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

SELECTED.

"And 'tis the and complaint, and almost true,
What e'er we write, we bring forth nothing new."

"TICKLE-ME-JEMMY!"

"You scratch my back and I'll scratch your elbow."
Presentation of the Standard.—The Charleston Mercury lately published the puff of Gov. Hayne and Gen. Hamilton, on the presentation of the Flag of Nullification by the former to the volunteers assembled in Charleston. Gov. Hayne makes a powerful effort to have them achieve, contrary to their own knowledge, that they had done something more than retreat from their position of state sovereignty. On the other hand, Gen. Hamilton persuades the Governor that he had "done the glorious deed" of raising the state, which had been coldly abandoned [by North-Carolina] to the tender mercies of the General Government. It is a very pretty exchange of nullification bows.—Watchman.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HAYNE.

On presenting the Standard to the Volunteers.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is impossible for me to express the satisfaction I have derived, from seeing this day the Volunteers of Charleston—all well armed—well disciplined—and, in the language of our glorious motto—"prepared with strength and courage." Who is there that can survey the proud scene and not feel that the sure defence of free states is to be found in the courage and patriotism of their people? Where are the myriads of power, who could hope to prevail against the strong arms and stout hearts of freemen, animated by a noble enthusiasm in the cause of liberty, and inspired by a holy zeal in defence of their altars and their firesides.

Arrived, fellow-citizens, in a most interesting crisis in our political affairs, it may be well for us to take a brief retrospect. But a few months have passed away, since South Carolina was environed by difficulties, and beset by dangers. Having taken a noble stand in defence of the rights and liberties of us all, instead of receiving sympathy and support from those whose interests are identified with her own, she was (with a few honourable exceptions,) coldly abandoned to the tender mercies of the federal government, backed by her army and a navy, heretofore esteemed by the voice and supported by the treasury of the South, and now for the first time in our history used as an instrument of despotism, and directed to wield their arms, not against the enemies of their country abroad but against the bosoms of their own brethren.

Threats of military and civil vengeance were loud and deep; and, to add still darker shades to the picture, the impression had been created, I would fain hope without sufficient foundation, that the first blow struck by the federal arm, to be the signal of a resolute civil war. In this condition things, infinitely more appalling to the heart of the patriot, than bloodiest foreign wars and as well calculated, I must think, to try the souls of men, as the darkest times of revolution, did South-Carolina quail? Did she shudder herself in dust and ashes? as it was predicted that she would, before the proud oppressor Dalziel yielded obedience to the haughty mandate "Commanded her to tear from her archives" the solemn decree? On! no! I think be to God! the spirit of liberty was not extinct in the bosoms of her sons or daughters of Carolina. They had not forgotten the lessons taught by a glorious ancestry, that liberty and life are inseparable in the bosoms of the free and free. A few of the venerable relics of the revolution still lingered among us, in whom the tale of '76 not merely survived but was seen burning brighter and brighter to the last. Unsubdued by difficulties, unappalled by dangers, the people of South Carolina taking counsel of their own brave

hearts, and consulting the interests and honour of the state, met the crisis like freemen; and Carolina instead of crouching at the footstool of the oppressor, rose in her native majesty, and like our own eagle, "towering in his pride of flight," bid defiance to the tyrant's power. With a promptitude, unanimity and zeal, which, if ever equalled, has surely never been surpassed, the people of South Carolina at the first trumpet call, flew to her standard, and voluntarily devoted their lives and fortunes to their defence. There is something in an honest, manly, and unfaltering adherence to principle, and a fearless performance 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 arms, 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 civic triumph.

If we have not been involved in all the horrors of civil war—if our streets have not been deluged with blood—our dwellings wrapt in flames, and fields devastated, if instead of mourning over the desolation & ruin which follow in the train of invading armies, &c. are the bitter fruit of civil strife, you are now permitted to rejoice with honest exultation at the new & improved condition of our affairs and the cheering prospect before us.—We are indebted under heaven for all this to the undimmed spirit of the people, to our twenty thousand patriot volunteers, who have held themselves in constant readiness to repel invasion, and 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 tariff, great indeed has been the gain, inestimable the advantages purchased, 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 rights against the colossal power and patronage of the federal government? Nothing to have roused the attention of the whole Union, before it was too late, to those great fundamental truths, on the final establishment of which must depend the preservation of the constitution and the Union? Is it nothing to have arrested the progress of the mis-called American System that vile scheme of robbery and plunder, by which, under the color of law, the proceeds of your labor and capital are transferred to others, and to prevent it from becoming the settled policy of the country? Is it nothing to have obtained a distinct recognition of the principle—aye, and to have it recorded in the statute book that the duties shall be eventually reduced to the revenue standard, and that no more money shall be raised than may be necessary to the economical administration of the government, the by destroying at one blow the prohibitory, adulterous, specific duties and other fraudulent devices constituting the very life blood of the protective system?—And, finally, is it nothing that by the promised reduction of the duties, a fair blow will be given to those extravagant and unauthorized appropriations of the public money by which one portion of the people are robbed that others may be corrupted? It is impossible for any one not to see, that these are great and valuable achievements, and if there be any one by whom they will be more highly esteemed from denying to Carolina any agency in producing them, as it is so. We 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 adhered to Carolina through od and evil report; and for the rest, we know that posterity will do us justice. We have fought the good fight—God has given us the victory! We will not quarrel about the distribution of the honours; and if our country is permitted to enjoy its fruits, let who will take the spoils.

