GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME IV. NO. 36.

GREEINSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 192

The Patriot

WILLIAM SWAIM.

At Two Dollars per annum, payable within three months from the date of the first number, or Three Dollars revenue laws. tion of that period.

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UNITED STATES.

When Liberty, must as the fiers of heaven, In fury rod- with all her hosts, and threes The tyrant down or drove invasion back.

MESSAGE:

, Of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES to both Houses or Congress, transmitting copies of the Widin ance and other Documents, and his Proclamation in reltion to South Carolina:

Genti'emen of the Schale

and House of Representatives:

In my Annual Message, at the commecement of your present session, I adverted to the opposition to the revenue laws in a paricular quarter of the United States, Which threatened, not merely to thwart their execution, but to endanger the integrity of the Union. And, although I then expressed my reliance that it might be overcome by the prudence of the of ficers of the United States, and the patriotism of the people, I stated that, should the emergency arise, rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable, from any cause whatever, prompt notice should be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such vie ws and measures as might be necessary to meet it.

Events which have occured in the quarter then all lu ded to, or which have come to my knowledge subse

quently, present this emergency.

Aithough unknown to me at the date of the Anmual Message, the Convention which assembled at Columbia, in the state of South Carol, na, passed, on the 14th November last an ordinance o'eclaring cert vit acts of Congress therein mentioned, within the I imits of that state, to be absolutely null and void, and limits of that state, to be absolutely null and void, and in the cherency then apprehended. I herwith rass her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby detailed in the duty of the Legislature to pass such transmit up as of these instructions, and of the letter clared to be null and void, otherwise than through laws as would be necessary to carry the same into effect, from and after the 1st of February next. A ctopy of that Ordinance has peen officially transmitted to me by the Governor of South Carolina, and

is now communicated to congress.

The consequence to which this extraordinary defiance of the just authority of the Government might too surely lead, were clearly forseen, and it was imemergency. The Ordinance had been passed, however without any certain knowledge of the recommendation, which from a view of the interests of equate to not any emergency likely, to arrive, the nation at large, the Executive had determined to retrace their steps. In this hope, I determined to issue my proclamation of the 10th of December last a copy of which I now lay before Congress.

I regret to inform you, that these reasonable expectations have not been realized, and that the several acts of the Legislature of South Carolina, which I now lay before you, and which have all and each of them finally passed, after a knowledge of the desire of the administration to modify the laws complained of, are so well calculated, both in their powhich they obviously encourage, wholly to obstruct especially "on t in alteration of the several acts herself on her reserved rights. The rightful exercise

Up to this period, neither the recommendation of and amend the averal acts impeof the Exe cutive, in regard to our final policy and ports," approvem the 14th Ju import system, nor the disposition manifested by continuous by the oustitution of gress prompt, to act upon that subject, nor the un-equivocal expr. seion of the public will in all parts of are null and vor and no law, n the Union, appe, its to have produced any relaxation state of south C dina, its office in the measures of opposition a lopted by the state all promises, cotacts and obligaof South Carolina, cor is there are resent to hope and into, or to be ade or entere that the Ordinance and laws will be abundaned. It is score the data imposed by constrained to the attempt has been made of patent process which a that it is imposed in the constraint from the constant of the constraint of the convenience of the constant of the convenience of the co

ary is too short to admit of the preliminary steps ne- South Carolina, or of the United States, to enforce he says "which you have to employ at this crisis, 14 cessary for that purpose. It appears moreover that the payment of duties imposed by the said act within the precise amount of such enactments as may be ne-Is printed & published every Wednesday morning by the state authorities are actively organizing their the limits of the state; but that it shall be the duty cessary to render it utterly impossible to collect military resour ces, and providing the means, and of the Legislature to adobt such means and pass such within our limits the duties imposed by the protecgiving the most solemn assurances of protection and laws as may be necessary to give full effect to this Or- tive tariffs thus nullified." He proceeds: "That you support to all t vho shall enlist in opposition to the dinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest should arm every citizen with a civil process, by from the date of the first number, or Three Dollars revenue laws. A recent proclamation of the pressible the opperation of said acts and parts of acts of the which he may claim, if he pleases, a restitution of will be invariably exacted immediately after the experi-ent Governor of South-Carolina has openly defied Congress of the United State, from and after the his goods, seized under the existing imposts, on his the authority of the Exutive of the Union, and gen- 1st of February next; and that it shall be the duty of giving security to abide the issue of a suit at law, and Fach subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time eral orders from a the head-quarters of the state have all other constituted authorities, and of all persons re- at the same time, define what shall constitute treason within the first three months from the time of subscrit announced his determination to accept the services siding or being within the limits of the state, and against the state; and, by a bill of pains and penalties, bing, by paying for the numbers received, according to of volunteers, and his belief, that should their countries, they are hereby required and enjoined, to obey and compel obedience and punish disobedience to your the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until try need their services, they will be found at the give effect to this Ordinance and such acts and own laws, are points too obvious to require any dispost of honour and duty, ready to lay down their measures of the Legislature as may be passed or a cussion. In one word, you must survey the whole lives in her defence. Under these orders, the forces dopted in obedience thereto."

in the city of Cha tleston- within a collection district, drawn in question the authority of this Ordinance, to the ultimate issue of any conflict of jurisdiction and a port of ent 'y-a rendezvous has been opened or the validity of such act or acts of the Legislature and power between them and the Courts of the of the paper and not by calendar months. Fifty-two for the purpose of enlisting men for the magazine and as may be passed for the purpose of giving effect to grant clearances—in violation of the laws of the trunnicipal guard. Thus South-Carolina presents thereto, or the validity of the aforesaid acts of Continuous and the trunnicipal guard. Those who may become responsible for ten copies shall re- by even for milit ary violence, if need be to enforce ceive the 11th gratis. - An allowance of ten per cent will her laws for preventing the collection of the duties

> y irregular bodic a of people, who, acting under tem in that all persons holding any affice of hosour, profit, ised to accept for the defence of Charleston and its prary delusion, may be restrained, by reflection or trust, civil or military, under the state, shall withad the influence of public opinion, from the com- in such time, and such manner as the Legislature, teers either by companies or files," and that they be gression may be regarded as committed when it is ly provided.

that it is the determination of the authorities of largent is nevertheless determined that the supremacy o the laws shall be maintained.

lunaking this communication, it appears to me to beproper, not only that I should lay the ats and proceedings of South Caroli, 12, but that shold also fully acquaint you with a hose steps which have already caused to be taken for the due collection of the revenue, and with my vie ws of the subject generally, that the suggestions which the constitutia requires me to make, in regard te . your future la lation, may be better understood.

Throubject having early attaracted the at ixious attenticus the Executive, as soon as it was probable that the authorites of South-Carolina seriously meditated restance to the faithful execution of the revenue taw it was deemed advisable that the Secretary of the feasury should particularly is assect the officers of ie United States in that part of the Union, as to the tarture of the duties presribe al by the exist-

Instrutions were according issue I on the 6th of out their espective duties and enjoir ring upon each co operatio.

These injunctions were dictate d in the hope that as the operation to the laws by this immalous proceeding of Nullification was reg reseated to be of a pacific name, to be pursued sub stantially according ion with the people of the other states, and will to the form of the Constitution, and without resorting, in amyont, to force or viole noe, the measures possible for me to hesitate as to my own duty in such of its advottes would be taken in conformity with independent states may of right do." that professor, and, on such supposation, the means afforded by ie existing laws would have been ad-

sent characta.

Subsequents to the date of those instructions Union. however, the rdinance of the Conventie it was pas-

the said acts, and denied."

perceived, that the interval before the first of Febru for any of the constituted authorities, whether of will shall be oneyed. "The measure of legislation."

the description of the duties and the states of the states within her limits.

