

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

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WHOLE NO. 10.

The Patriot

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NORTH-CAROLINA.

"Let wisdom through her counsels reign,
And her's shall be her people's gain."

SPEECH OF LOUIS D. HENRY

In the last Legislature, on the bill to make an appropriation for rebuilding the Capitol in Raleigh.

MR. HENRY rose and said—

Mr. Speaker—It has fallen to my lot, after the topics of this discussion and the patience of the house have been greatly exhausted, to rise in this debate. I must be pardoned therefore, if I invoke in behalf of the remarks I shall have the honor to submit, a share of that patient attention which has been so liberally accorded to those who have preceded me.

No one, sir, who has participated in this discussion has been surrounded with so many circumstances of delicacy and embarrassment, as the individual now addressing you. On the one hand, charged with the important trust of representing, in this body, the public interests of a community peculiarly commercial, who hold a deep stake in every measure likely to affect the general weal, and who look up to me on this occasion, for their vindication against wanton and unmerited vituperation; On the other, connected by ties of blood and affinity to many of the inhabitants of this city—which have been strengthened and cherished by their unbroken hospitality shown to me through a great portion of my life, the course I was to pursue, elect as I should, must prove forever the source of unmitigable pain to my bosom.

The recollection that I am here to discharge the high functions of legislation, and in a matter involving the paramount interests of present and future generations—too stern and obligatory to be remitted by the claims of private friendship or sympathy—that my silence, under reckless aspersions cast upon my constituents by some of the advocates of this bill, would expose my motives to unjust suspicions, and be viewed as criminal at home, impel me to enter the arena of this debate, however reluctant and painful to my feeling. It is under a deep sense of my public duty, therefore, that I have risen to take part in it.

Mr. Speaker, the course which has been pursued by the advocates of this bill, is as novel as it is eccentric. No one of them has dared to place the question fairly before the House. Like the cunning bird, they have endeavored to decoy us from the one and only point of enquiry. And, like the wily advocate, they have rung the word *oath* in our ears on all its various changes, with the apparent hope of stifling the judgment by alarming the conscience, leaving no device unsaid, that could melt our hearts, dazzle our imaginations, or inflame our passions; each contributing his mite according to his means. Some have plucked their little posies from the gardens of their fancy—others have embarked on the surges of angry criminations—some again have meandered along the limpid streams of pity, while others have erected little batteries in the clouds, whence they have fulminated their wrath upon the devoted heads of my unfortunate constituents. Examples like these, so pernicious to truth and right decision, and which imply to the advocates so much distrust of their cause, I dare be pardoned for not imitating—although they have been illustrated by hoary age, marshalled in the ranks with impetuous youth. It will be my course to draw the attention of the House back to the true and single question before it; and I trust that our feelings (although sometimes too ardently may and betray me from this purpose.

Sir, the true question is, whether it is expedient now to build the Capitol? I will assume, for the sake of argument, that the Ordinance of 1788 is part of that Constitution which we are sworn to support. I will go farther, and assume it as a fact, that the Ordinance contains the express written injunction, that in case the Capitol should be at any time burnt, it shall be the duty of the Legislature to rebuild it. After assuming all these things, I will venture to show, that it is still a question involving discretion and expediency, and not an absolute peremptory obligation, demanding, without considerations of time and circumstance, an immediate and indispensable performance. Surely gentlemen cannot complain, if after admitting their major and minor propositions, I can demonstrate that they have deduced wrong conclusions. Remember however, sir, that these facts are only assumed. For the Ordinance contains no such provision; it only ordains that this place shall be the *unalterable seat of government*, except determined otherwise by the people in Convention assembled; and there are those who doubt whether it is part of the Constitution to which our oaths as legislators are applicable.

Gentlemen have considered this question, as if it were an attempt to remove the seat of government to Fayetteville. This has afforded them an ingenious expedient to mislead the House from the true enquiry, by substituting a very different one; with the hope, no doubt, that in the same appropriation that they could rally by their abuse the prejudices of this House against that town, they would thereby weaken the opposition to this measure. Mr. Speaker, the noble minded statesman ought to repudiate such arts, they injure the cause they are intended to serve. We are not such fools as to suppose that we have the power to remove the Seat of Government. That power lies with those who sent us here, and we are not so presumptuous as to assume it.

Are we bound at this Session to appropriate money to rebuild the Capitol? This can only be resolved by resorting to the proper principles for construing our fundamental charter. It is the nature of all such Constitutions to enact certain general duties, as obligatory upon the practical government which is to administer them. They are the commands of a superior to an inferior. Such of those duties, the performance of which in a particular time is essential and indispensable to the very existence of the Government—without which the wheels of Government would be partially or totally stopped—it declares the particular time when they shall be performed. Of others, it declares the mode in which they shall be performed. And those others, which however essential to the well being of government, are not indispensable to its vitality, and must in many cases depend for their fitness and utility, upon the means and particular posture of time and circumstance required for their execution, it has only imposed upon the Government the obligations of a general command, neither restricted by time or modes.

As examples of the first kind, we gather from the Constitution that the Legislature is bound to meet annually—that it is commanded annually to elect a Governor and Treasurer and Councillors of State, and triennially a Secretary of State. Here a duty is commanded and the time prescribed, and therefore no discretion is reposed.

As examples of the second class, the Constitution declares that the Judges, Attorney General and Governor shall be elected by joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature—and that all bills shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws. Here the mode of performing the constitutional obligation is pointed out; it is as imperative as the duty itself, and all discretion is excluded from the Legislature.

As examples of the latter class, and which are immediately applicable to the proposition under discussion, the Constitution declares "that a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth—and that all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities—That the future Legislature shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities."

Mark you, sir, these absolute commands, which the Constitution, the will of the People, has laid upon the Legislature, and which every Legislature has been sworn to obey. But the time and mode and circumstances under which these Constitutional injunctions were to be fulfilled, the Constitution is silent upon. And why is it silent? Because, sir, from the nature of things, these duties involved enquires of expediency and discretion as to the time when, the means how, and the circumstances under which, they could most properly be executed. This discretion from necessity, must be lodged with the Legislature. The Legislature, as the creature and agent of the Constitution, must exercise a sound discretion in executing the commands of the superior; it can obtain no absolution from them, when circumstances dictate and enable it to act—neither is it required to act where the public interest, present or prospective, demands its forbearance. And thus is left the discretion or right of determining when it is most expedient to execute the powers vested in it by the Constitution. Advert for a moment to the history of our Legislature. Has the Legislature established common schools, or any system of instruction for the youth of the country? No. It is but a few years ago that the literary fund was created. The University was not established until

1690 or '91. Neither were entails established until the year 1784. Are we at liberty therefore to infer that because the Constitution has commanded these things be done, and the legislature has delayed the execution of some, and altogether omitted the others that our predecessors in this hall have violated their oaths? Yet this would not be more absurd, than to suppose, that because this Legislature does not now deem it expedient to rebuild the Capitol, its members are acting against their oaths.

The gentleman from Wake has asked us, where are the words in the 13th section of the Constitution, which declare that "the General Assembly shall appoint Judges, Attorney-General, &c." that enjoin it upon us to elect successors to those officers in cases of death or resignation. I adopt, sir, the answer of the gentleman himself; that the very nature of the duty implies that it should not only be done, but promptly done. It is of that class of duties I first alluded to, the performance of which is absolutely indispensable to the very existence and organization of the practical Government. Without a Judiciary as commanded by the Constitution, we would have no Government. The action of the Legislature therefore, in such a case, neither implies nor requires the exercise of any discretion. That gentleman has furnished us another case in illustration of his rule, "that a prompt compliance with duty is alike imperative with the duty itself." Suppose, says he, that a Judge is called upon to enforce an act of this Legislature, and which is admitted to be constitutional—he can refuse to enforce it, because he may deem it impolite or inexpedient, and wait that a future Legislature may repeal it; and especially if the delay promised to benefit his personal fortunes? I answer no. Enquiries into policy and expediency is the province of the Legislature. What the law is, good or bad, and the obligation to pronounce it, is the province of a Judge. The latter is invested with no discretion in such a case. How far his emphatic words, *THE PERSONAL FORTUNES* of the Judge, may have given force to the apportionment of the gentleman's illustration, I leave the solution of to the generosity of his own feeling.