I am now, fellow-citizens, about to perform a most grateful office. I am about to confer upon you as the chief magistrate of this state, the distinguished token of public approbation, which it is in my power to bestow. The state has, through the convention, declared her sovereign will, that in the present aspect of our political affairs, the existing organization of the volunteers shall be maintained, and I have this day issued orders to that effect, which will be read at the head of your respective companies. Congress has committed another bold and daring usurpation on the rights of the state by the passage of an act commonly called the Force Bill.—While that act shall remain unrepealed on the statute book, and the principles it embodies are sanctioned by those who are entrusted with the administration of our national affairs there can be no safety for the rights of the states but in being constantly prepared to defend them "at any and every hazard." We trust that public opinion will ere long, seal the fate of that bill and that it will perish amongst the execrations of the people. But while the principles are abroad against which we are struggling, let me tell you, that we hold all our rights by no other tenure 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, this Standard, bearing the arms of the state, with this sacred motto, that as Citizens and Soldiers you will always cherish in your hearts, and exemplify by your lives, the noble sentiment which is emblazoned upon its folds.—"LIBERTY: IT MUST BE PRESERVED!"

GENERAL HAMILTON'S REPLY.

General Hamilton, on receiving the standard replied as follows:

On the part of the Volunteers of Charleston, I accept, with sentiments of profound gratitude, and 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, infinitely enhances 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 dissensions among her very children, whose only rally 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 beleaguered by a standing force, whose valor and powers we had vainly supposed could only be turned against the common enemies of the country—when the national Legislature, who with equal decision we had supposed were the guardians of the public liberties of the country, were seen catering for the malice of an infuriated despot, and from the fragments of a broken and violated constitution, were arming his hands that he might wreak his vengeance, not only on the bosom of those who had largely contributed to place him in power but that even strike 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 arsenals empty and hardly powdered, in our magazines to fire on ordinary salute. You, however, met and vanquished the crisis. Applying the resources of your sound judgment and enterprising spirit to this emergency, in the short space of a month, we had ammunition enough to have blown up every public building and every private dwelling in the capital of this confederacy, the materials for all arms 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 volunteer force. Your heroic call was responded to from the mountains to the ocean, and thrilled and reverberated throughout our land. It must have indeed been to you one of the most cheering of all possible circumstances that the force in arms was equal to the whole number of the suffrages which our party rendered at the Ballot Box, when by a victorious and overwhelming majority they recorded their heroic determination no longer to submit to oppression.

It does not become me, still less the brave men whom I have the honor to command, in a spirit of vaunting, 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 uninterrupted peace had rendered our hands unused to the implements of war—without pretending to much science in this art, we should at least have tried to do our duty to our country. One thing, Sir, is quite certain—when the tug came, 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 our fathers would have spoken from their graves, and rebuked our degeneracy.

We are cheered by the determination your excellency has announced; not to disband the volunteers of South Carolina while the Force bill is suspended over our heads, however idle its brute thunder. We respond cordially to your patriotic sentiments on this subject, and one and all declare, let us remain in full organization with arms in our hands until, in the language of our own highly gifted and highly cherished statesman, this law, "dashed with dishonorable wounds, is torn with disgrace from the statute book." Allow me to renew to you again, Sir, my profound acknowledgments for this most valuable donation, and to assure you that under the arms of our own Palmetto, it shall never be tarnished.

General Hamilton turned to his troops and addressed them as follows:—Fellow soldiers! This Banner 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 the 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 honor 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 part of God's fair creation, whom the vow of manhood compels us to defend, and the very sacrament of our nature leads us to love, honor, and adore, let us swear that it never shall be dishonored.

Ensign Frost! To your hands this Standard is committed.—In placing it in your possession, I know that it is confided to one whose patriotism enables him to appreciate the proud and cheering associations

with which it is connected, and whose valor will defend it, bright and stainless from reproach. Long may it wave, the emblem of our past triumph, and the incentive to renowned, glorious, and untiring efforts for our country.