Proceedings the use announced and matured, must attempting to take such appeal may be dealt with of the Union; he recommends a thorough revision of a distinguished it om menaces of unlawful resistance as for a contempt of Court." It likewise ordains, the militia system, and that the Governor "be authorssion of actual outrage. In the present instance, shall prescribe, take an oath well and truly to obey, formed into a legionary brigade, consisting of infanticially authorized, and the mean, of enforcing it acts of the Legislature as may be passed in pursu that they be armed and equipped, from the public Under these corcumstances, there can be no doubt ing of the same; and on the neglect or omission of ations be made for supplying all deticiencies South-Carolina fally to carry into effect their Ords fice or offices small be forthwith vacated, and shall draughts be recommends that the Governor be aunace and Law, after the first of February. It he filled up as if such person or persons were dead thousand the accept the services of ten thousand voltherefore becomes my duty to bring the subject to or had resigned; and no person bereafter elected to unteers from the other divisions of the state, to be theserious consideration of Congress, in order that any office of honour, profit, or trust, civil or military, organized and arranged in regiments and brigades; such measures as they in there wise om may deem shall, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide the officers to be selected by the Commander in-chief; fit fall be seasonably provided, and that it may be and direct, enter on the execution of his office, or be and that this whole force be called The State Guard, the by understood, that, while the Covernment is in any respect competent to discharge the duties. A request has been regularly made of the Secredispaced to remove all just cause of complaint, as far thereof, until he shall in like manner, have taken a tary of State of South Carolina, for authentic copies as any be deerned practicable, consistently with a similar oath; and no juror shall be empanelled in any of the acts which have been passed for the purpose proper regard to the interests of the community at of the courts of the state, in any cause in which shall of enforcing the Ordinance, but, up to the date of es may be passed to carry the same into operation attention of Congress, are: and effect, according to the true intent and meaning people of South-Carolina, to the end that it may be fully understood by the Go criment of the United the importation of foreign commodities, tates, and the people of the co-states, that we are determined to maintain this Ordinance and declaration at every hazard, do further declare that we will not submit to the appplication of force on the part of ed under pretence of securing the duties or for the the Federal Government to reduce this state to obe dience; but that we will consider the passage, by Congress, of any act authorizing the employment of a military or naval force against the state of South the owner or consigned, by an act of replevin; that Carolina, her constituted authorities, or citizens; or any act abolishing or closing the ports of this state, or any of them, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress sieze the personal estate of the offender to double November to the Collectors in that state, pointing and egress of vessels to and from the said ports; or the amount of the goods; and if any attempt shall be any other act on the part of the Federal Government made to retake ar sieze them, it is the bare of ac firm an vigilent, but discreet perior source of them to coerce the state, shut up her ports, destroy or haraddressedo the Destrict Attorne y requesting his the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of this state will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connex forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and

ity of the United States has been followed up by a under such judgement or decree the sale shall be series of acts on the part of the authorities of that held illegal. submit to Congress, and a hope was indulged, that, by press apprehision of the excesses to vivide the ex-evitable a resort to those measures of self-defence frankly explaining his sentiments, & the nature of the duties which the crisis would devolve upon him, the certainly wa not foreseen that the meditated obauthorities of South Carolina might be induced to stration to 15 laws would so openly ass time its presistate will proceed to execute the purpose it has avowed in this ordinance-of withdrawing from the

> On the 27th of November, the Legislature assemsed which if copplied with by the pea ple of the state, bled at Columbia; and, on their meeting, the Govmust effectual render inoperative the present revernor laid before them the Ordinance of the Concone laws with her limits. That On linance de-vention. In his message on that occasion, he acclares and orders "that the several acts | and parts of quaints them that "this Ordinance has thus become acts of the Corress of the United 5 tates purporting a part of the fundamental law of South Carolina; to be laws forthe imposing of du nes a nd imposts that the die has been at last cast, and South Carolion the import on of foreign commodities, and now has at length appealed to her ulterior sovreignty d into, with purpose momentous interest, is neither to be concealed nor against the state, or in resistance to its laws, the it shall not be lawful take care that, within the fimits of this state, their

ground. You must look to and provide for all possireferred to are a firected to "hold themselves in reading "that in co case of law or equity, the contingencies of the state, wherein shall be turn must use only be supreme, but you must look execute and enforce this Ordinance, and such act or ry, rulemen, cavalry, field and heavy artillery; and ance thereof, according to the true intent and mean- arsenals, completely for the field, and that appropriany such person or persons so to do, his or their of munitions of war." In addition to these volunteer

be in question this ordinance, or any act of the Le- the latest advices, that request had not been comgislature passed in pursuance thereof, unless he shall plied with: and, on the present occasion, therefore, first, in addition to the usual oath, have taken an oath reference can only be made to those acts as publish. that he will well and truly obey, execute and enforce ed in the newspapers of the state. The acts to this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legelature which it is deemed proper to invite the particular

1, "An act to carry into effect in part, The Ordinance concludes, "And, we the nance to nulliny certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws taying . Convention of this state, at Columbia, on the 24th of

November, 1832."

This act provides that any goods seized or detainnon-bayment of duties, or under process, order, or decree, or other pretext, contrary to the intent and meaning of the Ordinance may be recovered by in refusing to deliver them, or removing them so that Sheriff to re-capture them; and that any one who shall attempt to retake or sieze the goods, under pretence of securing duties, or for non payment of duties, or under any process or decree, con-trary to the intent of the Ordmance, shall be fixed and imprisioned, besides being liable for any other offence involved in the act.

It also provides that any person arrested or imprsoned, on any judgement or decree obtained at the Federal Court for duties, to be entitled to the benefit secured by the habeas corpus act of the state in cases of unlawful arrest, and may maintain an ac-This solemn denunciation of the laws and author- tion for damages; and that, if any estate shall be sold

It also provides that any jailer who receives a person committed on any process or other judicial proceedings to enforce the payment of dunes, and any one who hires his house as a jul to receive such person, shall be fined and imprisoned; and finally it provides that persons paying duties may recover them back with interest.

The next is called "An act to provide for the ses curity and protection of the people of the state of South Corolina."

The act provides, that if the Government of the United States, or any officer thereof shall by the ems playment of mival or military force, attempt to cocree the state of South Carolina into submission to the acts of Congress declared by the Ordinance null sitive enactments, and in the spirit of opp setions having effect whin the United S rates, and more as a member of this confederacy, and has planted and void, or to resist the enforcement of the Ordinance, or of the laws passed in Tarstance thereof. he collection of the revenue within the limits of imposing duties apposts," improved on the 19th of of this power is not the question which we shall any or in case of any arms a fee forcible resistance thereto, May, 1828, and be an act entitle if an act to alter longer argue. It is sufficient that she has willed it, the Governor is antihorised to resist the same, and to sing duties on im and that the act is done; nor is its strict compatibility order into service the whole; or so much of the mil-ly 1532, are unau-with our constitutional obligation to all laws passed itary force of the state as he may deem necessary; the United States, by the General Government, within the authorized and that, in case of any overt act of coercion or inscanning thereof, and grants of power, to be drawn in question, when this tention to commit the same, manifested by an monor binding upon the interposition is exerted in a case which the compact, sual assemblage of naval or mattary forces in or near rs and cruzens; and has been palpably, deliberately and dangerously vio- the state, or the occurrence of any circumstances in tions made or enter- lated. That it brings up a conjuncture of deep and & zating that armed force is about to be complexed This crisis presents a class of duties which lernor as authorised to accept the services of such hall be beteafter held is referable to yourselves. You have been comman | volunteers, and call into service such a rine sor the he held afterly null ded by the people, in their highest sovereignty, to militia as may be required to meet the convergency The act also provides for accepting the accept The vocunteers, and organizing the militia, embracing all free white males between the ages of sixteen and sixty; and for the purchase of armes, ordnance, and ammunition. It also declares that the power conforre I on the Governor shall be applicable to all cases of insurrection or invasion, or eminent danger thereof, and to cases where the laws of the state shall be opposed and the execution thereof forcibly resisted by combination too powerful to be suppressed by the power vested in the Sheriff's and other civil officers; and declares it to be the duty of the Governor in every such a case, to call forth such portions of militia and volunteers as may be necessary promptly to suppress such combinations, and cause the laws of the state to be executed.

3d. Is "an act concerning the oath required by the Ordinance, passed in Convention at Columbia

the 24th of November 1822."

This act the form of the oath-which is to obey and execute the Ordinance, and all acts passed by the legislature in persuance thereof; and directs the time and manner of taking by the officers of the state civil, judiciary and military.

It is believed that other acts have been passed embracing provisions for enforcing the Ordinance but I have not yet been able to procure them.

I transmit, however a copy of liovernor Hamilton's message to the Legislature of South-Corolinaof Gov. Hayne's Inaugural Address to the Legislature, as also of his Proclamation and ageneral order of the Governor and commander-in chief, dated the 20th December, giving public notice that the services of volunteers will be excepted, under the act already

If these measures cannot be defeated and overcome by the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government, the Constitution as incompetent to its own defence; the supremacy of the laws is at an end; the rights and the liberties of the cuizeus can no longer receive protection from the Government of the Union. They not only abrogate the acts of Congress commonly called the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, but they prostrate and sweep away, at once, and without exception, every act, and every part of every act, imposing any amount whatever, of duty on any foreign merchandise and virtually, every existing act which has ever been passed authorizing the collection of the revenue including the act of 1816, and also the collection law of 1799, the constitutionality of, which has nev er been gurstioned. It is not only those dutie which have been charged to have been imposed for the protection of manufactures that are thereby re pealed but all others; though laid for the purpose of revenue merely, and upon articles in no degree suspecied of being objects of protection. The whole reverue system of the United States in South Caroling is obstructed and overthrown; and the Governmen is absolutely prohibited from collecting any par of the public revenue within the limits of the sta e. Henceforth, not only the citizens of South Garolars and of the United States, but the subjects of foreign states, may import any description or quantity of merchandize into the ports of South Carolina, with out the payment of any duty whatsoever. That state is thus relieved from the payment of any part of the public burdens; and duties and imposts are not only rendered not uniform throughout the UnitedStates, but a direct and rumous preference is given to the ports of that state over all of the other states of the Union, in manifest violation of the positive provisons of the constitution.