Suppose, sir, after the burning of your Capitol, the price of materials necessary to rebuild had taken a sudden rise, could you not postpone it to a more propitious period? Suppose your country was then threatened with a foreign war, which demanded that you should husband your resources, would it not be your duty to defer it? Suppose the country oppressed by debt, and a resort to taxes would be necessary to raise the money to rebuild, would you deem it just or wise to do so? Suppose this place had become sickly, and the interest of the State made it manifest that the Seat of Government ought and would be changed, would you dare to forestal public opinion by rebuilding? These and many other cases might be put to show, that the time, circumstances and *quo modo* of executing the duty commanded, are questions of expediency. And if only one case of the kind can be shown, it admits the principle I contend for.

Then, sir, where is the necessity for now rebuilding? The house we are now occupying is very convenient for all purposes of legislation. We have been informed by the Joint Select Committee of both Houses, for that purpose (whose Chairman was the able Senator from Wake) and who concurred in their report, that we may constitutionally sit in this House, although it is situated out of the bounds of Raleigh. The duty is imperative that we shall legislate here. But the house in which the laws are passed, neither affects their validity or our oaths. Why may we not hire a house, or accept the use of a house as a gratuity, until it is expedient, or the interest of the State will permit us to rebuild?

Believing now, that I have removed this bugbear, and that it is demonstrable that we are at liberty to rebuild when the interests of the Constitution may dictate, I will proceed to show that it is now inexpedient to pass the bill on your table.

Sir, you have not the present ability to rebuild, without a resort to loans, taxes, or a sale of your Bank Stock. Your Treasurer reports but \$6,617 81 of available funds in the treasury. The literary fund amounts only to \$75,025 96. A principle of stern necessity would only justify you in abstracting from that. That fund was raised under the solemn injunctions of the Constitution making it our duty to promote useful learning, and has been consecrated by our oaths. It would be but poor morality to rob Peter to pay Paul. To sell your Bank Stock would cause a great sacrifice, by forcing too much into the market at one time. The people will not submit to an increase of taxes, when money is scarce and the price of produce very low. Besides, you owe a debt of \$84,000 to the State Bank for deferred Stock, you owe for Treasury Bills unredeemed \$93,000 more, making together \$177,000. These Bills are so rapidly returning upon the Treasury, being displaced from circulation by the increase of specie change, and by mutilation, that the ordinary fiscal receipts of the year, after supporting the Government will not be sufficient to redeem them. Your only alternative then will be, a resort to loans. And where is the necessity that would justify you before the people, in paying the interest for two or three years upon a large sum of money? If rumor is to be credited, the former building cost \$130,000. A new one surely, then, cannot cost less than \$100,000. This sum you must borrow at an interest, not less than 5 per cent per annum. The present view of your finances would not justify you in paying this

loan, under 2 or 3 Years. This unnecessary precipitancy to rebuild, must then cost you a loss in interest of from \$10 to \$15,000, and pray, sir, what State necessity demands of us this sacrifice? Have the people asked it? Do the exigencies of Legislation require it? Are we not now constitutionally and conveniently performing these functions, in this very house? What then, is all this clamor about our oaths? Disguise it as you will, but the agency of private interest acting upon this Legislature? A benefit asked for the State, but meant for the citizens of Raleigh—to add value to their property—to throw into circulation a large amount of money—to build up their fortunes upon the sacrifice of the public interest.

But Mr. Speaker, the postponement of this measure is demanded, by higher considerations than those already adverted to. The voice of a large majority of the people, too loud and clear to be stifled or misunderstood, calls for a reformation of the Constitution and a removal of the Seat of Government. I appeal to the consciences of those gentlemen who are so sensitive to the obligations of their oaths, whether the probabilities that a Convention of the people must and will soon take place to consider these subjects are not too strong to be resisted? I ask them, whether, while this question is agitating, and unsettled in the public mind, we ought or dare do an act, which is to conclude public opinion—to defy the censure of the sovereign power that created us their servants—involving momentous interests, when no necessity urges us to act—in the unallowed attempt to pass the bill upon our table?

Mr. Speaker, I invoke gentlemen, not to let the exclusive list of power unrightfully held; nor the infatuation of self-interest, any longer deceive them; by underrating the force of public feeling and republican principles. Your constitution must be reformed or the principles upon which it rests are treacherous and unworthy of our confidence. Why is it, that we are called on to reverence our Constitution, and to beware how we touch it with the audacious hand of innovation? Is it a senseless idollatry of forms, or a devotion to first principles that demands the homage of republicans? Principles are uniform and immutable; forms but the means or expedients to give them effect. When these forms are no longer suited to their end, we abolish them as useless. Our Constitution was ordained in 1776—it is composed of a declaration of rights, is a solemn announcement and repository of those great and leading political principles, which constitute the only rational and just foundation of Government. They were conquered from royalty by the blood shed in the wars of two centuries. They form the creed of republicans and the hope of man. Our forefathers declared them to be a part of the Constitution itself. That they should be practical truths obligatory on the governors and the governed, as guides in administering the Government and guides in reforming it. The structure of the Government was only the machine, the mode, at that epoch best calculated to carry out those principles, and to suit them to the nations and situation of the people. Sir, this machine has become old, mischievous in its operation, and unsuited to the circumstances of the people. It has lost its equilibrium and must again be balanced by the same power and principles which originally gave it motion. The Sages who founded our liberties, were themselves aware, that the vicissitudes of time, whose effects neither the elements of nature nor the institutions of man can avert, would make some modifications necessary in this charter. They have therefore said, in the Declaration of Rights, "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." Could they have foreseen, yet they had it not in their power, to adopt the best forms for infusing the popular will into the Government.—They were acting under the tremendous exigencies of war, threatening their liberties and lives. The task of apportioning representation to population and public burthens, (always a delicate and difficult one,) was then new and would have heightened their embarrassments. To take the census of population, required time and money. Every cent of money was wanted for the defence of the country. There would have been an odium in the measure—as now—not understood—the spirit of the age was jealous of rulers—and apprehension would have been excited, that it was to be followed by taxation and conscription. Besides, sir, the necessity was not then as now. The habits, pursuits and interests of the people (chiefly residing in the eastern part of the state,) were more identical and homogeneous. And early prejudices in favor of a county representation, reconciled them to the old forms.—All these considerations combined, prevented them from fixing representation according to the true principles of republican government; and constrained them to shape some of its forms, rather by the dictates of expediency growing out of the circumstances of the times, than according to the liberal spirit of those principles on which the Government was founded.

To these articles of your faith, which as republicans you profess to believe and are sworn to support, I demand your obedience as republicans. They declare "that all power is vested in and derived from the people, and that the people have the right to regulate the internal government of this state." Where now are the true elements of this power? Where reside the majority of the people? You must answer in the west. Who pay the largest share of county tax and an equal portion of all others? The west. Where reside the bold yeomanry of the country, the bulwark of your safety, whose arms are never to

labour for your defence? In the west. All! All! are gone or going west. And yet this abused and deposed west, have to submit to the domination of a minority, their Eastern masters! Are we republicans and can we endure all this? Are we ashamed of our faith, or have we not the honesty to practice it? Like hypocrites in religion, will we prove ourselves hypocrites in our republican faith, by refusing to practice what we profess? Like degenerate sons will we disown so soon the high and holy principles of civil liberty achieved as the birthright of man, and the inheritance of Americans, by the blood of the revolution? Surrender but the principle that the popular will is to govern, and the experiment of self-government is gone!! The vestal fires of liberty have expired on our altars!! The tread of oppression is already heard in our halls!! The mottoes of freedom engraved on their escutcheons are blotted out—and we see emblazoned in their stead, "the divine right of kings and men their myrmidons and slaves!!"

