

# GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME IV. NO. 33.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 189.

## The Patriot

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## GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1833.

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

"THE CRISIS! THE CRISIS!! We once thought the business of crisis making, had been patented by Mr. Ritchie, of the Enquirer; & that the profits of that business had been exclusively monopolised by him; but we have lately ascertained that Messrs. Cabness and Meginnon, of the Danville Reporter, have either infringed upon Mr. Ritchie's patent, or purchased a right from him; as they have set up the business in Danville, either on their own, or a borrowed capital! They had given in their adhesion to General Jackson, and were as blind in their devotion to all his acts, as if they believed him incapable of committing an error!

But when it came to pass that the legislature of South Carolina, disregarded the will of the people, and gave the vote of that state to Governor Floyd, for president, these wise men of the Reporter sought about them for some pretext for bestowing a puff on the patriotic little state of South Carolina by way of remuneration for this token of her kindness. In this search, they stumbled over the proclamation of President Jackson. They were so overjoyed at this opportunity of making known their gratitude to the nullifying Tories of the South, that they lost what little reason God originally gave them, and became complete maniacs! They closed their office and went about the streets of Danville, tearing out their own hair by hand fulls in the agonies of a delightful rage; and ever and anon, crying crisis! crisis! crisis!!! CRISIS!!!

Their friends, what few they had, became alarmed at their situation, and laboured much, to restore them to their senses, but every word that was said to them, either to console, to soothe or persuade was answered with—"the crisis!"—"the reign of terror!"—"black cockade!" &c. Medical aid was called in, but all in vain. Every method within the compass of their ingenuity was resorted to but without effect—until the principle physician, who is a man of science and judgment, behought himself of the Greensborough Patriot! He ordered a file to be brought forthwith—it was done; and before he had read therefrom, two columns to his patients, they were completely restored to their senses—looked sneaking at each other, and immediately resumed their editorial duties as usual!

Nathaniel Jones Palmer, of the Milton Spectator, says that the Carolina Watchman had no business to talk about Dr. Montgomery of Orange at this "important juncture, when nullification, disunion, the raising of armies, and the threatened din of battle array, &c. are the order of the day." Now this is precisely our opinion; and we should like to know confounded well what business the editor of the Milton Spectator, had to labour a defence of Dr. Montgomery, and shoot squibs at the Watchman, in these "troubled times?" Instead of defending the Union and firing his "Shot Gun" at the nullifiers. It may be, however, that an excuse can be found, both for the Watchman and the Spectator.

It may be said in Mr. Jones' justification, that the subject of divorces had been transferred by the legislature to the superior court of the several counties, where

these love matches may be untied, because they were unmodist in their nature—because they were contemptible by their frequency—because they were a heavy expense to the state in taking up much of the time of the legislature—and because it is believed by many, our self for one—that the legitimate purpose of law making, is to prescribe rules of civil conduct for the whole community; and not to settle matrimonial squabbles between "John Johnson Vs. Peggy Johnson," and "Peggy Johnson Vs. John Johnson." Mr. Jones might have thought, as we think, that the attempt to re-introduce this petty species of legislation, to the annoyance of our councils, was a fit subject for ridicule.

Now it may be said in justification of Mr. Palmer, so far as it will make out a justification,—that he had taken himself to Raleigh to electioneer for the office of Post Boy—that he spent three weeks in the laudible business of begging for this appointment—that after all his importunity, the electoral college had the hardheartedness to refuse him—that Dr. Montgomery took him to a cake shop, and treated him to a ginger cake and a pint of cider, to keep him from crying at the disappointment—and that the article in his paper to which we allude, was but the overflowing of his gratitude for the consolation it afforded him!

If the above is not a sufficient vindication of the course pursued by these two editors, they may take up the cudgels in their own defence,—we shall add no more.

THE CRISIS. The president's proclamation has thrown consternation into the ranks of those who advocate the peaceful remedy. A moon-calf in the Richmond Enquirer, recommends that the legislature appoint four men, good and true, as commissioners, to repair forth with to Columbia, and implore the convention to reassemble, and rescind the ordinance, or beseech the legislature to postpone the period when it shall take effect. This is like giving a piece of bread and butter to a peevish child, and then using persuasions to prevent it from dashing the buttered side on the floor! What parent, in this case, would not cuff the ears of the cross child at once; and make it know its duty and perform it!

This same course of disgusting servility is recommended by some unknown dunces in the Raleigh Constitutionalist. The editor, too, Charles Rufus Ramsay, Esq. printer to the state, sanctions the suggestion, and implores General Jackson to step to the head of justice. It will afford us much pain to see a blow struck in this conflict; but we say, sooner than for the constitution, and laws of our government to be set at naught, and for the character of the nation to be prostrated at the foot-stool of a Tory state, let every enemy to the constitution and to the peace of our country, be struck from existence at a blow. Let no step be taken by the general government but what may be absolutely necessary to see that her laws shall be obeyed and her authority held in respect; but when steps for this purpose become necessary, let them be taken without a falter! He who would not take the life of a brother, or even offer up his own, for the safety and stability of time's eternal empire is unworthy the name of an American.

