

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME IV. NO. 42

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 198

The Patriot

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WILLIAM SWAIM.

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

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Not exceeding 12 lines, will be neatly inserted three times for one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each succeeding publication—those of greater length in the same proportion.

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

"But only remember, if you mean to please
your point with modesty and ease."

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

To Doctor John A. Mahone, Esq. Postmaster, Greensborough, S. C.

Sir:

I saw, in the Greensborough Patriot, of the 6th inst. a publication, purporting to be an "account of the arrival and departure of the principal mails," at the office over which you preside with so much dignity. On enquiry, I was informed by the editor, that the publication, so far as regards the regular times of "arrival and departure," was made under your authority.

There being in this "schedule," errors, which I was certain you knew to be such, induced me to call on you to have them corrected. You will know the answer you gave to this call; and a second publication shows the attention you paid to it. You thought proper to correct what you did not know to be wrong; and looked over the errors which you intentionally inserted and published, to screen your self from the censure you justly merited; and which you have received, in full measure from your neighbors, for your partial conduct during the past winter, to your shadow—or rather, your substance; for I think if there be any substance between you, the person to whom I chiefly must address it!

I saw, you knowingly and wilfully gave sanction to a publication, a part of which—to use no harsher term—*you knew to be erroneous*. You say in that publication, that the "Salem or Western mail arrives at 9 o'clock A. M." on given days. I admit that you are substantially correct in saying this mail "arrives" at nine o'clock; for this very seldom, since the first of January, arrived sooner! But you inserted your readers to understand by what you say, that this mail is not bound by contract to be delivered at your office before that time.

Now you knew very well you were giving your sanction to that which was not true, when you fixed this hour of arrival at nine o'clock. You cannot, in this case even plead ignorance in your vindication. You knew, as well as the contractor himself, that the Salem mail is due at eight o'clock! I say, sir, you knew it. Your motives I will attend to hereafter.

You mention also, that this same mail departs at one o'clock P. M. This is also, partly true and partly untrue.—It is true, that this mail *did*, at your instance, a short time since, start about one o'clock, that you might have an excuse to make another highly important report to the post-office department; (as your sense of duty has heretofore prompted you to make)—such, for instance, as that Peck's stage driver and myself once upon a time had a quarrel! and such other matters of deep consequence, as are intimately connected with the history of our government, and of abiding interest to the whole people thereof; as you have taken to yourself so large a portion of the business of the department, it seems strange you did not order an "express" to convey, in advance of the mail, intelligence of this national dispute between Mr. Leonard and myself! with positive orders to General Jackson, to call a cabinet council on the subject, forth with! to return however, but it is not true that you have a right to close that mail at one, or even two o'clock. At the same time you hurried this mail off at one, for fear some would arrive before its departure, you positively knew that you had no right to give up that mail to the contractor, or driver before three o'clock P. M. and yet you hurried it off two hours sooner, by which an important mail was lost!

You could have no doubt about the matter; you knew, sir, that you were violating the letter and spirit of your instructions, where it is distinctly stated that No mail (except at distributing offices) shall be closed more than half an hour before the time fixed for the departure thereof. It is true, the privilege of closing the mails sooner is often taken, at important offices, where no mail is pending; but never, except by such men as you, where an important mail is pending; and rarely even by them.

You know very well, if you ever examined the instructions which you have received from the post-office department, that, instead of hurrying off the mails when there was no necessity for it, you are not only bound to detain them till the hour fixed by contract for their departure; but you have a discretionary power to detain them, even beyond that time, when an important mail is pending.

To say any thing more in regard to your duty, would seem superfluous;—in fact, could I have believed you ignorant of this, your conduct should have passed unheeded; but even the plea of ignorance would have been an evitable excuse for your conduct, in comparison with the one which you know public opinion has fastened upon you.

You have repeatedly pretended that you had no instructions relative to this matter; but even this subterfuge cannot avail you. I ask you, had you never any means of knowing the time fixed by contract, for the arrival and departure of this mail? Have you forgotten, that you witnessed, with your own hand, the execution of the contract, with the schedule annexed, for carrying this mail? Was not this contract sent to you, as agent for the postmaster general, to have it executed, and to take good and sufficient security for its performance? Was not the price paid for performing this contract from Greensborough to Yorkville, S. C. about five thousand dollars per annum? And did you not receive Green D. Jordan, alone, as good and sufficient security for its performance?

Perhaps by the time these questions are satisfactorily answered, you may begin to recollect that there was at least in existence, such a contract and such a schedule. Was it then necessary, after witnessing the execution of this contract, with the schedule annexed and transmitting it to the department, with "good and sufficient security," that you should be aided in the discharge of your "official duties," by a parade of copies from the department?

I have no other motive here, in alluding to the security,—for whom I have always entertained a due respect—than to let it be distinctly understood, here, how faithfully you are at all times, disposed to do your duty.

Those who do not know you, may be at a loss for your motive in thus flagrantly and shamefully misrepresenting the true time when the Salem mail should arrive & depart; but in Greensborough, it is no mystery. It is known to every person here, that you had become extremely punctual in the discharge of your duty, so far as to report every five minutes that the mail for the conveyance of which I am contractor, happened to be after my contract time in arriving at your office; and in order, as I said before, to screen yourself from the censure which was gathering thick upon you, for total neglect to report the almost incessant failures of the Salem mail, because your friend Morning was the contractor—I say, to appease the public displeasure on this account, you have allowed him in the published schedule before me, to arrive one hour later, and to depart two hours sooner than he is permitted to do by his contract!

Much equivocation was resorted to by you and the contractor on that route, to induce a belief that every thing connected with it was above the reach of censure; but I never knew that either of you could muster brass enough to say, unequivocally, that the contract was complied with, until I saw this published statement; and I have no doubt you expected this, too, to pass uncontradicted.

I have in my possession, the schedule of route No. 2108—from Greensborough to Salem, N. C.—copied from the contract bearing your signature. It is as follows: "Leave Greensborough every Thursday, Saturday and Monday, at three o'clock P. M.—arrive at Salem same days. Returning, arrive at Greensborough, Saturday, Monday and Wednesday, by eight o'clock A. M." I observed your numerous vires here before I went to Washington; and when there, I obtained this, with a view to use it if necessary. And whether that necessity has occurred I leave the public to judge.

I cannot well discover the motives by which your self & your friend Mr. Morning are actuated, in that underhanded and sneaking hostility, which you are so zealous to exhibit, in your usual way, whenever I am absent, while you have both pretended such great friendship to my face, unless it be that inherent propensity to slander, which seems to have almost if not entirely possessed your hearts—particularly when you see a prospect of making some stage contractor your victim! Be this as it may, the fact is notorious here, that you always have a contractor on the rack. For the first half year, after Mr. Smith commenced running his line of stages from Lynchburg Va. to Salem N. C. he and his co-partner (as you called him) O. B. Brown, were the theme of your continual and unceasing slanders, whenever either of you could get three or four idlers to listen to what you had told at least fifty times before.

There is no doubt in my mind, and not much in the minds of many others, that if you have not been the authors of the slanders which have been so unscrupulously heaped upon the heads of these individuals, you have been at least their principal propagators in this section of country.

After tiring every body out with your own tales

and conjectures, you found it convenient to ring a few changes, proclaiming General Barringer's opinions on the same subject. You know you have both, in innumerable instances, edited the collection which usually assembles at the postoffice on the arrival of the mails, with the say so's of this congressman, whom you considered as high authority for asserting that O. B. Brown could be *beheld*!

But sir, after a little due time was changed in regard to Mr. Smith. After an arrangement was affected with him, you both found it convenient to turn your attention to Peck & Wellford, and made them run the gamut for a time. You recollect, sir, about the time you had them on the rack, you thought proper to report to the postoffice department, that they did not deliver their mails at your office before one o'clock; when you was politely informed in return, that their mail was not due there until two.

When all your resources on their account were exhausted, you had no other alternative than to commence your insidious and sly attacks on me, in which you have been persevering, beyond all former example. But sir, you should recollect, that "he who lives in a glass house, ought not to throw stones!" You ought to have known there were too many derelictions of duty in your own conduct, to be so eloquent in pointing out those of your neighbors. For as it is not a proper place to point out your "official" misdeeds, I will reserve them for another mode of disposition: You may, however, depend upon it, that many of them, though not all, will rise in judgment against you, at a proper time, and in another place.

I suppose you will think proper to pass this, as being beneath your notice, as you have done on former occasions when your petty persecutions were exposed to the public—a very convenient way, this, to get round what you cannot get over!

In conclusion, sir, suffer me to say, that a man who will thus prosecute, not only honestly, but use the influence of an office which he holds, to gratify those little, petty malignant feelings which are engendered only, in the breasts of men with grovelling minds, is wholly unworthy of confidence. But to such, the public will always deal out a due reward. This you may see strikingly exemplified in yourself, the confidence of a large majority of your fellow citizens having been, as you well know, long since transferred from you.

