county representation presents itself my mind as a defect. It is grossly unequal, and to my mind as a defect. the cifizens have a right to expect that a nearer approach to equality of representation will be made. The burthen of all governments falls upon populalation and wealth: In time of war men are furnished according to population; at all times, taxes are paid according wealth; and the plainest principle of pisture requires that representation should be based upon population and taxation. Is it consistent with any criticiple of right or equality, that a county contames five times as many inhabitants, and five times as and health, as another county, and being liable to be the five times as many men, & paying five times and of tax, should merely have an equal the representatives, and have but an equal fitte. policia i afluence? Here is an inequality no man can despute.

I a uso of opinion, that the interests of the state de for annual sessions of the legislature; and it is accepted that inennial sessions, besides curtailin the expense of legislation, would give greater per nanency to the laws, by affording an opportunity of observing their practical operation before they

are a ble to be repealed.

Follow citizens: we have now arrived at the conclusion, I think, that the constitution ought to be amended, and I will invite your attention, next, to the mode of affecting that object. Here let us reason together. The constitution leaves this question entirely open; and the committee were of opinion that the legislature could call a convention; -or, the legislature could submit distinct propositions to the people, as amendments to the constitution; and if such propositions received the votes of a majority of the people, they become a part of the constitution, and would have full effect and validity.

The first mode is liable to two objections: It would be useless, for us to go into conventionimmitted convention—as we are represented in the house of commons; for the small counties will here the same political influence in a convention that they have in the legislature. Again, if we asked the legislature to fix the basis of representation upon which the convention should be called, the small counties will not cut themselves off in forming such a basis; for the struggle or contest is entirely

betwixt the small counties and the large counties. Fellow entizens: again I say, that our patriotic forefathers have left no provisions on record, pointing out a formal way to make amendments to our constitution. It was no doubt thought unnecessary; The people have at all times a right to after their form of government. But, there is in the bill of rights a clause, by which we are seriously admon-I to make amendments to suit the changes of the

A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, a absolutely necessary to preserve the blossings of

. b. riv." What is meant by recurring to fundamental priocoles? By fundamenta principles, is meant, the original principles of social union, -the original rights of man, and the tothers of the revolution having themselves, just recurred to these principles declaring the independence of this country The right inherent to every people to change, modify or anietal their government wherever it becomes necounty, thought at proper, in this solution manner to a day their remise, and to adminish these strength other more, that therefore hyperson with the creased population and property of the country, or

there gentlemen, or either of them, will be faithfully in any other way, the existing government ceased to operate equally on all, and to preserve the equal rights of all, it was right, -- nav absolutely necessary. if they wished it, to preserve the blessings of liberty -to recur to fundamental principles, and change, modify or amend the constitution. This we have not done.

> The right of representation is the dearest and most sacred right of man. With it, he is a free man, without, a slave! Again, the bill of rights says,

> "That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people only." No man will dispute that the constitution does belong to the people. I believe they have the same right to vote on amendments proposed, as they have to vote for members to the assembly, or delegates to a convention, and if a majority of the freemen vote for, and receive any a mendment proposed, I think it becomes a part of the constitutions and no man has a right to say that the majority shall not rule in this republican government

> These amendments proposed can be prepared by a joint select committee appointed by the speakers of both houses, or else by the friends of the measure in a general meeting.

Fellow citizens: there can be no danger in pursuing this plan; for if they do not submit such amendments as you want, do not vote for them-if they do, then vote for them.

The report that was made last winter, was done by meeting at three different times, at night, after the house adjourned.

These were some of the important amendments

proposed by the committee:

Article 1st So much of the second section of the constitution, as provides that one member of the senate shall be chosen from each county; and so much of the third section, as provides that two members of the house of commons shall be chosen from each county; and so much of the third section and ordinance passed in the year 1789, as provides for the election of borough members, is hereby made void and of no effect.

Article 2nd. The general assembly shall, at its ext session, and every ten years thereafter, lay off the state into forty districts, in the following man-

Every county, the white population and taxation of which, added together, is equal to the fortieth part of the white population and taxation of the state added together; and every county, the white population or taxation of which, separately, is equal to the fortieth part of the white population or taxation of the state, separately, shall form one district; and the other districts shall be so formed, that the white population and taxation of such districts added together, may be equal, as near as may be, to to the fortieth part of the white population and taxation of the state added together; or, that the white population or taxation of such districts seperately may be equal, as near as may be, to the fortieth part of the white population or texation of the state seperately,—and each of such districts, shall be entitled to one member in the senate, and two members in the house of commons; but in case any of such districts shall contain more than one county, then each of such counties, shall be entitled to one member in the the house of commons.

Division of the state into districts,-white popula--taxation of the state, \$70,000, divided by 40 make \$1,700.

Districts formed of one county by population and

taxation. FIVE DISTRICTS. White population. Taxation. Lincoln 17,604 \$2.055 Mecklenburg 12,791 2.007 Orange 15,903 2.291 Rowan 14,460 1,729 Wake 11,476 2.543 Districts formed of one county by population.

EIGHT DISTRICTS. Burke 13,919 \$1,394 Buncomb 14,494 1,014 Davidson 11,347 941 15,785 Guilford 1.414 11,495 Iredell 1,116 Rutherford 14,054 1,547 12,372 1,003 1,329 Stokes 13,122 Districts formed of one county, by taxation.

SEVEN DISTRICTS. \$1.800

Craven Cumberland 9.081 1,865 Edgecomb 7.632 2.044 Granville 9,429 1,890 Halitax 5,870 2,112 New-Hanover 4.921 2,284 Northampton 5,123 1,866

Districts formed of one county by approximating to population and taxation, and their peculiar situa-

THREE DISTRICTS. Randolph 10,594 8 925 Rockingham 8.413 1,126 Warren 4,259 1,487 Districts composed of two counties by population

nd taxation. SEVEN DISTRICTS Anson 9,146 \$1,004 Richmond 5.661 853 Aggregate 14,807 Aggregate 1,857 Cabarrus 6,197 792 Montgomery 8,514 793 Aggregate 15,011 Aggregate 1.585 Sampson 7.596937 Duplin. 6.775 979 Aggregate 14,377 Aggregate 1,966 Pitt 1,378 6,837 Martin 4,942 971 Agg egate 2,349 most bear the blame. Augment 11,779 Cinden 10,106 1,293 5.997 Moore

Aggregate 16,103

1,370 Person 5,447 853 Aggregate 2,223 Aggregate 13,846 Johnson 7,174 1.056 6,663 Wayne 1,059 Aggregate 13,847 Aggregate 2,115 District composed of two counties by population ONE DISTRICT. 6,397

10,333

Wilkes

Hertford

Districts composed of two counties by population. Two DISTRICTS. Franklin 5,337 4,504 971 Aggregate 9,841 Aggregate 2,000 Bertie 5,272 1,555 1,025

617

Aggregate 9,145 Aggregate 2,570 Districts composed of two counties by approximating to population and taxation and their peculiar situation.