### SELECTED.

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

### IMPORTANT REPORT.

We are enabled, by dint of exertion, to place before our readers the interesting report of the Joint Select Committee, of our Legislature, to whom were referred the ordinance and accompanying documents from South Carolina. This Committee consisted of Messrs. Toomer, Seawell, Leak, Williams and Baily, of the Senate; and Messrs. Bragg, Pearson, Eccles, Potts and Sawyer, of the commons. The Report was made through Judge Toomer, it is said to be from his pen. It is a chaste and beautiful composition, and all must admire the conciliatory spirit which it breathes. If there be ground for objection, it is that the report is not sufficiently decided in its reprobation of the conduct of South Carolina in producing the present deplorable state of public affairs. We doubt the correctness of the position assumed in the report that a large majority of the people of this state believe in the unconstitutionality of the Tariff—it would perhaps, be more correct to say that the majority have formed no definite conclusion on the subject. It is certain however that they believe it unequal in its operation and desire its repeal. It is also certain that they will countenance no form whatever, "the rightful remedy of Nullification." This is the opinion of the people of the State, and should be unequivocally expressed by the Representatives, "without fear favour or affection." Even the chord of private friendship should be an attenuated thread, compared with the Lion-grip which binds us to our country. But to the Report.—Register.

The Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred the letter of his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina to his Excellency the Governor of this State, with the accompanying documents, Report—

That the union of the North-American Colonies, & the subsequent declaration of Independence, are political events of momentous interest in the history of this country; and are associated in the recollection,

and embalmed in the affections of the people of this State. These were monuments of imperishable fame, proclaiming to an oppressed and benighted world, the rights of man, and his capacity for self-government. In support of these principles the illustrious Washington led our fathers to battle; and valour established in the field, what wisdom had declared in council. These were united efforts in a common cause; the watch-word was then "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Victory added lustre to the star-spangled banner, the storm of war disappeared, and peace smiled on "the land of the brave and the home of the free."

"To form a more perfect union," and "to secure the blessings of liberty" to themselves and their posterity, the heroes and patriots of the Revolution established the Constitution of the United States of America. It is a splendid production of human wisdom; admirably combining and harmoniously intermingling the elements of liberty, and the principles of social order. Political Philosophy throughout the world, looked in amazement on the august spectacle; while the votaries of legitimacy in the Eastern hemisphere, predicted its early dissolution—Hitherto, this appointment has blasted their hopes.

This Constitution has secured to us the enjoyment of happiness for forty-five years; experience has proved it to be fitted to every exigency; it has conducted us to glory in war and to prosperity in peace. Should this temple of liberty totter to its fall, it will over which in its ruins the rights of man, and his hope will be extinguished forever. We will become a mark for the finger of scorn; man's capacity for self-government will be a theme of ridicule, and a subject of derision; in stead of the doctrine of universal emancipation, the dogma of universal despotism will be proclaimed to a degenerate world.

The people of this state are ardently attached to the constitution, and sincerely devoted to the Union. The spirit of '76 glows in their bosoms with its primitive ardor; they recognize the right of the oppressed to break asunder the ties which connect them with the oppressor; but it is a right which should not be exercised for "light or transient causes." The dissolution of the Union will be accompanied by deeds of violence and scenes of blood at the sight of which valour may stand appalled. The arm of the son raised against the father—the point of the brother plunged into a brother's bosom—the wife weeping over the murdered body of her husband—the widowed mother bewailing the loss of her only son—are all exaggerated incidents of Civil War. May God in his mercy, avert this awful calamity from our beloved country!

Although a diversity of opinion prevails in this state, as to the constitutionality of the acts of Congress imposing duties on imports; yet, it is believed, a large majority of the people think those acts unconstitutional, and they are all united in the sentiment that the existing Tariff is impolitic, unjust and oppressive; and they have urged, its repeal. As the National Debt is so nearly extinguished, all concur in the propriety of reducing the duties on imports to a Revenue standard which should be graduated to the wants of the General Government for current expenditures.

They believe this system of policy as one of the cardinal objects of the present Administration, and that the reduction of the Tariff will annually occur until the desired abatement be attained. They are opposed to the collection of Revenue by the General Government for purposes of Internal Improvement, for reasons not necessary now to be assigned. The proposed reduction of the duties will relieve the Southern States from the evil of which they complain. Then, in a period of tranquility and profound peace, a Convention can be assembled in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, to revise and amend that charter of our rights, so as to remove all doubt as to the Constitutional power of Congress to impose duties on Imports for the protection of any branch of industry.