I am with all due respect,

THOMAS CARBRY.

Greensborough, March 15th, 1833.

N. B. The public are particularly requested to believe every thing, & all things, which you, or your friend Mr. Morning, may think proper to state, or have been in the habit of stating, in relation to me, or my business.

SELECTED.

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

ETCHINGS FROM IRISH LIFE.

Tom Sully's visit to Hell.

Eight or ten years ago, there lived in the town of Castlecomer, one Timothy Sully, the Proctor to the Rector of the parish, the Rev. Henry Dawson. Tim was as brawny and strong built a customer as you'd see in a days ride. His low rugged forehead stood like a precipice over a faithful pair of black bushy eyebrows, or, properly speaking over one eyebrow, for both met so thickly at the point of nappi of his nasal organ, that it was impossible to distinguish any division between them; in short, they were a most united couple. Tim's 'cat's eyes,' as they were called by the country folks, were almost hidden by the projection of his huge cheek bones, and his flat nose was scarcely discernible above his tremendous pair of leathern lips.—Such was the outside of Tim's upper story; but to say God's truth, he never prided himself much upon either his birth or his beauty, for the former of which he held himself indebted to the Marquis of Ormonds pig boy. Tim, however distinguished himself in his generation by hunting down the rebels in '98, and he was promoted, through the interest of Lord Wandersford, to be tithe proctor of the parish of Castlecomer, in which capacity, many a time and oft, he taught the parishioners how to endure the heart-scald. Indeed, so many and so atrocious were his persecutions in his vocation, that many of the neighbors were resolved to match him the first opportunity that should offer. Tim being what you call a knowing one, always managed to baffle every scheme that was laid against him; however, the devil himself, they say, will sometimes be caught napping; and so it fell out by Tim. One day, in the latter end of August, 1828, the Rector sent for our hero, and commanded him to proceed to the farm of one Dennis Conner Delany, and see that the corn was thrown out according to the strict letter of the law. This was quite to Tim's taste, and he undertook the task with considerable alacrity and pleasure. Dennis always had the name of being a good fellow in his own house, and, to tell the truth, Tim often acknowledged that he had experienced the hospitality of his fire side, perhaps more for fear than love, but what of that? To make a long story short, Tim swaggered off on his mission, as though he had the hall Newry with him, and he soon arrived at the place of destination, where he met Dennis at the barn gate, and he was duly invited in, to partake of something before he should commence the labors of the day. Tim declined the invitation with as much modesty as a tithe proctor is capable of, saying, it would be time enough when the job was

over. "Well, well," said Dennis as you please; and out they went. After some preliminary arrangements, and a good deal of squabbling about the proper grith of the tithe sheaf, a day's work was concluded, and Tim, as was customary, was invited in to see the mistress, and to partake of a bottle of the real pot. Tim growled assent like any dog in office, and having followed Dennis seated himself by the fire in a snug little room that served as bed chamber to the good man and his wife, and upon occasions, as a kind of parlor to receive quality, whenever it should please Jupiter to send strangers, events that like angels' visits, were few and far between. Here Tim regaled himself on some pretty pickings from a well-oxed ham, a leg of mutton, some fat bacon slumbering in greasy luxury upon a bolster of white cabbage, and a dish of hanging morphies, jumping out of their skins. When Tim had duly paid his respects to the tempting repast, as Dan Homer sings somewhere, "rich libations of fuming poteen smoked upon the frugal board," in neat fit for the gods, "tych'd whiskey punch." Round followed round, until Tim commenced some doleful ditty, not unlike "God save the King." Dennis who was not *au fait* at musical criticism, fancied Tim was giving them a slave of some pious hymn, and when it was over, took the liberty of asking his guest for a song. Tim's thoughts rushed back instantly to the "heroes of the other days," so after a little delay, he struck up "The Boyne Water," while poor Dennis a little mortified, hung his head, but said nothing; not so Mrs. Delany; she good soul, betrayed every moment the utmost symptoms of dissatisfaction. However, Tim was allowed to proceed without interruption to the close of his song, when, without waiting as much as to be asked for another, he struck up in a hoarser key, and in a frolicking gait, "The Protestant Boys." All had gone on very well notwithstanding the gathering storm on the Mistress's brows portended that mischief was brewing, until Tim came to the word, "water! water! holy water to sprinkle to sprinkle the Catholics very one."—when Mrs. Delany rushed to the bed side, and grasping with fearful energy a huge two handled bucket which lay under the valance, she dashed the contents plump into Tim's face, ejaculating—"There! there is holy water for you!"—The most expensive shower bath in Turner's ware rooms could not have brought Tim to his sober senses one atom sooner; he gently wiped with his sleeve the uxorious muddation from his bushy brow, and knowing that there was no use in going to log heads with a dame of such prowess, rose quietly to take his departure.

Dennis who was a long headed man in order to console his dripping guest and to part in friendship pretended to look angry at the good woman, and tipping the wink to Tim followed him out and adjured to a Shebeen shop on the corner road, not more than a quarter of a mile from Lord Wandersford's coal mine. Here they drank freely, till Tim whose feelings had been highly excited, became "screetching blind drunk." To be sure it was not very long till he "cast up his accounts," and fell on the table in a profound sleep. This was the situation in which our hero was found a couple of hours by a Charly, M'Dermot, better known by the cognomen of "Royal Charly." Charly was on his return from Comer with two empty coal carts; who the blazes have you here?—says he to the woman of the house, as he stepped into the tap room, and gave the corpse a seep of his whip. "Mush! then!" says she "Is'tid Tim Sully, then the tithe proctor, arn't? Bad cess to me if I know what the d'd'd did him! Live him to me; I'll get a log in on him, never fear," says Charly shrugging up his shoulders and giving an arch wink at the Dame as he tipped off his customary glass; and handed her the price of it. With very little help Charly lifted Tim into one of his coal carts and after providing himself with a wedge of bread and cheese, to keep him going on the road, he drove off to the coal mine, whither he had been directing his course before he had met this interruption. Arrived at the mouth of the pit, a short whisper with the engineer put the latter into possession of the whole of his schemes in a couple of seconds. Tim was placed quite *creatchingly* in a coal bucket and lowered to the bottom of the pit.

As soon as the miners had got Tim below, they placed him on a litter of straw, beside a huge female goat which was kept there for the purpose of giving milk to those who were in the habit of indulging in that flaming beverage tea. The chronicles do not say how long Tim enjoyed his nap in the lower region, but when he awoke and looked around his dismal abode, he exclaimed in bewondering accents "where the blazes am I? And after rubbing his eyes to look a little more keenly through the dark blaze, to his horror he beheld a group of black boys moving about with lighted torches in their hands. Again he looked and beheld a tremendous fire blazed up and cast a flickering glare on the dark vault at a considerable distance from where he lay. "Yes, yes!" he exclaimed slapping his forehead with a conviction of his own deserts—"Yes, yes! it must be hell sure enough!" A pause of despair and he rose on his elbow—but oh horror of horrors! what must have been his feelings when he beheld P. L. S. huddled himself as he thought, close by his side up he started on his feet, but the goat, who had been well instructed in the "knock-em down system," gave Tim such a punch in the back premises as sent him down twice as quick as he had jumped up. Poor Tim no longer entertaining a doubt of his final exit, started out lustily, though in a supine position, "Good God! good devil! have mercy on me! I am only Tim Sully!"

the time from the castle tower. The
post did not say a word, but stood over him shaking
her head and tossing her horns. For a length of
time she stood there, as if she were a guard placed over him
in the interior abode. Presently a being in human
shape approached him with a lighted torch, and ad-
dressed him in a grave and hoarse voice, like Lu-
th. "Devil commanding who he was?" "Oh, ejacula-
tion," he said, "I was the Reverend
Dawson, the tithing man in the other world
but now good devil, I will be yours and serve you
faithfully. Take this tithing man, roard the torch
bearer to his satellites and place him beside sergent
Fowler in the fiery lake! No sooner than he had
spoken these dreadful words than about twenty col-
lers dashed forward with torches in their hands and
uttering a fearful howl that drew poor Tim into a
swoon, they seized him, but fearing he would never
recover from his trance, after a little consultation
they thought it best to put him into the bucket a-
gain and hurried him up into the trash air. This
was immediately done, and Tim being carefully plac-
ed in a coal cart, which stood empty at the mouth
of the pit was soon brought to his own door, where
he was given in charge of his poor wife. When
Tim recovered he found himself in the arms of his
better half, who had been almost petrified at what
she had witnessed. The good woman's first inquiry
of course was where had he been! Oh, then! Polly,
jewels! says Tim, "sure it was hell I was." "Be gor,
I thought so," says Polly, "for sure enough, I saw a
legion of devils flinging you down at the door, and by
the same token, they war out of sight in a flash of
lightning! The story ends with a very grave assur-
ance that Tim never collected a sheaf of tithes from
that day to this, and that he had not paid a visit to
Pluto's dominions.—The N. Herald.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the Second Session of the Twenty second Congress.