Mr. Speaker, it is impossible any longer to submit to the rule of a minority. The west do not ask to govern. They only ask for an equal share in the government. They claim it not only as their right, but because the great interests of the state have been neglected and abused by this minority. Cast your eyes for a moment over your past history, your present situation, and the situation of other states, and say whether our policy must not be changed? After the peace of 1815, for a few years we enjoyed the monopoly of the markets of Europe, without effort to competition. A spontaneous prosperity illumined our path. But no sooner does competition assail us at home and abroad, and our first efforts prove unsuccessful to overcome it, than we show a lack of enterprise and spirit to persevere. A miserable, narrow, parsimonious spirit, seems to becloud the energies of our rulers; and while other states are redoubling their exertions to avert the effects of similar causes, and are marching with bolder and steadier steps in the race of improvement, we are sleeping, on the way side almost the sleep of death. I point you on every side to the monuments of this apathy and decline, to attest what I say! Look at your University, now struggling for existence. When she asked for help to educate your sons, did you refuse not her? Under the exciting causes of that same spontaneous prosperity, academies once flourished in different parts of your state; they are now gone down. Your Banks are winding up a profitless enterprise. All your projects of internal improvement are abandoned; and worse, you distrust as visionary, any attempt to revive them. Agriculture is depressed—your Commerce and Towns are declining—and your people are seeking better fortunes, in countries governed by wiser councils. But this is not all, sir, as if to aggravate this misrule, you have denied to the west even equal benefits from the administration of the public Justice of the country. Her representatives in this hall, have again and again supplicated you for new counties. They have reminded you that the territorial extent of their counties, interspersed every where with lofty mountains and dangerous currents, renders the attainment of public justice very difficult and expensive—so great in many cases that it amounts to a denial of justice. How have you treated their complaints? They have been scoffed at and taunted as rapacious seekers for power and not for justice. Mr. Speaker, however gloomy and afflicting to the bosom of the patriot, this picture may seem, and God knows I lament it from my heart—yet the disease must be known, though appalling to our senses, before the remedy can be applied. This hall must be reformed! We legislate here for no common good! Sectarian divisions have produced jealousy; this has produced bickering; these have exasperated into open crimination and recrimination—until the embittered passions of party-strife are dashing the fury of their waves around us, and threatening forever to rend us asunder. These things have been too long hid from the people. They must know it; that we meet here only to spend their money and traduce each other. It is their right and duty to apply the remedy and that can only be a Convention!

But, sir, the graphic eloquence of the gentleman from Newbern, and the speech of a distinguished Senator (seemingly published without its counterpart in anticipation of this debate) have presented an appalling spectacle to our imaginations of the people, once met in a convention. By the one, the assemblage has been held up, as a congregation of corrupt chaffers and bargainers, balancing and bartering the public interests, to suit the sordid views of political aspirants or local parties. By the other, it has been viewed as scarcely less than an Alcmide of Pandemonium—where lawless and unrestrained, the malignant passions of man boiling with rage, would like a resistless torrent or a wild tornado, pour forth their desolating fires upon the land; dealing out rapine and death, and the demolition of every fabric of social order. Sir, is this fancy—or is it fact? Has it experience for its authority, or is it one of the confessions of our political faith? We call ourselves republicans—we call the people the sovereign power—we capote them on election days and on holiday occasions, with the flattering incense, that they are the rightful source of all political power—we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honour, in defence of the grand principle that the people can govern themselves; and now after riding for fifty years upon the full tide of successful experiment, wrecked mortal! we are doomed to be shipwrecked upon the shoals of despotism. Ah! Mr. Speaker,

"Men change with manners, manners change with times,
Tenets with books, and principles with times."

Sir, it is to be supposed that the people will send knaves and fools to represent them in a convention; which is to remodel or to renew the foundations of their Government—the guaranties of their property, private and public—of their lives, their happiness and freedom. Will not all the energies of their love for liberty and protection, be awakened at such a crisis, to the necessity of sending representatives, of tried worth and sound intellect? Rivalry and rivalry, and the most patriotic employment of surplus capital, have been raised and accumulated because the capital of the people is so miserably invested and employed, at home and abroad, in such a manner as to be almost entirely lost.

merchants and farmers—the great and good of every class may be canvassers for such an appointment. No listless apathy, such as keeps them at home from the election for members of the General Assembly, will find them moping at their fireside on such an occasion. The agency of high and holy motive of action is never so vigorously impelled, in the breasts of freemen, as when great emergencies involve the supreme interests of the Republic. Should factions, in the possibility of human events, embody themselves in a Convention, the people will be true to themselves. They'll not ratify their usurpations; for to the people at last must be submitted all the acts of their agents, or they have no validity. Forty Conventions of the people and more, State and Federal, have already been held in these United States, to model and re-model constitutions—change seats of Government—apportion representation, and to adjust the various political interests of their people. When and where has the world beheld such a sublime spectacle, as the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution? Balancing the various—the jarring—the momentous and complicated interests of 13 sovereign states! And yet, all this experience, has not exhibited any rabid propensities in the people to cut their own throats, destroy their property, or devour their children. Sir, after the principles of free governments have been so profoundly discussed—so vividly illumined by the broad light of the press, so deeply traced and implanted by long practice in the affections of the people, it is too late! it is in vain! to alarm our jealousy of their conservative effects; we will cling to them as the granite pillars of our hope! if they fail why let the world go out!!

Mr. Speaker, I now dismiss the topic of Convention, which although it has an alliance to the question before the house, I might have underrated the importance of, but for the example of gentlemen on the other side who have preceded me.

Sir, I oppose the Bill upon your table by all the considerations which constrain us to a reformation of our criminal Laws. I invite for a moment, the attention of the House to this subject. Our laws punish with death the crime of murder, and the theft of a petty sum from a dwelling house. Atrocious crimes deserving the punishment of death, are punished with no greater severity than offences merely against public policy. The thief whose hunger prompted him to steal, is stretched on the bed of Procrustes, besides the murderer of his own offspring. Such injustice as this, is too revolting to the sentiments of a humane and christian community. It cannot be tolerated; for the effect will be to disarm the laws of all terrors to offenders, when they shall see that the severity of punishment operates the impunity of crime, through the misplaced mercy of the Jury or the interposition of Executive clemency. But, sir, there is another view of it. Those whose profession it is to note the calendar of crimes, will inform you, that as society becomes more civilized, crimes against the person are apt to diminish, because men become less barbarous and more refined in feeling, while crimes against property are vastly multiplied, owing to the greater accumulation of property, and the increase of luxuries which tempt to them. Now, sir, can we resist the effects of causes which will place us in this situation? Can we shut out forever the light of civilization and the progress of luxury? No. Shall we go on to punish all crimes which grow out of the complicated rights of property with death? Is Justice a bloody Moloch, whom nothing but blood will appease? As christians can we do it, when we are taught to pray, "that our trespasses may be forgiven, as we forgive those who trespass against us?" Suppose, however, that you attempt it. Your laws can't be executed. Blood for property for mere luxuries, mercy never will brook!! Yet property must be protected! Men of property and the interests of society will unite in demanding, and will not be refused the necessary protection. It is therefore inevitable, that the time must come, when punishment must be better apportioned to offences. This can only be effected, by some system upon the plan of a Penitentiary. Where, sir, ought this house to be situated? Surely at your Seat of Government, under the eyes of the Legislature, and upon some navigable stream. Common sense will protest against its location in this City. The building would cost too much, from the immense expense attending the transportation of heavy materials. The raw material for the factories could not be procured here, but at an ever exhausting expense. When fabricated here, there would be no market to dispose of them. And no sooner the discovery is made, that the institution does not support itself, than the enemies of the system will raise the shout, bad management, expense—it won't do—and the timidity of the Legislature will let it sink into an abortion. Sir, it is a truth too palpable to be now disguised, that the friends of criminal reform have nothing to hope, while this is the Seat of Government. Because it ought not and cannot be located here, the party espoused to this spot will ever go against it.

(To be continued.)

SELECTED.

"And this the sad complaint, and almost true,
What else we write, we bring forth nothing new."

A LOOKING GLASS FOR NULLIFIERS.

CONSISTENCY IN FULL PERFECTION.