The General Assembly of this State think that the doctrine of Nullification avowed by South Carolina, and declared in an Ordinance made by a Convention which recently assembled in Columbia, is revolutionary in its character, will, in its operation, be subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and leads to a dissolution of the Union. This opinion is entertained with much deference to the opinions of others, and is now expressed more in sorrow than in anger, and from a deep sense of duty to our neighbours. We cherish sentiments of the highest respect for the virtue, talents and chivalry of the citizens of that state. They no doubt believe, that a crisis of fearful and oppressive extremity has arrived when no other alternative is left to patriotism, but boldly to stand forth in defence of reserved rights, and valourously to resist the oppressor. The philosophy of the human mind teaches us, it is so constituted, honest differences of opinion will arise; manly ingenuousness forbids their concealment, and magnanimity will duly appreciate their expression, and receive with forbearance. Let us not deceive ourselves with "the cry of peace, peace, when there is no peace;" this would be the language of delusion and folly. Truth and justice forbid, that we should "ought estimate, or ought set down in malice;" in the hour of trial and difficulty, ingenuous frankness is the dictate of generous hearts glowing in an honest cause.

This is an awful crisis. The attitude which our Southern Sister has assumed, and the relation in which she now stands to the Federal Government, fill us with the deepest solicitude, and the most heart thrilling anxiety. North-Carolina is not only deeply implicated in the existing controversy, as a member of the Union; but from her proximity to one of the contend-

ing parties, and their community of interests, may be vitally involved in the issue of the conflict. She is the border State, and her fields may become the battle ground of the combatants. These considerations justify us in approaching, with feelings of kindness, our sister State, and in soliciting her to pause ere she takes a leap, the consequences of which are not within the reach of human eye. With the olive branch of peace in our hands, and with the offering of conciliation in our hearts, let us address her in the language of friendship, and implore her to the exercise of a little more forbearance. Let us beseech her to recollect the long agony of her departed worthies in the great struggle for freedom; let us remind her of their toil and suffering, and of the blood and treasure which were expended in the establishment of our political institutions. Let us invoke her in the name of her Pinckneys, her Rutledges, her Sumters, and her Marions—let us call upon her in the name of liberty and the rights of man, to pause. We have been taught by more than human wisdom, that "blessed are the peacemakers;" let us then endeavor to procure an adjustment of the existing controversy, and let us use all constitutional means in our power, to produce a reconciliation between the contending parties. To that end, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, doth entertain and doth unequivocally express a warm attachment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the General Assembly doth solemnly declare a devoted attachment, to the Federal Union, believing that our continuance demand the liberty, the peace and prosperity of these United States.

Resolved, That should a crisis in regard to the Acts of Congress imposing duties on imports; yet it is believed, a large majority of the people think those acts unconstitutional; and they are all united in the sentiment that the existing Tariff is impolitic, unjust and oppressive; and they have urged, and will continue to urge its repeal.

Resolved, That the doctrines of Nullification avowed by the state of South Carolina, and lately promulgated in an Ordinance, is revolutionary in its character; subversive of the Constitution of the United States and leads to a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use all constitutional means in their power to procure an adjustment of the existing controversy between the state of South Carolina and the General Government and to produce a reconciliation between the contending parties.

Resolved further, That a copy of these Resolutions be respectfully communicated by his Excellency the Governor of this state, to his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings since our last have been very uninteresting,—the senate having adjourned from Thursday to Monday, and then again from Monday to Thursday. And the House having adjourned from Saturday to Wednesday. In the Senate, considerable debate arose on Mr. Poinexter's resolution (inserted in our last) calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a plan for the reduction of the revenue. Messrs. Brown, Poinexter, Smith, Sprague, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Tyler, Mangum, and Bibb, took part in the debate, which resulted in laying the resolution on the table.

In the House, a debate arose upon Mr. Wickliffe's resolution calling upon the Executive for a list of Members of Congress appointed to offices since 1826, in the course of which an amendment was proposed to require a list of all the Members who have been applicants for office. The amendment was rejected, 105 to 72, and the original resolution adopted, 102 to 75.

A resolution offered by Mr. Adams, requesting the President to lay before the House, copies of his Proclamation, and of the proceedings of the S. C. Convention, coming up on Thursday last, Mr. Clay of Ala. moved the question of consideration, which being taken, the House refused to consider it,—yeas 65, nays 106—and this prevented a stormy debate on the subject. The Intelligence thinks this decision indicates nothing more than an indisposition to have the subject debated at present.

By yesterday's mail we received a copy of the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, to reduce the Tariff. It provides, that from the 3rd of March, 1833,

1st. On unmanufactured wool, the value of which shall exceed 3 cents per pound, \$35 for every hundred dollars worth shall be paid until the 2d March, 1834, then \$25 till the 2d March, 1835, and then \$15. Wool under 3 cents per pound value, to be free of duty.

2d Plains, Kerseys, or Kendall Cottons, of wool, not exceeding 35 cents the square yard, and blankets, not exceeding 75 cents each, to pay \$5 for every \$100 valuation. Worsted stuffs, shawls, bombazines, poplins, tabinets, and all other manufactures of silk and worsted, \$10 for every \$100 value. Coach lace, \$25 for every \$100 value.

3d. Blankets, \$25 for every \$100 value, until 2d of March, 1834, and then \$15.

