

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME IV, NO. 36.

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

WHOLE NO. 192

The Patriot

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WILLIAM SWAIM,

WILLIAM SWAIM,

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UNITED STATES.

*When Liberty, swift as the fierc of heaven,
In fury rode with all her hosts, and thro'
The tyrant down or drove invasion back.*

MESSAGE:

Of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES to both Houses of Congress, transmitting copies of the 9th Annual Report and other Documents, and his Proclamation in relation to South Carolina:

*Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives:*

In my Annual Message, at the commencement of your present session, I adverted to the opposition to the revenue laws in a particular 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 officers 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 views and measures as might be necessary to meet it.

Events which have occurred in the quarter then alluded to, or which have come to my knowledge subsequently, present this emergency.

Although unknown to me at the date of the Annual Message, the Convention which assembled at Columbia, in the state of South Carolina, passed, on the 14th November last an ordinance declaring certain acts of Congress therein mentioned, within the limits of that state, to be absolutely null and void, and making it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as would be necessary to carry the same into effect, from and after the 1st of February next. A copy of that Ordinance has been 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 foreseen, and it was impossible for me to hesitate as to my own duty in such emergency. The Ordinance had been passed, however without any certain knowledge of the recommendation, which from a view of the interests of the nation at large, the Executive had determined to submit to Congress, and a hope was indulged, that, by frankly explaining his sentiments, & the nature of the duties which the crisis would devolve upon him, the authorities of South Carolina might be induced 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 positive enactments, and in the spirit of opposition which they obviously encourage, wholly to obstruct the collection of the revenue within the limits of that State.

Up to this period, neither the recommendation of the Executive, in regard to our fiscal policy and impost system, nor the disposition manifested by Congress promptly to act upon that subject, nor the unequivocal expression of the public will in all parts of the Union, appears to have produced any relaxation in the measures of opposition adopted by the State of South Carolina, nor is there any reason to hope that the Ordinance and laws will be abandoned. I have no knowledge of, and no attempt has been made to that it is in contemplation to convene either the Convention or the Legislature and it will be

perceived, that the interval before the first of February is too short to admit of the preliminary steps necessary for that purpose. It appears moreover that the state authorities are actively organizing their military resources, and providing the means, and giving the most solemn assurances of protection and support to all who shall enlist in opposition to the revenue laws. A recent proclamation of the present Governor of South-Carolina has openly defied the authority of the Executive of the Union, and general orders from the head-quarters of the state have announced his determination to accept the services of volunteers, and his belief, that should their country need their services, they will be found at the post of honour and duty, ready to lay down their lives in her defence. Under these orders, the forces referred to are directed to "hold themselves in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning," and in the city of Charleston—within a collection district, and a port of entry—a rendezvous has been opened for the purpose of enlisting men for the magazine and municipal guard. Thus South-Carolina presents herself in the attitude of hostile preparation and readiness even for military violence, if need be to enforce her laws for preventing the collection of the duties within her limits.

Proceedings thus announced and matured, must be distinguished from menaces of unlawful resistance by irregular bodies of people, who, acting under temporary delusion, may be restrained, by reflection and the influence of public opinion, from the commission of actual outrage. In the present instance, aggression may be regarded as committed when it is generally authorized, and the means of enforcing it fully provided.

Under these circumstances, there can be no doubt that it is the determination of the authorities of South-Carolina fully to carry into effect their Ordinance and Laws, after the first of February. It therefore becomes my duty to bring the subject to the serious consideration of Congress, in order that such measures as they in their wisdom may deem fit shall be seasonably provided, and that it may be thereby understood, that, while the Government is disposed to remove all just cause of complaint, as far as may be deemed practicable, consistently with a proper regard to the interests of the community at large it is nevertheless determined that the supremacy of the laws shall be maintained.

thinking this communication, it appears to me to be improper, not only that I should lay before you the acts and proceedings of South Carolina, but that I should also fully acquaint you with those steps which have already caused to be taken for the due collection of the revenue, and with any views of the subject generally, that the suggestions which the constitution requires me to make, in regard to your future legislation, may be better understood.

This subject having early attracted the anxious attention of the Executive, as soon as it was probable that the authorities of South-Carolina seriously meditated resistance to the faithful execution of the revenue law, it was deemed advisable that the Secretary of the Treasury should particularly instruct the officers of the United States in that part of the Union, as to the nature of the duties prescribed by the existing laws.