An act to explain an act, entitled "An act to re-
duce the duties on coffee, tea, and cocoa," passed the
twentieth of May, 1830.

An act to establish a Land Office in the territory
of Michigan.

An act to improve the condition of the non-com-
missioned officers and privates of the Army and Ma-
rine Corps of the United States, and to prevent de-
sertion.

An act in aid of an act entitled "an Act for the re-
lief of James Barnett."

An act making appropriations for the Engineer
and Ordnance Departments.

An act authorizing the commissioner of the Gen-
eral Land Office to issue patents to persons therein
named.

An act to authorize the county commissioners for
the county of Peoria, in the state of Illinois, to enter
a fractional quarter section of land for a seat of
justice, and other purposes.

An act granting an additional quantity of land for
the location of Revolutionary bounty land warrants.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to alter
and amend an act to set apart and dispose of certain
public lands for the encouragement of vine and
olive," approved 19th February, 1831.

An act for the purchase of certain copies of Wat-
terson and Vanzandt's Statistical Tables, and to au-
thorize a subscription for the continuation of the
same.

An act to secure to mechanics and others pay-
ment for labor done, and materials furnished in the
erection of buildings in the District of Columbia.

An act for the construction of a road from the
Mississippi river to William Strong's on the St. Fran-
cis, in the Territory of Arkansas.

An act for making Calais and Pembroke, in the
state of Maine, ports of delivery.

An act making appropriations, in part, for the sup-
port of Government for the year 1833, and for cer-
tain expenditures of the year 1832.

An act in addition to the act for the gradual im-
provement of the navy of the United States.

An act making appropriations for carrying on the
operations of the United States during the year
1833.

An act amendatory to an act, entitled "An act for the
relief of Robert C. Jennings, and of the executors
of James Roddy, deceased."

An act making appropriations for the Indian De-
partment for the year 1833.

An act for the further improvement of Pennsylva-
nia Avenue.

An act to authorize the laying out and construct-
ing a road from Line Creek to Chatahoche, and re-
lating to the road on which the mail is now transpor-
ted.

An act for the payment of horses and arms lost to
the military service of the United States against the
Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and the Michigan
Territory.

An act to change the names of William B. Finch,
and Elizabeth B. Finch, to that of William Compton
Bolton and Elizabeth Bolton.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to grant a
quantity of land to the state of Illinois, for the pur-
pose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the wa-
ters of Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan,
and to allow further time to the state of Ohio for
completing the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake
Erie."

An act prescribing the mode by which patents for
public lands shall be signed and executed.

An act to authorize the President of the United
States to cause the public surveys to be connected
with the line of demarcation between the states of Illi-
nois and Indiana.

An act to explain and amend the 17th and 18th
sections of an act to alter and amend the several
acts imposing duties on imports, approved 14th Jan-
uary, 1832.

An act to improve the navigation of the Potomac
River, from Georgetown and Alexandria, and to
authorize the same.

An act to incorporate the Georgetown Free
School and Orphan Asylum, in the District of Col-
umbia.

An act supplemental to "an act for the relief of
Alexander Claxton," passed on the 28th day of
May, 1830.

An act further to extend the powers of the Board
of canal Commissioners for the improvement of the
Tennessee River in the State of Alabama.

An act making provision for the publication of
the Documentary History of the American Revolu-
tion.

An act further to provide for the collection of du-
ties on imports. [This is what has been called the
Revenue collection Bill.]

An act to revive the act entitled "an act suppl-
mentary to the several laws for the sale of the
public lands."

An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act
of the General Assembly of the state of Virginia,
hereinafter recited.

An act for improving certain rivers in the Terri-
tories of Florida and Michigan and for surveys, and for
other purposes.

An act establishing a port of entry and delivery at
the village of Fall River, in Massachusetts, and dis-
continuing the office at Dighton.

An act making appropriations to carry into effect
certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes, for
the year 1833.

An act to create sundry new land offices, and to
alter the boundaries of other land offices of the United
States.

An act making appropriations for Indian annuities
and other similar objects, for the year 1833.

An act further to extend the time for entering
certain donation claims to land in the Territory of
Arkansas.

An act to modify the act of the 14th July, 1832,
and all other acts imposing duties on imports. [This
is Mr. Clay's bill.]

An act making appropriations for the revolution-
ary and other pensioners of the U. S. for the year
1833.

An act for the more perfect defence of the fron-
tiers.

An act granting certain city lots to the President
and Directors of the Georgetown College, in the
District of Columbia.

An act supplemental to the act entitled "an act for
the final adjustment of land claims in Missouri."

An act to authorize the legislature of the state of Oh-
io to sell the land reserved for the support of reli-
gion, in the Ohio Company's and John Cleves Sym-
mes' purchase.

An act making appropriations for the naval ser-
vice for the year 1833.

An act making appropriations for the erection of
certain fortifications.

An act in relation to the Potomac Bridge.

An act making appropriations for the civil and di-
plomatic expenses of Government for the year
1833.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act supplemen-
tary to the act for the relief of certain surviving offi-
cers and soldiers of the revolution."

An act authorizing the removal of the office of
Surveyor General of Public lands south of Tennes-
see.

An act making appropriations for the support of
the army for the year 1833.

An act supplementary to an act entitled "an act
concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory
of Arkansas, approved 2d March, 1827."

An act to authorize the issuing of a patent or pa-
tents to Samuel Hall.

An act in addition to, and in alteration of an act
entitled "an act vesting in the corporation of the city
of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal
company, and for other purposes."

An act to authorize the president of the United
States to exchange certain lands belonging to the
Navy Yard at Brooklyn for other lands contiguous
thereto.

An act making appropriations for carrying on cer-
tain works heretofore commenced for the improve-
ment of harbors and Rivers, and also for continuing
and repairing the Cumberland Road and certain Ter-
ritorial Roads.

An act to establish a town at St. Marks, in Flori-
da.

An act making appropriations for the Public Build-
ings and for other purposes.

An act authorizing an alteration in the election
districts for members of the Legislative council of
the Territory Michigan.

An act prolonging the second session of the 5th
Legislative council of the Territory of Michigan.

An act to authorize the Governor of the Territory
of Arkansas to sell the land granted the said Terri-
tory by an act of Congress approved 15th June, 1832,
and for other purposes.

An act to carry into effect the convention between
the United States and his Majesty the King of the
Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the 14th day
of October, 1832.

An act to extend the provisions of the act of the
3d of March, 1807, entitled "An Act to prevent settle-
ments on lands ceded to the United
States until authorized by law."

An act to explain and amend the act to alter and
amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,
passed July 14th, 1832, so far as relates the hard-
ware, and certain manufactures of copper and brass
and other articles.

An act for the relief of the widows and orphans
of the officers and seamen who were lost in the Uni-
ted States schooner, the Sylph.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist
Episcopal Church met in the town of Petersburg, Va.
on the 27th ult, where Bishops Hendricks and Emory
were present and presided. There were in atten-
dance upwards of one hundred travelling and sever-
al local preachers. The various churches of the
different denominations of christians of the place
were offered to the Methodist Minister and their pul-
pits occupied by them during the session of the Con-
ference.

On the Sabbath Bishop Emory preached at 11 o'clock
in the Methodist Church, and Bishop Hedding

ordained twenty-one Deacons.—At 3 o'clock Rev.
Thomas Crowder preached and Bishop Emory or-
dained eight Elders.

Late on Thursday evening, the following appoint-
ments of the Preachers were announced by Bishop
Hedding, after which the Conference adjourned.

Richmond District.—Moses Brock, P. E. Rich-
mond City—Trinity, Jos. Carson, Henry Alley, su-
pernumery. Shickoe Hill, Jas. McDonald, Will-
iamsburg, George Mahood, Hampton, Frank Stadly,
Gloucester, Steph. D. Winburn, John T. Sinclair,
Caroline, G. W. Nolley, Hanover, Thomas R.
Bream, Culpepper, William H. Starr, Columbia,
Rich'd R. Corbin, Rapid Ann, Abram Penn.

Lynchburg District.—L. S. D. MORE, P. E. Char-
lottesville and Scottsville, James Jameison. Lynch-
burg, David S. Doggett. Albemarle, A. G. Burton,
John R. Bennett. Amherst, Isaac Soule, Benjamin
Watson, James A. Riddick, Campbell, Henry A.
Rivers, William W. Jordan, Bedford, Jesse powers,
Refus Ledbetter, Charlotte, Samuel T. Moorman.

Petersburg District.—HEZEKIAH G. LEIGH, P. E.
Petersburg, Henry B. Cowles, Chesterfield, Will-
iam B. Rowzie, Bennett Maxey, Cumberland, Robert
Scott. Amelia, James Morrison, R. O. Burton,
Brunswick, David Fisher, Wm. Cell. Mecklenburg,
Joshua Leigh, Greenville, Wilson Barcliff, C.
M. Schroffe, Sussex, Anthony Dibrell, Wm. W.
Albee.