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 United States detailing the particulars 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 Cumberland is situated at the junction of Wills creek with the river Potomac.—The national road passing through the place, has given it the advantage of a great commerce. The sums have been expended for accommodation. The principal hotel was a spacious building, and the proprietor upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars. There were two other large commodious hotels, well kept and provided upon the same scale.

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

The calamitous fire which forms the occasion 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 occasioned by a lighted cigar which a careless boy threw among some shavings. This shop unhappily stood at the northwestern extremity of the business portion of the place, and a strong north-west wind prevailing at the time the flames, burning in angles, and other combustibles, were carried directly through the heart of the town.—The citizens labored first to save the building, which was frame, adjoining the shop where the fire commenced, but this was soon abandoned as hopeless. The panic became general and uncontrollable, and each endeavouring to save his own effects carried out store goods, bed, bedding, 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 scorching smoke that filled the entire space from side to side burning up sideboards, chairs, tables, articles of male and female attire, beds, and bed clothes, before the eyes of their owners.

The next effort of the citizens where the flames had not yet reached, was to carry their goods to the houses of their friends at a considerable distance from what was supposed to be the scene of horror. In the midst of these labors, what was their consternation to behold these places of refuge, even the most distant, with all the intervening houses already on fire.

The inhabitants now withdrew in despair to a distance from the raging element. From right to left, one unbroken sheet of flame extending full a quarter of a mile, raging and roaring like a tornado, was the awful spectacle presented to the eye. The two sections of the town were completely separated from each other, to those on the west, the fate and condition of their friends beyond the flames, were involved in mystery and dreadful apprehension. Mothers were separated from their children, and wives from their husbands—but fortunately not a single life has been lost.

In two hours and a half, seventy-five houses fronting on the principal street of the town, including the three Hotels, all the stores save one, all the dwellings, shops, and materials of the tradesmen and mechanics, were burnt to the ground. The whole number of buildings destroyed, including barns, stables, and other out-buildings, cannot, it is believed, be short of 150. In this brief space of time, 700 people have been rendered houseless and otherwise desolately destitute. The value of the property destroyed has been estimated at \$272,000, and the undersigned believe this estimate to be rather below than above the truth.

In appealing in behalf of the Cumberland sufferers, to the generous sympathies of their countrymen, the undersigned cherish a lively hope that the appeal will not be in vain. "The spectacle of a thriving village, daily increasing in all the comforts of life, reduced in so short a time to a melancholy waste of smoken walls and naked chimneys, cannot fail to call forth those principles of active benevolence that form so distinguished a characteristic of the American People.

The following gentlemen, residing in Cumberland constitute the committee to receive contributions and distribute them among the sufferers, viz: John Hoyer, Thomas J. McKim, Richard Beall, Rev. L. H. Johns, Wm. McMahon, and James P. Carleton. They are not among the sufferers, and have been instructed and will feel it their duty, to apply all contributions received by them, to the relief of those who are most destitute. The undersigned would thank all donors which may be entrusted to the care of

these gentlemen, or either of them, will be faithfully applied and accounted for.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Monarchs with fortunes, business turn with climes
Tenets with books, and principles with times."

To 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 stewardship. This I do, not merely in conformity to custom in this respect, but in strict coincidence with my own feelings, for I 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 each. In doing this I shall confine myself almost entirely to the subject of amending our constitution. This I do because I deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of all the measures that came before the last legislature, as my colleagues have given in circulars a full explanation of the important public acts passed last session, and as we voted generally alike, with the exception of one or two votes.

As I consider it my duty, because I had the honor of serving as a member on the joint select committee on the subject of convention. And further, as I feel a more particular interest in that subject. Deeply impressed with its importance, I have given it a patient investigation.

It is certainly impolitic, for small and trivial causes, to alter 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 to my mind as a defect. It is grossly unequal, and the citizens have a right to expect that a nearer approach to equality of representation will be made. The burden of all governments falls upon population and wealth. In time of war men are furnished according to population; at all times, taxes are paid according to wealth; and the plainest principle of justice requires that representation should be based upon population and taxation. Is it consistent with any principle of right or equality, that a county containing five times as many inhabitants, and five times as much wealth, as another county, and being liable to furnish five times as many men, and paying five times the amount of tax, should merely have an equal number of representatives, and have but an equal political influence? Here is an inequality no man can dispute.

I am also of opinion, that the interests of the state demand for annual sessions of the legislature; and it is believed that biennial sessions, besides curtailing the expense of legislation, would give greater permanency to the laws, by affording an opportunity of observing their practical operation before they are liable to be repealed.