Instructions were accordingly issued on the 6th of November to the Collectors in that State, pointing out their respective duties and enjoined upon each a firm and vigilant, but discreet performance of them in the emergency then apprehended. I herewith transmit copies of these instructions, and of the letter addressed to the District Attorney requesting his co-operation.

These instructions were dictated in the hope that as the opposition to the laws by the anomalous proceeding of Nullification was represented to be of a pacific nature, to be pursued substantially according to the term of the Constitution, and without resorting, in argument, to force or violence, the measures of its advocates would be taken in conformity with that principle; and, on such supposition, the means afforded by the existing laws would have been adequate to meet any emergency likely to arrive.

It was however, not possible altogether to suppress apprehension of the excesses to which the excitement prevailing in that quarter might lead; but it certainly was not foreseen that the meditated obstruction to the laws would so openly assume its present character.

Subsequent to the date of those instructions, however, the ordinance of the Convention was passed which it complied with by the people of the state, must effectual render inoperative the present revenue laws within her limits. That Ordinance declares and orders "that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having effect within the United States, and more especially "and in alteration of the several acts imposing duties and apposts," improved on the 19th of May, 1828, and "so an act entitled "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 14th July 1832, are unauthorized by the constitution of the United States, and violate the compact and are null and void and no law, in state of South Carolina, its office all promises, contracts and obligations into, or to be made or entered into, with purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said acts, and shall be hereafter held to be null and void. It is also declared that it shall not be lawful

for any of the constituted authorities, whether of South Carolina, or of the United States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the said act within the limits of the state; but that it shall be the duty of the Legislature to adopt such means and pass such laws as may be necessary to give full effect to this Ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest the operation of said acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United State, from and after the 1st of February next; and that it shall be the duty of all other constituted authorities, and of all persons residing or being within the limits of the state, and they are hereby required and enjoined, to obey and give effect to this Ordinance and such acts and measures of the Legislature as may be passed or adopted in obedience thereto."

It further ordains "that in no case of law or equity, decided in the courts of the state, wherein shall be drawn in question the authority of this Ordinance, or the validity of such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed for the purpose of giving effect thereto, or the validity of the aforesaid acts of Congress imposing duties, shall any appeal be taken or allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record, be permitted or allowed for that purpose; and the person or persons attempting to take such appeal may be dealt with as for a contempt of Court." It likewise ordains "that all persons holding any office of honour, profit, or trust, civil or military, under the state, shall within such time, and such manner as the Legislature, shall prescribe, take an oath well and truly to obey, execute and enforce this Ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed in pursuance thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same; and on the neglect or omission of any such person or persons so to do, his or their office or offices shall be forthwith vacated, and shall be filled up as if such person or persons were dead or had resigned; and no person hereafter elected to any office of honour, profit, or trust, civil or military, shall, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide and direct, enter on the execution of his office, or be in any respect competent to discharge the duties thereof, until he shall in like manner, have taken a similar oath; and no juror shall be empanelled in any of the courts of the state, in any cause in which shall be in question this ordinance, or any act of the Legislature passed in pursuance thereof, unless he shall first, in addition to the usual oath, have taken an oath that he will well and truly obey, execute and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed to carry the same into operation and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof." The Ordinance concludes, "And, we the people of South-Carolina, to the end that it may be fully understood by the Government of the United States, 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 application of force on the part of the Federal Government to reduce this state to obedience; 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 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 and egress of vessels to and from the said ports; or any other act on the part of the Federal Government to coerce the state, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby declared to be null and void, otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance 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 connexion with the people of the other states, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent states may of right do."

This solemn denunciation of the laws and authority of the United States has been followed up by a series of acts on the part of the authorities of that state, which manifest a determination to render inevitable a resort to those measures of self defence which the paramount duty of the Federal Government requires, but upon the adoption of which that state will proceed to execute the purpose it has avowed in this ordinance—of withdrawing from the Union.

On the 27th of November, the Legislature assembled at Columbia; and, on their meeting, the Governor laid before them the Ordinance of the Convention. In his message on that occasion, he acquaints them that "this Ordinance has thus become a part of the fundamental law of South Carolina;" that the die has been at last cast, and South Carolina has at length appealed to her ulterior sovereignty as a member of this confederacy, and has planted herself on her reserved rights. "The rightful exercise of this power is not the question which we shall any longer argue. It is sufficient that she has willed it, and that the act is done; nor is its strict compatibility with our constitutional obligation to all laws passed by the General Government, within the authorized grants of power, to be drawn in question, when this interposition is exerted in a case which the compact has been palpably, deliberately and dangerously violated. That it brings up a conjuncture of deep and momentous interest, is neither to be concealed nor denied.* This crisis presents a class of duties which is referable to yourselves. You have been commanded by the people, in their highest sovereignty, to take care that, within the limits of this state, the