Norfolk District.—THOS. CROWDER, P. E. Norfolk.
James Boyd, Portsmouth, C. Leach, Princess
Anne, Vernon Eskridge.—Murfreesborough, Sam'l S.
Bryant, Elizabeth City, Leroy M. Lee, Bertie,
Benjamin Devany, J. T. Owen, Smithfield, S. W.
Jones, Henry Alsbaugh, Gates, John D. Holstead
Edenton, George W. Langhorne, Suffolk, David
Wood, Camden, Joseph Goodman, Jonathan Will-
iams, sup.

Roanoke District.—B. T. BLAKE, P. E.—Tar-
River, George M. Gregory, James M. Darden,
Roanoke, George A. Bain, J. B. Alford, Plymouth
and Williamston, Edward Wadsworth, Tarborough,
John I. Carter, Washington, Thales McDonald,
Currituck, Miles Foy, Mattamuskeet, Henry T.
Weatherly, Albemarle Sound, Daniel Culbreth,
Nense, James M. Bontricht, Portsmouth and Ocr-
cocke, Benj. M. Barnes, Banks and Islands, William
Closs, Rufus Olley, sup.

Newbern District.—JAMES REID, P. E.—Raleigh
City, John Kerr, Raleigh Circuit, John A. Miller,
Dublin, Joseph P. Davidson, Topsail Inlet, Henning
W. Kelly, Trent, Rowland G. Bass, Beaufort,
Thompson Garrard, Straits, Robert H. Hill, New-
bern, Irvin Atkinson, Snow Hill, Thomas Jones,
Curtis Hooks, sup. Pittsborough, John W. White,
Haw River, Isaac Haines.

Danville District.—JAMES McADEN, P. E. Granville.
Benjamin Kidd, Person, David B. Nicholson, Ban-
ister, Absalom H. Kennedy, Franklin, William M.
Schoolfield, Augustus B. Fearge, Pittsylvania, Peter
Doub, Caswell, George W. Dye, Orange, Henry
Speck, Chatham, William Anderson.

Yadkin District.—JOHN W. Childs, P. E. Guilford,
Joshua Bethel, Stokes, Joseph A. Brown, Surry,
Henry D. Wood, Wilks, James Purvis, Iredell, John
J. Hicks, John Lewis, Rowan, Charles P. Moor-
man, J. S. Thompson, Davidson, Thomas Barnum,
Randolph, Alfred Norman.

Daniel Hall, Conference Missionary Agent.
John Early and William A. Smith, Agents of Ran-
dolph Macon College.

Martin P. Parks, Professor of Mathematics in
Randolph Macon.

Edward D. Sims, Professor of Ancient Languages
in Randolph Macon.

Lorenzo D. Lea, Principal of the Preparatory De-
partment of Randolph Macon.

Melville B. Cox, Missionary to Africa.

The next Conference is to be held in the City of
Raleigh, N. C. to commence February 12th, 1834.

ALMOST COTCHED.

There is somewhat of a moral attached to the fol-
lowing little story, and we therefore give it nearly as
it was related to us. But a few, so prone are we to
grasp at the shadow at the expense of the sub-
stance, bear in mind the good old adage, "A bird in
the hand is worth two in the bush."

A wealthy farmer "down east," had a son who
was always planning something that would, in his
own opinion, increase the revenue of the farm, and
make him a "bigger" man when his old dad's will
and testament were made out. He was forever "sav-
ing at the spile and letting out at the bung hole," a
failing which is rather common among us bipeds.

One day as the lowering heavens portended a com-
ing storm, the old man said to his speculating son,
"Jake, take them 'ere' ternel oxen down to the wa-
ter, and then go strut to the field and rake up the
hay, for them clouds look sort 'o rainish."

Jake, as in duty bound, took the oxen to the
stream, over the limpid bosom of which stretched a
rude log bridge. The thirsty herd soon measured
the distance between their noses and the water, and
while they were luxuriating, Jake, from the bridge,
espied a fine, plump pickerel or pike, weighing ac-
cording to his calculation, somewhere about nine or
ten pounds. The fish seemed poised in its liquid
element so steadily, that it appeared inanimate.

"That's a whopper!" said Jake to himself, "now
I guess as how that 'ere critter would make a break-
fast for all hands to-morrow morning, and save fath-
er lots of bacon and eggs. Golly! I wish I'd hook
and bait, I'd show him a yankee trick. I'll bet the
thing's asleep; he lays there so quietly and nicely,
one might almost pickle him alive."

"Jake!" bellowed the old man from the house,
"stack that 'ere hay, the gust's a coming."

"Father's calling mighty fierce," continued the
boy, still gazing on the fish, "he don't know what's
what. Now, if I'd that pickerel, I guess he wouldn't
think much of the hay. I reckon it weighs close to
14 pounds. It's a whapping critter; it must weigh
twenty pounds. Why, tarnation take the varmint, he
hasn't stirred yet!"

"Jake! go to work on that 'ere hay!" reiterated
the father.

"Father's calling and the rain's be- n'ing to fall
—I guess the pickerel's worth more than the hay."

"Breakfast for a member of Congress. I wish I
hook and bait! Dang it! I wish father'd stop mak-
ing that thundering noise—that fish will feed twenty
men—and hay or no hay, I'll have it!"

The rain now began to pour, and the old man
continued his call—but Jake, sore of his prey, poss-
essed his pitchfork steadily, all the while muttering,
"breakfast for all hands—bacon and eggs saved—
hay lost." The double pronged harpoon flew into
the chrysal element, the bubbles rose, and the sur-
face for a moment was dark and muddy.

"Hal! I've got the varmint!"—stooping down to
witness the dying agonies of his victim—we'll have
a prime breakfast!"

But the fish was gone! The mist passed from the
rippling waters, and left nothing but the pitchfork
sticking in the pebble bottom.

"Tarnation take you," exclaimed Jake, as he saw
the pickerel darting down the stream, "I'm not sor-
ry you're gone, for you're not worth the fat it would
take to fry you."

1. Why is a piano with a voice like a room pre-
pared for a party

Because it is for a company ment, (accompani-
ment.)

2. Why is an invaded country like a parasol?

Because its borders are infringed.

3. Why is a band of lawless rioters like cats?

Because they mew till late, (multitude.)

4. Why is a flatterer like one wearied of his aunt?

Because he is sick of himself, (sympathist.)

5. Why are mountebanks like pearl oyster fishers?

Because they thrive by divers expedients.

6. Why should you prepare your Apothecary's
medicines when he is sick?

Because he has mixt yours, (mixtures.)

7. What word might properly be spoken to Eve
after she had eaten the apple?

Insinuate, (in sin you ate.)

8. Why is a man with \$6000 wishing to make it
\$30,000 like a paper maker?

Because he has 24 to acquire, (a quire.)

9. Why am I like a needle approaching a mag-
net?

Because I am going to adhere, (add here.)

RENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20 1833.

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

"We are now engaged in making out, and shall short-
ly forward to every man indebted at this office, for ad-
vertising, subscription or job printing, the amount of our
demand against him. Large claims are coming against our
empty pockets; and we must be prepared to meet them.
We wish to make this bargain: If every man will, for this
one time, down with his dust, immediately on the re-
ceipt of his bill, we will pay every copper we owe in this
world—lay in a stock of provisions and paper for the ensu-
ing year, and promise never to owe another man while we
live! Now just accept our banter, and we will show
you that it is abundantly possible for a printer to tell the
truth.—ind

EMIGRATION FROM S. CAROLINA.—The Augusta
North American Gazette, gives the following account
of the emigration from S. Carolina, in consequence of
the alarm and uneasiness arising from the disturbed
condition of the state; the account is probably some-
what exaggerated, but there can be no doubt that the
population of South Carolina has diminished very mate-
rially, within the last six months, there can be no doubt
either as to the cause of the decrease.

"Since the passage of the Nullification Ordinance in
November last, some intelligent individuals in South
Carolina, estimated, that some time ago, between thirty
and forty thousands persons have left the state & have
gone to settle in places where the "value of the Union"
is understood—where its blessings are appreciated, and
its protection peaceably enjoyed. A gentleman from the
Westward observed a day or two since, that three hun-
dred families had crossed one ferry on Flint river in ten
days.

How certain men in Carolina, who have been instru-
mental in bringing the state to its present condition, will
ever make atonement to their fellow-citizens, for the mis-
chief they have already done, is what we pretend not to
calculate—how they can make amends for the still greater
mischief they may yet accomplish, must be left to
time to determine. But that the people have no cause
to be grateful for their services is too evident, we believe
to be questioned.—Our best wishes are sincerely and
ardently indulged, that the state may be rescued from its
present difficulties, in some way by which its best inter-
ests may be preserved, its prosperity promoted, and the
energy and dignity of the national government be sus-
tained in a way that shall secure it the affectionate sup-
port, and the increased confidence, both of South Caro-
lina and all other states."