4. Carpets, carpeting, flannels, hockings, dazies, clothes, kerseymeres, merino shawls, and all other woollen manufactures, or of which wool is a component part, except as herein otherwise provided, and on ready made clothing \$10 for every \$100 value, until 2d March, 1834, then \$50 until 2d March, 1835, then \$20.



Friday, December 33.

Mr. Pearson called up for consideration the bill to provide for taking the votes of the people for or against certain amendments to the Constitution, when on his motion, the said bill was laid on the table until the 3d Monday of November next.

Saturday, December 29.

The engrossed bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, was received from the senate and read the first time. Mr. Shepard moved that it be rejected, which was negatived 72 to 45.

## GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1833

"Truths would soon, even, or never, a striking hand,  
All fear, none will turn, and few understand."

**THE LEGISLATURE.** This body seems, indeed to be doing a cash business, about now—that is, for themselves! It is, indeed, impossible to record the proceedings of that body, without sometimes permitting a generous indignation to arise in the bosom. They have been in session nearly fifty days, at an expense of 700 dollars per day, and but seven or eight public laws yet passed! It has become proverbial throughout the Union to speak of North Carolina as a degraded state; and when we take into consideration the character of her legislative functionaries, God knows, this proverb is not to be grinned at! It is neither *addition* nor *libellous* to say, that the last legislature was one hundred per cent worse than nothing; and the present session is fifty per cent worse than the last. If the present legislature contains the assembled wisdom of the people may well exclaim—"Save Cassius or we sink!" We suggest the following:

Mr. Leake might have embraced, in his motion to sell the rubbish of the former capital, so much of the rubbish of the present legislature, as voted for the appropriation for the *tariff* for the *home consumption*! If the *tariff* had all died of starvation, in Raleigh and its vicinity, before the legislature met, we believe the appropriation bill would not have passed. We have heard talk about *ruining the coast* but in this case we think the *coast* ruined the legislature! We say this with a due regard to its consequences. We are not, as some have said, proclaiming our own infamy—we are taking infamy from the state, and placing it where it belongs!

If Mr. Spaight had condescended to hold a consultation with us, we should have advised him to keep his fire with his preamble and resolutions requesting South Carolina to postpone the period when her duties are due, and the acts made in pursuance thereof shall take effect until September next, to give congress time to repeal the tariff. This is kind to be sure, to persuade South Carolina to keep her neck out of the halter. She seems to know her own business better than any body else, and we say, let her go on with her own business, in her own way, and take the consequences. She wants to be held back, or find some pretext for *making back*. She is like the bully in the fight, said to the bystanders—"Hold me—for you know my temper!" We desire to hear either threats or promises. Let her alone—she is joined to her idols—let her have the full length of her rope, and see what she will do. We are also opposed to taking the tariff from a single branch, and this affair is put forever at rest! If the tariff should be altered in one single article, she will immediately back out, and say, "that is all we wanted!" and some eight or ten years hence, she will find it convenient to kick up another dust. We say, first settle the question with South Carolina, in such a way as to render it improbable that it will ever again arise; and then reduce the tariff to a revenue point, or to the wants of the government; but it will fix an everlasting disgrace upon Congress, to be *hounded* in a reduction of the tariff by a faction of discontented spirits in a single state! If congress has no more regard for the dignity of the government than to alter the tariff to *oblige* South Carolina, we hope the people will place them on the shelf to mould with!

Mr. Craige's resolutions in regard to amending the criminal laws of the state, meet our decided approbation. It is indeed, unreasonable that an innocent man should be compelled to pay the cost of his own acquittal. Any worthless disturber of the peace, may go before a grand jury and swear enough to put our best citizens on the *defensive*, in a court of justice; and yet, according to the existing laws, these innocent men must not only be harassed from one court to another and from one county to another, but they must pay their own cost. Our law, in this respect, certainly needs amendment, and we hope Mr. Craige's resolutions will be attended to by the committee on that subject.

**EXPRESS!** We have heard many queer things, said about an express from Washington city to South Carolina. We shall talk more about it when we know more. The following extracts are all we can afford now. The Raleigh Constitutionalists of the 8th says:

"An express from Washington city to South Carolina passed through our city last Saturday night, about 12 o'clock—it had been but 26 hours only coming from Washington. The envelope which contained the express, was directed to an agent of the mail contractors at Fayetteville, with directions to open it and forward it on with all speed. The postmaster generally frank was on the outside. The express was given to a young man of strange countenance—and his affixed the machine a fine opportunity to practice upon the credulous part of our community."

In relation to the same affair, the Fayetteville observer of the 8th inst. has the following paragraph:

**Express from Washington to Charleston.**—"On Sunday morning last, between 5 and 6 o'clock, an express arrived here from Washington City, bearing a packet for Charleston, the contents of which are totally unknown to any one here; but from the rapidity with which it travelled, and the precautions taken by the Postmaster General to forward it without delay, it is presumed to be of great consequence. From Louisville to this place, a distance of 89 miles, was traveled in six hours, notwithstanding it was night. Conjectures are of course many as to the cause of this movement, but it is perhaps most prudent not to give currency to any of them, since a very few days will remove all doubt. In the mean time, the heart sickens with the apprehension of some step calculated to ignite the combustible materials existing in South Carolina. Though not much given to looking at the dark side of the picture, we confess that our forebodings are of evil. May they not be realized!"