will shall be obeyed. "The measure of legislation," he says "which you have to employ at this crisis, is the precise amount of such enactments as may be necessary to render it utterly impossible to collect within our limits the duties imposed by the protective tariffs thus nullified." He proceeds: "That you should arm every citizen with a civil process, by which he may claim, if he pleases, a restitution of his goods, seized under the existing imposts, on his giving security to abide the issue of a suit at law, and at the same time, define what shall constitute treason against the state; and, by a bill of pains and penalties, compel obedience and punish disobedience to your own laws, are points too obvious to require any discussion. In one word, you must survey the whole ground. You must look to and provide for all possible contingencies. In your own Courts of Judicature must not only be supreme, but you must look to the ultimate issue of any conflict of jurisdiction and power between them and the Courts of the United States." The Governor also asks for power to grant clearances—in violation of the laws of the Union. And to prepare for the alternative, which must happen unless the United States shall passively surrender their authority, and the executive disregard his oath, and refrain from executing the laws of the Union; he recommends a thorough revision of the militia system, and that the Governor "be authorized to accept for the defence of Charleston and its dependencies, the services of two thousand volunteers either by companies or files," and that they be formed into a legionary brigade, consisting of infantry, riflemen, cavalry, field and heavy artillery; and that they "be armed and equipped, from the public arsenals, completely for the field, and that appropriations be made for supplying all deficiencies in our munitions of war." In addition to these volunteer draughts he recommends that the Governor be authorized "to accept the services of ten thousand volunteers from the other divisions of the state, to be organized and arranged in regiments and brigades; the officers to be selected by the Commander-in-chief; and that this whole force be called *The State Guard*."

A request has been regularly made of the Secretary of State of South Carolina, for authentic copies of the acts which have been passed for the purpose of enforcing the Ordinance, but, up to the date of the latest advices, that request had not been complied with; and, on the present occasion, therefore, reference can only be made to those acts as published in the newspapers of the state. The acts to which it is deemed proper to invite the particular attention of Congress, are:

1. "An act to carry into effect in part the
 4.
 nance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the
 United States, purporting to be laws laying a duty
 on the importation of foreign commodities, passed in
 Convention of this state, at Columbia, on the 24th of
 November, 1832."

This act provides that any goods seized or detained under pretence of securing the duties or for the non-payment of duties, or under process, order, or decree, or other pretext, contrary to the intent and meaning of the Ordinance may be recovered by the owner or consigned, by an act of replevin; that in refusing to deliver them, or removing them so that the replevin cannot be executed, the Sheriff may seize the personal estate of the offender to double the amount of the goods; and if any attempt shall be made to retake or seize them, it is the duty of the Sheriff to re-capture them; and that any one who shall attempt to retake or seize the goods, under pretence of securing duties, or for non payment of duties, or under any process or decree, contrary to the intent of the Ordinance, shall be fined and imprisoned, besides being liable for any other offence involved in the act.

It also provides that any person arrested or imprisoned, 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 action for damages; and that, if any estate shall be sold under such judgement or decree the sale shall be held illegal.

It also provides that any jailer who receives a person committed on any process or other judicial proceedings to enforce the payment of duties, and any one who hires his house as a jail 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 security and protection of the people of the state of South Carolina."

The act provides, that if the Government of the United States, or any officer thereof shall by the employment of naval or military force, attempt to coerce the state of South Carolina into submission to the acts of Congress declared by the Ordinance null and void, or to resist the enforcement of the Ordinance, or of the laws passed in pursuance thereof or in case of any armed or forcible resistance thereto the Governor is authorised to resist the same, and to order into service the whole, or so much of the military force of the state as he may deem necessary; and that, in case of any overt act of coercion or intention to commit the same, manifested by an unusual assemblage of naval or military forces in or near the state, or the occurrence of any circumstances indicating that armed force is about to be employed against the state, or in resistance to its laws, the Governor is authorised to accept the services of such volunteers, and call into service such portions of the militia as may be required to meet the emergency.