Judge Cooper on the Protecting System.

"The state of agriculture would improve with the improvement of manufactures, by the general improvement of machinery, and the demand for materials."

"The home trade, consisting in the exchange of agricultural surplus for articles of manufacture, produced in our own country, will for a long time to come, furnish the safest and the best demand, the least expensive and the least injurious—the most productive and the most patriotic employment of surplus capital, has been raised and accumulated because the capital of the people is so miserably invested and employed, at home and abroad, in such a manner as to be almost entirely lost."

and wholly, to the internal wealth and resources of the nation."—Judge Cooper's Preface to the Emptorium, 1813.

"I do not believe that we need manufacture at home, even our fire arms, or our gunpowder!!! for on six months' notice, we can always provide a sufficient stock of these implements, and no war ever comes on so suddenly as to prevent us!!!!"

"It is not true, that MANUFACTURES AFFORD ANY NEW MARKET FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE!! A ploughman eats as much food as a weaver, and is as good a customer to the farmer!"

"Another pretence is, to provide home markets for farming produce. Will a manufacturer eat more than a farmer? Will his machinery consume corn, and cattle and flour."—Professor Cooper's Tract on the Tariff, 1824.

Mr. McDuffie on Internal Improvement.

"Though I have deemed it important to show that this Government has the power to execute Internal Improvements, with the consent of the States in which they may be made, I confess I deem it of much more importance to establish its absolute and sovereign power to make such roads and canals as are requisite and proper for giving a salutary efficiency to the great powers expressly conferred upon it, 'in order to form a more perfect union, and perpetuate the blessings of liberty.'"

"The Cumberland Road, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal connecting Pittsburg with the Lakes, the line of inland navigation from New Orleans around the coast, through the neck of Florida, and thence to the extreme north, and finally the post road from Washington to New Orleans, are the principal national works which I have always regarded as entitled to the patronage of Congress!!! And I am prepared to carry them on, *pari passu*, as soon as our financial resources will enable us to do it!"—Mr. McDuffie's Speech on Internal Improvement.

If every state actually paid an equal contribution to the Federal Treasury, by a system of direct taxation, my life upon it, there would be no farther waste upon wild and imprudent schemes of Internal Improvement!!!—Mr. McDuffie's Charleston dinner Speech.

Mr. McDuffie and Governor Hamilton on State Sovereignty.

"A man who will contend that our Government is a confederacy of independent states, whose independent sovereignty was never in any degree renounced, and that it may be controlled or annulled at the will of the several independent states or sovereignties, can scarcely be regarded as belonging to the present generation. The several independent sovereign states control the General Government! This is anarchy itself."

"If after the National Judiciary have solemnly affirmed the constitutionality of a law, it is still to be resisted by the state rulers, the constitution is literally at an end, a revolution of the government is already accomplished, and anarchy waves her horrid sceptre over the broken altars of this happy Union!"—Mr. McDuffie's "One of the People," endorsed Major Hamilton.

"We hear our oppressors, and not unfrequently our own citizens, very gravely talking about the treason and rebellion of resisting the unconstitutional acts of Congress, by interposing the sovereign power of the state, precisely as the English oppressors of our ancestors, and the Tories of that day talked about the treason and rebellion of resisting our sovereign Lord the King. Where is the difficulty, and where the danger, of interposing the sovereign power of the state, in a case of acknowledged injustice and oppression, perpetrated in opposition to the most solemn guarantees of the covenant of the Union?"—Mr. McDuffie's Charleston dinner speech.

FOREIGN.

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

From Paris papers to the 19th September.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

The cholera has nearly subsided in England. Ireland remains in a miserable state because of the tithes. Hay was poisoned, barns and other buildings fired dwelling houses attacked, and many lives lost, in various outrages.

FRANCE

La Vendee is still disturbed,—but general tranquillity prevailed through France. A few cases of the cholera happened in Paris. George Washington Lafayette was warmly received on a visit he paid Auvergne. Preparations are said to be making to insure the permanent possession of Algiers. Armed bands of Chouans were committing some outrages. They appear to act without object, except to gratify a revengeful disposition.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM

The disputes between these kingdoms are again reported to have assumed a very serious aspect. The interference of the French and British ministers to bring about a peaceable issue, seem to have failed.—Holland being influenced by the northern powers. Coercive measures are freely spoken of—by means of a numerous army from France, and a strong fleet from England with which the French navy will co-operate. Indeed it is said that 30,000 French troops would immediately enter Belgium. We give the substance of the reports as they are presented to us—but have had so many of a like character that we have not much faith in them.

PORTUGAL

We have no important accounts from this country. Don Pedro yet remain'd at Oporto, and the army of Miguel was in its neighborhood. Neither seemed to feel itself able to attack the other. Pedro's fleet was off the Tagus.

GERMANY

The "mania for emigration to America," as it was called once—many persons of wealth were

preparing to leave different parts of Germany. A great flood of emigrants may be expected next season.

POLAND

It is stated that "the pope in compliance with the wish of the emperor Nicholas, has just signed a brief in which he declares to the clergy and the Catholics of Poland, that all the faithful are bound to obey the Ukases issued by the lawful sovereign who has recovered Poland."

Great numbers of poles were sent off to Siberia. The population of Warsaw has been much decreased; and it is said that the licentiousness of the lower classes of women is without bounds.

The Poles who sought an asylum in Prussia have been given up—some however, had escaped to France. They were marched to the Russian frontiers in detachments of from 200 to 500 men, by Prussian soldiers, supplied with clubs, to beat those who might be refractory—the Russians, as they receive them, subject each man to 50 or 100 lashes of the knout. In some cases, rendered desperate by personal sufferings and indignities, they resisted, and were trampled to death by the cavalry or hewn down. Others were chained and set to work on the fortifications as felons.

ITALY

Much speculation exists as to the manner in which the mother of Napoleon will dispose of the immense property which she has accumulated. Her reserved property is worth \$15,000,000!

GREECE

The *Volkfreund*, a Munich paper, of the 9th Sep. states that the troops, which are to accompany king Otto to Greece will be organized immediately—This corps of volunteers will consist of 4 battalions of infantry, 6 squadrons of cavalry, 4 companies of artillery and 1 company of sappers. As this corps is to serve as a model for the formation of the future Greek army, such men only are admitted as have served a certain time and are noted for their moral conduct.

Greece was much disturbed. The people seem unfitted to any other government than one of force. They appear to have no respect for private rights, or correct knowledge of public duties.

TURKEY

Ibrahim pacha has entered Aleppo without opposition, and all Syria may now be regarded as subjected to the pacha of Egypt. The ottoman army, after repeated defeats, was concentrated at Aleppo, but Hussein pacha, finding that the primates and people would not support him, abandoned the city in the night with only 200 officers and other persons, who dreaded falling into the hands of the Egyptians. It is said to be impossible for the sultan to raise another army in Syria, and asserted that if Ibrahim should enter Anatolia, but little resistance will be offered to him. The time of dismemberment of the turkish empire seems close at hand.

WEST INDIES

A very unhappy state of society, and on many accounts appears to exist in Jamaica. Highly excited political differences are added to the constant fears of another insurrection of the negroes, and several conflagrations have happened, and alarming riots taken place, with exchange of volleys of musketry! A fierce persecution against the Baptist and Methodist preachers prevails and two obnoxious individuals have been tared and feathered at Savannah-la-Mar. The new governor, the earl of Mulgrave, was making a military tour through the island, and endeavouring to reconcile the differences among the people. It would seem, however, that some of his proceeding has much offended many. Things are in a bad way in Jamaica, & awful events may be apprehended. There is a party which openly talks of independence—or, at least, of obtaining the protection of some power that will defend them in the possession of their slaves & other "lawful" property.

Much praise is given to lieutenant Warren, of the king's schooner *Speedwell*, of 90 tons and a crew of about 50 men, for capturing the *Aquila*, a splendid Spanish slaver, with 8 32-pounders and 2 12s, and a crew of 70 men, after a battle which lasted an hour. The 50 put the 70 in irons, and carried them, and the *Aquila*, into Havana. She had a cargo of 616 slaves!