Fellow 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 convention—even a limited convention—as we are represented in the house of commons; for the small counties will have 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 between the small counties and the large counties.

Fellow citizens: 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 alter their form of government. But, there is in the bill of rights a clause, by which we are seriously admonished to make amendments to suit the changes of the times.

A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

What is meant by recurring to fundamental principles? By fundamental principles, is meant, the original principles of social union,—the original rights of man, and the fathers of the revolution having themselves, just resorted to these principles by declaring the independence of this country. The right inherent in every people to change, modify or amend their government whenever it becomes necessary, thought it proper in this solemn manner to grant their course, and to admonish them, when again after some time, that whenever, by reason of the increased population and property of the country, or

in any other way, the existing government ceased to operate equally on all, and to preserve the equal rights of all, it was right,—nay 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 amendment proposed, I think it becomes a part of the constitution; 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 next session, and every ten years thereafter, lay off the state into forty districts, in the following manner:—

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 the fortieth part of the white population and taxation of the state added together; or, that the white population or taxation of such districts separately, may be equal, as near as may be, to the fortieth part of the white population or taxation of the state separately,—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 house of commons.

Division of the state into districts,—white population of the state, 472,000 divided by 40 make 11,800—taxation of the state, \$70,000, divided by 40 make \$1,750.

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. | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | White population. | Taxation. |
| Burke | 13,919 | \$1,394 |
| Buncomb | 14,494 | 1,014 |
| Davidson | 11,347 | 941 |
| Guilford | 15,785 | 1,414 |
| Iredell | 11,495 | 1,116 |
| Rutherford | 14,054 | 1,547 |
| Surry | 12,372 | 1,003 |
| Stokes | 13,122 | 1,329 |

Districts formed of one county, by taxation.

| SEVEN DISTRICTS. | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | White population. | Taxation. |
| Craven | 7,192 | \$1,800 |
| Cumberland | 9,081 | 1,865 |
| Edgecomb | 7,632 | 2,044 |
| Granville | 9,429 | 1,890 |
| Habersham | 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 situation.

| THREE DISTRICTS. | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | White population. | Taxation. |
| Randolph | 10,594 | \$ 925 |
| Rockingham | 8,413 | 1,126 |
| Warren | 4,259 | 1,487 |

Districts composed of two counties by population and taxation.

| SEVEN DISTRICTS. | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | White population. | Taxation. |
| Anson | 9,146 | \$1,004 |
| Richmond | 5,661 | 853 |
| Aggregate | 14,807 | Aggregate 1,857 |
| Cabarrus | 6,497 | 792 |
| Montgomery | 8,514 | 793 |
| Aggregate | 15,011 | Aggregate 1,585 |
| Sampson | 7,596 | 937 |
| Duplin | 6,775 | 979 |
| Aggregate | 14,377 | Aggregate 1,966 |
| Pitt | 6,837 | 1,378 |
| Martin | 4,942 | 971 |
| Aggregate | 11,779 | Aggregate 2,349 |
| Chatham | 10,105 | 1,293 |
| Moore | 5,997 | 478 |
| Aggregate | 16,103 | Aggregate 1,771 |

| | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------------|
| Caswell | 8,399 | 1,370 |
| Person | 5,447 | 853 |
| Aggregate | 13,846 | Aggregate 2,223 |
| Johnson | 7,174 | 1,056 |
| Wayne | 6,663 | 1,059 |
| Aggregate | 13,847 | Aggregate 2,115 |

District composed of two counties by population.

| ONE DISTRICT. | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | White population. | Taxation. |
| Ash | 6,397 | 454 |
| Wilkes | 10,333 | 617 |
| Aggregate | 16,730 | Aggregate 1,071 |

Districts composed of two counties by population.

| TWO DISTRICTS. | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | White population. | Taxation. |
| Franklin | 5,337 | \$1,133 |
| Nash | 4,504 | 971 |
| Aggregate | 9,841 | Aggregate 2,000 |
| Bertie | 5,272 | 1,555 |
| Hertford | 3,733 | 1,025 |
| Aggregate | 9,145 | Aggregate 2,570 |

Districts composed of two counties by approximating to population and taxation and their peculiar situation.

| TWO DISTRICTS. | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | White population. | Taxation. |
| Lenoir | 3,734 | \$713 |
| Green | 3,333 | 634 |
| Aggregate | 7,067 | Aggregate 1,367 |
| Haywood | 4,241 | 365 |
| Macon | 4,894 | 409 |
| Aggregate | 9,135 | Aggregate 774 |

Districts composed of three counties.

| THREE DISTRICTS. | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | White population. | Taxation. |
| Jones | 2,347 | \$538 |
| Onslow | 4,569 | 729 |
| Curteret | 4,875 | 453 |
| Aggregate | 11,791 | Aggregate 1,725 |
| Gates | 3,891 | 721 |
| Chowan | 2,761 | 972 |
| Perquimons | 4,325 | 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 |