In point of duration, also, those aggressions upon the authority of Congress, which by the Ordinance, are made part of the fundamental law of South Carolina, are absolute indefinate, and without limitation. They neither prescribe the period when they shall cease, nor indicate any conditions upon which those who have thus ucdertaken to arrest the operation of the laws are to retrace their steps and recind their measures. They offer to the United States no alternative but unconditional submission. If the scope of the ordinance is to be received as the scale of concession, their demands can be satisfied only by a repeal of the whole system of revenue laws, and abstaining from the collection of any duties and imposts

whatever.

It is true that in the address to the people of the of the state in relation to the protecting system, they say, that "it remains for us to submit a plan of taxation in which we would be willing to aquiesce, in a due time and in a becoming Spirit by the states inter-ested in manufactures." In the opinion of the Con-the sympathies, hopes and tears, confliction and trabe raised exclusively from the unprotected articles and great qualification is living picty. In addition make a large offering to preserve the Umon, and ship.

The history of the church furnishes sad evidence.

The history of the church furnishes sad evidence which. part we will consent that the same rate of duty may of the want of this fellowship, in a community, which, in the answer to this inquiry. eautiful theories be imposed upon the protected articles that shall be like on. Saviour's garment ought to be without seam imposed upon the unprotected, provided that no les well as without spot. Barnabas and Paul, at the more revenue be raised than is necessary to meet the demands of Government, for constitutional par- Christians ranged them-elves under different names, poses; and provided also, that a duty substantially u. And though the stream of time, as it has rolled along. interne is reposed upon all for use imports."

the sales are stated as the recession of providing remeans showing an almost infinate variety in their shades of of a coming tien salety by ample resonces for repellating force by the resonce of South Carolina results are witnessed. Broad lines are drawn between closured, that he results that the results that on a cubic trustices so well defined, that men may be known and dispressments in view by congress and the func-tioners of the Green's troversment, within time aits title costrovers, the antitration by a call of Considered diffus states, which we sinceply arm new neek and dones, wall be accorded

I'm all shows a year to be to re- motion for in the two representatives to a section to the second too percharacter to appear and, without any nameer, they have not be mady of ancient Isrcal in the wil- instant from New York.

that neither the terms proposed in the address of the captains; for they were under one go Governor, would appease the excitement which has led to the present excesses. It is obvious, however, that should the latter be insisted on, they present an can by no possibillity grant; since by an express provistion, for the purpose of proposing amendments, only on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the States." And it is not precieved that the terms presented in the address are more practicable must be axamined. These will be briefly noticed. than those referred to in the message.

It will not escape attention that the conditions on they " would be willing to acquiesce," from no part of the Ordinance. While this Ordinance bears all the solemnity of a fundamental law, is to be authoritative upon all within the limits of South Carolina, and is absolute and unconditional in its turms, the Address ceveys only the sentiments of the Convention, in no binding or practical form. One is the act of the State, the other only the expression of the opinions of the members of the Convention. To limit the effects of the solemn act by any terms or conditions whatever, they should have been embodied in it, and made of import no less authoriative that the act itself By the possitive enactments of the Ordinance, the execution of the laws of the Union is absolutely prohibited, and the address offers no other prospect of their being again restored, even in the modified form contingency, that amid changing events & increasing

form, are so undefined depend upon so many contin, to those who are ambitious of rule or distinction, gencies are so directly opposed to the known opinions and interests of the great body of the American people, as to be almost hope as of transness. The ly not consent that the protecting duties shall be wholtime or in any possible contingency. As little pracshall be imposed upon the protected articles that shall be imposed up in the improtected;" which; mo judgement, reover, would be severely oppressive to the poor, and in time of war, would and greatly to its rigors. And though there can be no objection to the priciples, properly understood, that no more revenue shall be used than is necessary for the constitutional purposes recommended by the Executive as the true bassis of alone cannot be permitted to decide what those con-

stitutional purposes are. The period which conststutes the due time in which the terms proposed in the address are to be culty than the terms themselves. Though the revenue laws are already declared to be void in South- the alter of party. Carolina, as well as the bonds taken under them, and the judicial proceedings for carrying them into effect, yet as the full action and operation of ordinance are to be suspended until the first of Feb. ruary, the interval may be assumed as the time within of such divisions of the family of Christ istoo obviof the national legislation, a system of long standing and affecting great interests in the community, is to be rescinded and abolished. If this be required, it in a common object is regarded by anothe as a selfis clear that a compliance is impossible.

(To be concluded next week.)

SELECTED.

"And tin the sad complaint, and almost true, What e'er we write, we bring footh nothing new

THOUGHTS

On Christian Fellowship.

Fellowship is the amon and communion of kindred minds. There must be some community of in- men sleep, he will sow tares; and thos led captive terest and feeling-for what communion has light by him, envious of the happiness of the saints conwith darkness, what fellowship hath he that believeth demned by the holiness of their lives, esort to every with an infidel? Christian fellowship is this union ry method to embitter their peace. Cetroversy and United States by the Convention of South Carolina, and communion of christian principle. The union heart-burning in the church relieves to consciences after announcing "the fixed and final determination must be based on the evidence of a vital union to of the wicked, while it gratifies their selings of op-Christ; an evidence of a new nature—the possession opposition. The influenc of the wild, its selfish of grace. There may be in the exercise of enevolence. liberal spirit of concession, provided we are met in Christain love, where there is not this evidence, lessed friends of the Saviour. vention, an quitable plan would be, that "the whole umphs of the inner man. Ministerial fellowship is list of protected articles imported free of all duty; & much the same. Ministers are publick teachers, often affected at the exils occasione by these divisthat the revenue derived from import daties should. They are set for the defence of the gosple. The first or that whenever a duty is imposed upon the pro- to what is common with christians, they feel a spetected articles imported, an excise duty of the same circlinterest in whatever will tend to enlarge the field rate shall be imposed upon all similar articles manu of usefulness and increase the facilities of building up factured in the United States," the address pro the church of God. Agreement in doctrine, and in the coods to state however that they ware willing to means of doing good is essential to ministerial fellow-

beginning, contended and seperated. Soon the first has washed away the memorial of many divisions, yet It is also true, that in his Message to the Legisla- too many sects and classifications have reached usby their staboleth, their very speech betrayeth them. Plase lines threaten to be as perminent as the church they are known by names, offices, communions, Each decommendation has an entire separate organiza-

doubting the intentions of those public functionaries, derness with their different tribes and alandards and Convention, nor those alluded to in the Message of the one leader. Alast now, though the church is one essentially, it appears like so many hastile and opposing nations, watching each other, in stead of uniting against a common foe. All must agree that a reform alternative which the General Government, of itself, is desirable. If it commence and or tend in one section of the church, in one branch of the spiritual famion of the Constitution, Congress can call a Conven-ily, it cannot fail to reach other sections and pervade other branches.

> In attempting to devise means to promote christian and ministerial fellowship, the a uses of alienation

1 Ambition may be regaded as standing at the Although it is expressly a aid by the Son of which, it is said, in the Address of the Convention, God that except we become as litt le chidren we can not enter the kinngdom of heavn, it can neither be denied nor concealed that pride o f opinion, a desire of illuence, a thirst for power, man dest themselves it christians and ministers. These for things can never be indulged without exciting disrtust. weaking confidence, producing serious evils. If any one of you, said Christ to his first ministers, we uld be great him be the servant of all. Whether by this is in en ed that real humility is true greatnes -a willingness t serve others-to be placed below them, and to be servciable to them, is the way to eminence; it whether we must take this methe d to chastise our spirit, by serving others we show id bring down our high thoughts, admits of a questiven; both are doughless true. Where a minister ma if estsa desire to lor lit over God's heritage, distorbance vill ensue; for though proposed, than what depends upon the improbable for a season mumurs may be impressed, or for pirty motives the people may for a time submit, excitement, the sentiments of the present members of the disposition will be manifested more offensively the Gonvention, and of their successors, will remain on the part of the minister, and will be born with less patience on the part of the people. But the is not the end of the difficulty. There will be trouble even if they had been offered in the same building among breakren; we yield very reluctantly, if stall,

Prejudice is another cause of ahenaion. This perverts the judgment. It has been aptly talied the januation of the mind. It is uniformly onmajority of the States and of the people, will certain nected with an overweating confidence of our pin It is wholy a selfish fee ling. A man of stong is abrogated, never to be resenacted at any future prejudices is an uncomfortable companion; for he will be designous of bringing evry one to his mirl; he neable is it to provide that the "same rate of duty can see no excellence in those who differ from him nor will be allow to others the right of pivate

3. Difference of Religious opinions,-Hamous of feeling is intimately connected with harmey of views. This is true in every department of his. The Gospe both produces and encourages fredom of enquiry. It is not to be expected that min will of the Government, which principle has been already think alike; but divestity of opinion on manypoints is consistant with good feeling and chritia confitaxation, yet it is very certain that South Carolina dence. The great essential truths of revelaton are plainly tau tht in the Bible; these must be viewed alike or ther can be no fellowship. Those rho are adopting a ew philosophies of religion, new todes of stating of I doctrines are troubling Israel, Men ataccepted, would seem to present scarcely less diffi- tach too o such importance to sound views of rath, to remain sident while purity of faith is sacriced on

4. A most prominent cause of alienatio among the mer obers and ministers of Christ's churb, is dif ferent r eligious sects. Some of them have separate communions, and others have not. Theinfluence which it is expected that the most complicate portion ous to need remark. The extent of theevil may be seen in the fact, that the jealousy between them is so great, that any proposal from one tomite even ish movement. Motives are assailed, acons misinterpreted, doctrines misstated. Attachnent to a party soon becomes stronger than the log of Christ, There is reason to believe that a majorit of nearly all the different denominations have a striger local interest than is felt for the good cause Sectional feelings dry up Christian charity, and dinnish Chris-

tian confidence.