3,373

	Two Districts	s.
Lenoir	3,734	\$713
Green	3,333	654
	Aggregate 7,067	Aggregate 1,367
Haywood	4,241	365
Macon	4.894	409
	Aggregate 9,135	Aggregate 774
Distri	cts composed of thre	re counties.
	THREE DISTRICT	rs.
W	2.115	Orno.

Jones	2,347	8538
Onslow	4,569	729
Carteret	4.875	458
	Aggregate 11,791	Aggregate 1,725
Gates -	3,891	721
Chowan *	2,761	972
Perquimons		817
	Aggregate 10,977	Aggregate 2,510
Pasquotank	4,951	1,072
Camden	4,491	646
Currituck	5,248	407
	Aggregate 14,690	Aggregate 2,145

Distri	cts composed of four	counties.
	Two DISTRICTS	
Bladen	4,490	\$632
Columbus	3,001	311
Brunswick	3,014	509
Robeson	6,280	657
	Aggregate 14,690	Aggregate 2,145
Hyde	4,078	424
Beaufort	6,306	1,088
Washington	2,713	599
Tyrrel	3,298	431
150	Aggregate 16,395	Aggregate 2,013
Forty districts, a senator each.		40
Commons.	87	

In taking a view of the foregoing classification of the counties and report, each person can form a correct idea of the situation of our state; both of the money paid into the treasury and the white population of each county. It appears to me that if after calm reflection, we could believe that there would be sufficient safety in the 127 members, we ought to tion of the state, 472,000 divided by 40 make 11,000 be in favor of reducing the present number. One previously issued a warrant, but before the officers hundred and muety nine men compose both bodies, which, in my humble opinion, is too large, particularly in the house of commons

127

One hundred and thirty-five men, which compose the house of commons, cannot travel in business:this I know by experience. The schate, last winter, composed of 64 members, would have adjourned by the first of January last, if it had not been for the house of commons; and she did not adjourn five evenings with business on her table: While the house of commons, after the second week, never adjourned with less than from fifty to one hundred bills on her table every evening, until just before she rose.

The committee were of opinion that the people ought to have the right of voting for their governor; and it was likewise of opimon that we should have no borough members.

There were other amendments of minor importance which the narrow limits of a circular will not suffer me to bring to your notice.

After this report was made to the house, it was soon discovered it would not pass, and there was a move made, to lay it on the table, which accordingly prevailed.

After that, the friends of the measure had a general meeting on the subject, and recommend to each citizen who is in favour of amending our constitution, to approach the poles at the qext August election, and signify the same, to see if there is a majority in favour of amending our constitution or not: If there less to go farther. My ariends, all I have to say to you, is, that I am

sorry hat I have not been able to do the subject more justice:-but one thing gives me consolation, that it this: where there is but little given, there is but little required.

The fervent desire and prayer of your unworthy servent, to A mighty God, is, that he may so order and astruct our rulers as to save our country from wars, anarchy and confusion; and save these happy Unned States from a dissolution.

I am in favour of amending our constitution, because, if we have biennial sessions and reduce the legislature to a proper number, we would save every year, at the least calculation, betwixt fifty and seventy thousand dollars; for every year the legislature meets it costs the people of North Carolina aboot \$40,000; and the reduction of the members would save considerable.

In recording my votes on all important questions, I have had an eve singly fixed to the interest of the turner; and if that interest has not been fully understord or comprehended, the head and not the heart

am not able to say where my lot will be cast a mang you this summer; but let me tell you, that I

fumble pride, to serve an independent and patriotiprople; such I believe the people of Guilford county la conclusion tellow citizens, let me return you my best wishes for past favours, and believe my to be your devoted friend.

ALLEN PEEPIL Guilford county; May 1st 1833.

ATTACK UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The following particulars of an outrage on the Aggregate 16,730 Aggregate 1,071 President of the United States, agree in the ma with three other accounts which we have now be fore us. Licut. Randolph, a Virginian by botth, and who during the late war, established an honograble name in our Navy, has doubtless many werm friends in this State: but his greatest advancers, let them think as they please of the treatment he has received from the government will hardly justify his tode assimil on the Cinet Magistrate of the Nation, a gentlemer venerable for his years, and who has been elevate to his present exalted station as a reward for a i.A. career of brilliant public service. If the prein his official capacity had treated Lieut, Road with injustice, he was reponsible to the nation not to Lt. R. and the latter had no right to take redress of his greviouses in his own hands much in the treacherors minner be attempted to obt satisfaction. - Petersburg Intelligencer.

From the Washington Globe,

A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria giv the following account of an atrocious attack upon th President of the United State, he was yesterda norning on his way to Fredericksburg, where he had been invited to be the corner stone of a monument about to be erected to the Mother of Washington.

The steam boat Cygnet, in which the President and several other meanners of the Cabinet, accompanied by many other gentlemen were going to Fred ericksburg, stopped on her way a few minutes at Alexandria. Many persons from the wharf came on board and among them Randolph late a Lieut if the Navy. He made his way into the Cabin wher the president was sitting re .ding - news paper, and as vancing towards him, as if to address him, began draw off his gloves. The President not knowing has supposing it was some person about to salute h Rando saying, "never mind your glove sir." having then disengaged himself from his glove, to one of his hands violently into the president's f and before he could make use of the other, recei a blow from a gentleman, standing near with an t brella. Almost at the same time, two other gen tlemen in the Cabin sprung upon him and he pulled back and thrown down. The moment was assaulted; the President siezed his cane wh was lying near him on the table, he made way throu the gentlemen who had now crowded round R dolph,insisting that no man should stand between h and the villian who had insulted him; that he would chastise him himself. Randolph, by this time had been borne towards the door of the cabin and push ed through it to the deck. He made his way through the crowd on the deck, and the wharf; being ass ted as it is believed, by some confederates and made his escape. He stoped for a few minute in a taver

in Alexandria, and passed on beyond the district line.