ANTI-CORSET-SOCIETIES. It is estimated in the
temperance statistics, that 50,000 persons annually fall
victims in the United States, to the excessive use of the
"inordinate cup." Dr. Mussey, of whom, or of his
whereabouts, we know nothing, states that greater num-
bers annually die among the female sex by the use of the
corset, than are destroyed among the other sex by the
use of spirituous liquors, in the same time." We would
therefore suggest the propriety of appointing agents to
traverse the country to fro for the purpose of organi-
zing anti-lace-yourself-too-tight-societies? We think
a good business might be done if the ladies will show
themselves as forward in this philanthropic understand-
ing as they do in other benevolent enterprises."

A CHAPTER ON LOUNGING. One lounge takes up more room than two labourers.

Loungers are always unhappy themselves, and their presence makes others so.

Loungers are invariably in mischief, because they have no other employ. Mice, rats, thieves, and even borrowers themselves, are a less intolerable and destructive species of animals than loungers.

If you wish to ruin your credit—lounge. No man of sense will ever trust you a sixpence, after having detected you in lounging.

Lounging should be classed among the great national evils that require to be removed. If nothing else can effect the cure, there should be established a great National Anti-Lounging Society, with auxiliaries in every city, town, village, hamlet, and—printing office—in the country.

When do people first begin to visit the grog shop—the bar room—the porter house?—When they have first learned to lounge. Lounging begets idleness, restlessness, impatience of restraint and neglect of duty. The lottery offices would all be "to let" were it not for lounging. She whose house is in the way to hell knows how to set traps for loungers "at the street corners." Where do you hear vulgar and profane language? Among loungers. Who wastes the precious hours of Sabbath? Loungers. For what purpose are theatres and play houses invented?—For the edification of loungers. Who loiter around ten pine ally billiard rooms, race grounds, and cock pits? Loungers. Why cannot slavery be abolished? Because loungers who cannot earn their bread by the labour of their own hands, must be indulged in wringing it from the heart's blood of others. Who foment the wars that desolate the earth? Princely loungers, with whom campaigns are a game of hazard and amusement—whose dice boards are battle fields—whose chess-men, human beings.

Why are all these abuses tolerated, in this age of boasted light, and literature and learning? Because learned loungers have turned authors for their own and others amusement, and deluged the world, not with their works but with their idleness; and because learned loungers read to drive away thought, not to promote thinking.

Honesty should not lounge—for lounging and paying seldom go together. Patriotism cannot lounge, for lounging is the nation's curse. Christian! dost thou lounge? Up and be a doing. Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.

We recommend as especially worthy of notice, the following extract from a speech delivered by Mr. McDuffie, contained in the Camden Journal, in which he proclaimed in advance the peculiar fitness of President Jackson for the present crisis.

"In days that are passed days in which the mist of nullification had not overspread his imagination, Mr. McDuffie spoke thus of Andrew Jackson—"In a word, if I were called upon to define what it is that constitutes a talent for governing human affairs with wisdom, I would say that when our country is surrounded with difficulties, and a crisis is presented in her affairs, from which she should be speedily extricated, the man is best qualified to rule over her destinies—not who can declaim most eloquently upon her distresses—not who can write, after months of deliberation, the most philosophical exposition of the causes of her embarrassment—but who has the judgment to decide with promptitude, what is the remedy that will save the Republic, and energy enough to apply that remedy successfully, whatever many be interposed by foreign force or domestic treason. Such is the man I should designate as qualified to fill the highest Executive office of the republic—And such a man precisely is Andrew Jackson."

"Is not such a crisis now presented? Does not the present state of affairs demand that the country must be 'speedily extricated?' We think it does—and we agree with Mr. McDuffie that Andrew Jackson is the man who can Judge of the remedy, and has the energy to apply it, no matter what may oppose."

Q.—We shall leave Thomas Carby and John A. Mebane, to settle their own differences. Justice to the latter, however, requires us to say, that he had no agency whatever, in publishing the "schedule" of the mails, alluded to by Mr. Carby,—further than to furnish, at our request, the contract time of the arrival and departure of the principle mails at his office. People were continually asking us about it, and wishing to answer a thousand questions at once, we prepared the blank "schedule" and requested Dr. Mebane to fill it up with the time the mails were required to arrive and depart. We then published it according to his filling up, with the exception of a slight mistake in the time fixed for the arrival of the Lexington stage. Shortly after the schedule appeared, Mr. Carby mentioned to us that it was erroneous. Our answer was, that right or wrong, it was made under the authority of the postmaster. After this, Dr. Mebane mentioned to us that Mr. Carby was displeased about some errors in the schedule he had filled up, which might have been inadvertently perpetrated by him. We then called on him with a published copy, and requested him to point out such errors as he contained. He looked over it, named the one relative to the arrival of the Lexington stage, and said the balance was all right. This much we say in justice to the parties concerned; and not because we intend to have any thing to do with the question.

The following are the votes on Mr. Clays Bill, arranged according to the states. But one member south of the Potomac voted against it.

We understood twenty-three Van Buren men voted against it, and twenty-six Clay men voted in favour of it.

States.	Ayes.	Noes.	Absent.	Total.
Main	6	1	0	7
New Hampshire	4	1	1	6
Massachusetts	0	13	0	13
Rhode Island	0	2	0	2
Vermont	0	5	0	5
Connecticut	0	6	0	6
New York	11	19	4	34
New Jersey	0	6	0	6
Pennsylvania	4	22	1	26
Delaware	0	1	0	1
Maryland	9	0	0	9
Virginia	20	1	0	21
North Carolina	13	0	0	13
South Carolina	9	0	0	9
Georgia	6	0	1	7
Kentucky	12	0	0	12
Tennessee	9	0	0	9
Ohio	7	6	1	14
Louisiana	3	0	0	3
Indiana	2	1	0	3
Illinois	1	0	0	1
Missouri	0	1	0	1
Alabama	3	0	0	3
Mississippi	1	0	0	1
Total	120	84	8	212

We shall have the proceedings of the convention of South Carolina re-assembled by the proclamation of major general Hamilton, commanding the state troops of South Carolina, in Charleston, "as 'Randolph of Roanoke' has it"—and suppose that the "the ordinance" will be triumphantly suspended, and with "a flourish of trumpets," and of the shrill life and spirit stirring drum, with the fullness of glory to the "brave volunteers"—although and notwithstanding "the ordinance" has been resisted as it ought by the congress of the United States, and its conditions have not been complied with, in most essential respects—the act of 1832 being yet in force, though to be modified hereafter, commencing on the thirty first December next, but still not to be repealed, as was imperiously demanded by the "sovereign" state!

SLAVERY. So far as we have been able to understand the laws of the state, it has become an indictable offence to dream on the subject of slavery; and much more so to write or speak on a subject so exceedingly "delicate." We believe however, that the day is not far distant when people will feel on the subject. We have no disposition to fly in the face of authority, but the evils of slavery must all shall be discussed. We have been almost silent on the subject for some time, not because the argument has been exhausted; nor because our opinions in relation to this national sin how changed; but because we never thought it best to be forever harping on one string!

But we now give notice to all prosecuting officers who may be disposed to arraign and punish a citizen under the "heinous laws of North Carolina," that if they want business, to subscribe for our paper, and read it attentively; and they shall be accommodated with more grounds for prosecutions than they can well find out what to do with!

"Glorious News." We are told by the Columbia Hive, that the last Telescope, heads an article with the above caption to which is added the sub-caption—"Triumph of nullification!" And what, pray, is this glorious news and triumph of nullification? Why, wonderful to tell, after all the parade of volunteers, brass buttons, cockades, drums, blunderbuss and thunder, Mr. Clay, that scape-goat for the political sins of the nation, introduced a bill which has passed into a law, less advantageous to the South than Verplank's or Col. Drayton's—and that too, "in spite of the efforts of submissionists, Tories, federalists, and tariffites." Surely these nullifiers are "like Ciferfelto with his hairs on end, wondering at his own wonders!"

Who but themselves broke the peace they boast of restoring? Who more than themselves enacted the laws they boast of repealing? This is like knocking a man down, with a bludgeon, and then taking great credit to the bully for being the first to pick him up and dress his wounds. "Glorious news, and great triumph of nullification" with a vengeance!

NEW POSTOFFICE. A New postoffice has lately been established, at Reynolds' Mills, in Randolph county; of which John Branson is postmaster. The letter-bearing us this news, brought us a new Subscriber, and we hope soon to receive many from that quarter. The citizens of that neighbourhood ought to have had a postoffice long ago—that they might have had the Patriot to read, if nothing else!