Since the above was in type, we learn that the package was addressed to Mr. Gilchrist, U. S. Attorney for the district of South Carolina, and was franked by the Secretary of the Treasury. Its coming from that department is calculated to some measure to diminish the anxiety previously felt on the subject.

The long looked for map of North Carolina, we are glad to say, has at last made its appearance. The following notice of it, we find in the Raleigh Register:

**Map of North Carolina.**—One of the most splendid things of the kind we ever saw, is the new Map of the state just published by John MacRae, Esq. of Fayetteville; constructed from actual surveys, authentic public documents, and private contributions, by Mr. R. H. Brant. Too much commendation cannot be bestowed on the enterprising publisher, who has persevered through difficulties, neither few nor trifling, to the final accomplishment of his purpose—through obstacles, which would have deterred any one, not determined, at all hazards, to fulfil his pledge to the public. In other states Maps have been published, but they have been undertaken and completed at public expense. Here, we have a Map, inferior to none, whether we consider the accuracy of delineation, or the taste which characterizes the execution of the whole design, and what has it cost the state? Nothing! It is true, a small sum was loaned to Mr. MacRae by the state, to aid him in completing the Map; but that loan interest was exacted, so that in fact the state gained as much as it lost. Surely the Legislature will extend patronage in no way to the gentlemen who have secured for the state so great a desideratum in a correct Map. The least they can do, will be, to purchase a sufficient number of copies to supply every store in the Union; with one, to most of whom, we are already indebted for donations of a similar character.

Since the appropriation bill has passed we see the citizens of Raleigh, with a view to an expression of their grateful feelings towards the members of the legislature have complimented that body with an entertainment. Honesty compels us to say, that we firmly believe the appropriation bill was passed, in consequence of *private* "entertainments" given to the members, by the inhabitants of Raleigh, previously to the taking of the question; and when the purpose of this disgraceful corruption is consummated, they can kill the fatted calf, (as they have many of that species, thereabouts!) call in their miserable to's, who have bartered away the rights and wishes of their constituents, for a poor old turkey, baked in butter and all make merry together! We do not blame the citizens of Raleigh; but we call up the people, whose wishes have been thus sported with to enquire into this matter. For members of the legislature cannot—*dare not* deny this charge! Let the citizens of the different counties, examine what the *opinions* of their representatives were, before they went to these entertainments; and then let them search the yeas and nays, for the votes they gave. "Thereby hangs a tale!"

A meeting of clergy and laity of different denominations, and from distant places, is said to have been held in Raleigh, on some day not mentioned, at which three Resolutions were passed, setting forth "the appalling attitude of public affairs," "the necessity of being importunate at the throne of grace;" and the propriety of observing the 1st Sabbath in every month of the present year, as a season of special supplication for our country. At the Editors of newspapers throughout the state are requested to give publicity to its proceedings."

This meeting, as far as we can see, was called by nobody, and had neither chairman nor secretary. Nor are we able to conjecture whether the number present was a single individual, or ten thousand. In fact we have great doubts if any such meeting really took place. Certainly there could be no need of it; since not once a month only, but every sabbath day at least, prayers are usually offered in the churches, "for all sorts and conditions of men, for rulers, and all others in authority." We have a good degree of confidence that our country, in her present troubles, will not be forgotten by the pious of all denominations, in their regular and customary devotions; and they will hardly require that their memories be refreshed and their zeal stimulated by anonymous newspaper recommendation.—*Advertiser.*

Government has ordered a ship of the line, a sloop of war, and a large steam tug, recently purchased for the purpose of aiding the Charleston station.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—The Legislature adjourned on the 20th, having passed the Laws necessary "to carry into effect the Ordinance of Nullification."

Among its last acts, was the passage of a series of resolutions, condemning, in detail, the doctrines of the President's Proclamation, and declaring their determination to "repel force, by force; and, relying upon the blessing of God, to maintain their liberty at all hazards."

Governor Hayne has issued "General Orders," calling upon all the patriotic citizens of the state, to volunteer, their services, either individually, or by companies, troops, battalions, squadrons, or regiments, of artillery, cavalry, or riflemen—to hold themselves in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning, should it become necessary to call upon them, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or support the civil authorities in the execution of the laws.

**ARMY MOVEMENTS.**—The five companies of U. S. Artillery, ordered from Fort Mifflin to Charleston, have sailed from the former place, in the ship Jefferson. They are about 300 in number, commanded by Major Kirby, and took with them all their ordinance and stores, and provisions for 3 months.

A Company of Artillery has arrived at Charleston from Savannah.

The U. S. troops, which had been located in the State Arsenal, on Charleston Neck, have, at the request of the City and State Authorities, been removed to Fort Moultrie, with all their armament. And a Governor's Guard of 60 men and 3 officers have taken their place.