The Grand Jury, then in session, in a few mineutes found a presentment against him and the court issued a bench warrant. A Magistrate had just

could arrest him, he was gone.'

A Hoax-The New York Courier and Enquirer contains an account of a singular piece of deception played off on the court at Hackensack, by a person in confinement on a charge of perjury. A few days prior to his trial, it appears that the prisoner had a severe paralytic stroke, by which one entire side was rendered powerless. In this condition he was conveyed on a bed into court. He was evidently on the verge of the grave, and during the trial was obliged to be re-conveyed to his room to recover strength. The jury were reluctantly compelled, by the weight of testimony, to find him guilty. The court in passing sentence was not a little embarrassed in coming to a result, as to the degree and character of his punishment, believing, however, as they said. he could not live long-that his capacity to commit harm was in a great measure destroyed by the afflictive paralysis under which he then labored-but above all, that he was likely, according to every reasonably probability, of so shortly answering for his transgressions before another and a higher tribunal, they came to the conclusion that all the ends of public justice would be answered in his case by ing upon him a fine; and they accordingly fined him five dollars, which was promptly paid by his brothet. But what was the surprise of the prosecuting attornev, who happened to be in New York the next day, to run plump against the dying man, as he was has is not a majority in favour of amending it; it is use- tening tawards the ferry at the foot of Courtland street, with the eagerness and speed of a flying Mercury. The counsellor expressed his amazemental seeing him. The culprit replied: Oh! I am a great deal better to-day than I was yesterday. Then, with a knowing wink, and a hearty laugh, he turns ed hastily upon his heel and made the best of his way to the ferry.

GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1833.

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

(We invite the attention of our readers to cular of Maj. Allen Peeples, which will be i another part of this week's paper. We have wor a thousand copies in handbill form, at the Major pense, for distribution among his constituents. something like! We have a great mind to recon such a course to others

-0-3-0-

ABRAHAM RENCHER The circular from this tleman who has twice been elected to congress fre Aggregate 1,771 always have been proud, though I hope with an adjoining destrict, has been before us for several wi

commence reading it, intending to reach the end if possis, wherever we may find them, · ble, and to note down, as we read alony, such thoughts us its perusal may excite. The first paragraph is penn-He communicates to his constituents the news that they have twice thought proper to select him as their representative, and that he is glad they did so; that he voted on heavy questions; and that he had no confidence in his own judgement;-but if he acted wrong it was accidental and not designed.

After a few facts relative to the finances, and the publie debt, he jumps in and nails the tariff by the throttle, and belabours and worrys it most unmercifully. This is the course pursued by every demagogue south of the and every man who wishes to feel his way into congress, and that alone, has "hrought death and all our woest" The worthless scoundred who has wasted his substance and reduced his family to beggary by intemperance, and who has become too besotted to labor, jumps at the chance of saddling the cause of his beggariy condition, dozed by the subscribers at Wilmington and its vacuity. upon the damned tariff, and becomes voceferous in sup. In. Wm. P. Hort, one of the commissioners for receivport of the candidate who has been so kind as to frame for him this beautiful exense. But we shall leave this how ready to pay them back the money deposited on idea to be carried out by others.

Mr. Rencher says: "Under the pretense of raising revenue for government, they, the manufacturers, have object filched from us" &c. Now we should be pleased to learn, by some means, how much longer this rediculous any thing about the history of the tariff. The south anade the tariff; and was received as its God-father at the christning; the south hugged it as her favorite bantling, and compelled the north to emerace it-she did so ment, to effect any great scheme of internal improverejuctantly, and now our profound politicians denounce ment. in the mean time, we trust that enterprising inthrough the legitmente operation of that system which ler works. we forced upon her!

Previously to the tariff of 1816, northren capital was vested, to an immence extent, in commerce; a duty on foreign commodities was laid, at that date, which amounted to a partial prohibition, and cut off a large portion of that commerce in which our brethren of the north had embarked. This measure was taken for the openly avowed purpose of protecting manufactures in the United States, that we might be what we pretended to be "INDEPENDANT" of every other nation. It was insisted, and justly so too, by Mr. Calhoun, the great apostle of nullification, and of whom Mr. Rencher seems to be an humble disciple, that infant factories could not compete with the capitalists of Europe without protec- passed through various trials he cose to be a member of tion-it was given. The south might then have turned this protection to her own account by immediately erecting factories to work up her own raw materials; but she had done the wind work, and rested "therewith content;" while the north enterprisingly and resolutely adopted that policy which we had urged her to pursue, contrary to her own consent. She soon become tich. We envied her; and swore that the forty-bale system of plunder should be repealed.

The north replied; "you forced the system upon us -we were compelled to make the most of it; we have embarked all our capital. If you repeal the tariff before we get sufficiently under way to cope with England we shall be ruined." Then you may be ruined, says the south: You worked and got rich and we talked and got poor. away with your protection of labour and give us a premium for pallacory, and we can get rich as soon as you! Mr. Rencher gravely takes hold of this subject and comes in for his share of the spoils of such a tariff, Before Mr. Rencher mbs his pen to write another circular, or clears up his throat for another speech in congress; we want him to assertain from some school boy, the difference between a duty levied on, and collected from foreign goods, and a tax levied on the people of the United States. He seems to be ignorant of this difference himself, and it is so great, and so material, that he ought to adopt some such means of making himfilf familiar with it, before he gets so far in his advanceneaf to renown that he cannot turn back to learn these small matters!

He prates about a tax on the people to support and enrich the manufacturers; when, in fact, this mighty tax is nothing but a duty collected from British goods with which the people have nothing under heaven to do unless they choose? He say that decay and embarrassment traced to the fact that the tax on with the great and necesago!" We have too high an opinion of Mr. Rencher's information,-of which, hewever, he has made a poer dsplay in the circular before us, -- to suppose, for a moent, that he believed his own statements in relation to cheaper it can be purchased by the consumer; for he the great and necessary articles of consumption now taxed double what they were fifteen years ago; every man knows, who ever spent a sixpence for necessaries of life, that the price now to be paid to the price now to be paid to the price of the price now to be paid to the price of the human race!!