There are distressing accounts from Hayti. One third of the city of Port au Prince has been destroyed by fire—the work of incendiaries, who have resolved, it is said, that no brown man shall tread the soil of the Island—and it is reported that president Boyer, who is a brown man, or of mixed blood, had fled.

Some of the windward islands were suffering much for the want of provisions—notwithstanding the opening of the West India ports! Partial supplies had been sent from Barbadoes.

MEXICO AND NEW GRANADA.

We hear much about the march of armies and preparations for battle, in these republics. We know but little of the generals concerned, and care less which of them shall be victorious. Crime, of almost every description, is "the order of the day." The military is every thing—the people nothing, and the glory of the chieftains is the ruin of their country.

Large sums of money were leaving Mexico for England—and the United States—1,500,000 arrived at Vera Cruz in one "conducta."

The following will show how "nullification" goes on in Mexico:

(Extract of a letter from the consul of the United States at Tampico to the secretary of state, dated September 29, 1832.)

"I have the honor to inform you that an express arrived in town last evening, with the information, that a battle had been fought at a place called Gal-lenerer, near Jueretero, between general Montezuma, with an army of five thousand men, and general Bustamante, (the vice president,) with three thousand five hundred men, in which the former has been entirely cut up; fifteen hundred men were killed on the part of general Montezuma, and the remainder of the army fled. So sanguinary was the battle, that he killed the wounded, and even the women following the army."

GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1832.

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

The reader's attention is directed to a correspondence in this paper, between Robert Ball Hughes of New York, and myself in relation to the *absence* of the former from Raleigh. We are not yet done with this subject, inasmuch as it has assumed so much consequence.

We are requested to say, that a two days meeting will be held at the Methodist church in this place, on Saturday and Sunday next. Elders, Hammet and Brock are expected.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. We have not yet received the result of the election on Thursday last, in any county but this. We hope to be able in our next to give the result, not only in this state, but in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia &c. We have seen partial returns from some of the counties, but not sufficient to justify even an opinion of the final result. I feel pretty safe, however, predicting that Jackson will get the vote of this state; and our prospects in Pennsylvania are not so flattering as could be wished.

If a more general expression of the public will cannot be had elsewhere, than we have had in this county, the people might as well "flit heads and tails" for a president at once. We have about 2,500 voters in Guilford, who gave, at the last election, only 679 votes, divided as follows: Clay and Sergeant, 375; Jackson and Van Buren, 247; and Jackson and Barbour 27.

STATUTE OF WASHINGTON. We have received the following letter from Mr. Robert Ball Hughes, in relation to the repairs of the statute, &c. The letter and its answer speak for themselves:

New-York, October 29th, 1832.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

SIR:—To my great astonishment, to the injury of my reputation as an artist, and my character as a man of honor, do I perceive by a Raleigh Paper dated on the 26th inst. that I have been in your paper, by some villain, vilely slandered, and been therein accused of having possessed myself of public funds amounting to 3000 dollars, and runaway. I here solemnly declare, before man and God by every hope of future salvation, that the obtaining of such money in any but an honorable manner and in strict conformity with my contract is a damned shameful and outrageous lie. I will, tomorrow, send you a copy of my contract with the governor of North Carolina (I have not time to copy it for to-day's post,) by which you will perceive that the work is paid for in separate instalments; and I declare to you on my honor, that I have never received one or any of such instalments until they became justly due to me according to the terms of the contract.

It always was my intention to restore the *marble* in Raleigh; but I am not in any way bound to restore the bust there. The news of the dreadful cholera here hurried me away from Raleigh; but not until I had completed my contract to the utmost for what I had been paid; neither have I ever received any money which I was not, by such contract, strictly entitled to. The loss of one of my best workmen, and other reasons not necessary to mention here, demanded I should restore the bust (not the statue,) in New-York, where I have every convenience for so doing; and by which arrangement the work in question would have been forwarded some months.

I have been dreadfully disappointed in the character of the man whom I employed to assist me on that work, and I can only imagine some malicious statements on his part to be the cause of this publication.

I cannot for one instant suppose that such a paragraph could emanate from you—as I am to you wholly unknown. But I must insist that you will by return of post, name the author of the *label*; and beg you will in your next paper, deny the assertions heretofore made wholly and entirely, as being without the least shadow of truth, and send me a copy thereof directed to me at New-York.

I have the honor to be

Yours &c.

ROBERT BALL HUGHES.

WILLIAM SWAIN, EDITOR &c.

To the above letter we replied in manner and form following, to wit:

Greensborough, N. C. Nov. 8th 1832.

Robert Ball Hughes, Esq.

SIR:—Yours of the 29th ult. came to hand this morning, and is now before me. Your Raleigh paper of the 26th inst. did not give you a correct understanding of the publication in the Patriot to which you refer; as the "quotation" there given was garbled. The history of the affair is something like the following.

It was commonly reported in Greensborough, some six weeks or two months ago, that you had received payment in advance, to the amount of about \$3,000 for restoring the statue of Washington; and that, in the mean time, you had been going to Europe, and from there to France, for some time. I took notice of the notice of the "statue" in the Raleigh paper, and concluded that it was a gross and malicious misstatement, and that you were not the man to be so easily deceived.

if such were the fact, we should ultimately have a confirmation of it through the Raleigh Papers. I continued to hear the subject spoken of until the 17th ult. I then published a short paragraph, embodying the substance of what had been reported; and gave it the authority of report only. A copy of the Patriot containing said paragraph is herewith forwarded for your inspection.

The warmth of language employed by you in relation to the publication, does not, by any means, change the nature of the transaction. You are not charged with having filched \$3000 from the treasury, but only with having received about that amount, in advance, and with going away, or, (as the vulgar will have it,) *running away*, before the work you had engaged to perform was completed. It has not been intimated that you had ever received the money contrary to your "contract with the governor," or that it was, in any wise "dishonourable" in you to receive it—but that the censure attaches to the circumstance of your having neglected to finish the work you had undertaken.

I know nothing in regard to the origin of the report which has given birth to this correspondence; but, under all the circumstances of the case, you will at once perceive the ease with which such a report might be palmed upon the public credulity for the truth.

It is not in my nature to do you the slightest injustice; and if I should do so inadvertently, or under the influence of false information—as soon as I become sensible of the wrong thus inflicted, a full and ample reparation shall be promptly rendered.

As to the "name of the author of the *Label*," I have already given you that of *Madam Rumour*. This is deemed sufficient; but if you have any doubts that such a rumour has been for some time current in our village, say so, and I am prepared to give you a list of the names of respectable men, to corroborate the statement I have made.

But in regard to "denying the assertions heretofore made, wholly and entirely as being without the least shadow of truth, I must beg to be excused; because I am not conscious of having made any assertions which are not substantially true—and even if I had asserted things in relation to this matter which were false, it must be admitted that circumstances have given them at least the "shadow of truth." I am, however, willing to publish your letter, as also, any thing you may think proper to furnish in your own vindication.

Yours, &c.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM SWAIN.

Robert Ball Hughes, Esq. New-York.

Since the above was in type we have received a copy of the contract promised above, which, in justice to Mr. Hughes, we shall publish next week.

SUBLIME! The ladies of Pittsborough have lately worked a FLAG, and presented it to the *Chatham Guards* a volunteer company recently organized. The ceremonies of this presentment took place at the General Review in Pittsborough, on the 9th ult. The *captivating* circumstance is related by the editor of the Central Reflector in the following bombastic strain: We think he could say a first rate speech!