Districts composed of four counties.

| TWO DISTRICTS. | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | White population. | Taxation. |
| Bladen | 4,490 | \$682 |
| Columbus | 3,001 | 311 |
| Brunswick | 3,014 | 509 |
| Robeson | 6,220 | 657 |
| Aggregate | 14,690 | Aggregate 2,145 |
| Hyde | 4,073 | 424 |
| Beaufort | 6,306 | 1,088 |
| Washington | 2,713 | 599 |
| Tyrrel | 3,298 | 431 |
| Aggregate | 16,395 | Aggregate 2,013 |
| Forty districts, a senator each. | | 40 |
| Commons. | | 87 |
| | | 127 |

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 be in favor of reducing the present number. One hundred and ninety nine men compose both bodies, which, in my humble opinion, is too large, particularly in the house of commons.

One hundred and thirty-five men, which compose the house of commons, cannot travel in business;—this I know by experience. The senate, 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 opinion 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 next August election, and signify the same, to see if there is a majority in favour of amending our constitution or not. If there is not a majority in favour of amending it; it is useless to go farther.

My friends, all I have to say to you, is, that I am sorry that I have not been able to do the subject more justice;—but one thing gives me consolation, that if this: where there is but little given, there is but little required.

The fervent desire and prayer of your unworthy servant, to a mighty God, is, that he may so order and instruct our rulers as to save our country from war, anarchy and confusion; and save these happy United 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 about \$40,000; and the reduction of the members would save considerable.

In recording my votes on all important questions, I have had an eye singly fixed to the interest of the farmer; and if that interest has not been fully understood or comprehended, the head and not the heart must bear the blame.

I am not able to say where my lot will be cast among you this summer; but let me tell you, that I always have been proud, though I hope with an

humble pride, to serve an independent and patriotic people; such I believe the people of Guilford county are. In conclusion fellow citizens, let me return you my best wishes for past favours; and believe me to be your devoted friend.

ALLEN PEEPLES

Guilford county, May 1st 1833.

ATTACK UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The following particulars of an outrage on the President of the United States, agree in the main with three other accounts which we have now before us. Lieut. Randolph, a Virginian by birth, and who during the late war, established an honourable name in our Navy, has doubtless many warm friends in this State; but his greatest admirers, let them thank as they please of the treatment he has received from the government will hardly justify his rude assault on the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, a gentleman venerable for his years, and who has been elevated to his present exalted station as a reward for a career of brilliant public service. If the president in his official capacity had treated Lieut. Randolph with injustice, he was responsible to the nation, not to Lt. R. and the latter had no right to take redress of his grievances in his own hands much less in the treacherous manner he attempted to obtain satisfaction.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

From the Washington Globe.

A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria gives the following account of an atrocious attack upon the President of the United States, he was yesterday morning on his way to Fredericksburg, where he had been invited to lay the corner stone of a monument about to be erected to the Mother of Washington.

The steam boat Cygnets, in which the President and several other members of the Cabinet, accompanied by many other gentlemen were going to Fredericksburg, stopped on her way a few minutes at Alexandria. Many persons from the wharf came on board and among them Randolph late a Lieut in the Navy. He made his way into the Cabin where the president was sitting reading a news paper, and advancing towards him, as if to address him, began to draw off his gloves. The President not knowing he was supposing it was some person about to salute him, saying, "never mind your glove sir." Randolph having then disengaged himself from his glove, thrust one of his hands violently into the president's face and before he could make use of the other, received a blow from a gentleman, standing near with an umbrella. Almost at the same time, two other gentlemen in the Cabin sprang upon him and he was pulled back and thrown down. The moment he was assaulted; the President seized his cane which was lying near him on the table, he made way through the gentlemen who had now crowded round Randolph, insisting that no man should stand between him and the villain who had insulted him; that he would chastise him himself. Randolph, by this time had been borne towards the door of the cabin and pushed through it to the deck. He made his way through the crowd on the deck, and the wharf; being assisted as it is believed, by some confederates and made his escape. He stopped for a few minutes in a tavern in Alexandria, and passed on beyond the district line.

The Grand Jury, then in session, in a few minutes found a presentment against him and the court issued a bench warrant. A Magistrate had just previously issued a warrant, but before the officers 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 reasonable 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 imposing upon him a fine; and they accordingly fined him five dollars, which was promptly paid by his brother. But what was the surprise of the prosecuting attorney, who happened to be in New York the next day, to run plump against the dying man, as he was hastening towards the ferry at the foot of Courtland street, with the eagerness and speed of a flying Mercury. The counsellor expressed his amazement at 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 turned hastily upon his heel and made the best of his way to the ferry. Eng.