The post office heretofore known by the name Long's Mills, has been discontinued by the resignation of Mrs. M. W. Long, who has for ten years mingled care and kindness with the duties of Postmistress at that office. Another office we understand is about being opened two and a half miles from the above, of which Dr. Ozment Long has been appointed Postmaster.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Lovett Harris of New Jersey, to be charge d' affairs of the United States to his majesty the king of the French. Peter V. Daniel of Virginia, Wyly Sillman of Ohio, and John R. Livingston of New York, to be commissioners under the treaty with Naples. Thomas Swann, of the District of Columbia, Secretary, and George Breathett of Kentucky, to be clerk under the same treaty. Joseph Villamil late of Louisiana, to be consul of the United States at Guayaquil. J. B. Ferrand, to be consul of the United States at Panama in the republic of New Grenada. Francis Thomassin of South Carolina, to be consul of the United States, at Baracoa in the island of Cuba. Obed Polga of New York, to be consul of the United States at Payta in the Republic of Peru. Henry Carleton of Louisiana, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana, in place of John Shidell, whose commission has expired. These appointments have been made by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

FASHIONS. Greensborough, in all conscience, has been eager enough to run after fashions; but we believe, in this respect, she has acted quite as prudently as other villages; and we think she will act still more so. The time has been, that no fop or flirt could come from a distance, with any article of dress or undress, no matter how ridiculous, but every dandy, bachelor, old maid, unmarried woman and school miss, must have the same laughable appendage hung to them. To such an extent has this extravagant foolery been carried, that even the negroes have been induced to attach consequence to fripperies, and ape their owners, as the baboon does his keeper. Not an article of fashion can now be either imported or invented, and worn to church one sabbath; but what it will be outdone the next, all hollow, by the stickies.

SAMUEL GUINN. This conspicuous individual, had, previously to the last session of congress, been twice nominated by General Jackson, as register of a land office in Mississippi; and as often rejected by the senate. One would think this sufficient to satisfy the president that Mister Guinn was not very popular; but it seems he had bent himself upon trying them out. He nominated him again, to the last senate; and the nomination was yet again rejected! We have not heard; but we think it probable, that as soon as the senate adjourned, he was appointed for the fourth time, and will be continued in office until the next session of congress!

We have seen announced in several papers the death of the Rev. George Whitfield, at a very advanced age, said to have occurred at Tottenham, England. Many persons, no doubt, suppose this to be the celebrated Divine of that name who formerly visited this country. But this is not so. He died nearly half a century since, at Newburyport, Mass. and agreeably to the request contained in his will, his funeral discourse was preached in England by John Wesley.

THE EMANCIPATOR. We have received the first number of a paper, published in New York every Saturday, at two dollars per annum in advance. Its motto is "Let there be light" and its object is to advocate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of every slave in the United States. Whenever General Saunders gets through with the Boston Liberator, we intend to recommend this to his especial notice.

UNITED STATES BANK STOCK. The report of the committee of ways and means has occasioned a rise in United States Bank stock, of about four per cent. It once sold as high as 130; but the several messages of the president, reduced it to 104 and 105. But since the report of which we speak, it has sold as high as 108 and 109.

The last Boston advocate heads one of its columns with the effigy of a huge snail leisurely creeping along with a large bag strapped on its back, with the title, "U. S. Mail" conspicuously printed thereon. Below is the following announcement. "The Southern mail arrived this morning a few minutes past one o'clock."

By a clause in the general appropriation act, the privilege of franking letters is given to members of congress 60 days before each member takes his seat, to the end of his term for which he is elected, and to the meeting of the congress following.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Brandy, peach, 50 a 5g apple, 40 a 45. Bacon 6 a 7. Beeswax 16. Coffee 14 a 16. Cotton 8 a 9. Corn 55 a 60. Flaxseed 150 a 160. Flour 4 75 a 5 50. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 32 a 35. Sugar, brown, 7 a 9; loaf and lump 16 a 18. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 90 a 95. Whiskey 35 a 37½

LETTERS
Received at this office since our last.
Aaron Reynolds Reynolds's Mill. Papers forwarded.
A. D. Smith, Hillsborough. Too late!
William Poe, Guilford. Filed
William Cain, Jr. Hillsborough. Paper discontinued
John Chapel, Chappel's Ferry, S. C. Answered.
Thomas Moore, New garden. Attended to

\$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday the 16th inst. An indentured apprentice to the tobacco business by the name of James Clemmens-Kyan, without any cause or provocation whatever. He is about nineteen years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; dark complexioned, and some what fresh— with very black hair.
One of his arms, I think the left, had been broken, and not well set, so that it was very crooked—the elbow inclining to the top of the arm.
He had on, when he went away, a broad brimmed yellow drab hat; olive coloured coat with a black velvet collar, and light coloured pantaloons—but he will no doubt change his apparel as soon as possible.
He also had with him a new watch, carved back, and steel chain, with a broad silver key marked with the letters, "J. V."
I have understood since his elopement, that he said he was going to Alabama; but his real aim was to live in the state of Indiana, and it is probable he will endeavor to reach them. He can do very good work, and will no doubt, attempt to pass for a journeyman.
It is general y the case, that when an apprentice runs away, the idea is immediately taken up, that he has been misused, and but little effort is made to arrest him.
In this case, however, the runaway has worked with me about five years, and positively never had the least ground of complaint; put has taken himself away solely because he finds he has become unmanageable, and wishes to pick the amount of that service himself.
He will probably attempt to abscond himself upon the Methodist society, being at the time of his desertion, in full membership with that connexion. Methodists are admonished to be on their guard against impostors.
I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and confine him in any jail, so that I can get him again.
The public are cautioned against harbouring, trading with, trusting or employing him—as I am determined to put the law in force against all who may neglect this notice.

WILLIAM S. GILMER.
Greensborough, March 18th, 1833—42—ind.

PRACTICAL LECTURES.
A monthly publication under the above title will commence at Greensborough N. C. on the first Monday in May 1833, to be edited by Benjamin Swain, attorney at law. Each number will contain thirty two sex octavo pages neatly printed on super royal paper, pressed and trimmed. The matter mostly original, consisting of practical hints, judicious remarks, approved forms for various instruments of writing; or, to express the design briefly, it is this—to give the people such directions as may be calculated to prevent faction in government, litigation in courts and disturbance in neighbourhoods. WHY DO WE LIVE BUT TO IMPROVE OURSELVES, AND BE USEFUL TO ONE ANOTHER?
From the known liberality of the profession, the Editor hopes his brethren of the bar will not be backward in contributing useful matter to enrich his columns. Twelve numbers will constitute a volume, to which will be furnished a title page and a copious index.

TERMS.
1st. Two dollars a volume, payable one half on the receipt of the first number, and the other half when the whole volume shall have been forwarded.
2nd. Subscribers will be considered bound for one volume only unless they expressly renew.
N. B. Letters to the Editor post paid will be promptly attended to, whether addressed to Greensborough or to his residence—New Salem, Randolph county, N. C. Agents and others having the names of subscribers, are requested to forward lists by the last of April next.
17. Editors throughout the United States will confer a favour by giving this prospectus two or three insertions.
B. SWAIN.
New Salem, Randolph N. C. February 22nd 1833.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA
RANDOLPH COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions February Term 1833.
Martha McCrackin Vs. Nathan McCrackin—attachments levied on land

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nathan McCrackin is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the Greensborough Patriot, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph at the courthouse in Ashboro, on the first Monday in May next. Then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the attachment, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.
HUGH MCRAIN, C. C. C.
March the 6th 1833—40—6.

THE MAILS.
We publish the following account of the arrival and departure of the principal mails at this place, for the information of our readers.
The Northern Mail arrives at this place on Mondays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at one o'clock P. M. and departs on Mondays Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Eastern Mail arrives on Mondays Thursdays and Saturdays, at one o'clock P. M. and departs on Mondays Wednesdays and Saturdays at one o'clock P. M.
The Lexington or Southwestern arrives on Mondays Wednesdays and Saturdays at from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. and departs on Mondays Thursdays and Saturdays at one o'clock P. M.
The Salem or western mail, arrives, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock A. M. and departs on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at one o'clock P. M.

GODOLPHIN ECLIPSE,
Will stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable, only, in Guilford county, on the stage road leading from Salisbury to Danville, fifty two miles from the former, and forty five miles from the latter place.
The thorough bred Godolphin Eclipse, is one of the best sons of the well known horse, American Eclipse; and came out of a full blooded Sir Archie mare. Her pedigree can be traced to many of the most celebrated racers of their day. Godolphin is, in colour, a chestnut sorrell, but those who have seen the old horse, say that, in point of colour, form and size they are both the same.
Godolphin is fifteen and three fourth hands high, and five years old next spring. For further particulars, I refer you to hand bills.
HEZEKIAH SAUNDERS.
Guilford, February the 18th 1833—39—4.

JAILORS NOTICE.
Committed to the jail in this county, on the eighth instant, a negro slave, taken up as a runaway. He says his name is
FRANK;
that he belongs to Mr. Benjamin F. Hawkins, of Franklin county in this state; and that he ran away from the gold mines in Berk county, where he had been at work.
He is about 20 years of age, stout built round face rather black than otherwise. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.
JOHN M. LOGAN, Jailor.
Greensboro' N. C. March 15, 1833—41—ind.