5. We might mention the artifices of latan and of wicked men. The great adversary i the accuser of the brethren and a fomentor of disord. While spirit, its antipathy to the people of od, has much teeling of interest, of natural affects, but not of to do with the alienation that exists along the pro-

those who are set for the defe coof the gospel, who ascend the watch-tower of Zn to observe often affected at the evils occasione by these divismoral strength of the church, they waken the hands of her ministers, and render powless their ministrations. They are a serious hindance to benevolent enterprise; they cause the chapt-wheels of the Gospel to drag heavily; they griev the truly pious, and often produce discouargemen. How can these vils I e removed, and confidence an Christian fellow thip be restored? every lover of hon is interested are of no value. this is question, ractical v and we will try to answer it in our next.

0 45 0 TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA. Grat meetings have been held at Nashville and Mobs, at the former of which Governor Carroll presider and at the latter Dr. william Reberts, to take int consideration the violent proceedings of South-Carina. The Resolution are too long for insertion; buttoth meetings were very decided in there characternd condem in tota Nullification and all its direful cisequences,

THE PEACEABLE REMEDY .- is said that ten or

GREENSBOROUGH:

HEDNESDAY, JANUARY SO 1822

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

17 The Rev Peter Donb will preach on the first Sunday in February next, at Timber Ridge Muctime House, in Rand olph county, near the road leading from this place to Ashborough, the funeral of John Swun, deceased, formerly of this place.

IT We are now engaged in making out, and shall shortly forward to every man indebted at this office, for advertising, subscription or job printing, the amount of demand against him. Large claims are coming against o. empty pockets; and we must be prepared to meet the n. We wish to make this bargain: If every man will, for this one time, nows with his nust, immediately in the receipt of his bill, we will pay every copper we owe in this world-lay in a stock of provisions and paper for the entiing year, and promise never to bus mother 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

"FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS!" If it be indeed true, that, hot weather ingenders the hydrophobia in the canine species, we cannot suppress the inference, that Salisbury is not only allowed her "borough member," but that she is permitted to enjoy two summers a year; or else, that some freak of "nature" or of "circumstance," has turned the hot side of winter uppermost! At any rate, the moral atmosphere in that place is hot enough to roast eggs. Ever since the late borough election, we have heard of nothing but wars and ramors of wars, in and about that feverish little emporium of duels, newspapers and politicians.

We should have left these petty belligerents alone to fight out their buttles, and then to adorn themselves with all the laurels they might be brave enough to win, had they not made a cowardly attempt to draw us into the scrape. But since we have been provoked to "take pen in hand," we shall touch upon such incidental circumstances as may serve to explain.

A bit of an ignorant conceited pimp, called Philo White, once published the Western Carolinian. He pulled up his pantaloons, and waded into the dirty work of promoting Jackson's election to the presidency; for which he was rewarded with a pursership in the navy. He sold his establishment to Burton Crarge, who conceived an idea that by purchasing the Carolinian, he secured to himself the exclusive privilege of publishing a paper in the town of Salishury, together with the right of ramming his nauseous dogmatisms down the throats of all whom fate or fortune might cast in his way. But Hamilton C. Jones took it into his head that the right to enlighten the public, ought not to be exclusively mos nopolized by a man of Mr. Craige's intellectual dimensions; and accordingly set himself about building up the establishment of the Carolina Watchman, in order that the people might have an assortment of information, and not be confined to that which had been strained through the steril top-knot of Burton Craige. This circumstance threw the Carolinian into a tangle, and it has never got itself strait since.

About this time, a man known throughout the state of North Carolina, by the name of Charles Fisher, who has been "every thing by starts & nothing long," finding his prospects of advancement cut off, and his ambition tortured into desparation, determined that, as the days of his political disolution was at hand, he would take to himself a tool by which his pernicious principles might cut their way to ultimate triumph! His choice of an instrument devolved upon the "talented editor" of the Carolinan, who must needs represent the borough ol Salisbury, in the legislature of the state. The election came-and with the help of the Sheriff, he was elected, sure enough. He posted off to Raleigh, to take care of the interests of nullification in that body, while Fisher took charge of the paper at home. The mask now fell off, and the bloody flag of rebellion against the general government, was openly unfurled, in the Carolinian, under the ostensible controll of Charles Fisher.

Seeing this--and witnises ngibe untiring efforts made by this "de facto" editor, to lead the unsuspecting part of tons among brethren. They great diminish the the people into an organized opposition to the vernment, a writer in the Watchman, under the signature of "Publius." exposed the inconsistency of Mr. Fisher's character, for the purpose of destroying that influence which he was wielding against the liberties of his courttry. Hereupon Mr. Fisher issued a mortal handbill, in which he took much pains to admit and prove almost every thing with which Publius had charged him!

Next came a writer in the Carolinian, under the signature of "Truth" who, by the by, is too vuigar and illbred, even for a decent pedlar of blackguardism. His ostensible object is to "show the real charactar" of Hairilton C. Jones. But from his tone we should suppose be aimed at nothing more than to let off a tremendous mass of bile, which had, for years, been rankling and nauseating in his stomach! It is with this writer w mainly have to do; and the least we can say for him this- He is an ignorant propagator of the most barefaced and graceles (aischood? He takes it upon himself to speak of the fracas between Jones and Craige, mentioned in our paper some months ago. And without A contradicting the statement of that cowardly affair, givthe type hand. Even charity which ought to be twelve 18 pounders, with upwals of two thousand on by Mr. Jones in his Watchman of the 12th inst. It from as the art wild as the waters of life, is stand of arms and other warld appurernances, for asks why he, Jones in his Watchman of the 12th inste he stand of arms and other warld appurernances, for asks why he, Jones, did not crabellish his story with a reserve backer and different names and other than a start arrived at (arleston on the 19th tow combinates). "If says he, "you could get no asderwriters on the spot, why did you not apply to just

worthy confident and friend, the immediate Moses nouncing nullification, thousands of volunteers are ready. JANUARY This is the most bilious month in the year; it Swaim, of the Greensderough Paper? He could at least, even now to come to our aid." have furnished you with extracts from your own letters written to him while your back was yet smarting under the stripes of the yardstick. In these letters you assure your friend that Burton Craige fled from you-yes, fled from you." &c. going on with some polite expressions relative to the lion and the Jackass, which, from his braying, we should suppose he could apply as well as any body else!

Now to be plain in this matter, there is but little short of menty five damned infernal lies, insinuated, expressed and concatenated together in the above sentance In the first place, we are not the confident of Mr. Jones, or any other man. Secondly, we are no more his friend than we are the friend of every man of splendid tolents and correct principles. like unto ourself. Thirdly, we are not immaculate -- we have our "spots" as well as the scribbler under notice--but we hope they are not so numerous. Fourthly, our name is not Moses, neither of old or of modern date, but simply, William Swain, Esq. &c. This blunder evinces more ignorance than any man ought to possess, who sets himself up for a public instructor! What, not know the name of the editor of the Greensborough Patriot, when he is known by almost every learned and respectable gentlaman of the continent of America-and his paper used as a text-look. by all the literary men in the world of both sexes! Auonishing, unparalleled, unpardonable ignorance! New if he had not known that the National Intelliger existed ted-if he had never heard of the history of the United States, he might have found some excuse in the comparstive obscurity o these works; but ignorance of eny thing appertaining to the Greensborough Patriot, is no flagrant to find a parallel! Thus much for his ignorance -- now to his falsehoods. He says that Mr. Joes wrote to us, relative to the editorial scrimmage between himself and Craige, stating that the latter flow from his. Now it happens to turn out, unfortunately for the pert city of this "Truth" teller, that in all the letters we have received from Hamilton C. Jones, he never even hintel at the most distant allusion to the subject! Nor did wy erer receive the first scratch of a pen, from any mortd on earth, in relation to that disgraceful transaction. is true, that two letters were received in this place, from which we were permitted to take extracts; but they were is true, we have corresponded with that gentleman; and contres with the builtes of that borough, is as devoid of truth as it is base and mean.