Governor Hayne, of South Carolina, has issued a Proclamation dated the 21st ult. in answer to that of Gen. Jackson, the doctrines of which he calls dangerous and pernicious, and calculated to mislead the citizens as to the true character of the Government under which they live, and intended to seduce the people of South Carolina from their allegiance, to draw them to the support of the violent and unlawful measures contemplated by the President, and to involve them in guilt of *Rebellion*. He reiterates all the violent doctrines of the Ordinance, and pledges himself to the support of them, whatever may be the consequences. \$200,000 have been appropriated for the purchase of arms, and the same amount to the contingent fund!

We lay before our readers this morning, the *Proclamation* Act passed by the Legislature of this state, to prevent the collection of the Federal Revenue in our ports. It will be seen that it does not prohibit the Merchant from paying duties on importations, but merely affords him a chance, and that a very doubtful one, incumbered with a tedious and expensive Legislation, of evading a compliance with his obligation to the Government. We feel no apprehension that any merchant will risk the loss of credit, consequent upon engaging in any such controversy—the Lawyers who made this new road to commercial wealth, will be left to travel in alone.—*Courier.*

Mr. Calhoun passed through Raleigh a few days since, and respectfully declined the honor of a public dinner, which was tendered to him for the want of time. Private accounts have it, that he disapproves of the length to which Nullification has gone—that when he gave it his sanction, he did not believe that it would run into its present dangerous extreme. A friend of ours, very forcibly remarked to us on the subject, that "this is like setting fire to my house, and declaring that he had no idea of burning a whole town."

"We learn from an unquestionable source, that a few days since at Spartanburg, S. C. Mr. Calhoun and Gov. Hamilton were hung in effigy. We regret exceedingly to hear of such proceedings, for while they can answer no good purpose, they serve greatly to inflame and exasperate the opposite party.

We think with the Register, in the above extract. Let us have no fun about, but when it becomes necessary, we say hang in earnest!

On Monday last, after twelve ballottings continued for nearly a week, Joseph John Daniel, one of the Judges of our Superior Courts of Law and Equity, was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned on the Supreme Court Bench, by the resignation of Judge Hall. We subjoin the result of the several ballottings:

|            | 1  | 2  | 3        | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10       | 11 | 12 |
|------------|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|
| Toomer     | 88 | 71 | 70       | 74 | 75 | 80 | 73 | 74 | 83 | 91       | 88 | 88 |
| Daniel     | 44 | 36 | 39       | 6  | 65 | 59 | 60 | 72 | 87 | 92       | 93 |    |
| Sawell     | 46 | 52 | 55       | 52 | 47 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 27 | withdraw |    |    |
| Nash       | 9  | 2  | withdraw |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |    |
| Strange    | 3  | 3  | withdraw |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |    |
| Bodger     |    |    |          |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |    |
| Scattering | 12 | 6  | 7        | 5  | 6  | 3  | 3  | 8  | 5  | 9        | 8  | 6  |

The Governor of South Carolina has issued a Proclamation calling for 6000 volunteers—an unconstitutional and warlike mode of exercising a constitutional and peaceable remedy! Bonaparte, junior—alias little Hamilton—is appointed commander in chief of this magnificent embryo army. We should like to see him in regimentals.

"ONE GOOD TURN." &c. "You tickle me, and I'll tickle you," said the legislature of South Carolina to Governor Floyd of Virginia. "Agreed!" said the Governor—so South Carolina voted for him as president of the United States, and he complimented them with a Message in favour of nullification! How kind!

**BANK ROBBERY.** A most daring robbery of the South Carolina Bank, has recently been perpetrated by means of false keys; and bills on the bank, to the amount of one hundred and fifty six thousand dollars abstracted from the cashiers, cash.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

### Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term 1832.

**DR. WILLIAM W. TYLER,** vs. William H. Britain, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Michael, and Eliza Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, heirs at law of Joseph Britain, deceased. *See Fa.* subject the real estate of said Joseph Britain, to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Michael, and Eliza Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; It is therefore ordered by the court, that public notice of this decree of the said court be made in the Greensboro' paper for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Michael, and Eliza Hood, personally to be and appear before the justices of the county of Guilford, at the court house, in the town of Greensboro', on the third Monday of February next, to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favour of the Plaintiff, Wm. Tyler, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt, interest and cost.

Witness ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.

ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C.

A True copy, Jan. 9—33—6.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

### Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term 1832.

**ARCHIBALD WILSON** vs. William H. Britain, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Michael, and Eliza Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, heirs at law of Joseph Britain, deceased. *See Fa.* subject the real estate of said Joseph Britain, to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Michael, and Eliza Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; It is therefore ordered by the court, that public notice of this decree of the said court be made in the Greensboro' paper for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Michael, and Eliza Hood, personally to be and appear before the justices of the county of Guilford, at the court house, in the town of Greensboro', on the third Monday of February next, to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favour of the Plaintiff, Wm. Wilson, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt, interest and cost.

Witness ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.

ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C.

A True copy, Jan. 9—33—6.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

### Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term 1832.