TANNER WANTED!
A MAN of steady habits, who can come with recommendation as a Tanner and Currier or Leather Dresser, to meet with constant employment, by an early application to the subscriber, who resides in the North Eastern corner of Randolph county.
J. W. L. 1833—41—3.
March the 9th, 1833—41—3.



POETRY.

"And from each line the noblest truth is born,
Nor less inspire my conduct than my song."

HYMN TO THE FLOWERS. BY HORACE SMITH.

Day-stars! that ope your eyes with man, to twinkle
From rainbow galaxies of earth, creation,
And dew drops on her holy altar sprinkle
As a libation.

Ye worshipers! who bending lowly
Before the uprising sun, God's lidless eye,
Throw from your chalice a sweet and holy
Incense on high.

Ye bright Mosses! that which storied beauty,
The floor of nature's temple tessellate.
What numerous emblems of instructive duty
Your forms create!

'Neath cloistered boughs, each floral pell that swin-
geth,
And tells its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth,
A call to prayer.

Not to the domes where crumbling arch and column
Attest the feebleness of mortal hand,
But to that fame most Catholic and solemn,
Which God hath planned—
To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply:
Its choir the wind and waves—its organ thunder—
Its dome the sky.

Thee, as in solitude and shade I wander,
Through the green aisles; or strength'd upon the
sod,
Awed by the silence, reverently ponder
The ways of God—

Your voiceless lips, O flowers! are living preachers,
Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers
From loneliest nook.

Floral apostles! that in dewy splendour:
"Weep without woe, and blush without a crime,"
Oh may I deeply learn and ne'er surrender
Your lore sublime!

"Though wert not, Solomon! in all thy glory,
Arrayed," the lilies cry—"In robes like ours;
How vain your grandeur! ah, how transitory
Are human flowers!"

In the sweet-scented pictures, heavenly Artist!
With which thou paintest nature's wide-spread hall,
What a delightful lesson thou impartest
Of love to all

Not useless are ye, flowers! though made for pleasure;
Blooming o'er field and wave by day and night,
From ev'ry fource your sanction bids me treasure
Harmless delight.

Ephemeral sages! what instructors hoary
For such a world of thought could furnish scope?
Each fading calyx a memento mori,
Yet fount of hope.

Posthumous glories! angel-like collection!
Upraised from seed or bulb interred in earth,
Ye are to me a type of resurrection
And second birth.

were I, O God! in churchless lands remaining,
Far from all voice of teachers and divines,
My soul would find, in flowers of thy ordaining,
Priests, sermons, shines!

VARIETY.

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

PROVERBS.

- 1st. A hog upon trust, grunts till he is paid for.
- 2nd. A spur in the head, is worth two in the heel.
- 3rd. A civil denial is better than a rude grant.
- 4th. An old dog can't alter his way of barking.
- 5th. A thread bare coat, is armour proof against highway man.
- 6th. A waggon, is a fool's argument.
- 7th. Better wear out shoes, than sheets.
- 8th. Beauty is potent, but money is omnipotent.
- 9th. He that falls into the dirt, the longer he lies, the dirtier he is.
- 10th. He who says what he likes, hears what he does not like.
- 11th. Little boats must keep near shore.
- 12th. Large vessels may venture more.
- 13th. Nothing should be done in haste, but catching flies.
- 14th. Poverty makes a man acquainted with strong bod fellows.
- 15th. The horse shoe that chatters wants a nail.
- 16th. Unbidden guest know not where to go down.
- 17th. A round that laughs, is half taken.

- 17th. A woman that painteth, puts up a bill that she is to be let.
- 18th. A man's best fortune, or his worst, is a wife.
- 19th. A woman conceals what she knows not.
- 20th. A lass that has many wooers, often fares the worst.
- 21st. Fanned fire and forced love, never did well yet.
- 22nd. Honest men marry soon, wise men not at all.
- 23d. If marriages be made in Heaven, some have few friends there.
- 24th. It is a good horse that never stumbles, And a good wife that never grumbles.
- 25th. Next to no wife, a good wife is best.
- 26th. While the tall woman is stooping, the little one hath swept the house.
- 27th. Women must have their wills, while they live, because they make none, when they die.
- 28th. Smoke, raining into the house, and a scolding wife will make a man run out of doors.
- 29th. He who has no bread to spare, should not keep a dog.
- 30th. He who has but one coat, should not lend it.
- 31st. Wise men make proverbs and fools repeat them.

What is Law like?—Law is a country dance; people are led up and down in it till they are fairly or unfairly tired out. Law is like a book of surgery; there are very many terrible cases in it. Law is like a homely gentlewoman well dressed; very well to follow; and like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched to get into it; and like bad weather, most people are glad to get out of it.—*London paper.*

In 1687, the laws against witchcraft being in force, one Jane Wennman was tried before Sir John Powell, a native of Worsstershire, and her adversaries swore that she could fly. Prisoner, said our judge, can you fly? "yes my lord." Well then, you may, there is no law against flying.

Original Anecdote.—Mr Webster, (father to the Hon. Daniel W.) once had occasion to be away from home for a few days and ordered his son Ezekiel to perform some old jobs of work about the premises during his absence; and he bade Daniel the younger brother to assist Ezekiel. On the old man's return, he found that Ezekiel had been doing just—nothing at all, and on interrogating Daniel, received this very satisfactory answer: "Father, I have been doing just as you bade me—helping Ezekiel."

ORIGINAL DIALOGUE.—Arrah, Teddy—an' was't ver name Teddy O'Byrne, before ye left ould Ireland? "Sure it was, my darlint." "But, My jewel—why then do ye add thes, and call it Teddy O'Byrne, now?" "Why, ye spalpeen! hav'nt I been married since I kem to Amerike? and ar' ye so ignorant of grammer, that ye don't know when one thing is added to another, it becomes plural?"

Lord W—r was looking very sour and blue at a long bill from Madam Marand Carson, enlarged, not contracted by her ladyship. "W—r, my love," said her ladyship in a tone of bewitching softness, "are you angry with me, that you look so very cross?" "Far from it, my dear," replied his lordship; "I feel at this very moment you are dearer to me than ever!"

The wife of a studious man went into his library when he was reading, and wished she was a book, for then he would be more attentive to her. "I wish you were an Almanac," said he; "then I should have a new one every year."

No Slander.—Col. T. complained to Foote that a slanderer had ruined his character. "So much the better," replied the wit, "for it was a very bad one, and the sooner destroyed the better."

The Newburyport Herald states that a servant lately swallowed a live rabbit in Philadelphia, in fifteen minutes!

A Mr Sancer was lately married to a Miss Sleep. A punster said, "what a flock of dreames they will have!"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions February Term 1833.

DICKS & Clark, Vs. Ezra Kembal—attachment levied on one town lot in New Salem.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Ezra Kembal, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, that he appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the courthouse in Ashborough, on the first Monday in May next; then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the attachment, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.
HUGH MCMAIN, C. C. C.
March the 6th 1833—40—6.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions February Term 1833.

ETH Henshaw, Vs. Ezra Kembal—attachment levied on one town lot in New Salem.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Ezra Kembal, the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, that he appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the courthouse in Ashborough, on the first Monday in May next; then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the attachment, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.
HUGH MCMAIN, C. C. C.
March the 6th 1833—40—6.

SMITH VS. STEPHENS.

SOME time ago I stated in this paper that a man by the name of Stephens, as I had been informed, had been teaching my system of penmanship for more than twelve months, informing the people, where he went, that he had a permit to teach said plan. I further stated that I had given permits to no such man. Was there any thing harsh in that? But as the saying is, the cap happened to fit.

The honorable Benjamin Stephens—who would probably be better known by the name of "Drunk Preacher Stephens" was once a preacher of the methodist connexion; and was expelled for getting drunk, and other meanness. He now preaches in the character of a "Reformer;" and I have been told he preaches with more zeal, when he has a dram or two ahead, than at any other time.

This man in answer to my publication, seems to intimate that he is a man of standing; but such is the character of Ben. Stephens, were it generally known, that I would feel myself degraded by condescending to notice or reply to a character so completely contemptible; but indeed the remarks that I shall make, will merely be to show the character of the rascal.

My friends about Greensborough first advised me not to notice such a worthless character; but believing that a great many persons would see his spurious publication and not know his genuine character; I have thought proper to make some remarks respecting his genuine character and standing in society.

In the first item he states that I said he had been teaching my plan of penmanship. Certainly I said no such thing. I said a man by the name of Stephens. Here he has fairly committed himself. Why did not some other Stephens answer my remarks? The answer is ready, none other was guilty!

