

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

WHOLE NO. 194

Here Mr. WATMOUGH was called to give

many voices; and the CHAIR admonished him that he was departing from order.

Mr. CARSON said he would take the admonition of his friend; although he believed that his friend had been even more out of order than himself. It had been with deep regret that he had expressed his emotion at what he had understood. The gentleman might attempt to palliate the sentiment; but, unless he wholly rejected all attempts to explain it away would be unavailing.

Mr. VINTON now explained. He had made no use of the word "violated." A violation of the Constitution, if it happen through mere misapprehension of judgment. What he had said was, that, sooner than see the Constitution obliterated by force, he would see the alternative he had mentioned. Because he considered that as a total annihilation of the Constitution which must put an end to the Government.

Mr. McDUFFIE said he was very sorry that he found himself under the necessity, from what had just occurred, of addressing the Chair at all. It had been his fixed purpose, and still was to take no part in the present discussion and he was very sorry that what had occurred in the House, rendered it necessary for him to say a single word, when the gentleman from Ohio had uttered that sentiment which the house, he presumed, had heard with a portion of that abhorrence it had excited in his own mind—he could not help involuntarily making that exclamation he had uttered. He admitted that, strictly considered, it could not be said to be perfectly in order, though it was no more than what often happened in all parts of the world. As he had been out of order, he owed an apology to the House; but none to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. WATMOUGH now moved for the rising of the Committee, but the motion failed, Yeas 65, Nays 72.

Mr. W. accordingly took the floor, and went into a speech in opposition to the bill. Mr. W. was speaking when our paper went to press.—*Intelligencer*.

MISCELLANEOUS

"Men with tortures, humours turn with elms,
Penets with books, and nerves with wine."

CIRCULAR

To the citizens of Guilford county

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Having been your representative in the last legislature, I feel it my duty again to come before you in the shape of a circular, containing such information as I may think ought to be communicated to the people. I shall offer no apology for this course as I always believed it to be the duty of the representative, to lay before his constituents a faithful account of his stewardship; and in this opinion I think the people generally concur.

The last session of the legislature closed its deliberations on the eleventh of the last month, January, after a protracted session of fifty-five days—one day only, less than the session of the preceding year. From the number of public acts passed, you might reasonably suppose that the session ought to have been much shorter; but when we look over the journals, and see the mass of business there detailed; when we consider that each part of this mass has to be disposed of in some way; that each bill, before it becomes a law, must have three separate readings; that a large portion of the bills and resolutions are rejected, many of them on their third reading;—I say, when all these things are taken into view, we may become reconciled to the opinion, that the session, though almost a fruitless one, could not well have been shorter.

I shall take the liberty of noticing, briefly, the following original enactments, as well as alterations in the laws of our state:

The first I shall notice was an act empowering the county courts to alter and fix separate places of election. A majority of the acting justices being present, have power to alter, fix, establish, discontinue or create, new, separate places of election. This act, though not of the first magnitude, will contribute much to the convenience of the several counties, and take from the legislature a burden of local business, which can be better done by the several county courts than by the general assembly of the state. I voted in favour of it.

An act was passed, making an appropriation and appointing five commissioners for the rebuilding of the capital in Raleigh. The act appropriates fifty thousand dollars, of any unappropriated monies in the treasury, and appoints five commissioners to contract for the work. These commissioners are now actively engaged in making the necessary arrangements for commencing the work.

The act of 1830, compelling Quakers and others, to perform military duty, or pay an equivalent for exemption, was repealed. The repealing act provides, that persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, may be exempted from such service, by making affirmation before some justice of the peace, or company court martial, that they are conscientiously averse to bearing arms. It would hardly seem necessary to say that this bill had my support.

Another was passed to render the lands of a deceased debtor liable for costs, where the plaintiff is adjudged to be in the wrong. This bill provides, that where the plaintiff in such cases, resorts to a *Sua Motu* in support of the claim of the deceased debtor, he shall recover the cost of the former suit against the executor or administrator. For this law I voted.

The next subject I bring before you, was an act to amend an act of the last session, which authorized the commissioners to make a survey of the lands of the state, and the other land in the state, and to report thereon to the next session of the legislature. For this law I voted.

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by the name of money, was badly needed in our state—yet I could not reconcile it to my long established views of good policy, to establish a bank upon such principles as to give the individual stockholders the preponderance, and consequently, the entire control of the monied concerns of our state. The people have already suffered too much not to see, at once, the impolicy of such an institution.

Previously to the passage of this law, I had voted for a bank bill, which passed the senate, but failed in the house of commons. According to the provisions of this bill, the state was allowed to hold two thirds, and the individual stockholders one third; which would give to the state the control of the institution. This bill was my favourite; but as it has been rejected, and the first named bill passed into a law it is to be hoped that the institution growing out of it, will be better managed than the banks now in existence have been for some years back; though these have been conducted with more correctness for three or four years past than previously. The people are getting their eyes open on the subject of banking; and the untiring vigilance with which it is hoped they will watch the movements of the new bank, should it go into operation, will ensure its judicious management.

Still I consider banks, where the stockholders have the controlling power, as a kind of monopoly. There are many and great changes in one and the same thing during the period of twenty-five years—the stability of those entrusted with the management of our banks, may be shaken to the center, in a short time after money, and consequently, power, is placed in their hands; and besides this, moneyed companies are fluctuating and but little to be relied upon. But even if this were not so, the institution of banks, where the preponderance is held by individuals, and the controlling power taken from the state, is but a covert way of building up a monied aristocracy, the most hated of all things in a republican government.