**JAMES WAUGH** vs. William H. Britain, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Michael, and Eliza Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, heirs at law of Joseph Britain, deceased. *See Fa.* subject the real estate of said Joseph Britain, to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Michael, and Eliza Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; It is therefore ordered by the court, that public notice of this decree of the said court be made in the Greensboro' paper for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Michael, and Eliza Hood, personally to be and appear before the justices of the county of Guilford, at the court house, in the town of Greensboro', on the third Monday of February next, to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favour of the Plaintiff, James Waugh, against said real estate for the amount of his debt, interest and cost.

Witness ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.

ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C.

A True copy, Jan. 2—32—6.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

### Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term 1832.

**ARCHIBALD WILSON** vs. William H. Britain, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Michael, and Eliza Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, heirs at law of Joseph Britain, deceased. *See Fa.* subject the real estate of said Joseph Britain, to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Michael, and Eliza Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; It is therefore ordered by the court, that public notice of this decree of the said court be made in the Greensboro' paper for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Michael, and Eliza Hood, personally to be and appear before the justices of the county of Guilford, at the court house, in the town of Greensboro', on the third Monday of February next, to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favour of the Plaintiff, Archibald Wilson, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt, interest and cost.

Witness ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.

ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C.

True copy, Dec. 26—31—6.

## SADDLERY!

ABLE, subscriber has on hand and expects constantly to keep, a good assortment of Saddles, Saddle bags, Bridles, Martingales, and harness, together with every article in his line of business, which he will sell very low for cash.

He keeps his shop at the residence of William Strickland, on the Fayetteville road, leading from H. W. Ryan, to the Sumner's Mills, on the New River, West of the town of Greensboro'.

M. N. S. D. R. STABLE.

Guilford county, Dec. 1832.

Blank Deeds for Sale

47 CHURCH STREET

# THE COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANACK, FOR 1833.

|            | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JANUARY,   | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7         |
| FEBRUARY,  | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7         |
| MARCH,     | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7         |
| APRIL,     | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7         |
| MAY,       | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7         |
| JUNE,      | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7         |
| JULY,      | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7         |
| AUGUST,    | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7         |
| SEPTEMBER, | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7         |
| OCTOBER,   | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7         |
| NOVEMBER,  | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7         |
| DECEMBER,  | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7         |

## MOON'S PHASES.

|                | Days. | Hours. | Minutes. |
|----------------|-------|--------|----------|
| Full Moon,     | 6     | 2      | 27       |
| Last Quarter,  | 12    | 6      | 9        |
| New Moon,      | 20    | 4      | 35       |
| First Quarter, | 28    | 7      | 7        |
| Full Moon,     | 4     | 1      | 14       |
| Last Quarter,  | 11    | 7      | 56       |
| New Moon,      | 19    | 0      | 2        |
| First Quarter, | 27    | 7      | 65       |
| Full Moon,     | 5     | 11     | 28       |
| Last Quarter,  | 13    | 0      | 29       |
| New Moon,      | 21    | 5      | 4        |
| First Quarter, | 29    | 5      | 26       |
| Full Moon,     | 4     | 9      | 22       |
| Last Quarter,  | 11    | 6      | 59       |
| New Moon,      | 19    | 8      | 30       |
| First Quarter, | 27    | 0      | 15       |
| Full Moon,     | 3     | 7      | 28       |
| Last Quarter,  | 11    | 1      | 29       |
| New Moon,      | 19    | 2      | 21       |
| First Quarter, | 26    | 5      | 22       |
| Full Moon,     | 2     | 6      | 34       |
| Last Quarter,  | 10    | 7      | 3        |
| New Moon,      | 17    | 5      | 52       |
| First Quarter, | 24    | 10     | 10       |
| Full Moon,     | 31    | 9      | 41       |
| Last Quarter,  | 8     | 0      | 38       |
| New Moon,      | 15    | 9      | 17       |
| First Quarter, | 22    | 1      | 11       |
| Full Moon,     | 29    | 1      | 37       |
| Last Quarter,  | 7     | 0      | 37       |
| New Moon,      | 13    | 1      | 59       |
| First Quarter, | 20    | 1      | 57       |
| Full Moon,     | 28    | 6      | 8        |
| Last Quarter,  | 6     | 10     | 51       |
| New Moon,      | 13    | 1      | 49       |
| First Quarter, | 20    | 6      | 46       |
| Full Moon,     | 28    | 10     | 30       |
| Last Quarter,  | 6     | 3      | 12       |
| New Moon,      | 11    | 1      | 53       |
| First Quarter, | 19    | 0      | 12       |
| Full Moon,     | 26    | 4      | 12       |

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1832.

Henry Tatam  
Vs.  
William H. Britain, Alfred Britain, Asa G. Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, heirs at law of Joseph Britain deceased.

Sci Fa to subject the real estate of said Joseph Britain, to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication of the pendancy of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favor of the Plaintiff, Henry Tatam, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt, interest and cost.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court, at office, the Third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.  
ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C. C.

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on book are requested to call immediately and close their accounts by the first of each.