Next came a writer in the Carolinian, under the signature of "Truth" who, by the by, is too vulgar and ill-bred, even for a *decent* peck of *blackguardism*. His ostensible object is to "show the real character" of Hamilton C. Jones. But from his tone we should suppose he 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 we mainly have to do; and the least we can say for him is this—He is an ignorant propagator of the most barefaced and graceless falsehood! He takes it upon himself to speak of the *fracas* between Jones and Craze, mentioned in our paper some months ago. And without contradicting the statement of that cowardly affair, given by Mr. Jones in his Watchman of the 12th inst., he asks why he, Jones, did not embellish his story with a few certificates! "If" says he, "you could get no underwriters on the spot, why did you not apply to us?"

worthy confident and friend, the immaculate Moses Swain, of the Greensborough Paper? He could at least, 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 twenty five damned infernal lies, insinuated, expressed and concatenated together in the above sentence. 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 talents and correct principles, like unto ourselves. 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 gentleman of the continent of America—and his paper used as a text-book, by all the literary men in the world of both sexes! Astonishing, unparalleled, unpardonable ignorance! Now if he had not known that the National Intelliger existed—if he had never heard of the history of the United States, he might have found some excuse in the comparative obscurity of these works; but ignorance of any 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. Jones wrote to us, relative to the editorial scrimmage between himself and Craige, stating that the latter fled from him. Now it happens to turn out, unfortunately for the veracity of this "Truth" teller, that in all the letters we have received from Hamilton C. Jones, he never even hints at the most distant allusion to the subject! Nor did we ever receive the first scratch of a pen, from any mortal on earth, in relation to that disgraceful transaction. It is true, that two letters were received in this place, from which we were permitted to take extracts; but they were neither written by Mr. Jones, nor addressed to us. It is true, we have corresponded with that gentleman; and we felt honoured by that correspondence; but the assertion that he ever wrote to us in regard to any of his rencontres with the bulies 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 constitute the gentleman; or he never would thus broadly assert things, reflecting upon 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 himself invulnerable, by assuming a false name, and thus stab his betters in the dark! We are not disposed to take up the spantoon in defence of Mr. Jones. He is fully competent to take care of himself; but we cannot refrain from observing, that, if in all the avowments of this malignant shudder 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 very true; and he might have added that their eyes were not only turned, but their mouths were gaped with laughter, at the ridiculous attitude in which she has voluntarily placed herself. "The protracted travail has terminated, all of a sudden, in a way which has surprised both parents and nurses, and the offspring appears to differ in form and feature from what was looked for, as such as its appearance was unexpected."

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

SOUTH CAROLINA: The Columbia times of the 11th inst. says: "From the Seaboard to the mountains, South Carolina is now one school of military discipline. The votaries of the Union and the Constitution of these United States are every where preparing for the contest which Andrew Jackson and the manufacturers are attempting to cause this kind with. On the first day of February, 12,000 Carolinians will be ready to serve their country near in chief. A company of mounted militia men will be ready in each district to move at the summons, to the scene of action, if it may be. Although the legislatures of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, have passed resolutions de-

nouncing nullification, thousands of volunteers are ready even now to come to our aid."

Now so far as North Carolina is concerned, and we believe most, if not all the states here enumerated, we are warranted in giving the above statement a flat and positive contradiction. It may be, that some fifteen or twenty volunteers might be drummed up in this state, but they would be such worthless vagabonds and scoundrels, as would adopt this method of secreting themselves from just punishment for crime at home.

North Carolina must not be thus slandered by representing her so ready to lift her arm against that government which has protected her in war, and blessed her in peace.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The governor, agreeably to the directions of the act of last session, has issued his Proclamation (which appears in a preceding 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 institution 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 timid 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 Bank are about to receive considerable Dividends which most of them will no doubt be willing to re-invest in this new bank; especially, as it will be seen that the tax is not to take effect till the year 1833, 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 individual 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 the present State Bank is in existence owing to a prohibition in its charter; but as that Bank is winding up, and no objection was made in the Legislature on this ground, and as it would rather be servicable than injurious to the State Bank, no objection can be raised against it on that score.—Register.

REWARD OFFERED! We will give three hundred and fifty insolvent accounts to any person who will take it upon himself, to act as doorkeeper for the office of this paper, from now until next corn planting time. We like to see our neighbours and friends as well as any body in this wide world; for we always had a social disposition; but to break off every now & then in the middle of a delightful paragraph, and run to shut the door when it would be so easy a matter for him who enters, to close it after him, has operated as such an immense tax upon our time and enjoyment, that we have finally determined to offer the above reward. Our first impression was that it would be better to place a table on the shutter, reading on it—"Shut the door, if you!" but as so many people pass through the world with their eyes shut, we were afraid it would hardly ever be looked at—some have in lited this chapter on the subject.