He says he taught penmanship in Guilford long before I introduced my miserable system of scribbling into the county. Now this is the truth—and the only truth he has told. I can prove that no other person than this Ben Stephens, taught writing schools in this county, for seventy five cents a scholar, per session of fourteen days; and I am very willing he should continue to teach upon the same terms, but not to teach my system.

The way that he obtained a smattering of my invention—for a smattering is all the knowledge he has—was this: While I was teaching at Mr. George Garbners of this county, he came there and intruded himself into my school room; and there continued to watch and peep, that he might see the formation of the letters, and how they were made; and although I gave him to understand that I did not want him there; Yet like a good natured dog, he would only grin, and seemed to think I meant somebody else. So there was no way of getting him out of the use otherwise than by kicking him out; which I should certainly have done, had I not been in a private house.

After this, he caught what he could from these I had taught; thus finding himself in possession of an imperfect knowledge of my plan; and meeting me in the streets of Greensborough, he informed me that he had learned my plan "which certainly was the best he had ever seen." He also bragged at the same time how apt he had been in learning—having entirely mastered the whole system without paying any thing! Poor fool not having sense enough to know that he had let the scoundrel all the while he had been fishing my system.

Now this I can prove, yet we hear him declaring in the most positive terms, that he never had any thing to do with me; and that he never interfered with me in any way. He also denies ever having taught penmanship on my plan; of ever having told any person that he had taken lessons from me; or that he had a permit from me to teach. This is what I call a double and twisted lie.

I can prove by men of the highest standing, that he taught my system in the counties of Davidson, Rowan and Lincoln—that he there told the people he had taken lessons from me to teach my system—and what is still more aggravating—he carried those news papers containing my recommendations, and showed them to the people to aid him in forming schools. This is what I call intruding upon the rights of others!

Now this reverend sir remarks on spurious permits, and false patents. What does he mean? His lie, or any other man seen any publication from me, stating that I had a patent for my invention on penmanship? Has any person said I had a patent? I say I have made no such assertion. Do not the public know that I said I was getting letters patent for my plan of teaching? This was done according to law, to prevent persons from using said plan; and all those who have taken permits from me to teach my system, took it as a favour from me to receive fifty dollars, as a consideration for the same, and gave them liberty to teach.

Can these permits be spurious? Can this be what the puppy calls "lawing"? I think he must be a fool! He says some such man has been arrested in Fredell, North Carolina for selling my spurious permits. Now it is likely enough that Ben Stephens has been imprisoned, and received thirty nine lashes on his bare back—I say likely enough, for he who is of such a character will do any thing mean.

I wish all persons selling permits to teach my system of penmanship, without being authorised by me so to do, may be arrested by the sheriff and imprisoned. I have no doubt but this same Stephens has sold permits or offered to do so.

The learned gentleman seems to remark a deficiency of knowledge in not being able to distinguish between a patent right and a copy right. The gentleman will please to come to Greensborough, and give us an explanation. He will meet with a welcome reception in our prison, having a nice coloured coat to suit himself.

Now it is nothing more than justice for me to remark that this same Benjamin Stephens is a married man, and his wife now in the protection of her mother, the wretch having spent all her property. I mention this, because Stephens is his circuit, teaching my system of penmanship, passed for a single man, and cut up some considerable shames among the ladies. In Lincoln county, having passed for a single man, having told the people he had a permit from me to teach my system, having taught several scholars, and having gotten into the good graces of the people; alas, a part of his character reached his ears! Some gentlemen from Caswell happened to meet with one of his pupils, to whom they communicated the intelligence of a part of Stephens's character, and I remarked at the same time, that he had no permit from me to teach penmanship. This pupil goes home and tells all he knows.

After a while in steps Stephens, walking as big as usual; when to his utter astonishment, the landlord said to him, "you have a wife, ha!—been passing here for a single man, and have a wife! You told us, too, that you had a permit to teach Smith's system; and I am informed you have none—now, sir, how much longer will you impose upon us?" Stephens remained silent—shut himself up part of the night, and rising about day or before day, gets hold of his bundle, finds his little pony, mounts thereon, sets off in no slow gait; and I don't know that he stopped any more, until he landed in South Carolina; and should he ever again, dare to pass through that county and neighbourhood, in daylight, he would certainly be tarred and feathered, if there be dutchmen enough to perform the operation.

I hope the people will no longer be imposed upon by this scoundrel. He is no great beauty, but pretty well built in stature, and he is no bad representation of a jackass, were we to form an opinion from his braying in the Patriot.

I am told he is now on his way to Kentucky, to sell washing machines. I hope the people will not suffer themselves to be imposed upon, by allowing him to teach penmanship on my plan, which can be taught in two or three days.

Greensborough, March 9th 1833.
The editor of the Carolina Watchman will please give the above one insertion.

CONVENTION.

THIS celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season, at, or near Greensborough; and also at my stable, sixteen miles South East of Greensborough. For particulars I refer you to hand bills which will shortly appear.
DANIEL CLAPP.
Guilford N. C. Feb 28th—1833—39—5.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THIS OFFICE

LOOK AT THE

THE LUXINGTON LOTTERY

FIFTH CLASS FOR 1833.

To be drawn at Danville, Pittsylvania county, on Tuesday the 26th day of March, 1833

SPLENDID SCHEME!

30 prizes	of	1000 dollars
20 prizes	of	500 dollars
20 prizes	of	300 dollars
20 prizes	of	200 dollars
20 prizes	of	100 dollars
30 prizes	of	60 dollars
30 prizes	of	50 dollars
60 prizes	of	40 dollars
150 prizes	of	30 dollars
490 prizes	of	20 dollars

Tickets \$4—halves \$2—quarters, \$1.

Tickets, Shares, & packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at Palmer and Jones' office Danville, Va. No. 40—31.

COACH & GIG MAKERS!

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

MINER & EVANS;

and that they have purchased the coach maker's shop heretofore owned by Thomas Curby in the town of Greensborough, together with all its appurtenances. They have supplied themselves with the very best materials, and design to carry on the above business in all its branches. They deem it proper to say that their undivided attention will be devoted to their business.

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

Under an honest belief that they will be able to give general satisfaction, they solicit the encouragement of a generous public. Orders from a distance will be promptly and faithfully executed.

One or two active boys, of moral character and industrious habits, will be taken as apprentices to the above business, if application be made soon.

MINER & EVANS.

Greensborough; Dec. 1832—28—ind.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at public auction, at Rockingham courthouse, on Tuesday the 30th day of April next, being the week of spring superior court for that county.

THREE TRACTS OF LAND

one of 1448 acres lying on both sides of Upper Hogan's Creek—one of 290 acres, on the waters of Troublesome Creek—one of 6 acres, an island in Dan River, Sandy Island, by name.—The property of Charles Bruce, deceased. It is presumed that those who may wish to purchase, will examine for themselves. The land can be divided to suit purchasers, if required.

Terms of sale,—one third cash in hand—one third twelve months after date—and the remaining third, two years after date—with bond and approved security.

ABRAHAM PEEPLES, } Acting

PINKNEY PEEPLES, } executor.

February the 19th 1833—39—6.

The editor of the Milton Spectator will please publish the above advertisement until the day of sale, and forward his account for the same, to the Postmaster at Monroe-ton, for payment.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions February Term 1833.

NATHAN ELLIOT, Vs Ezra Kembal—Attachment levied on one town lot in New Salem.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Ezra Kembal, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the courthouse in Ashborough on the first Monday in May next; then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the attachment, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.
HUGH MCMAIN, C. C. C.
March the 6th 1833—40—6.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into a copartnership, known by the name of

WARREN & G. ADAMS.

and have commenced the Hattung business in this place, at the stand formerly occupied by W. & P. Adams, east of the courthouse; where they intend constantly to keep on hand, a complete assortment of

FUR AND WOOL HATS

manufactured from the best materials; which they intend to dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

They also wish to purchase a quantity of Fur and Hatters' wool, for which a liberal price in cash will be given.

H. WARREN,

GEO. ADAMS.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 18th 1833—34—ind.

LOOK HERE!!

We are informed that one Captain Larkin Smith, of Guilford county, is about making application for letters patent for a "REVOLVING STEAM WASHER;" and we hereby warn him and those on whom he may attempt to impose by preparing to sell machines or rights, of their danger.

This inestimable machine has already been patented. We have properly and legally secured to ourselves the right of making and vending said washers, in thirty seven counties in North Carolina, of which Guilford is one; and we make this publication, that the citizens may avoid imposition, and guard against being required to pay again for what they may consider themselves as once having honestly purchased.

DOBSON, HUGHES & Co.
March the 1st 1833—40—ind.

ELECTION

For Wardens of the poor.

A N election will be held at the courthouse in Greensborough on the eighth day of April next, for the purpose of electing seven freeholders, as overseers of the poor for the term of three years thereafter. All persons entitled to vote for members of the assembly, are entitled to vote for the overseers.

JAMES W. DOAK, Secy.

Guilford county, March 8th 1833—41—ind.