At this review the Chatham Guards, a volunteer company which had been recently organized, were honored in the presentment of a FLAG, the smooth surface of which, had been beautifully and tastefully adorned for its use by the ladies of this place; the scene of its transmission from the hands of its fair artificers to its present proprietors, was well calculated to refine and sublimate the sentiments of every heart, which vibrates a feeling tone. There were present on the occasion, hundreds of the honest yeomanry of the country who constitute its principal resource in peace, and its most substantial defence in the season of peril and conflict—but, then there was upon the skirt of this vast assemblage a captivating cluster, which gave to the living picture its brightest relief and purest light—revealing to the world in the moving eloquence of action, that there was a spirit within the social veil, which like the gentle dews of Heaven, refreshed without being observed, and whilst it was the living principle of every sublime achievement which broke in splendour upon the world, yet that it glowed like a mild and beneficent planet in a sphere too ethereal either to dazzle by the glare of its beams, or to solicit a return for the renovating light which is reflected upon the circle of its influence. The Guards will long cherish with enthusiasm this inspiring and unpurchased tribute, and revert with a lingering partiality to the scene of its delivery. An appropriate address was delivered on the occasion by M. Q. Waddill, Esq. in behalf of the ladies, which was responded to by the Ensign of the Guards.

NUBIFICATION. A meeting has recently been held in Pittsborough by the citizens of Chatham county to express their sentiments in regard to the South Carolina doctrine of nubification. The meeting was very respectable, both in point of numbers and character. It is the language of certain men, North Carolina is "ripe for nubification" the speeches delivered, and resolutions adopted, at this meeting will show a green spot in Chatham! What say you, Mr. Ward?

THE COMET. The celestial visitor may be seen in the North-east quarter of the heavens, at the night he was first dark, between ten and eleven o'clock, near the

The following good natured witicism we find in the Providence Patriot and we transfer it to our columns as being one of the best *jeu d'esprit* which we have ever seen.

THEATRE.

On Monday, the 4th of March next, will be performed at the Grand Theatre in Washington, the popular play of

THE REFORMERS:

OR,

THE KING IN EXILE.

With appropriate Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, &c.

KING ANDREW I. MR. JACKSON,
Governor Pantaloon, MR. MARCY,
Captain Premonitory, MR. CAMBRELENG
Honest Dutchman, MR. VAN BUREN,
Senator Isaac, (a man of principle) MR. HILL,
Servant Amos, MR. KENDALL.

Between the play and after-piece, will be offered the following variety.

Mr. Marcy will tell his amusing story about the expenses attending the trial at Lockport, and exhibit one of the celebrated items, accompanied with the song,
"All tattered and torn."

Mr. Van Buren will go through the feats of the celebrated Indian Juggler.

Mr. Cambreleng will sing—
"Did't you hear the General say,
Strike your tents and march away."

The same gentleman will also sing—
"Over the hills and far away."

Mr. Van Buren will deliver the following SOLILOQUY.

"Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note
As Andrew, from the Palace they hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot,
O'er the grave where our hero was buried."

The entertainments will close with the very laughable Farce, called

"THE FLYING DUTCHMAN."

The part of the Flying Dutchman by Mr. Van Buren being positively his last appearance.

MUSIC. One Michael Bon is astonishing the lovers of music in London, by performing airs with exquisite effect by striking his knuckles against his chin! We had a performer in this place a few days since, who could tell the ages and names of people, by pulling the cork from a bottle with his teeth! We understand he attempted some of his miraculous performances in one of the kitchens of a certain Landlord hereabouts. The kind and benevolent citizens of our village, declared with one accord, that strangers were entitled to a better birth than a *cook house*; so he was escorted by a company of decent and well dressed gentlemen, to a public room, and placed under the kind care of Col. Logan, where he was humanely sheltered from annoyance until next morning! He then paid a deserved compliment to the civility of the place, and departed hence.

We have made and shall soon publish a collection of articles having relation to the present condition of what was POLAND. It is an awfully distressing state. The Russian acts towards the unfortunate people of this country as though they were "wakes and stones," and the white slave trade goes on to a mighty extent. A countess in the interest of Russia, has given up two thousand young girls for the supply of the colonies in Siberia—and thousands of children are wrested from the breasts of their mothers, as it were to populate that distant and fearful region, or reduce the power of Poland to rebel!

DOMESTIC YEAST. Ladies that are in the laudable habit of making domestic bread, cake, &c. are informed that they can easily manufacture their own yeast, by attending to the following directions: Boil one pound of good flour, quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour. Bottle it, milk warm, cork it close, and it will be ready for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of this yeast will make eighteen pounds of bread.

A PRACTICAL ANECDOTE. An honest farmer in a neighboring town found his whole neighborhood filled with the Bank Veto. Having a ten dollar bill on the U. States Bank by him, he became alarmed, and brought it to this place to put it off. The man to whom he offered it told him he had rather have it than silver. The Farmer took the hint and kept it, but before he left town, he actually received ten dollars and twenty-five cents for his bill, by a gentleman who wished to send the bill to a distant State, and was willing to give 25 cents for a bill that would be as good as the silver in any part of the country. Well said the Farmer, "Jackson's veto may do well to frighten crows with, but I will stick by a Bank that gives me as good a chance to make my twenty-five cents as the richest man in the land."

A military chaplain unfortunately addicted to drinking, one morning preached an impressive sermon upon the vice of drunkenness, at its conclusion an associate inquired, how he, of all men, could choose such a subject? "ah my friend," replied the divine, if you had such a confounded head ach, as last night's carouse has given me, you would preach against it too!"

EARLY MARRIAGES. A medical correspondent of the Portland advertiser thinks it would be advantageous for females to pass their twenty-fifth year before they subject themselves to the cares and fatigues of the married life as the constitution of few women can be regarded as firmly established until after their twentieth year. Every female who does not have an offer to her taste previous to that age will approve the vice; but such as may meet with a husband to their minds will, we suppose, snap their fingers at the doctor.

THE CHOLERA. This disease exists to a considerable extent on an island near Charleston, S. C. where it was carried by the ship *Amelia*, from New York bound for New Orleans. Upward of 20 of the steerage passengers have died, and others are sick. Measures have been taken to prevent, if possible, its extension to Charleston.

In Boston, it is gaining ground, eight deaths having occurred in one day.

In Cincinnati, the deaths are about 20 each day.

ELOQUENCE. "You might as well, Mr. President, pour a spoonful of water sir, upon the back sir, of a little drowned rat sir, in the midst of the Atlantic ocean sir," "Sir what is one or two, or even three, of the western states in the jaws of such a monster as this *Manmoth Bank*? Nothing more sir, than a lump of butter sir, in the mouth of a dog sir."

The Charleston rail road is completed to the Indian Fields, a distance of forty miles from the city.

How to turn watermelons into squashes. Throw the melon up about ten feet, and when it comes down there will be a squash.

A Vermont letter writer in advertising to the results of the election recently held in that state, says—"there is not enough Jacksonism left for seed."

An intelligent gentleman just returned from England, states that at a recent dinner of political unions in London, Mr. Hume presiding, on "the health of his majesty the king" being given, every glass was instantly turned bottom upwards. No one drank.

A young widow in Somerville, New Jersey, brought an action during the last month, against a gallant, for non-fulfilment of certain tender promises. The court, in consideration that she had four other chances, awarded her but ten dollars for the loss of her present one.

A bill has passed both branches of the legislature of Tennessee, incorporating a state bank, with a capital of a million and a half of dollars. For the half million the state is to issue scrip, bearing six per cent. interest, which will be placed at the disposal of the corporation, and to that amount the state is to be a stockholder in the new bank.

FORCE OF EXAMPLE. A militia officer of Massachusetts, on arriving before his superior to receive his commission and subscribe to the usual oath of office, willingly swore to support the constitution of his own commonwealth; but when he came to that part of the obligation which imposed upon him the necessity of supporting the constitution of the United States, he demurred, and desired to add "according as I understand the same."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Brandy, perch, 55 a 60 apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 9. Beeswax 16. Coffee 13 a 15. Cotton 8 a 9. Corn 55 a 60. Flaxseed 100 a 105. Flour 4 50 a 5 50. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 33. Sugar, brown, 7 a 9; loaf and lump 12 1/2 a 17 1/2. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 90 a 95. Whiskey 27 1/2 a 30.

TO POETS.

Whose name stands hereunto affixed, will give the Greensborough Patriot for one year, commencing on the first day of January next, for the best New-Year's address to the patrons of said paper. The address to contain not more than one hundred and fifty lines, and be submitted, together with the name of the author, to the editor of the Patriot, on or before the 20th of December next.