Since the price of the human race!!

We price of the human race!!

We prove that the price of the human race!!

We prove that the price of the human race!!

We prove that the price of the human race!!

We prove that the price of the human race!!

We prove that the price of the human race!!

We prove that the price of the human race!!

We prove that the price of the human race!!

We prove that the price of the human race!!

We prove that the price of the human race!!

We prove that the

by Mr. Clayton of Georgia on the Collection bill.

"Go with me, Mr. Speaker, to the scene of action. ed with materials of this case. General Jackson girds without effect. He has been committed to Jail. on his dagger, and with cool and deliberate step marches to the peaceful plains of Carolina! He siezes the first man he meets, and exerting the whole strength of a stood the business of boring for water, were lately taken great government, throttles him, and with a strangling to Egypt by Mr. Biggs, then consul at Caire. They gripe of Hercules, chokes him to the earth."

We know of nothing to equal this except the description given by the man in Joe Miller of his escape from Potoma c. Every man feels the pressure of the times: a furious bull, which coming at him like a thunderstorm, he ran like lightning, and in scrambling over the finds it the easiest way to inform the people that the tariff the fence tore his breeches as if heaven and earth were coming together .- N. Herald.

> The scheme authorised by an act of last session, for forming the Cape Fear and Yadkin rail-road, is abaning subscriptions to it, informs, the subscribers, that he is their shares, after deducting 12 per cent for disbursments, the inhabitants of the western counties having failed to subscribe a cent towards effecting the proposed

The proposed central rail-road, also authorized by an act of the same body, may also be considered as aposition will be assumed by men who pretend to know bandoned for the present. We hope, hereafter, when clusive. Mr. Ciay's land-bill shall be one a law, that both schems will be effected. At present there is too little capital and public spirit in North-Carolina, unailed by governher for "filching" from us our means of subsistance. dividuals will continue to prosecute and complete smal-

> -12-Judge M'Lean, of Ohio, we believe is a native of New Jursey. He emigrated with his father at an early age, to the west. It is related of him that at the early age of 17, urged by an ardent thirst for Knowledge, he hired with a schoolmaster who taught him the Latin and Greek ded. languages. The terms as described by a neighbor, were that M'Lean should labor upon his tater's farm, and in return, in the intervals of his leasure, should receive his and in prosecuting his studies .-- From this sitution be repaired to Cincinnatti, there he became a clerk and in the same manner studied law in the furtive hours of leisure. Thus he progressed, always distinguised by esagress. Post Master General, and finally a member of ton manufactory, to be erected in the town of Greecsthe highest tribunal in the U. States.

Virginia Election -- The following is a full list of members elected to the house of representatives of the next congress, viz. Messis Loyal, Mason, Archer, Gholson, Randolph, Devanport, Clarisone, Taylor, Chain, Stevenson, Gordon, Patton, Morcer, Lucas, Beal, Moor Fulton, M'Comus, Allen, Willson, and Wise, those whose names are in Italic are new members, -- consisting of more than one halt of the entire Delegation.

The Lexington "Union" states, "that the changes in the representation of Virginia in the next congress of the United States are somewhat remarkable. The whole of Western Verginia has undergone a total chinge .--Every destrict West of the Blue Ridge sends a new member and men who at no former period have been in con-

The editor of the People's press in a few remarks in relation to internal improvements, makes the following very happy but at the appathy which so generally prevails on the subject in this state; - "Every body seems to be sensible that some energetic measures are requisite for the salvation of the state, and whenever any public improvement is proposedwall nod assent; and they contime to ned, ned, ned, till they get fast asleep-dream strong enough to move a heavily laden waggon, placed of rum-get the night mare-wake up in a fright-rub in a fresh ploughed field, with the greatest case, although their eyes-feel in their pockets to see if they've been sixteen horses could not stir it. The machine may be robbed-inquire how much the rail-road progresses, and easily handled, and the vehicle moved by it most safely and whether the bridge is built-but never but in a cent managed. The inventer has been offered 200,000 dalnor seetch forth a hand, to aid in works calculated to lars for the secret; but as he had obtained patents from prosper the state and enrich themselves."

Extensive Failure .-- The house of Alexander & Co. in Calcutta, has failed for the enormous sun of eighwith which we are souely smitten & afflicted, can on y be teen millions of dollars? The offect of this will, no doubt, be severely felt by several no reantile houses in cary articles of life is double what it was fitteen years Europe. The establishment consisted of 7 pagners, and of suffering (says the Boltimore Chronicle.) endured by

-:(8):-

We have written the above without any unkind teel- and imediately after, attemped the distraction of his own decreased he has explorated the intricate rout from Mil-

and we have at length picked up courage enough to tered theories that we calculate to put our foot in them deed, suffering partial derangement. The refusal of the | The Russian Minister at Washington has issued a ne ed and embraced her, and then went to a stable where

> WATER IN THE DESERT. Two persons who underwere employed under the patronage of the Pacha, to bore for water in the desert. About thirty feet from the ground, says the Repertory of patent inventions, they found a stratum of limestone; when they got through that, an abundant supply of water was procured. We believe the experiment has succeeded in ever place where it has been made. The water is soft and pure In the desert of Suez a tunk has been made of 2,000 cubic feet contents and several others are building.

> It is a question worthy of philosophical consideration, what may be the effect of this discovery, on the civilization of Egypt and Arabia. The fertilization of the soil -the increase of population; and the advantages derived by that commerce to which the barren and and desert have presented so many obstacles.