Those who fail to attend to this notice, previous to the first of January next, cannot expect longer indulgence.

The subscriber also takes this occasion to remind his subscribers, that they expect to keep a general account of the county, which they offer to sell at a price of one dollar per copy.

W. & P. ADAMS.

Greensborough, Nov. 23d 1832—31—

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1832.

Isaac N. Gurley, to the use of Henry Tatam  
Vs.  
William H. Britain, Alfred Britain, Asa G. Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, heirs at law of Joseph Britain deceased.

Sci Fa to subject the real estate of said Joseph Britain to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication of the pendancy of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favor of the Plaintiff, Isaac N. Gurley, to the use of Henry Tatam, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt, interest and cost.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court, at office, the Third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.  
ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C. C.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber has prepared a certificate from each of the not named medical colleges of New York and Worcester, Mass. These certificates will be dispensed of to persons who wish to, and young men who may wish to pass through a regular course of study in these institutions.

For further particulars the reader is directed to apply at the office of the Greensborough Patriot, where circulars, containing full particulars of the institution will be exhibited, and terms made known.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, Nov. 23d 1832—31—

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1832.

Abraham Geren  
Vs.  
William H. Britain, Alfred Britain, Asa G. Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood—heirs at law of Joseph Britain deceased.

Sci Fa to subject the real estate of said Joseph Britain to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication of the pendancy of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favor of the Plaintiff, Abraham Geren, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt, interest and cost.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court, at office, the Third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.  
ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C. C.

A True copy, Dec. 12—28—6

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1832.

David Benbow to the use of Charles Benbow.  
Vs.  
William H. Britain, Alfred Britain, Asa G. Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, heirs at law of Joseph Britain deceased.

Sci Fa to subject the real estate of said Joseph Britain to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication of the pendancy of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favor of the Plaintiff, David Benbow to the use of Charles Benbow, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt, interest and cost.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court, at office, the Third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.  
ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C. C.

A True copy, Dec. 19—29—6

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1832.

Charles B. Harris  
Vs.  
William H. Britain, Alfred Britain, Asa G. Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, heirs at law of Joseph Britain deceased.

Sci Fa to subject the real estate of said Joseph Britain to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication of the pendancy of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favor of the Plaintiff, Charles B. Harris, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt, interest and cost.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court, at office, the Third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.  
ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C. C.

A True copy, Dec. 19—29—6

## COUNTY CLAIMS

All persons having claims against the county of Guilford for the year 1831, are requested to produce them for liquidation, on or before the first day of February next. Also, all persons indebted on the stry lists, and have not settled, are requested to come forward and settle before the first of February next. Longer indulgence cannot be given, as I am compelled to settle with the committee of finance at that time.

JAMES DENNY, C. Trustee.

Greensborough, Jan. 1st 1832—31—

## ALMANACKS.

Gales' North Carolina Almanacks for 1833, containing the most 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 1832—31—

## TO HIRE.

By the month, for the ensuing twelve months, a negro boy, aged about sixteen years.

For particulars apply at the printing office.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, Dec. 2nd, 1832—31—

## BOARDING.

WE Have three excellent schools in successful operation, in our village, at this time. Health and good order prevail amongst us; and boarding in good families, may be had on very reduced terms. I should very much like to see you, and to give you a tour in the surrounding country, who would give to these young men in charge a good education, to send them to this place at this time.

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

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, August 22nd—31—

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1832.

James Crutchfield  
Vs.  
William H. Britain, Alfred Britain, Asa G. Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood—heirs at law of Joseph Britain deceased.

Sci Fa to subject the real estate of said Joseph Britain, to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication of the pendancy of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favor of the Plaintiff, James Crutchfield, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt, interest and cost.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court, at office, the Third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.  
ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C. C.

A True copy, Dec. 12—28—6

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1832.

Jesse Sanders  
Vs.  
William H. Britain, Alfred Britain, Asa G. Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood—heirs at law of Joseph Britain deceased.

Sci Fa to subject the Real Estate of said Joseph Britain to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication of the pendancy of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favor of the Plaintiff, Jesse Sanders, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt, interest and cost.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court, at office, the Third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.  
ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C. C.

A True copy, Dec. 12—28—6

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1832.

Robert H. Dolton  
Vs.  
William H. Britain, Alfred Britain, Asa G. Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood—heirs at law of Joseph Britain deceased.

Sci Fa to subject the real estate of said Joseph Britain to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication of the pendancy of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favor of the Plaintiff, Robert H. Dolton, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt, interest and cost.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court, at office, the Third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.  
ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C. C.

A True copy, Dec. 12—28—6

## TO PENSIONERS!

All those revolutionary soldiers in the congressional district composed of the counties of Guilford, Stokes, Rockingham and Caswell, who have made application for pensions under the late act of Congress, are requested to forward me a list of their names as soon as possible, as that information will greatly aid me in attending to and promoting the success of their claims.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Washington City, Dec. 15th—31—

## JOB PRINTING.

The subscriber has just received several counts 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 dispatch, and upon terms suited to the present times.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, March 1st 1833—31—