"Ambitious men of inferior talents, finding they have no hope to be distinguished in the councils of the national government, naturally wish to increase the power and consequence of the state governments, the theatres in which they expect to acquire distinction. It is not therefore, a regard for the rights of the people, and a real apprehension that those rights are in danger that have caused so much to be said on the subject of prostrate state sovereignties & consolidated empire. It is the ambition of that class of politicians who expect to figure only in the state councils, and of those states who are too proud to acknowledge any superior."

This paragraph contains the language of George M'Duffie, Esq. some years ago, & has since been republished by governor Hamilton, as containing *im-perishable truths*. Who believe at that time, that they were speaking of themselves, as these "ambitious men of inferior talents?" Hae!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at a fashionable hotel, sixteen inveterate cigar smokers; four to take possession of the reading room, four to occupy the small parlours; six to prime the entries and passages; and two to station themselves at the front of the bar. A few more gentlemen, it is presumed will soon be wanted to post themselves in the ladies' drawing room and dining parlour. No one need apply for a situation, unless he can give the most unquestionable proof of his entire want of all sense of decency and self respect, and a thorough contempt for the rights, feelings and comforts, and the conventional forms of society.

Silas Wright, Jr. Esq. has been elected to the Senate of the U. S. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Marcey

JANUARY This is the most bilious month in the year; it is the season of duns and tipstiffs; and we can compare our citizens in these hard times, to a row of brick-bats which boys place erect along the pavement; push number one, and away go all the rest. The rich landlord begins the cry, and his clerk duns the merchant for rent; the merchant then pops a long bill into the face of the retailer—the retailer, as in duty bound, comes down upon the mechanic—the mechanic duns his customers—the customers dun their patrons, and thus the torrent swells from the nobility down to the boot black. Tailors, hatters and shoemakers are all agog—"pony up" is the cry—bills are due, and the ready must follow. Alas! What a mal-apropos 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 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 feared by the friends of the union than a convention of the states, for re-modelling 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 lose most by hazarding the experiment. Yet from the south do these calls for a convention come."

UPSIDE DOWN! We find the following in the Augusta Courier: "Is it possible? Can it be believed? In the face of this community, the William Seabrook, Captain Dubois, with governor Hamilton on board at our wharf on Sunday morning last, hoisted the United States flag, Union down, with the revolutionary true colour flying over it! The indignation we feel, in common with the whole community, does not allow us to speak another word concerning such an outrage!"

The following gentlemen have been commissioned as Aids 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. McLEWIS, Esq. of Granville.

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

LETTERS
Received at this office, from the 23rd to the 30th Jan. 1833.
W. H. Williams, Raleigh. Filed, and credit entered.
Jesse Shely, Gafford. Blanks printed and forwarded to Jamestown.
W. H. Williams, Raleigh. Filed.
W. S. Alexander, Dixon's Springs, Tenn. Answered.
J. Tippet, Mayo. Paper forwarded.
William C. Patton, Lemays Roads. Answered.
Daniel Cogges, Carleton. Answered.
J. D. Murrell, Lynchburg, Va. Answered.
J. Gibson, P. M. Germantown. Thank you sir!
Joan F. Poulter, Germantown. Paper forwarded.
C. Chambers, P. M. Chapel Hill. Answered.

FAYETTEVILLE 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 9; loaf and lump 15 a 18. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 90 a 95. Whiskey 35 a 37 1/2

COACH & GIG MAKERS!
THE subscribers hasten to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into a co-partnership, known by the name and style of **MINER & EVANS;**

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

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

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

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

Greensborough, Dec. 1832—28—md. **MINER & EVANS.**

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
SIMULTANEOUS meetings of Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in every city, town and village in our country, have been invited on the 26th day of February, 1833; and it is earnestly hoped, that they may be universally attended; that Temperance Societies may be formed in all places in which there are none, and all existing Societies be as much as possible enlarged.

J. EDWARDS, Cor. Sec. American Temp. Soc.
Andover, 10th Jan. 1833.
We will thank the Editors in this state to give the above a few insertions.

WILL PECK, Sec. State Temp. Soc. N. C.

Blank Deeds for Sale
AT THIS OFFICE

LOOK AT THIS!

M. R. A. D. SMITH again offers his services to the citizens of Greensborough and the county of Guilford. He tenders his grateful thanks for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received; and takes this occasion to express a hope, that all who do not write a plain and decent hand, will embrace the opportunity now offered to them, to make great improvements, with but little expense of time and money.

He has an assistant to cheer, Mr. Ames P. Sharp, a free-dell, which will at all times enable him to have a school in operation. He expects to continue in the county for a considerable time.