> > ---

LATEST FROM HAVANNA -- By the schr. North Car olina, Capt. M'INTYRE, arrived at quarantine yesterday, we received files of Havanna papers to the 23rd ult. in-

We observe in one of these papers a proclamation from the Governor of Havanna, announcing the almost entire disappearance of the cholera, which has committen such dreadful ravages in that place. He directs the municipal officers to attend to their duties, by restoring, as far as in their power, all property which has been stolen during the confusion which has prevailed, and to take such measures as are best calculated to prevent a securrence of the disease, by removing all descterious substances and cleansing the streets, &c. The Commercial tribunals are also directed to resume their functions, which, it would appear, had been partially suspen-

"STRAM ENGINS!" We see that the Pennsyvania Advocate, published at Pittsburg and Nile's "cekly Register, published in Baltimore, have favoured the cotton factory of Henery Humphreys, in this place with a flattering notice. The Advocate says, "we learn that F. A Bennis &co. of this city, steam engine makers, industry and his anxious desire to exect, until having manufactured and a few day ago forwarded to Greenhorough N. C. Vin Baltimore, a steam engine, for a cotborough, N. C. ! This incident is worthy of notice, for two reasons-first, for the reason that our eagin makers must be greatly superior to these in the Atlantic cit ies else the expence of transportation would be saved-second, it shows that the manufecturing system is at tracting attention even in a slaveholding state!

We have been chaining our pen for a metime on the subject of this factory. Our quill has been restless a ver since the splended building was reared where it's going to be placed, so anxions did it seem, to speakin high terms of the enterprising spirit which first prompted Mr Hum phreys to embark in it. We have been admonished,

"Wonderful Invention. A watchmaker of the name of Ruschmann, living at assenburg, not far from Allenburg in Saxony, has contrived a piece of machinery, which, without the assistance of steam, here is a superficient and stone ware. Together with a variety of D. Clarp & Co. have opened the above splendid amiles south east of Greenshorough, and will take in exhauge for goods—flour, cotton, feathers, because, talley, which, without the assistance of steam, here is a country stores. which, without the assistance of steam, has been found all the principle German Governments, he has refused all offers."

How would it seem in this case, for a nullifier to say, "He that doubts is damned "

CAPE DE VERD SUFFERERS .- The extent and degree upwards of 1200 clerks; on one floor were 12 counting the hapless people of the De Verds may be imagined. from the fact that the population of the Islands amounts to 98,460 persons; and that out of this, in the course of Wood .- The following statistical accounts are curi- the year 1832, 30,500 persons died of starvation. It is entier; but, through an alumdance of "concess our and interesting: England and Wales feed 36,000,000 alleged, that this account instead of being exaggerated. n" and allowance let us admit them to be true, and of sheep, each of which yields a fice of I pounds does not include the whole number-many having slied y only prove that the higher an article is taxed the weight, or 144,000,000 lbs. which at one shiling per in the fields, many decoured by the dogs, and some caten

is towards Mr. Kencher, but we have become so dis- life. He had been labouring under a depression of spi- ton to Richmond, Va.? e bespeak for the author a cated with such abound, thread-bare, patched and tat- rits fer some time, and was when he accomplished the place by the side of Captern Cooks. Carelle have it

wife to hand Locke a powderhorn appears to have been tice to all "subjects of Poland, residing within the Unithe only provocation offered. She gave an evasive and ted States, who have taken no part in the rebellion." re-The following beautiful specimen of that species of swer, when the husband advanced with a loaded pistol, quiring them to report themselves to him, in order to get ed in the usual style; and merits no very especial notice, rhetoric called rigmarol, occurs in a speech delivered and discharged it at her, the ball passing through her permission to return to Poland, or to remain in the Unit heart. She fell immediately, when he went to her, mis- ted States. Those who wish to return, if any such therebe, may comply with the requisition-but those who and let me present you with pictures which are furnish- he attempted to cut his own throat with a razor, but think proper to remain will hardly ask permission of Paron Krudener, or of the Emperor Nicholas busnelf. Happy the country where the liberty of removing to and fro is not fettered by the will of despots?

-9-3-90

The Methodist Protestant Congregation at Norfolk being unable to procure a more eligible situation. for a house of worship, without incurring a greater expense than their means would justify, have purchased the Nor folk Theatre, and intend to creet in its place a rest and commodious temple dedicated to the service of the A mighty. Though clearly a measure of necessity with them, and not of design, they have thus clice ed, the trust, a most in portant conversion,

At the last term of the Superior Court for Pancembe county, William Carson, an acting Justice of the Prace was tried and convicted of grand largeny for straining a gold watch from one of the rooms in Patton's Hetel to 1831. He was sentenced to stand in the patiery one hour, receive ten lastes, and be committed to jud unit. the coats of the salt were paid.

MARRIAGES.

"The world was said! the parden was a wild!" Fridmar, the he whit, rebut-till woman smiled!"

MARRIED. In Haywood, on the 16th air, Alexan ler A. Murphey to 3liss Laza G. Wannek.

In Orange county, on the 7th inst. James Sloan Merchant of this place, to Miss Sarah Johnson of

At the resedence of General Alexander Gray, in Randolph county, on the evening of the 14th inst. Jesev H. Lindsey, E-q. merchant of this place, to Miss azeal Ellison of the former county.

In this county, on the 14th inst, by the Rev. E. W. aruthers, at the residence of Maj. Robert Domell, Mr James H. Harrald to Miss Detearns Riv ic-

May they all "multiply and replenish the cartle!"

DEATHS.

"An Angels aem can't anatch me from the grave; Legions of Angels, car't confine me there,

Dien, On the 27the olt. Archibald Whetworth, after a short attack of the billious pleurisy. He espoused the cause of the christian religion about seven years ago, and attached himself to the Baptist church. He has left a wife and seven children to mourn his absence. He was an effectionate husband, a kind father and an obliging neighbour. The last words he was heard to utter, were in praise of his olessed Redeemer .- communicated.

In this county on Monday last, Mr. jeseph levette a revolutionary soldier, after an illness of several

In this county, on the 13th inst John Armfield, sont of William Armfield Esq, after a portracted illness

D. CLAPP & CO.

AVE just received and opened a veneral assortment of staple and fancy goods perchand in the cases of Philadelphia and New York, which they have the citizens of Guifferd and the adjoining counties, to ex-

Having commenced business, they are determined to however, not to fire at random. But one thing we will say, if we should get indicted for it, namely; the building for the reception of the machinery is nearly completed, and men who have seen factories as "plenty as blackberry," declare that this supersses any thing of the kind they had ever seen. Greesborough is evidently coming out of the kinks.