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 the circular of Maj. Allen Peeples, which will be found in another part of this week's paper. We have worked off a thousand copies in handbill form, at the Major's expense, for distribution among his constituents. Is there something like! We have a great mind to recommend such a course to others.

ABRAHAM RENCHER The circular from this gentleman who has twice been elected to congress from an adjoining district, has been before us for several weeks;

and we have at length picked up courage enough to commence reading it, intending to reach the end if possible, and to note down, as we read along, such thoughts as its perusal may excite. The first paragraph is penned in the usual style, and merits no very especial notice. 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 public debt, he jumps in and nails the tariff by the throat, and belabours and worries it most unmercifully. This is the course pursued by every demagogue south of the Potomac. Every man feels the pressure of the times; and every man who wishes to feel his way into congress, finds it the easiest way to inform the people that the tariff and that alone, has "brought death and all our woes!" The worthless scoundrel 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 beggarly condition upon the damned tariff; and becomes vociferous in support of the candidate who has been so kind as to frame for him this beautiful *creuse*. But we shall leave this idea to be carried out by others.

Mr. Rencher says: "Under the pretense of raising revenue for government, they, the manufacturers, have filched from us" &c. Now we should be pleased to learn, by some means, how much longer this ridiculous position will be assumed by men who pretend to know any thing about the history of the tariff. The south made the tariff; and was received as its God-father at the christening; the south hugged it as her favorite bantling, and compelled the north to embrace it—she did so reluctantly, and now our profound politicians denounce her for "filching" from us our means of subsistence, through the legitimate operation of that system which we forced upon her!

Previously to the tariff of 1816, northern capital was vested, to an immense 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 protection—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 became rich. 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 palliatory*, 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 nibs his pen to write another circular, or cleaves up his throat for another speech in congress; we want him to ascertain 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 himself familiar with it, before he gets so far in his advancement 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 says that decay and embarrassment with which we are sorely smitten & afflicted, can only be traced to the fact that the tax on the great and necessary articles of life is double what it was fifteen years ago! We have too high an opinion of Mr. Rencher's information,—of which, however, he has made a poor display in the circular before us,—to suppose, for a moment, that he believed his own statements in relation to either; but, through an abundance of "concessions" and *allowances* let us admit them to be true, and only prove that the higher an article is taxed the cheaper it can be purchased by the consumer; for he is 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 necessities of life, that the price now to be paid for them is not half as much as it was fifteen years ago. We have written the above without any unkind feelings towards Mr. Rencher; but we have become so disgusted with such absurd, thread-bare, patched and tat-

tered theories that we calculate to put our foot in them wherever we may find them.

The following beautiful specimen of that species of rhetoric called *rigmarol*, occurs in a speech delivered by Mr. Clayton of Georgia on the Collection bill. "Go with me, Mr. Speaker, to the scene of action, and let me present you with pictures which are furnished with materials of this case. General Jackson girds on his dagger, and with cool and deliberate step marches to the peaceful plains of Carolina! He seizes the first man he meets, and exerting the whole strength of a great government, throttles him, and with a strangling 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 a furious bull, which coming at him like a thunder-storm, he ran like lightning, and in scrambling over the fence tore his breeches as if heaven and earth were coming together.— *N. Herald*.

The scheme authorized by an act of last session, for forming the Cape Fear and Yadkin rail-road, is abandoned by the subscribers at Wilmington and its vicinity. Mr. Wm. P. Hunt, one of the commissioners for receiving subscriptions to it, informs the subscribers, that he is now ready to pay them back the money deposited on their shares, after deducting 12 per cent. for disbursements, the inhabitants of the western counties having failed to subscribe a cent towards effecting the proposed object.

The proposed central rail-road, also authorized by an act of the same body, may also be considered as abandoned for the present. We hope, hereafter, when Mr. Clay's head-bill shall become a law, that both schemes will be effected. At present there is too little capital and public spirit in North-Carolina, unaided by government, to effect any great scheme of internal improvement. In the mean time, we trust that enterprising individuals will continue to prosecute and complete smaller works.

Judge M'Lean, of Ohio, we believe is a native of New Jersey. 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 languages. The terms as described by a neighbor, were that M'Lean should labor upon his tutor's farm, and in return, in the intervals of his leisure, should receive his aid in prosecuting his studies.—From this situation he repaired to Cincinnati, there he became a clerk and in the same manner studied law in the future hours of leisure. Thus he progressed, always distinguished by industry and his anxious desire to excel, until having passed through various trials he rose to be a member of congress, Post Master General, and finally a member of the 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: Messrs. *Loyal, Mason, Archer, Gladson, Randolph, Devanport, Claborn, Taylor, Chan, Stevenson, Gordon, Patton, Mercer, Lucas, Beal, Moor, Fulton, McComas, Allen, Willson, and Wise*, those whose names are in Italics are new members,—consisting of more than one half 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 Virginia has undergone a total change.—Every district West of the Blue Ridge sends a new member—and men who at no former period have been in congress."