PRINTER'S DEVIL.

Up stairs, N. C. Nov. 1832—24—ind.

FLAX SEED.

The subscribers will give one dollar, in cash, per bushel for good flaxseed, delivered at their oil mill, on Beaver Creek, in this county. BARNY CLAPP & SON, Orange county, N. C. Nov. 1832—24—4

WANTED,

To hire immediately, for the ensuing year, a good cook and washerwoman, and a good house servant—and also to purchase a good milk cow. For reference apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Greensborough, Nov. 12th 1832—24—ind.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has procured a certificate from each of the reformed medical colleges of New York and Worthington, Ohio. These certificates will be disposed of on reasonable terms to any young man who wish to pass through a regular course at either of these institutions.

The qualifications for admission into either of the above colleges will be 1st, a certificate of a good moral character, and second, a good English education. The price for qualifying a person to practice, and to all the advantages of the institution is \$150 in Worthington exclusive of board, which may be had at one dollar per week, and \$250 in New York; but the subscriber will sell certificates, entitling the holder to admission, and to all the advantages of the institution, until they are qualified to receive a diploma and commence practice, for much less than the sum demanded by the managers.

For further particulars the reader is directed to apply at the office of the Greensborough Patriot, where circulars setting forth the advantages of the institutions will be distributed, and terms made known. WILLIAM SWAIN Greensborough, November 12th 1832—24—ind.



POETRY.

"And from each line the noblest truths inspire;
Nor less inspire my conduct than my verse."

WHERE SHALL WE MAKE HER GRAVE.

Where shall we make her grave?

Oh! where the wild flowers wave

In the free air;

Where shower and singing-bird

Amidst the young leaves are heard—

There—lay her there!

Harsh was the world to her—

Now may sleep minister

Balm for each ill!

Low on sweet Nature's breast

Let the meek heart find rest

Deep, deep, and still!

Murmur, glad waters, by!

Faint gales, with happy sigh,

Come wondering o'er

That green and mossy bed,

Where, on a gentle head,

Stems beat no more.

What though for her in vain,

Falls now the bright spring-rain,

Plays the soft wind!

Yet still, from where she lies,

Should blessed breathings rise.

Gracious and kind!

Therefore let song and dew

Thence in the heart renew

Life's vernal glow;

And o'er that holy earth

Secrets of the violet's breathe

Still come and go!

Oh! then, where will flowers wave,

Make ye her mossy grave,

In the free air;

Where shower and singing-bird

Amidst the young leaves are heard—

There—lay her there!

VARIETY.

"Fancy has shorn all her flowers away,
In tales, in trifles, and in children's play."

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

In reading Judge Hall's "Legends of the West," (an entertaining work lately published in Philadelphia) we fell upon the subjoined anecdote of two sportsmen in embryo, which we marked with our pencil, thinking it would amuse many of our readers; the anecdote is said to have taken place in 1733, at the period of the attacks on Fort Cumberland and Duquesne, in the old Colonial wars between the French and English. —*Salem Gaz.*

"At that instant Gordon suddenly halted, and directed the eye of his companion to some object before them. They had just passed a solitary cabin surrounded by a few acres of cultivated land, where an adventurous back-wood-man ventured to reside beyond the reach of the guns of the fort. Beyond this clearing, their path led through a ship of marshy ground covered with high grass and reeds. The attention of the officers was drawn to two boys, the children of the back-woodman, whose father they had just passed, one of whom was about eight, and the other ten years of age, who were stealing through the woods with cautious steps, bearing a couple of muskets, the butts of which were borne by the larger boy, while the muzzle rested on the shoulders of the smaller."

"They stopped by a large log at the edge of the swamp, and peeped nearly over it, and the officers, then behind a few paces from the log, discovered a large bear, apparently asleep, imbedded in the mud. The boys, having ascertained that the animal remained where they had discovered him a few minutes before, placed one of the guns over the log, and the eldest lad, after taking a deliberate aim, fired. The bear, mortally wounded, sprang up in his bed, and uttered a howl of agony. The youngest boy, ran towards the house, while the other climbed nimbly up a small tree. Here he sat in security, watching with delight the expiring struggles of his victim, until the latter sank exhausted in the mire, when he screamed after his brother, 'Hill, come back, I've saved him!' Again they took their post by the log, gazing at their grim adversary, who, by occasional twitching of the muscles, showed life was not entirely gone."

"I guess he's 'n' live yet," said one of the boys. "Let's give him another pull," rejoined the other. Accordingly, the other gun was pointed over the log, and discharged. The larger boy then advanced with a long stick, with which he felt his adversary at a distance; and having thus satisfied himself, he approached the body, and seated himself on it in triumph. He then shouted to his brother, 'Come, he's killed! where are you? Why you're now second in the list of a dead man! I've used him up, the next shot will make an eagle of you.' The officers now came forward to speak to the two children, and learned that they had discovered

ed the bear while at play, and ran to the house; but finding that both their parents were absent, and knowing that their father's guns were always loaded, they had determined to attempt the exploit themselves.

A STREET DIALOGUE ON DIET.

Coffee—Why Cato, what you goin to do wid dem are squash, an dem are mutton chop, wat you got in your basket?

Cato—Why wat a fool question you ax Cuff! I'm a goin to eat 'em to be sure.

Cuff—Eat 'em? My gosh! You die so sartin you eat 'em.

Cato—Wal spose I do, Cuff? What den? I must die when my time come, werer I eat er no.

Cuff—Yes, but you die fore your time come sartin you take better care your diup. De collar kill you sartin you eat 'em are nasty quash and dem are ogis mutton chop.

Cato—[Looking black.] You tink so Cuff?

Cuff—Tink so? Why I no tink nussin about it—I know so. I hab de proof all around me. Twenty lebbin my acquaintance die sence the Collar come—and dey all, without deception eat one tuing or anudder. What you tink o dat, Cato, ha?

Cato—Dat is bery alarmin I must say Cuff, but are you sure any on 'em eat de quash and de mutton chop?

Cuff—Are I sure? Wy how long will you spate my word Cato? I tell you dare was Sambo Cato, he eat a hearty meal o' pork and tators, and next day he was underneath the Potpharoc field. Den dare was Pomp Tuck-lip he eat a hearty meal o' grene peas & tinglyng bean and in less an tree hour he catch a cramp, turn blue in de face, and follow after Sambo. Den dare was Dinah Phillin, a strong hearty wench as elber walked on two leg, she pay no tention to her diup, but she eat hot corn and sukletash, now she underneethe de sod. Den, more-ober, dare was Tom Trottyshin, wat kep a within house down seller, he eat sebhenteen hard bile eggs and a pown a gammon, for supper, dat day need not be loss, and gosh amighty! fore de moroin light he wake in totterd world. Den more-ober besides, dare was O' loddly! dere was elber so many ob' em die wid eaten dis tuing, and dat tuing, and totterd tuing—I tell you Cato, unless you pay more tention to you diup, you sartinly die sure you lib.

Cato—What muss I eat, den, Cuff?

Cuff—Eat! Wy de safest way is, not to eat nussin at all den you no spose yourself.

N. Y. Constel.

NATURAL EVIDENCE OF DEITY.

"There is a God! The herbs of the valley, the cedars of the mountain, bless him—the insects rising in his beams—the elephant salutes him with the rising orb of day—the birds sing him in the foliage—the thunder proclaims him in the heavens—the ocean declares his immensity—man alone has said, 'There is no God!'"

"Unit in thought, at the same instant, the most beautiful objects in nature; suppose that you see at once all the hours of the day, and all the seasons of the year; a morning of spring, and a morning of autumn; a night bespangled with stars, and a night covered with clouds; meadows enamelled with flowers forests hoary with snow; fields gilded by the tints of autumn; then alone you will have a just conception of the universe. While you are gazing on that sun which is plunging under the vault of the west, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the east. By what inconceivable magic does that aged star, which is sinking fatigued, burning in the shades of the evening, appearing at the same instant fresh and bright with the rosy dew of the morning? At every instant of the day the glorious orb is at once rising—resplendent at noonday, and setting in the west; or rather our senses deceive us, and there is properly speaking, no east, or south or west in the world. Every thing reduces itself to one single point from which the King of Day sends forth at once a triple light in one single substance. The bright splendor is perhaps that which nature can present that is most beautiful; for while it gives us an idea of the perpetual magnificence and rest-less power of God, it exhibits, at the same time, a shining image of the glorious Trinity."