We care not who this writer is-he is destitute of those qualities which constitue the gentleman; or he pever would thus broadly assent things, reflecting apor the character of other men, without some evidence of their truth. He is not only no gentleman, but he is a graceless, cowardly paltoon; or he would not seek to render homself invalinerable, by assuming a false name, true. We like to see our neighbours and friends as and thus stab his betters in the dark! We are not discannot refrain from observing, that, if in all the aver- ru to shut the door when it would be so easy a ments of this in lignantink-shedder respecting the character of Mr. Jones, he has shot as wide of the mark, as in this case, the reverse of every thing he has said, is the fact, and Mr. Jones, according to this inverted method of arriving at the truth, stands before the community, without spot or blemish.

SPLENDID ABORTION! The legislature of Virginia has been, for about four weeks in debating upon the propriety or impropriety of adopting some twenty sets of resolutions on the subject of the difficulty existing between South Carolina and the general government. During the protracted debate, the Richmond Enquirer declared, at least fifty times, that the eyes of all the states, and of the world were turned towards Virginia! This was vemy true; and he might have added that their eyes were not only turned, but their mouths were gaped with laughter, at the rediculous attitude in which she has volunta- people, and a real apprehension that those rights are rily paced herself. "The protracted travail has terms in danger that have caused so much to be said on the nated, all of a sudden, in a way which has surprised subject of prostrate state sovreignties. & corselisted both parents and nurses, and the offspring appears to empire. It is the ambition of that class of politicians differ it form and feature from what was looked for, who expect to figure only in the state councils, and be as wuch as its appearance was unexpected,"

The whole upshot of the business is this: 'The house superior." of delegates has passed resolutions, readopting as the standard of their faith, the great principles of '99, declaring that the measures of South Carolina, and cortain parts of the proclamation are both contrary to those p by thies, deprecating the resort to force by either party, praying that S. C. will suspend the operation of her admisses, and imploying the general government to reduce the tariff to the wants of the government! And thus endeth the chapter!

South Carolina is now one school of military discipline. few more gentimen, it is presumed will soon be wan-The votaries of the Union and the Constitution of these ted to post the aselves in the ladies' drawing room United States are every where preparing for the costest and dining parlier. No one need apply for a situawhich Andrew Jackenn and the manufactures are re- tion, unless he can give the most unquestionable proof tempt a to curse this land with. On the first day of of his entire wait of all sense of decency and self re-February, 13,000 Carolinians will be read to serve spect, and a thorough contempt for the rights, feelings their course in a chief. A company of mounted and comforts, and the conventional forms of society manuscriber will be ready at each date the move at the summands to the some of action as of it must be. Also Silas Wright, Jr Esq. has been elected to the Senate though the legacitudes of A delice. Georget, Neith of the Up and rester to fill the vacancy occasioned Carolina and Virginia is, have proved resolutions do- by the

believe most, if not all the states here enumerated, we which boys place erect along the pavement; push number sive patronage he has heretology received; and takes this are warranted in giving the above statement a flat and one, and away go all the rest. The rich landlord begins positive contradiction. It may be, that some fifteen the cry, and his clerk duns the merchant for rent; the or twenty volunteers might be drummed up in this state, but they would be such worthless vagabonds and scoun
-the retailer, as in duty bound, comes down upon the delt white state that the cry, and his clerk duns the merchant for rent; the tothem, to make great improvements, with but lot a x
-the retailer, as in duty bound, comes down upon the from just purishment for crime at home.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA .- The governor, aissued his Proclamation (which appears in a preceeding column) appointing five commissioners in each of the towns therein specified for receiving Subscribers to the Stock of this new Bank, who are to make there returns to him at the end of sixty days.

Some doubts have been entertained whether the Stock of this new insitution would be taken, owing to the tax of one per cent which is laid upon the Stock held by individuals, and to the power of appointment which the legislature has reserved to the state. But though these provisions may influence some monied men, we have no doubt a sufficiency of Stock will be promptly taken to carry the bank into effect as the holders of Stock in the existing Back are about to recive considerable Dividends which most of them will no doubt be willing to re invest in this new bank; specially, as it will be seen that the tax is not to take effect till the year 1838, and if it shall be found that the profits of the bank will not afford the tax no doubt can be entertained that the Legislature will repeal it; and as the Legislature will appoint the President only, & one Director for every 250 shares which the state holds of the Stock, the nedividual Stockholders will most likely have the appointment of a majority of the directors.

We have seen it stated in some of the Northern papers, that this Bank cannot go into operation while neither written by Mr. Jones, our addressed to us. It the present State Bank is in existence owing to a prohibition in its charter; but as that Bank is winding we felt honoured by that correspondence; but the asser- up, and no objection was made in the Legislature on tion that he ever wrote to us in regard to any of his ren- thus ground, and as it would rather be serviceable han injurious to the State Bank, no objection can be aised against it on that score,-Register.

REWARD OFFERED! We will give three hundred nd fifty insolvent accounts to any person who will tke it upon himself, to act as doorkeeper for the ofthe of this paper, from now until next corn planting will as any body in this side world; for we always posed to take up the spantoon in defence of Mr. Jones. had a social disposition; but to break off every new & He is fully competent to take care of himself; but we then in the middle of a delightful paragraph, and mater for him who enters, to close it after him, has opeated as such an immense tax upon our time and enjoinent, that we have finally determind to offer the abov reward. Our first impression was that it wouldbe better to place a lable on the shutter, reading on his wise -"Shut the door, d-a you!" but as so many eople pass through the world with their eyes shut, se were affraid it would hardly ever be looked at-sowe have indited this chapter on the subject.

> "Ambious men of interior talents, finding they have no hopeto he destinguished in the councils of the nationalgovernment, naturally wish to increase the power aid consequence of the state governments, the theatres a which they expect to acquire destinction. It is no therefore, a regard for the rights of the of those staes who are too proud to acknowledge any

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This pargraph contains the language of George M'Duffie, Eq. some years ago, & has since been republished b governor Hamilton, as containing imperishable taths. Who belie we at that time, that they were spaking of themselves, as these "ambitious men of inferertalients? Hae!

- 000 WANTED AMEDIATELY, at a fashionable hotel, sixteen inveterat segar smokers; four to take possesion of the reading room, four to occupy the small par-Sourn Carotina: The Columbia times of the 11th louis; six to pomenade the entries and passages; and

on of you. Marcey

is the season of duns and tipst iffs; and we can compare
Now so far as North Carolina is concerned, and we
Our citizens in these hard times, to a row of brick-bats
our citizens if Greensboomed and the country of Guidiord. He tenders his greatful thanks for the extenor twenty volunteers might be drummed up in this state, merchant then pops a long our union.

—the retailer, as in duty bound, comes down upon the dell, which will at all times enable him to have a sch. 4 soperation. He expects to continue in the crunty for a cv. drels, as would adopt this method of secreting themselves mechanic —the mechanic duns his customers —the cus- operation. om just purishment for crime at home.

North Carolina must not be thus slandered by representing her so ready to lift her arm against that governters and shoemakers are all agog—"convuo" is the cry

operation. He expects to continue in the crunty for a convergence of the continue in the crunty for a convergence of the continue in the crunty for a convergence of the continue in the crunty for a convergence of the continue in the crunty for a convergence of the continue in the crunty for a convergence of the continue in the continue in the convergence of the continue in the continue in the senting her so ready to lift her arm against that government which has protected her in war, and blessed her —bills are due, and the ready must follw. Alas! What three dollars per scholar.

Information ledged at this effice, will be purchashy at the field to by Mr. Smith, who, for the lift rmation of thet a mal-appropos salutation is a happy new year to you!"

a new year is but the beginning of new troubles—
which are always coming and .never ending. Printers

Owing public generally, has deemed it proper to subjoin the fundamental to the subjoint that the public generally is a subjoint to fundamental the fundamental to the subjoint that fundamental the fundamental to the subjoint that fundamental the subjoint that fundamental the subjoint that subjoint the fundamental that subjoint which are always coming and inever ending. Printers greeably to the directions of the act of last session, has are no better off than other folks, and as we cannot be out of fashion we must echo the call-"thank you for that small trifle-sir."