Parents, gentlemen and ladies, residing in the county, who may wish to try him with their patronage, shall be faithfully attended to in their respective neighbourhoods. From eight to ten scholars in a class, will be taught at three dollars per scholar.

Information lodged at this office, will be punctually attended to by Mr. Smith, who, for the information of the public generally, has deemed it proper to publish the following

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Greensborough, Jan. 29th 1833.
We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have taken lessons from Mr. A. D. Smith, in his new method of teaching penmanship. His system is taught upon a geographical principle. The alphabet is divided into three classes; and the system will stand a critical examination upon the principles on which it is taught. The system is entirely simple, and taught by lectures, without writing copies, after the pupil has been taught to form the several classes of letters.

There are many who do not believe the pupil can be taught to write a good hand, in the short period of two or three days. But when we take into consideration the simplicity of the system, and the systematical arrangement of the letters we will at once see the ease with which it may be effected. But the question arises—Will not the pupil forget the system? What—forget that which is so simple in all its details? After the pupil has been writing by this system a few days, it becomes entirely free and easy, and can be written as fast as the old hand, if not faster.

The system is well calculated to make bad writers, write a good hand, in a very short time. Gentlemen and ladies, not writing a hand pleasing to themselves, would do well to take lessons in Mr. Smith's system. He taught in this town, in last February, at which time we took lessons from him; and have not forgotten his system yet.

Certainly, Mr. Smith's method of communicating instruction in the art of writing is of public utility; and we hesitate not to recommend it to all who would uniform themselves in the art and accomplishment of penmanship. Given under our hands, this day and year above written.

R. N. CALDWELL, W. A. CALDWELL
JOHN D. EVANS, GEORGE W. EVANS
D. B. F. CALDWELL, JOHN W. CRANE
MILTON ROSE.

Greensborough, Jan.
We, whose names are hereto subscribed, have taken lessons from Mr. A. D. Smith, in his new system of penmanship. We believe that the system is learned in a very short time; and be of consequence in improving the hand writing of any who writes an indifferent hand.

PETER DOUB, & E. AND

J. Johnson's, Orange county, Jan. 24th
We the undersigned, have taken lessons from Mr. A. D. Smith, in his new method of teaching penmanship. We are entirely pleased with his plan. It is indeed, penmanship simplified. We hesitate not to recommend it to ladies and gentlemen who do not write a good hand. In two or three days the student can be taught to write an elegant hand. We have heard of persons not writing by this system after they have learned it; but we can only say, on this subject, it must be the student's own fault should he neglect to write it. The system is, at once, simple and free. In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands the day first above written.

J. T. VEST, FLORA M. GARDNER,
ANNA JOHNSON, MARY JOHNSON,
SUSAN JOHNSON, CALVIN JOHNSON.

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

JOSHUA JOHNSON.

Greensborough, January 29th 1833
I certify that I sent my sons to learn penmanship, 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 gross, clumsy hand, in a short time may be made a decent and eligible hand writing.

THOMAS CALDWELL.
Mr. Smith deems the above certificate sufficient for his present purpose, though many others of the same character might be added.—6—md.

\$25 Reward.

AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 3d inst. Two Negro boys by the name of

JIM & SOLOMON.

Jim is a large stout fellow, about 35 years of age, dark complected, his head is little grey; he had on when he ran away a pair of black princetta pantaloons, a blue round about coat and white fur hat, pretty much worn. Solomon is rather light complected and rather smaller than Jim, about 25 years of age; he wore away a pair of brown linsy pantaloons, white linsy coat and a black fur hat with erape 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 will be paid for the apprehension of said negroes in any jail in the state, and all reasonable expenses paid, so that the subscriber can get them, or by delivering them to Lewis Dickens, my agent near Charlotte.

ARM-STRONG BRANCH.

January 5, 1833.—34—3.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally that they have entered into a co-partnership, known by the name of

WARREN & G. ADAMS.

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

HUR AND WOOL HATS

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

They also wish to purchase a quantity of Fur and Hatters' wool, for which a liberal price is cashed on the given.

H. J. WARREN,
GEO. ADAMS.

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

NOTICE

A. D. SMITH, formerly of Warren county, N. C. having a copy right for a series of lectures on his new method of teaching penmanship, hereby gives notice according to law, that he will publish said work in short time.

Jan. the 20th, 1833—35—md. A. D. SMITH.



POETRY.

"And from each line the noblest truths inspire,
No less mature by conduct than by 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 breathes the strain.
Her smiles and sweeter tears are mine,
And yet of love—youth—fame possess—
Oh! gladly would my heart resign
All—all for endless rest.