RELIGION.

We pity the man who has no religion in his heart; no high and irresistible yearning after a better and holier existence; who is contented with the sensuality and grossness of earth; whose spirit never revolts at the darkness of its prisonhouse, nor exults at the thought of its final emancipation. We pity him, for he affords no evidence of its origin, no manifestation of that intellectual prerogative, which renders him the delegated lord of the visible creation. He can rank no higher than animal nature; the spiritual could never sleep so lowly. To seek for beastly excitements; to minister with a bountiful hand to depraved and strong appetites—are attributes of the animal alone. To limit our hopes and aspirations to this world, is like remaining for ever in the place of our birth, without ever lifting the veil of the visible horizon which bent over infancy.

There is religion in every thing around us, a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man could do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing in, as it were unawares, upon the heart. It comes quietly and without excitement. It has no terror—no gloom in its approaches. It does not rouse the passions; it is untroubled by the creeds, and unshadowed by the superstitions of man. It is fresh from the hands of its author; and glowing from the immediate presence of the Great Spirit, which pervades and quickens it. It is written on the arched sky. It looks out from every star. It is among the hills and valleys of the earth, where the shrubless mountain tops pierce the thin atmosphere of eternal winter, or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark wave of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unsleeping green ocean. It is the poetry of nature. It is this, which uplifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of habitation; which breeds, look after look, the chain of sublime ideas to a world of spiritual beauty and holiness. —*Ex. & Gazette.*

NEW FASHION.

The following is a little the sleekest notion we've any account of. It is from the Boston Transcript.

Mr. Editor: Sir—I have been deprived the pleasure of reading your little paper for the last fortnight. It is no sooner left than one of my neighbors (Mr. —) sends to borrow it. I have been so annoyed, I can bear it no longer. To remedy the evil, I wish you to place his name on your subscription list, and order the paper left at this store and send the bill for the same to me, and it shall be paid.

Yours,

This, says the Transcript, is a bona fide—a true copy of a note received by the editor; who recommends a similar remedy to all his subscribers who are afflicted with borrowers.

A sailor was lately at a certain Chappel in Boston the parson observing that he looked rather serious asked him, if he felt any change? The sailor put his hand in his pocket, and said, he was very sorry, but he had not one cent.

A SLEEPY HAT.—"Isn't your hat sleepy?" inquired a little urchin of a gentleman with a shocking one on. No; why?" inquired the gentleman. "Why, because I think it has been a long time since it has had a NAP," was the answer.

Cobbet denies the existence of the Cholera in great Britain. He declares it is nothing more than a political attempt to bamboozle John Bull.

A Lincolnshire man observing in company that in some parts of the country of Lincoln the soil was so prolific, that if you turned a horse into a new mown field at night, the grass would be grown up to his foot-locks next morning! "Pshaw!" says a Yorkshire man, "if you turn a horse into a new mown field at night in our country you can't find him next morning."

In a storm at sea, the chaplain asked one of the crew if he thought there was any danger. "O," replied the sailor; "if it blows as hard as it does now, we shall all be in heaven before twelve o'clock to-night." The chaplain terrified at the expression, cried out, "Shall we? the Lord forbid!"

Vermont Jockey.—A countryman from Vermont offered a horse for sale to a merchant in Boston. The merchant, supposed the fellow had procured the horse dishonestly, asked if he knew Squire of wind sor, Vt. He answered, "Yes." "Well," says the merchant, "he is a great rascal." "Very well," replied the jockey, "he says the same of you." Being asked which he believed—"Faith, I believe you both."

Youth requires no artificial stimulus, no extraneous excitement to goad on the fancy to enjoyment. The common air, the earth, the skies were in themselves. They gave us then what millions cannot purchase now. In youth happiness is cheap, but the enjoyment of a jaded spirit must be dearly bought, and when bought are rapid.

A French Officer, quarreling with a Swiss, reproached him with his country's vice of fighting on either side for money, while we Frenchmen, said he, fight for honor. Yes, sir, replied the Swiss, every one fights for that he wants most.

King James I. gave all manner of liberty and encouragement to the exercise of buffoonery, and took great delight in it himself. Happening once to hear somewhat hard on one of his Scotch courtiers. "By my soul," returns the peer, "he that made your majesty a king, spoiled the best fool in Christendom."

A gentleman standing by the side of a rapid running river, asked a country fellow what they called that river. "There's no need of calling o'un, an' it please your honor, says the man, he comes fast enow without calling."

MARRIAGE.

The more married men you have the fewer crimes there will be.—Examine the frightful columns of your criminal calendars; you will there find a hundred youths executed, to one father of a family. Marriage renders men more virtuous and more wise. The father of a family is not willing to blush before his children. He is afraid to make shame their inheritance.

ANIMAL REASONING.

A carter, boasting of the sagacity and strength of his horse, in company of a pedant, the latter somewhat scornfully asked if he could draw an inference. "I don't know what that be," replied the carter; "but if it does not way above three ton, I'll bet thee a quart that Dobbin will draw it."

"If Britania rules the waves," said a writing master in a storm, "I wish she'd rule 'em straiter."

EPITAPH ON LORD KILDARE.

Who kill'd Kildare? Who dared Kildare to kill? "I kill'd Kildare," quoth Death, "and dare kill whom I will."

A woman a few days ago, went into a grog shop, called for a jill of New England rum and drank it. Upon which the lady who tended the bar, expressed, her wonder that she could drink so much rum on an empty stomach. Why la! says she, my stomach is not empty, for I have drank a pint before, this morning!

When I travel, I give the boy that tends my horse a piece of money at the time I stop, instead of giving it to him when going away, as is the general custom. By this means I secure the favor of the boy at the time I need his services.

Why is a debtor confined in jail like a leaky boat? D'ye give it up? Because he wants bailing out.

Why is a man's foot in a tight shoe like a drunkard in a grog shop? D'ye give it up? Because its getting corned.

Why is good conduct like boiling water—Be cause it raises steam (a steam.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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AND

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Boarding.

WE Have three excellent schools in successful operation, in our village, at this time. Health and good order prevail on every side; and boarding in good families, may be had on very reduced terms. 1. Short, every inducement is held out to parents and guardians in the surrounding country, who would give to those they have in charge a good education, to board them in this place at this time.

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

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, August 29th—13—ind.

Apprentices.

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

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

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, Aug 29—13—ind.

A SITUATION.

A Free coloured boy, aged from ten to eighteen years shall have a good situation until he arrives to the age of twenty one, by applying at this office immediately. None need make application but such as can come well recommended for industry, sobriety and honesty. I will take it upon myself to learn them the art of printing, so far as the press is concerned, by which, in some situations, they may earn from thirty to fifty dollars per month.

If the reader of this should know of any such boy as above described, he is requested to give him this information without delay.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, August 29—13—ind.

Union.

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

OUR COUNTRY FOREVER,

Greensborough, Oct. 1852—23—3.

ALMANACKS.

Gales' North Carolina Almanacks for 1853, containing the usual astronomical calculations, together with a large fund of useful and interesting matter, for sale by the gross, half gross, dozen or half dozen, at this office.

Orders from the country will be gladly received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, Oct. 18th 1852—21—ind.

TO SHOEMAKERS

TWO good Journeyman Shoemakers, will be furnished with employment and liberal wages, by the month, on application to the subscriber immediately.

H. J. BALDWIN.

Bennettsville, S. C. Oct 1852—21—3.

JOB PRINTING.

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

He solicits a share of the public encouragement; and pledges himself to execute his work with neatness and despatch, and upon terms suited to the pressure of the times.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, March 1st 1851—38—ind.

Blank Deeds for Sale

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ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING.

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