> The N. Y. American expresses the opinion that nullification in its worst form, is less to be feard by the friends of the union than a convention of the states, for re-moddling the constitution. That paper adds; "So surely as that instrument is ever submitted to a general convention, so surely will it be irrevocably destroyed; and of all portions of the Union, it is the south, as it seems to us that has most to loose and would certainly be effected. But the question arises—Will not the pupil on but the pupil of the convention, so surely will not be south, as it seems to us that has most to loose and would certainly be effected. But the question arises—Will not the pupil on the convention of the which is no simple in all as desired by hexarches the experiment. Yet from the lose most by hazarding the experiment. Yet from the south do these cals for a convention come "

> -4: : -UP SIDE DOWN! We find the following in the Augusta Courier: " Is it possibl? Can it be believed? In the face of this community, the William Seabrook, Capthe face of this community, the Fritian Sciences, tain Dubois, with governor Hamilton on hoard at our whart on Sunday morning last, hoisted the United States flag. Union down, with the revolutionary true colour \$\mathbb{O}_2\$- in the art and accomplishment of pennanship. Given under our names, the day and year above written. flag. Umon down, with the revolutionary true colour fivthe whole community, does not allow us to speak another word concerning such an outrage!"

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The following gentlemen have been commissioned as Ands to his Excellency, the Governor of the State: DANIEL M. BARRINGER, Esq. of Cabarrus. RICHARD E. FORTUNE Esq. of Buncombe. JOSEPH A. HILL, Esq. Wilmington, GEORGE S. Melstosu, Esq of Granville.

The Charleston Courier says, a great reaction is taking place in that state, by way of evidence. publishs a letter from Mr. G. Bellum, renouncing his suscription to the doctrine of Nullification-which he once thought was a penceful remedy.

... LETTERS

Received at this sifter, from the 23rd to the 30th Jun. 1833

W. H. Williams, Raleigh. Filed, and credit entered. Jesse Shelix, Guiford. Blanks printed and forwarded to Jamestov n.

W. H. Williams, Ruleigh. Filed. W. S. Alexander, Doxons Spring's, Tenn. Answered. J. Tippet, Mayo. Paper forwarded.

William C. Patton, Lemans × Roads. Answered. Daniel Cozens, Carvilleton. Answered. J. D. Murrell, Lynchburg, Va. Answered.

J. C bson, P. H. Germentown. Thank you sa! Join F. Poidexter, Communion. Paper forwarded. C. Chaimers, P. M. Chapei Hill. Answerd. -100

FAVETTEVILLE MARKET .- Brandy, peach, 50 a 55 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 might be added.—16—ind. 9; loaf and lump 15 a 18. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 90 a 95. Whiskey 35 a 374

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 here-totore owned by Thomas C ribry in the town of Greensho rough, together with all its appurtenances. They have surplied themselves with the very best materials, and design to carry on the above busines mail its branches. 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

Under an honest belief that they will be able to give general satisfaction, they solicit the encouragement of a general satisfaction, they solicit the encouragement of a general special spec

dustrious hubits, will be taken as appropriate business, if application be made soon.

MINER & EVANS. dustrious liabits, will be taken as apprentices to the above

Greensborough; Dec. 1832-28-ind.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

SAIMULTANEOUS meetings of Temperance Societies and triends of Tem-crance in every city, town and village in our country, have been invited on the 26th day hand, a company inst. says. "From the Scaloard to the momentums, two to station henselves at the front of the bar. A of February, 1833; and it is earnestly hoped, that they may be universally attended; that Femperance Societies may be formed in all places in which there are none, and all existing Societies be as much as possible on

J. EDWARDS. Cor. Sec. American Temp Soc.

Andever, t0th Jan 1833. We will thank the Editors in this state to give the above a few insertions.

WILL PECK. Sec. State Temb. Sec. N. C.

Blank Deeds for Sale AT THE OFFICE

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Greensborough. Jan. 29th 1933.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have taken lessons from Mr. 3. D. Smith, in his new method of teaching permansion. His system is taught upon a new graphical principle. The alphabet is divided into three classes; and the system will stand a critical examination upon the system which it is taught. The existing the system of the content on the praciples on which it is taught. I be system is entirely simple, and taught by lectures, without withins re-moddling the constitution. That paper adds; "So classes of letters

all its details? After the pupil has been writing by this seatem a few days, it becomes entirely free and easy, and can be written as tast as the old hand, if not faster.

The system is well calculated to make had writers, write a good hand, in a very short time. Centlemen and lances, not writing a hand p cassor to themselves, wante do well to take lessons in Mr. Smith's system. He taught in this towe, in last February, at which time we took lessons from him; and have not logotten as a stem yet.

Certainly, Mr.S mith's method of communicating a struc-

B. N. CALDAVELL,
JOHN D. EVANS,
D. B. F. CALDAVELL,
MILTON ROSE, W. A. CALDWELL GEORGE W. EVAL JOHN W. CRAY

Greensborough. Jan.

tessons from Mr. A. D. Snight, in the was not penmanship. We believe that the a learned in a very short time; and he of constage in improving the hand writing of an writes an indifferent hand. We whose names in

PETER DOUB, & E. AND

J Johnson's. Orange county. Jan. 24th We the undersigned, have taken less us from D. Smith, in his new method of teaching permans? we are entirely pleased with his plan. It is indeed, manship simplified. We hesitate not to recommend it to increasing a small permanship simplified. We hesitate not to recommend it to increasing a small permanship simplified. or three days the student can be taught to write an or three days the student can be taught to write an logarithand. We have heard of persons not writing by this system after they have learned it; but we can only say, in this subject, it must be the student's own rault should be neglect to write it. The system is, at ence, single and tree. In test many whereof we have hereu ito set our hands the day first above written.

I. T. VEST'L. FLORAM, GARDNER, ANNA JOHNSON, MARY JOHNSON.

MARY JOHNSON, CALVIN JOHNSON SUSAN JOHNSON,

Orange county, N. C. Jan. 24th 1833. Mr. A. D. Snata has taught his system of penmars, by at my house two days. During that time he taught 1 a of my children to write a good hand. I think has system to be a good one, and worthy of public patronage.

JOSHU \ JOHNSON.

Greensborough, Jonuary 29th 1833

I certify that I sent my sons to learn promonship, with Mr. A. D. Smith; and I can recommend his system, therefore, as founded on a systematical arrangement of the letters; and I think it a happy plan by which a cross, clamsy hand, in a short time may be made a decent and elegible hand. THOMAS CALDMELL

\$25 Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on the wight of the 3d inst. Two Negro hove by the name of

JIM & SOLOMON.

Jim is a large stout ferlow, about 35 years of age, dark complected, his head is little grey; he had on when he runawaya pair of black princetta pantaloons, a blue round about cost and white fur hat, pretty much vorn, Solomon is rather light complected and rather smaker than Jun, about 25 years of age: he wore away a pair of brown fusey pantaloons, white linsey coat and a black fur hat with crape on it. The above negroes were purchased in Maryland a few weeks ago, and I have no doubt are trying to get back. The above reward well be paid for the apprehension of said regroes in any Juli in the state, and all reasonable expenses paid, so that the subscriber can get them, or by delivering them to Lewis Dickins, my agent, near Charlotte

ARMSTID BRANCH. January 5, 1833.-34-3.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

11) Subscribers take this method of informing their irreads and the public generally that they have entered into a copartnership, known by the bare of WARREN & G. ADAMS.

and have commerced the Hatting business in the place, at the stand former voccupied by W. & P. Adams, thereof the courth use; where they intend constantly to keep on

FUR AND WOOL HATS

manufactured from the best malerials; which the intend to depose of on the most accommodating terms.

17 They also wish to purchase a quantity of Formed

They also wish to purchase a quantity latters' wool, for which a liberal price is easy of the liver.

H. J. WARLEN.

(FO. VD. Me.,

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 18th 1853—34—md. RIVER.

D. SMITH, formerly of Warren com at N. C. having a copy right for a treatise on his in a member for teaching promoship hereix at a consecuting to law, that he will publish said a rich at the said publish said.

tion, the Drum, 1977 -- 35-41 of

A. D. STILL



POETRY.

"And from each line the noblest truths inspire;,
Non-less inspire juy conduct than my song"

BYRON'S PRAYER.

My soul is sick of this long day, I'm weary of its lingering light-And, loathing life, I turn away To weep and wish for night, I long to lay me gently down In slumber on my mother's breast-And would exchange an empire's crown For everlasting rest.

Though but in manhood's morn I stand-I've lived the laurel wreath to gain-My songs are heard in every land, And beauty breaths the strain. Her smiles and swecter tears are mine, And yet of love-youth-fame possest-Oh! gladly world my heart resign All-all for endiess rest.

The dreams for which men wish to live, Or dare, to the -the gilded cloud Of glory o'er the tomb I'd give For silence and a shroud. I ask no paradise on high-With being's strife on earth opprest-The only heaven for which I sigh Is rest-eternal rest!