The dreams for which men wish to live,
Or dare to die—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 oppress—
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.
Did heaven take back the breath it gave,
That I, a cold and silent guest,
In my father's house, the grave,
Find a long—long rest.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
November Term 1832

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

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

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

A True copy, Jan. 9—33—6.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term 1832

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

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

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

A True copy, Jan. 9—33—6.

NOTICES WANTED!

A Good House, a good Harrow, a good Plow, and a good Sowing Machine, for sale, at a low price, by the undersigned, at his residence, in the town of Greensborough, N. C. Apply to the undersigned, at his residence, in the town of Greensborough, N. C.

Proclamation,

By the Governor of North Carolina

WHEREAS by an Act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of this 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 Books 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 Assembly, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, appointing, Edward B. Dudley, Thomas B. Wright, James F. McRee, Owen Holmes and Robert H. Cowan, Commissioners to open Books of Subscription for the purpose aforesaid, at Wilmington, John W. Wright, J. H. Hall, Duncan McRae, Edward W. Winslow, & Daniel McDermid, at Fayetteville, Thomas Marshall, David Borden, Otway Burns, Jacobus Pigott and Benjamin Leefer at Beaufort, Richard D. Spaight, Samuel Simpson, William Hollister, William Gaston and John M. Roberts, at Newbern, 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. Freeman, William B. Lockhart and Thomas Burgess, at Halifax, Horatio N. Williams, Benjamin Sutton, John C. McMorris, Miles White and Isaac Fearing, at Elizabeth City, Joseph R. Loyd, James W. Clark, Peter Evans, Exum Lewis and Henry Austin, at Tarborough, Joseph Gales, Wm. Boylan, James Grant, Alfred Jones and Charles L. Hinton, at Raleigh, James Webb, James S. Smith, Wm. A. Graham, Frederick Nash and Alfred Moore, at Hillsborough, George Williamson, Stephen Dodson, Willie Jones, Samuel Watkins and Azariah Graves, at Milton, John M. Morehead, Jesse Lindsay, Henry Humphreys, Robert Moberwell and Jonathan Parker at Greensborough, John Hill, Charles F. Bagge, Emanuel Sholer, Thomas T. Armstrong 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, Eli Springs, William Davidson, William J. Alexander and Samuel McCombs, at Charlotte, Lawson Henderson, Varley McRae, John Hoke, Daniel M. Forney, and Bartlett Shupp, at Lenoir, Am. P. Waugh, Edmund Jones, Walter Lenoir, Samuel F. Patterson and James Wellborn, at Wikesborough, Thomas Dalton, Isaac T. Avery, Robert Pearson, William Dickson and John W. Carson, at Morganton, James M. Smith, Samuel Chunn, James W. Patton, Richard E. Fortune and Samuel W. Davidson, at Asheville. The books of subscription will be opened at the places aforesaid under the directions of the said commissioners or a majority of them on Monday the 4th day of February next, and continue open for the space of sixty days thereafter, at the expiration of which time they will be returned to the Executive Department at Raleigh.

*** In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and do hereby signed the same with my hand, at Raleigh, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1833, and of American Independence, the fifty-seventh.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,

W. R. HILL, Privy Secretary.

Raleigh Jan. 22, 1833. —36—3.

FARTHERWARE

THOMAS J. BAROW & CO. Importers, 83 Water Street, New-York—Are receiving their Spring Importations in glass and china, comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns—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 complete assortment of Gift and Plain LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand at low rates. Having a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may favour us with their orders.

THOMAS J. BAROW & CO.

Importers—83 Water St New-York.

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 Constitutionalist, of this City; the Observer at Fayetteville; the Wilmington Advertiser; the Newbern Spectator; the Tarboro' Free Press; the Hillsboro' Recorder; the Oxford Examiner; the Milton Spectator; the Hillsboro' Advocate; the Greensboro' Patriot; the Charlotte Journal; the Catawba Journal; and the Rutherford Spectator.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term 1832

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

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

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

ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C. C.

A True copy, Dec. 27—33—6.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term 1832

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

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael, and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, infant son of Polly Hood deceased, formerly wife of John Hood, are not inhabitants of this state; and 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 Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Alfred Britain, John M. Michael and wife Mahala, and Elijah Hood, personally to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in the town of Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to show cause if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favour of the Plaintiff, Dr. Wm. 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 Third Monday of November, A. D. 1832.

ALFRED E. HANNER, C. C. C.

A True copy, Jan. 9—33—6.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1832.