The editor of the People's press in a few remarks in relation to internal improvements, makes the following very happy hit at the apathy 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 proposed, all nod assent; and they continue to nod, nod, nod, till they get fast asleep—dream of ruin—get the night mare—wake up in a fright—rub their eyes—feel in their pockets to see if they've been robbed—enquire how much the rail-road progresses, and whether the bridge is built—but never put in a cent nor stretch forth a hand, to aid in works calculated to prosper the state and enrich themselves."

EXTENSIVE FAILURE—The house of Alexander & Co. in Calcutta, has failed for the enormous sum of eighteen millions of dollars! The effect of this will, no doubt, be severely felt by several mercantile houses in Europe. The establishment consisted of 7 partners, and upwards of 1200 clerks; on one floor were 12 counting rooms.

Wool—The following statistical accounts are curious and interesting: England and Wales feed 36,000,000 of sheep, each of which yields a fleece of 1 pounds weight, or 144,000,000 lbs. which at one shilling per pound is worth 144,000,000 £ leaving a profit of 12,000,000 £ per annum to the various manufacturers.

SHOOTING. The Barnstable Journal of the 11th ult. mentions that Mr. Aaron Locke, a respectable merchant of Charleston Mass. killed his wife, a few days since, and immediately after, attempted the destruction of his own life. He had been labouring under a depression of spirits for some time, and was when he accomplished the deed, suffering partial derangement. The refusal of the wife to hand Locke a powderhorn appears to have been the only provocation offered. She gave an evasive answer, when the husband advanced with a loaded pistol, and discharged it at her, the ball passing through her heart. She fell immediately, when he went to her, raised and embraced her, and then went to a stable where he attempted to cut his own throat with a razor, but without effect. He has been committed to Jail.

WATER IN THE DESERT. Two persons who understood the business of boring for water, were lately taken to Egypt by Mr. Biggs, then consul at Cairo. They were employed under the patronage of the Pacha, to bore for water in the desert. About thirty feet from the ground, says the Repository 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 tank 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 arid desert have presented so many obstacles.

LATEST FROM HAVANNA—By the schr. *North Carolina*, Capt. MINTYRE, arrived at quarantine yesterday, we received files of Havana papers to the 23rd ult. inclusive.

We observe in one of these papers a proclamation from the Governor of Havana, announcing the almost entire disappearance of the cholera, which has committed 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 recurrence of the disease, by removing all deleterious substances and cleansing the streets, &c. The Commercial tribunals are also directed to resume their functions, which, it would appear, had been partially suspended.

"STEAM ENGINES" We see that the Pennsylvania Advocate, published at Pittsburg and Niles' Weekly Register, published in Baltimore, have favoured the cotton factory of Henry Humphreys, in this place with a flattering notice. The Advocate says, "we learn that F. A. Bennis & Co. of this city, steam engine makers, manufactured and a few days ago forwarded to Greensborough N. C. Via Baltimore, a steam engine, for a cotton manufactory, to be erected in the town of Greensborough, N. C.!" This incident is worthy of notice, for two reasons—first, for the reason that our engine makers must be greatly superior to those in the Atlantic cities else the expense of transportation would be saved—second, it shows that the manufacturing system is attracting attention even in a *slaveholding state*!

We have been chaining our pen for sometime on the subject of this factory. Our quill has been restless ever since the splendid building was reared where it's going to be placed, so anxious did it seem, to speak in high terms of the enterprising spirit which first prompted Mr. Humphreys to embark in it. We have been admonished, 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 black-berry," declare that this surpasses any thing of the kind they had ever seen. Greensborough is evidently coming out of the *kinks*.

"WONDERFUL INVENTION" A watchmaker of the name of Ruchmann, living at Eisenburg, not far from Allenburg in Saxony, has contrived a piece of machinery, which, without the assistance of steam, has been found strong enough to move a heavily laden waggon, placed in a fresh ploughed field, with the greatest ease, although sixteen horses could not stir it. The machine may be easily handled, and the vehicle moved by it most safely managed. The inventor has been offered 200,000 dollars for the secret; but as he had obtained patents from 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 of suffering (says the *Baltimore Chronicle*) endured by the hapless people of the De Verds may be imagined, from the fact that the population of the Islands amounts to 96,660 persons; and that out of this, in the course of the year 1832, 30,500 persons died of starvation. It is alleged, that this account instead of being exaggerated, does not include the whole number—many having died in the fields, many devoured by the dogs, and some eaten by their own frantic fellow sufferers!—This picture of horror is unparalleled in the annals of the human race!