My natal day with tears I keep, Which I rejoiced in when a child, And each return the birth I weep O'er which my mother smiled. I heaven take back the breath it gave, hat I, a cold and silent guest, n my father's house, the grave, find a long--long rest.

it my own consent I came, with my widest wish I go-I would fairly be the same was--ere born to woe. eold hush'd heart, with no pale gleams Of consciousness to wake and waste, would have sleep without its dreams, And rest--eternal rest!

ADVERTISEMENTS. STATE OF NOTER-CAROLINA. GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Please and Quarter Sessions November Term, 1832

A RCHIBALD WILLSON F. William H. Britain, Alord Britain, As. G. Breain, John M'Michael and art. Mah.da. Erijah Hood, infant son of Poly Hood dec. ad., formerly wife of John Hood, heirs at law of Joseph Brain, 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 Brittain, 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 pendency of this suit be made in the Greensborn Patriot for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, A freel Britain, John M'Michael and wife Mahala and Elijah Hood, personally to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pease & Querter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guifford, at the courthouse, the Greensborough, on the third Monday of February text, them and there to show cause if any they may have, why Judgand there to show cause it any they may have why Judg-ment shall not be given in favour of the Plantiff, Archibald Wilson, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt,

Microst and CSL.

Hittenss, Alfred L. 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, Jan. 9 53-6.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1832

JAMES WAUGH F valle in H. Britain, Alfred Britain, Asa G. Britain John M'Micheat and wife Mahada, Elija Hood, intart son of Polly Hood decessed 6-merly whe I John Hood Lours at law of Loseph Britain decisal. Set Fa to subject the real estate of said I seph critain to the payment of his debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he decidants Africa Britain John M'Micheal and wife Mchain al Fight II on attain son a Polly Hood deceased, former while of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and at the ordinary process of law cannot be served on themse is therefore ordered by the court that, publication of the indexity of this state be made in the Greensburgust Patrick of the section of the index of this state because of the made in the Greensburgust Patrick of the Britain down Malacian and wife Mahana & Fig. Hood, personally to be and space to before the postures for the country of Greensburgust Patrick of the country of Greensburgust Decease of the country of Greensburgust Patrick Petronal of Greensburgust Decease of the country of Greensburgust the country of Greensburgust the country of Greensburgust the country of Greensburgust the country of the third Menday of February meet their and the residuance of such as they are when building their mass of the country of the process of the process of the process of the country of the process of which is the first As ada of February meet their and the transfer was some of an other way are why that imputed in the property of a constant of the Paractiff, I am a Wanghay and stake on called Living at a not 1 february and cost.

Hence, Assumed Harries Clerk, of our son Court tables, a the and Meer of Nevenber & D. 1832.

Assumed In North C. C. C. A True conv. Janz-

MIM HANIOS WANTED!

GriffD Sarley, a good Marten, age if Bornaud Shows and a great Follow, would carl find a wed to their respective children in Leakesvin.

Griff World in Description with himselven.

Griff Sarley and primitive state for the borns become to the two sectors of D in All rebond & Car to the K. Avin B. T. J. Lawson, to the Sector Carana, the 1995 1995

Proclamation, By the Govenor of North Carolina

HEREAS by an Act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of the State, entitled "An Act to establish the Bank of North-Carolina," it is made the duty of the Governor to issue his Proclamation, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, appointing five Commissioners at each of the places hereinafter named, to open Rooks of Subscription for Stock in said Bank, amounting to the sum of one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each :-- Now I. David L. Swain, Governor of North-Carolina, in obedience to the said Act of Assem-bly, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, appointing, Edward B. Dudley, Thomas B. Wright, James F. Mc Ree, Owen Holmes and Robert H. Cowan, Commissioners to open Boks of Subscription for the purpose afore-said, at Wilmington, John W. Wright, J. H. Hall, Ducan McRae, Edward W. Winslow, & Daniel McDearmid, at Fayetteville. Thomas Marshall, David Borden, Otway Burns, Jaconius Pigott and benjamin Lecraft at Beauort. Richard D Spaight, Samuel Simpson, Waliam Hollister, William Gaston and John M. Roberts, at New-Thomas H. Blount, Allen Grist, Abner P. Neal, James Ellison and Eli Hoyt, at Washington. Josiah Collins, Sen. Joseph B. Skinner, David W. Stone, Nathaniel Brewer and Jonathan H. Haughton, at Edenton. Andrew Joiner, Mark H. Pettaway, Edmund B. Free-man, William B. Lockhart and Thomas Burgess, at ali fax. Horatio N. Williams, Benjamin Sutton, John C. McMorine, Miles White and Isaiah Fearing, at Elizabeth City. Joseph R. Loyd, James W. Clark, Peter Evans, Exum Lewis and Henry Austin, at Tarborough. Gales, Wm. Boylan, James Grant, Alfred Jones and Charles L. Hinfon, at Raleigh. James Webb, James S Smit, Wm. A. Graham, Frederick Nash and Alfred Moore, at Hillshorough. George Williamson, Stephen Dodson, Willie Jones, Samuel Watkins and Azaruh Graves, at Milton. John M. Morehaad, Jesse Lindsay, Henry Humphreys, Robert Moderwell and Jonathan Par ker at Greenshorwigh. John thill, Charles F. Emanuel Shoher, Thomas T. Aranstrong and Mathew R. Moore, at Salem .-- David F. Caldwell, Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowan, Michael Brown and Richard H. Alexander, at Salisbury. John Smith, Clement Marshall, Alexander Little, Adam Lockhart and William Dismukes, at Wadesborough. John Irvin. Eh Springs. william Davidson, William J. Alexander and Samue McCombs, at Charlotte, Lawson Henderson, Vardry McBee, John Hoke, Daniel M. Forney, and Bartlett Shapp, at Lincolnton. Am. P. Waugh Edmund Jones, Walter Lenour, Samuel F. Patterson and James Wellborn. at Wilkesberough. Thomas Walton, Isaac T. Avery. Robert Pearson, William Dicksen and John W. Carson, it Morganton, James M. Smith. Samuel Churn, James W. Patton, Richard E. Fortune and Samuel W. Davidson, at Ashvilic. The books of subscription will be opened at the places aforesaid under the directions of the said commissioners or a majority of them on Menday the 4th day of February text, and commune open for the space of sixty days thereafter, at the expiration of which time they will be returned to the Executive Department & 8 * 1n testimony whereof I have caused the Great

s. * Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and \$ x x x ve signed the same with my hand.

we at R leigh, this 18th day of January, A. De 1833, and of American Independence, the lifty-seventh. DAVID L. SWAIM.

By the Governor, W. R. mill. Priv to Secretary. Raleigh Jan. 22, 1833. -36-3.

BARTHENWARE CHINAAND GLASSWIRE.

PHOMAS J BARRO & CO Importers, 83 Water Street, New-York—spe receiving their Spring Importations in the allowed line; comprising a great variety of the Newest Pattern -- Which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and comtete assortment of Gilt and Plain LOOKING-GLASS-ES constantly on hand at low rates.

Hooing a continuation of the liberal support hitherto occaved from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that markets—and it shall be our constant endeavor to premote the interest of all those who may favour us with

THOMAS J BAROW & CO.

Importers—88 Water St. New-York. New York. January 18, 1833—36—4.

The following papers are requested to publish this Advertisement as often as three dollars will pay for, and send their accounts to the Editors of the Register, viz the Star and Constitute unlist, of this City; the Observer at Fayetteville; the administ, of this City, the Observe at Spectator; the Tarboro Free Press; the Hillshoro Re-carler; the Oxford Examiner; the Milton Spectator; the Halifax Advocate; the Greensboro' Patriot; the Char-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1832.

RCHIBALD WILSON Pr. William H. Britain, Al-A recommendation of the state o said J sep! Bestain to the payment of his debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the deficionant. Alreed Britain John M'Michael and wife Major has not Eaps dood untain son of Polly Hood deceased, tymerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and that the originary process of law cannot be served on the in its factor of othered by the court, that publication of the personacy of this suit be made in the Greenshotton of the personacy of this suit be made in the Greenshotton of the personacy of the suit Polani. Polani, John M'Michael and one M. at \$8 Equilibrial, personally to be and appear be to the instances of our next Court of Place & Quarter S. states, but he had it the court and the court of the suit of the court of the court of the suit of the court of the suit of the suit there is the suit of the suit of the court of the polanical state of the suit of the

A FROM Massen, Clerk of our said Court
No. 1832 L. ED F. HANNER, C. C. Ce A Trust py, Dec. 25-31-6.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1832.

R. WILLIAM W. TYLER, Vs. William H. Bratain, Alfred Britain, Asa G. Britain, John M'Michael and wite Mahata, Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, heirs at law of Joseph Britain, deceased. Sei 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 de-fendants, 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 the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication of the pentherefore ordered by the court, that publication of the pendency of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said detendants. Affed 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 counthouse, in the town of Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next then and there to show cause if any they have, why judgment shall not be given in favour of the Plantiff, Dr. Wm. W. Tyler, against said real estate, for the amount of his W. 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 Taird Monday of Nevember, A. D. 1832. ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C. C.