JOHN STARRATT vs. Beniah Flemming, Silas Flemming, and heirs of James Flemming deceased. *See 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 heirs at law of James 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 suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot, for four weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Silas Flemming and heirs at law of James Flemming deceased, personally to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in the town of Greensborough, on the Third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favour of the said plaintiff, John Starratt, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt and cost.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, clerk of our said court 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.

ROBERT LAW vs. Beniah Flemming, Silas Flemming, and heirs of James Flemming deceased. *See 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 heirs at law of James 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 suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot, for four weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Silas Flemming and heirs at law of James Flemming deceased, personally to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in the town of Greensborough, on the Third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favour of the said plaintiff, Robert Law, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt and cost.

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

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

January 23rd 1833—35—4.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1832.

WILLIAM W. STEWART vs. Beniah Flemming, Silas Flemming, and heirs of James Flemming deceased. *See 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 heirs at law of James 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 suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot, for four weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Silas Flemming and heirs at law of James Flemming deceased, personally to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in the town of Greensborough, on the Third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favour of the said plaintiff, Wm W. Stewart, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt and costs.

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

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

January the 23rd 1832—35—4.

EDUCATION.

THE committee of the New Garden Monthly Meeting School takes this method to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have again employed

HORACE F. CANNON as principle teacher in the school at its place, which is now in active and successful operation. In this school is taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, the Elements of Chemistry, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Astronomy, and some of the most useful branches of Mathematics.

Any youth supporting a moral character will be received and industriously instructed in any of the above branches at the reduced price of eight dollars per year, and boarding low.

By order of the committee

ELI H. COFFIN, Clerk.

New Garden, N. C. 1st mo. 1833.

DR. A. BLUMENAU,

FROM Germany professes his services to the citizens of Guilford county in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. He has Graduated in Europe, and served as a Surgeon in the army; and on board a ship. He has taken his office adjoining the residence of Colonel John M. Logan, in the town of Greensborough, where he will, at all times be found, except when absent on professional 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 cured a great many of the following diseases, viz: Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Phthisis, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Hysterical Complaints, Dysentery, Typhoid, Cancer, Inflammatory Fevers, Hard Hearing, Consumption in the first degree, Sore eyes, White Swelling, Fracture of Bones, Scarlet Fever, Piles, &c. &c.

He subjoins the following

RECOMMENDATION.

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

FREDERICK RIBER.

Philadelphia, &c.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1832.

HENRY BRANNOCK Sen'r. vs. Beniah Flemming, Silas Flemming, and heirs of James Flemming deceased. *See 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 heirs at law of James 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 suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot, for four weeks successively, giving notice to the said defendants, Silas Flemming and heirs at law of James Flemming deceased, personally to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the Third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favour of the said plaintiff, Henry Brannock, Sen'r, against the said real estate, for the amount of his debt and costs.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, clerk of our said court 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.

HENRY BRANNOCK Sen'r. vs. Beniah Flemming, Silas Flemming, and heirs of James Flemming deceased. *See 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 heirs at law of James 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 suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot, for four weeks successively giving notice to the said defendants, Silas Flemming and heirs at law of James Flemming deceased, personally to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse, in the town of Greensborough, on the Third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why judgment shall not be given in favour of the said plaintiff, Henry Brannock, Sen'r, against said real estate, for the amount of his debt and costs.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, clerk of our said court 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.

In Equity—Fall Term 1832.

SAMUEL MITCHELL and Ervin Dunnell, executors of John Cunningham deceased, vs. Joseph Cunningham and others—Bill of Review.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Rufus Sims, one of the defendants 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 Equity to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the Fourth Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso as to him, and will be heard exparte.

ABRAHAM GEREN, C. M. E.

January the 25th 1833—35—6.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 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 Greensborough to Salem, immediately at its junction with the Fayetteville road, right and a half miles from Greensborough, and three quarters of a mile from Clemmons' store, adjoining the lands of Ebaner Hunt, William Watson and others— which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

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

WILLIAM S. UNTHANK.

Guilford, N. C. Jan. 16, 1833—34—3.

LOST!

On the fourteenth day of December 1832, I lost a note of hand, somewhere between Greensborough, and Stephen Pains' Said note was for \$35.17 cts. payable by Patrick Fowler to the Subscriber, with interest from the date, but date not recollected.

This is to caution the public against trading for said note, as it has since been said off to me by the said Patrick Fowler. Any person who may have found such a note, would do a favour by handing it to the Subscriber; as it would gratify the parties interested, to see it destroyed.

CHARLES FOWLER

January the 22nd 1833—34—3.