Having commenced business, they are determined to sell as low as the same articles can be bought in this secriting all as low as the same articles can be bought in this secriting and theway, Sathat, &c. A great variety of goods for sum artist, jackenet, book, coassats in part, of clethe, black mer cirching; clecks, plaids and strings and foured; sherting, shring, and twilled d'mustire, and foured; sherting, shring, and twilled d'mustire, wool hats, Leghern bounes; Mor con princella and leather wool hats, Leghern bounes; Mor con princella and leather time, articles usually kept in country stores.

Guilford, May 1833-49-3.

825 REWARD!

ANAWAY from the subscriber on the 28th ult, concern boy by the name of Frank. He is twenty seven years oil, and alout the cammon higher; heavy made; black completed; sucothe fract large tips; he had on when he went away a cotten short and pantalisons; and a black hat much wen.

I will give ten dollars for the suprehension of said how in

I will give ten dollars for the apprehension of said boy in this county, or twenty five dollars if he be taken in any cother county, in the state and all reasonal le expenses paid so that I get him again.

. WILLIAM GILCHBIST, Guilford county, N. C. May 11th 1833-59-ind

A CARD. G. WALTER JUSON, M. D.

Surgeon Dentist of Richmond, Va. Will visit Greensborough on the 20th of this wents, and remain a there paried. Every operative requisite to preserve and beautify the teeth, was be per-

Gullford, May 10th 11 1-

Blank Decds for Sale



POETRY.

". Ind from each line the noblest truths noper;" Nor less instare my conduct than my song"

PRINTING OFFICE MELODIES. THE PRISSMAN.

Pull up, my boys, turn quick the rounce, And let the work begin, The world is pressing us without, And we must press muhin-And we who guide the public mind, Have influence far and wide, And all our deeds are good although,

Let fly the frisket now my boys! Who are more proud than we-While wait the anxious crowd without, And force the power to see; So pull away -none are so great, As they who run the car: And who have dignity like those,

The devil's at our side.

And you who twirl the roller there, Be quick, you mky man: Old time is rolling on himself, So beat him if you can; Be exceful of the light and shade. Nor let the sheet grow pale; Be careful of the monkey looks, Of every head and tail.

Who practice at the bar?

Though high in office is our stand And pi-ous is our case. We would not east a slur on those, Who fill a lower space; The asping world is fed by us, What retail knowledge here; By feeding that, we feed our selves, Nor deem our fare too dear.

Pull up, my boys, turn quick the rounce. And thus the chase we'll join; We have seposits in our bank, Our ... wers full of coin. And viso should more genteely cut, A figure or a dash? Yet sometimes we are press so much, Ourselves are pressed for cash.

A ENIGMA.

From rosy lips we issue forth, From East to West, from South to North, Unseen, unfelt, by night, by day, Abroad we take our airy way. We fasten love, we kindle strife, The latter and the sweet of life; Piercing and sharp, we would like stee!, Now smooth as oil, those words we heal, Not strings of pearl are valued more, Not lews enclosed in golden ore, Yet thousands of us, every day, Worth ess and vile are thrown away, Ye wis secure with bars of brass The double doors through which we pass; For once escaped, back to our cell No art of man can us compel.

----COMPASSION.

A shormaker, waiting one day in the hall, At a gentleman's house gave a terrible squall, And the lap-dog loud howling began, The lady came out-"O my poor little Peg! And see how she limps! how she lifts up her leg! See, roffian! see, barbarous man! "My lady, my lady, I trust she's not mad; As I hope to be saved, my calf's very bad, I shall walk all my life with a stick;

The lap-dog has bit a piece out of my leg, "Dear mel you don't say so; my poor little Peg; I hope it will not make her sick."

VARIETY.

"Fancy has shorted all her havers away, In tules, in trifles, and in children's filing."

From the Reporter. HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

"And the deep thurder peal on peal afar, And near the bear of the alarum drum, Rouse'd up the soldier."

Your readers may not be displeas'd to hear of a few authentic anecdotes and incidents relation to the patrage heroes, who gallardly partook in the commo orangle, and who now exist, will read perhaps, rior in grade. By recklessness of death and deeds war soft and butter sweet 'recollections, While Go argin to Massachusetts, and Liberty racting from test. It was about this period of the action that Col. the Tyranov of a powerful and rathless enemy; the Lee engaged Tarleton, and the battle became more be a Gailford and their gallant companions in sound field by the demand a full portion of glory for pathodic resistance to outpression. Gailford and their gallant companions in sound field by demand a full portion of glory for pathodic resistance to outpression. Gailford and the pickering of swords and bayonets, were sound a full portion of glory for pathodic resistance to outpression. Firing of muskets, pistols, now and then can been twice runnway and once advertised before this been twice runnway and once adv t itizens of Conford and their gallant companions in general and more destructive than it had heretofore a stand faith to demand a full portion of glory for been. Firing of muskets, pistols, now and then can

of Guilford there was much marching and Counter- Washington ably protected the retreat with the cav-marching, both on the part of Gen. Green and Lord altry. The lines of Militia, routed in the early part Cornwallis: Five days before the battle (it was then doubtful when a general engagement would come and Col. Henderson used their utmost exertions on) Gen. Green order'd a few companies of N.C. to that effect.—They of course fled, but the regulars Militia (very badly cloth'd and aimed) eight or ten retreated in tolerable order. miles to some place where they could be supplied in A great many American officers were killed and these points:-Cap. John May command one of these many too of the enemy, "but the dust" Pm ricompanies; and as he was markeing off, an officer in door duces, no indecoro pulyere Sordidos." Captine uniform, gallopp'd up, and ask'd "where are you tains Wm. Jones, Thos. Helm and Jacob Moon going, and by what authority do you march away, from Virginia, fell in the action. Capt, Forbes of when a battle is expected daily?" Cap. May with Guilford, as observed before, found a brave man's some surprise, told him that he had been ordered by |grave. the commander in chief, to have his men better prepared to fight, and he was then going to fulfill that The aspect of the place seems as placid as the that intention. After this the officer west off. He was red rain had never happened. It is caim as the imafterwards known to be Lieut. Faunteeroy of the age of death, after the turbuleace of disolution. The cavalry, and was killed in the battle.