A True coppy, Jan. 9,-33-6.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1832.

the belief for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse the town of Greensborough, on the Third Monday in Fernary next, then and there to show cause, if any they make, who Judgement shall not be given in favour of the Said panenti, John Starratt, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt and cost.

Witness, Alfred E. Hanner, clerk of our said cout

et office, the Third Monday of November 1832.

A. E. HANNER, C. C. C. January the 23rd 1833-35-4.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1832.

OBERT LAW, Vs. Beniah Flemming, Silas Francisco, and heirs of James Flemming deceased. Hirs at law of Robert Flemming, deceased—Sci F4 to subject the real estate of Robert Flemming, decease, to the payment of his debts.

II appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the de-If appearing to the satisfaction of the court that it defendants, Silas Flemming and the heirs at law of lines Flemming decessed, are not inhabitants at this stations that the ordinary process I law cannot be served on hemilitis therefore ordered by the court that publication I the It is therefore ordered by the court that publication for the pendency of this suit be made in the Greensborough littinet, for four weeks successively, giving notice to the soid detendants. Salas Flemming and the heirs at law of fames Flemming deceased, personally to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessons, to be held for the country of Guilford, at the countouse is the town of Greensborough, on the Third mondarin February next, then and there to show cause if any very may have, why judgement shall not be given in favor of the said plantiff, John Starratt, against said real estar, for the amount of his debt and cost. at of his debt and cost.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, clerk of our aid court at office, the Third Monday of Novemper 183.

A. E. HANNER, C.C. C.

January 23rd 1833-35-4.

STATE OF N. CAROLNA.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nvember Term 1832. ..

WILLIAM W. STEWART, Vs. Brigh Flem-ming, Silas Flemming, and heirs of mes Flem-ming discussed, heirs at law of Rober Flemming, deceased—Set Fa to subject the real estate of abort Flemming, deceased, to the payment of his debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the courthat the deindants, Silas Firmming and the heirs a Spectator.

Retherford
Spectator.

Flemming deceased, are not inhabitants of his state. - so that the ordinary process of law cannot be sveed on them:
It is the erder ordered by the court, that outeration of the pendency of this suit be made in the Greensbrough Patriot, pendency of this sait be made in the Greenson again Factors for four weeks successively, giving a stice of the said de-fendants. Silas Flemming and heirs at Law f James F em-ming deceased, personally to be and appen before the jus-tices of our next Court of Pleas and Quaer Sessions, to be held for the country of Guidord, at theourthouse in the town of Greensburgugh on the Third Ionday in February next, hen and there to show cause any they may have, why Judgment shall not be given in (voir of the said plantoff Wm W. Stewart, against said rel estate, for the mount of his debt and cost

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, clerk I our said court at office, the Fhird Monday of Novemer 1832, A. E. HANNIR, C. C. C.

January the 23rd 1832 35-4.

EDUCATION

HE committee of the New Garde Monthly Meeting School takes this method to infor their friends, and the public in general, that they have again employed HORACE F. CANNON

as primiple teacher in the school at as place, which is

sprinciple teacher in the state of the control of t Chymistry, Geography, Ancient art Modern History, Astronomy, and some of the most neul branches of Ma-

 $\frac{w}{B_{\lambda}}$ under of the commutate F.I.IHI \longrightarrow FFIN, C'erk. New Garden, N. C. 1st mo.

DR. A. BLUMENAU,

ROM Germany proffers his services to the citizens of Guillard county in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwitery. He has Graduated in Europe, and served as a Sergeon in the army; and on bacarla ship. He has taken his office adjoining the residence of Colone I him M. Logan, in the town of Greenshoraugh, where he will, at all times be found, except when absent on professional business.

business
Orders left, in his absence, at the Hotel of George Albright Esq. will be promptly attended to. His charges will be very moderate.
Since he came to this country he has cared a great many of the following diseases, viz: Cholera Morbas, Gravel, Laver Complaint, Dropsy Rheum dism, Pathisle, Dyspepsia, Dabetes, Hysterical Complaints, Dysentary, Tapeworn, Cancer Inflamatory Fevers, Hard Hearing, Consumption in the first dearee, Sore eyes, White Swelling, Fracture of Bories, Scarlet Fever, Piles, &c. &c.
He subjoins the following
RECOMMENDATION.

RECOMMENDATION.

I, the undersigned Captain of the Ship Amphitrite, from Amsterdam, lately arrived at this city with three huadred passengers, herewith certify that DR. A. BLUMEN AU, during the lone voyage of 75 days, has treated the sick with the greatest care, and has proved himseli, in every respect, as a very humane man, and a skilful physician; and that out of seventy sick, only two have died on the voy ge.

Pailadelphia, &c.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1332.

ENRY BRANNOCK Sen'r, Vs. Benish Flemming, salar F emming, and heirs of James flemming deceased, heirs at law of Robert Flemming, deceased—Sea Fa, to subject the real estate of Robert Flemming, teceased, to the payment of his debts.

Flemming, and heirs of James Flemming, deceased. Heirs at law of Robert Flemming, deceased. The subject the real estate of Robert Flemming, deceased, to the payment of his debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Siles Flemming and heirs at law of James Flemming deceased, are not inhabitants of this stats.—so that the refiner process of law cannot be served on them: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication of the pendency of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot, for four weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Siles Flemming and the heirs at law of James Flemming deceased, personally to be an appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be fendances, Siles Flemming and the heirs at law of James Flemming deceased, personally to be an 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 the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in the law of James Flemming deceased, personally to be an 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 the law of James Flemming deceased, personally to be an 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 the freedom of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in the freedom of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in the freedom of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse of the pendency of this state for the amount of his debt.

at office, the Third Monday of November 1832. A. E. HANNER, C. C. C.

January the 23rd 1833-35-4.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1832.

ENRY BRANNOCK, Sen'r, Vs. Beniah Flemming Silvs Flemming, and heirs of Lames Flemming deceased, hears at law of Robert Flemming, deceased—Sci Fa, to subject the real estate of Robert Flemming, deceased, to the payment of his debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Silas Flemming and the heirs at law of Lames Flemming deceased, are not inhabitants of this state,—so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication of the pendency of this silt be made in the Greensborough Patriot, for four weeks successively giving notice to the said defendants, Sila Flemming and the heirs at law of James Flemming deceased, personally to be and ambert before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guiltord, at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the Third Monday in February next then and there to show cause, it any they may have, why Judgement shall not be given in tayour of the said plaintoff, Heavy Brammock, Sen'r against said real estate, for the amount of his debt and costs.

Witness, Adefined E. Hanner, clerk of our said court

Witness. ADERED E. HANNER, clerk of our said court at office, the Third Monday of November 1832. A. E. HANNER, C. C.

January the 23rd 1833-35-4.

STATE OF X. CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY. In Equity—Fall Term 1832.

SAMU'L MITCHELL and Ervin Dennell, executors of John Cunningham deceased, Fs. Joseph Cunningham and others—Bill of Review.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Rafus Sims, one of the defendance in the aforesaid bill of review, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for the space of six weeks, requiring the said Rufus Sims to appear at the next term of the Court of Fquity to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthuse in the town of Greensborough, on the Fourth Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, and pleas, answer or demur to the said bill, otherwise the bill will be taken pro contesso as to him, and will be heard exparte. ABRAHAM GEREN, C. M. E.

January the 25th 1833-35-6.

NOTICE. VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

HE subscriber offers for sa'e a valuable tract of land containing one hundred and seventy acres, about seventy of which are cleared, the remainder well timbered; situated on the stage road leading from Green-borough said said in the stage to the subscriber of Salem, immediately at its junction with the Fayetteville roads, eight and a half miles from Green-borough, and three quarters of a mile from Cleanmons' store, adjoining the lands of Ehamer Huat, William Watson and others—which he will dispose of on reasonable terms,

Any person wishing to purchase would do well by calling soon. For forther particulars apply to the subscriber at the house of Eli Unthank.

WILLIAM S. UNTHANK.

Guilford, N. C. Jan 16, 1833-34-3.

On the fourteenth day of December 1832, I lost a note of hand, somewhere between Greensborough, and Stephen Pain's Said note was for \$35, 17 cts, myable by Patrick Fowler to the Subsciber, with interest from fare, but date not recollected.

canatics.

Any visith supporting a moral character will be received to the Fowler. Any person who were the said Patsing transporting a moral character will be received to the Fowler. Any person who were the said Patsing transporting to the said Patsing transporting trans Any verth supporting a moral character will be received and industriously instructed in any of the above branches at the reduced price of cicht dollars per year, and bounding stiller; as it would exter a favour by handing it to the Substitute reduced price of cicht dollars per year, and bounding stiller; as it would exter a still the parties interested, to see it dest oved.

January the 22nd1033-87 RLES FOWLER