The travels of Nathaniel Jones Palmer, editor of the Milton Spectator, &c. are now in press and will shortly appear. We have not seen the work, but we understand he has explored the intricate route from Milton to Richmond, Va. We bespeak for the author a place by the side of Captain Cooke. Carry him out!

The Russian Minister at Washington has issued a notice to all "subjects of Poland, residing within the United States, who have taken no part in the rebellion," requiring them to report themselves to him, in order to get permission to return to Poland, or to remain in the United States. Those who wish to return, if any such there be, may comply with the requisition—but those who think proper to remain will hardly ask permission of Baron Krudener, or of the Emperor Nicholas himself. Happy the country where the liberty of removing to and fro is not fettered by the will of despots!

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 Norfolk Theatre, and intend to erect in its place a neat and commodious temple dedicated to the service of the Almighty. Though clearly a measure of necessity with them, and not of design, they have thus effected, they trust, a most important conversion.

At the last term of the Superior Court for Hancock county, William Carson, an acting Justice of the Peace, was tried and convicted of grand larceny for stealing a gold watch from one of the rooms in Patton's Hotel in 1831. He was sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, receive ten lashes, and be committed to jail until the costs of the suit were paid.

MARRIAGES.

"The world was sad & the garden was a wilderness; but the heart, which is the woman smiled!"

MARRIED. In Haywood, on the 16th ult. Alexander A. Murphree to Miss Liza G. Wamack.

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

At the residence of General Alexander Gray, in Randolph county, on the evening of the 14th inst. Jesse H. Lindsey, Esq. merchant of this place, to Miss Gazael Ellison of the former county.

In this county, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, at the residence of Maj. Robert Deaswell, Mr. James H. Harrell to Miss Deborah R. Deaswell.

May they all "multiply and replenish the earth!"

DEATHS.

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

DIED. On the 27th ult. Archibald Whetworth, after a short attack of the bilious 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 affectionate husband, a kind father and an obliging neighbour. The last words he was heard to utter, were in praise of his blessed Redeemer.—*communicated*.

In this county on Monday last, Mr. Joseph Lovett, a revolutionary soldier, after an illness of several months.

In this county, on the 13th inst. John Armfield, son of William Armfield Esq. after a protracted illness.

D. CLAPP & CO.

HAVE just received and opened a general assortment of staple and fancy goods, purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, which they invite the citizens of Guilford and the adjoining counties, to examine.

Having commenced business, they are determined to sell as low as the same articles can be bought in this section of the state. Their stock consists in part, of cloth, blue and brown, Satinet, &c. A great variety of goods for summer clothing; checks, plaids and stripes; silks and bombazines; jacket, buck, wigs and cross bonnet muslin, plain and figured; sheeting, shirting, and twilled domestics; bleached and brown; an excellent assortment of fur and wool hats; Leghorn bonnets; Morello, prunella and leather shoes; Hardware; saddlery; cutlery; groceries; castings; Tin, earthen and stone ware. Together with a variety of articles usually kept in country stores.

D. CLAPP & Co. have opened the above splendid assortment of goods at the house of col. Daniel Clapp, sixteen miles south east of Greensborough, and will take in exchange for goods—flour, cotton, feathers, beeswax, tallow, tow cloth, whiskey, brandy, &c.

D. CLAPP & CO.

Guilford, May 1833—49—3.

\$25 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 28th ult. a negro boy by the name of Frank. He is twenty seven years old, and about the common height; leanly made; black complexioned; smooth face; large lips; no band on when he went away a cotton shirt and pantaloons; and a black hat much worn.

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

WILLIAM GILCHRIST.

Guilford county, N. C. May 11th 1833—50—ind

A CARD.

G. WALTER JUSON, M. D.
Surgeon Dentist of Richmond, Va.

Will visit Greensborough on the 20th of this month, and remain a short period. Every operative preparation to preserve and beautify the teeth, will be performed on moderate terms.

Ladies waited on at their dwellings.

The Rev. Clergy attended gratuitously.—50—3

SALE!

I WOULD sell the tract of land whereon Charles Beane deceased lately resided. It contains about 200 acres and includes what has been commonly called the cross roads, which is an excellent public stand. To any moderate purchasers, I would give the same tract for several small tracts, provided the whole could be sold at once.

CHARLES BEANE JR.

Guilford, May 10th 1833—50—3

Blank Deeds for Sale
AT THE OFFICE