Mr. John Odineal; Each division was then ordered to its position. Col. Green of the artillery of the reg- lid corpses, now shed their placed light on plants and ular divisions in marching on to his stand, observed treets, rooted in the ashes of heroes; and while Lib-"boys we'll have Brandywine here to morrow." His crty exists in the country of her birth-while she words was too true. I never learn't whether he was killed in the battle.

plan of fight was arranged, General Green was per-fence. ceived walking to and fre, with an air thoughtful and logubre; and picking his teeth as was his custom, bition assail and strike her to the heart, she will In this manner he was approached by two officers point to this place as one of the proudest monuments of distinction, on horse-back coming from different of her glory, and with the last aspiration of her points; these were Cols. Lee and Washington, com- breath invoke the very dust to rise in vindication manders of cavalry, proceeding from their separate of her death. before the action; they conversed closely and intimately together for the space of half an hour; they then saparated and retired to their tents to sleep, if sleep deigned to visit them; officers and soldiers had retired to their respective quarters (videtts and necessary outposts) to take a temporary sleep- shortly to be exchanged by many of them, for a sleep dreamless and eternal.

The army was divided into three garnd divisions, or three main lines; the rear line was constituted of regulars, as they were termed, the left of which occopied the old field in advance, west of Martin sville, The other two lines the front, composed of N. C. Militia-were situated still in advance of the regu- ged, and who was accordingly strung up again. "O," lars at equidistant positions.

There was a detachment of the army called the well deserved to be re-corded." light infantry placed in front of the three main lines, on whom it necessarily devolved to commence the attack; or rather, who were compelled first to sustain the attack. There mode of warfare was cursant and fugitive: after the manner of ancient Scythians or modern Cossacks. The object of the light infantry was to annoy the British van, & retreat as became necessary-each optional and independent in firing

and selection his positing. Eerly in the morning of the memorable 15th Hunter, who commanded a company of this body, comet to keep at a respectful distance this summerwas standing behind a tree loading his gun (all the or we shall be likely to give him an unpleasant warhight infantry who could conveniently do so, choose the like position) when he whirled his hat around and exclaimed "Huzza boys" two or three times, by way of encouragement to those near him: no sooner had he done this when attracted by the exclamation no doubt, some one of the enemy lodged a ball in the tree directly before the face of Capt. Hunter; 'What is the use of the eletter h?, sain a failor, in the bark blinden hun for some seconds; but as he is but an aspirate.' 'It is not of much use, to be sure, found circumstances portentious, notwithstanding his 'wall of wood" he advanced in open ground, and liged to cat your large iron goose every day.' continued to fight bravely with his other companions till forced to retire on the first line-but they first considerably anoyed the British, & retarded their advances The enemy next came in collision with the line of N. C. Militia, the left wing of which fought bravely and withstood them for some time, until a detachment of the enemy's cavalry debouched on their flank, cut them to pieces, and rendered the he had struck his foot against a sharp nail. Why contest extremely bloody. Capt. Forbes of Guilford fought most bravely, and was the principal sufferers-he was killed and nearly all his brave company, fighting infantry and horse far superior in number and discipline-the' not in bravery. After the defeat of the first line the middle line or Virginia Mili- in Paris: "Passengers are requested, if they get down, tia next had to sustain the shock. They held the foe in check along time, till their numbers being thined. they were compelled to withdraw from superior numbers. The enemy at length met the line of regulars, or the knave, or all three .- Lavater a here met with the most serious and bloody opposition. The regulars were ordered to meet the foe, and not to fire until they approached very near them with a view to give them a sudden and overwhelming shock. They did so, and nearly the whole line simultaneously fired; the lament and wavering columps of the enemy proved the effect of this policy. Our first fire was followed by successive fires so apropos and deleterious that the enemy's ranks began to mingle and recoil. It was at this juncture, that Col. James Hunter and Gol. Samuel Henderson (who were stationed at Martinsville in recess of the regular line as rallying officers, tho' vainly as it resulted) perceived a British officer of rank in full red. mounted on a beautiful charger, advance in front of his line in the hotest of the fire, and addressed his men in these words; "shall the Queen's guards retreat from rebels." Other incitative exclamations were used by this officer, whoever he was; but the expression I have related was distinctly audable to wish to purchase any thing in his line of business, that he is too. Hunter, in the momentary cessation of roar and tumult. It is presumable be was not Lord examination, before they entirely make up their minds to expression I have related was distinctly audable to not unrecowned battle of Gulford; at least those and tumult. It is presumable he was not Lord purchase exewhere. Cornwallis, tho' no doubt, an officer very little infeof valor, the British officer at length, restored order war-dogs were backing over their pray, from and courage in their ranks, and returned to the con-- the arms of the best of revolutionary bat- be rd mingling their swords with the grouns of ago- wh

to almost "- Use expected days previous to the battle". The Americans at length retreated, Col Lee and

Far other scene is the plain of Martinsville now. same sun that shone on anguished and dying patriots, After Gen. Green had determined on an action, now warms their dust, mingled with the soil of the had a plot of the field taken with particularity, by battle field. The same moon and stars that gleamed awfully over clay mounds, broken arms, and balsoars from Maine to Missouri, o'er a flourishing and happy people; she wil pause at this spot, and drop a Late on the evening preceding the battle after the tear sor the Martyed Heroes, who died in her de-

And in the end should civil discord and blind am-

Original Dialogue, - 'Arrah, Teddy-an' was'nt yer name Teddy O'Byrene, before ye left ould Ireland? 'Sure it was, my darlent' - But, my jewelwhy then do ye add the-and call it Teddy O'By why then do ye add the—and call it Teddy O'By rens now? 'Why ye spalpeen! hav'nt I been married since I kem to Ameriky? and ar' ye so ignorant of gramatics, that ye dont, know when one thing is added to another, it becomes plural?' ded to another , it becomes plural?

ROYAL Pen.-When Lord Brougham was dining with the King at Brighton, he apologised, in relating to his Majesty a story of some very notorious crimin Militia, the second or middle composed of Virginia al with whom the rope broke as he was being hansaid his Majesty, "since the man was so famous, he

-CIII

A man wrote to a friend abroad, begging him to pur chase some books. From negligence or avarice he ne glected to execute the commission, but fearing that his correspondent might be offended, he exclaimed when next they met, "My dear friend, I never got the letter that you wrote me about the books."

The fight about the United States Bank is in The of March, the British commenced their attack on printers are making furious speeches at each other this division of the American Army-Capt, John about it. Congress will go at it next. We beg the ming. It's hot work here below - Trenton Emp.

How to catch a woman. If she walks, walk faster; if she walks faster, run if she runs; fly, and you'll soon come up with her.

said a person drily, but without it, you would be ob-

"United we stand, divided we fall," said a dunken fellow who was holding on to a lamp post. His judgment was good, though his understanding was rather weakened

A young man told his friend, that he dreamed that then do you sleep without your shoes?' was the re-

- CONT

The following notice is fixed up at a coach-office not to walk faster than the coach."

A habit of sneering marks the egotist, the fool,

OVERTISEMENTS.

FAASH SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has commenced receiving his supply Staple and Faicy Goods, and expects to have his entire sortment open and ready for inspection in a rew days. The

ENTIRELY NEW,

large, and if superior quality-and embraces nearly every article usually kept in well assorted country Stor. In addition to the above, he has received a first rate as

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS

4-4, and 5-4 wide. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9, which he will warrant to be equal to any in the United States.

To the above may also be aded, Fan, Riddle, Screen, Rolling Screen, and Shake Wire, of an Excellent quali-

The subscriber would barely remark to those who may

The cust mary credit will be extended to those who are worthy of it; and his thanks are at the service of all who

HENRY HUMPHRYS. Greensburough, April 22nd 1833-47-3.

NOTICE.

Rockingham N. C. April, 1925-47

PROSPECTUS

COMPLETE PERIODICAL LIBRARY. .

COMPLETE PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Farty-eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 large (1,500 pages a year, for five Dollars, furnishing annually silest reating equal to Fifty Volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the tow weeks of ment as they appear:—12. Voyages and Travels—11 tory—Biography—Select Memorrs—the most approved between annuals—Adventures—Tales of unexception of charactes, &c. 8c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library' will be found indispensable to all levers of good reating, in toward competity. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a select printed with type so large as not to fatigue the week also this immenae size will enable the Editor to crowd and contains sized book into two numbers, trequently not once. Its immense size will enable the Editor to crowd any remain sized back into two numbers, trequently not one. New works will thus be dispatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its pureus. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought as it were to the very touch during the formshed to him, when, without it, he would be wight not be to precure them. A book that will cost us six d face to import con he is privated and distributed. to import, can be re-printed and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or marks cents, with the important addition of its pang trees and new.

cents, with the important addition of its pany tresh and new.

We shall give near 2,500 pages aromally, could to fify common sized books! Every work published in the Lauriery will be complete in itself. A title page will be gived with each volume, so that the subscriber, it has peace, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the crivery or it may be bond up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere lost for a year, as the work, at the year's end will self for root, and in many parts of the United States it will bring denote its original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Farope, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday the teater, secured in handson e printed covers, and on fine whate paper, at \$5.

T. K. GREENBANE, No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

N. B .- The usual exchange to Editors who advertise.

COACH & GIG MAKERS!

THE subscribers hasten to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into a co-partnership, known by the name and style of MINER & EVANS.

and that they have purchased the coach maker's shep here-tofare owned by Thomas Carbry in the town of Greensbo-rough, together with all its appurtenances. They have supposed themselves with the very best mate it is, and de-sign to carry on the above business in all its branches. They deem it proper to say that their undivided attention will be devoted to their business.

 They take this occasion to assure the public that the prices shall be proportioned to the pecuniary pressure the times; and no work, other than that which is substa tially good, shall, under any circumstance, be allowed go out of their shop.

Under an honest belief that they will be able to give get

eral satisfaction, they solicit the encouragement of ous public. Orders from a distance will be pomptly ar faithfully executed

IF One or two active boys, of moral character and i dustrious habits, will be taken as apprentices to the about business, if application be made soo

MINER & EVANS. Greenshorough, Dec. 1832-28-

STATE OF N. CAROLINA. GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1833.

BARBARY Clapp Vs. George Chapp and Ludwick Chapp—Petition for dower in 275 acres of land belonging to the estate of Jacob Chapp deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ludwick It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ludwick Clapp one of the defendants in this case is not and mhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication of the pendency of this suit be made in the Greenborough Patriot for three weeks successively, giving notice to the said Ludwick Clapp personally to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilterd, at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to plead answer or demar to the petitioner's petition, otherwise it will be taken proconfesso as to him and dower decreed.

him and dower decreed.

Wimess Alfred E. Hanner Clerk of our said court at office the third Monday of February A. D. 1833.

Alfred E. Hanner.

Greensborougd, May 1st. 1833—48—3.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Warrel and G Adams is this day disolved by mutual consent. These having claims against said partnership, will present them to H, J, Warren for liquidation. Also, those individuals and make partnership to him and the partnership. indebted will make payment to him, WARREN & G. ADAMS.

Greenshorough, April 13th 1833

The subscriber feels grateful for the encouragement by has heretofore received; and takes this occasion to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue 14 Hatting business in all its branches at the stand occupied by Warren & G. Adams, where he will be glad to see all his termer friends and customers, H. J. WARREN.

Greensborough April 15th-47 - 3.

NOTICE.

IIOSE, who wish to buy coppyright books to teach
my system of penmanship; can be furnished by paying the small sum of fitty dollars per right by apply
ing to me; or any of my agents, namefy:
James Campbell and A. Feimster, of Iredell.
William Swam, Greenshorough, N. C.
Col. E. D. Austin, Rowan co.
John C. Palmer, Salisbury.
John C. Bium, Salem.
Nathaniel Parks, Lexington,
Benj. S. King, Raliegh, N. C.
A. D. SMITH.

A. D. SMITH.

Greensberough, March 13, 1833—41—ind.

LOOK HERE!!

We are informed that one Captain Larkin Guilford county, is about making application for tent for a "REVOUVING STRAM WASHER," and warm him and those on whom he may attempt to proposing to sell machines or rights, of their dat This inestimable machine has already been pa We have properly and legally secured to sursel-right of making and vending said washers, in thirt counties in North Carolina, of which Guilterd is or we make this publication, that the criticus may ave fusion, and guard against being required to pay what they may consider themselves as once having to murchised. ty purchased

DOBSON, HUGHES & Cap

After 5 ste 1# 1838-39-4nd.