It was then, my opinion, and continues to be so, that the state ought to hold and guide the reins of all monied institutions, that are designed to effect the interests of the people.

Every state in the Union is engaged in banking, to a greater or less extent; so that it has become a kind of necessary evil—if it be an evil at all. And it is not only a right but a duty of every citizen to inquire into the nature and tendency of these institutions, as they are intimately connected with, and in fact have become a part of the financial concerns of the government.

With this view of the subject I shall proceed, from the best information I can get, though perhaps a little imperfect, to give you the amount of shares held by the state, in the several banks of the state the capital of said banks, the amount of dividends and bonuses divided by them since their establishment, the amount of specie paid on the stock originally subscribed, the amount of notes now in circulation issued by the banks in this state, the specie in their vaults, the funds belonging to the state, specifying their description, the gross amount of each, and the interest, if any due thereon.

The following is a statement of the amount of shares held by the state of North Carolina in the several banks chartered within her limits.

In the state bank, 3040 shares, nominal value \$304,000—in the bank of Newbern, 1000 shares, nominal value \$100,000—in the bank of Cape Fear, 2122 shares, nominal value \$212,200 making an aggregate amount of bank stock belonging to the state, of 7162 shares, valued at \$716,200.

The capital stock of the banks of North Carolina, may be estimated as follows:—State bank, \$1,500,000—Newbern, 500,000 dollars—Cape Fear, 800,000 dollars—making an aggregate of 2,800,000 dollars to which may be added the capital stock of the branch banks of the United States, at Fayetteville, 500,000 dollars—making an aggregate amount of banking capital employed in the state, from which our circulating medium is furnished, of 3,300,000 dollars.

The whole amount of clear profits made and divided by the state bank, up to December 1831 was \$2,147,586 40.

The whole amount of clear profits made by the Newbern bank up to the 30th June 1829, was \$967,950. And the amount of clear profits made and divided by the bank of Cape Fear, up to the 1st day of December 1831, was \$850,930 54—making an aggregate amount of clear profits made and divided of \$3,965,467 04.

On this sum the state has received for public purposes, from the state bank 429,000 dollars—Newbern \$295,160 74—Cape Fear \$209,312 00 in all, \$933,472 74. From this sum, from the amount of profits made and divided, a second amount of the same sum will be \$1,252,613 30 which is the clear profits of individuals after all expenses have been paid.

The capital stock of the banks in this state, chartered by the legislature, is as follows:—State bank 1,500,000 dollars—Newbern bank, 500,000 dollars—Cape Fear bank 800,000 dollars—aggregate of bank capital, \$2,800,000.

The amount of specie paid in on the above capital was:—State bank, 500,000 dollars—Newbern bank 200,000 dollars—Cape Fear bank, \$250,000 aggregate, \$950,000. Thence it may be seen that the equal never paid for the whole of the terms of the charter, amounts to 2,250,000 dollars.

The amount of notes issued by the banks, as per last exhibit filed, was:—State bank 795,369 dollars, Cape Fear 326,152 dollars—Newbern, 199,181 dollars—U. S. branch bank of Fayetteville, 1,177,690 dollars, making an aggregate of notes in circulation, of 2,498,392 dollars.

The amount of the banks were:—State bank, May 15th 1832, \$1,500,000, dollars & 97 cents—Cape Fear 1,413,112, 506,267 dollars—Newbern, June 30th 1832, \$1,500,000, dollars. United States branch bank at Fayetteville, December 27th 1830, 765,797 dollars & 40 cents—making an aggregate amount of 4,677,203 dollars & 97 cents.

The amount of the banks of this state at the 1st day of May 1832, was:—State bank, \$1,500,000, dollars & 97 cents—Cape Fear, \$1,413,112, 506,267 dollars & 97 cents—Newbern, \$1,500,000, dollars & 97 cents—United States branch bank at Fayetteville, \$765,797, dollars & 40 cents—making an aggregate amount of 4,677,203 dollars & 97 cents.

1832 30,474 dollars—Newbern, November the 30th 1832, 33,355 dollars—United States branch bank at Fayetteville, December the 27th 1830, 37,240 dollars—making an aggregate amount of specie in all the banks in North Carolina of barely 197,352 dollars and 39 cents.

The amount of interest paid annually, by the people of this state, on the debts due from them to the banks, is distributed as follows:—to state for public purposes 10,699 dollars— to the individuals in the state, or supposed to be in it, 132,300 dollars and 21 cents—to foreigners and other stockholders in the United States bank, 53,605—making an aggregate of 254,604 dollars and 21 cents. Take from this sum the amount received by the state, which as stated above, is 10,699 dollars, leaving a remainder of 233,905 dollars, which is the amount paid annually by the people to private individuals, by way of tax, for the privilege of using our present unstable and precarious circulating medium.

The average of bank debt due for ten years, ending the 1st day of November 1832, has been 1,700,000 dollars. The interest at 7 per cent. on this sum, is 329,000 dollars, exclusive of the interest paid United States bank, which is about 60,000 dollars, making an aggregate of interest paid annually, by the people to banks in this state, of 329,000 dollars.

This sum multiplied by ten, shows the amount paid within the last ten years, by way of interest to banks, which is 3,290,000 dollars. The whole amount of taxes paid by the people of this state, for the same time, as shown by the comptroller's books is but 674,712 dollars.

Thus it appears from the foregoing statement, that while the people have been directly paying for the last ten years, one dollar by way of taxation to support government, they have indirectly been paying nearly six dollars to support banks, three fourths of which has passed into the pockets of private individuals, and one fourth, only, applied to public purposes.

The average amount of specie, in all the banks of this state, including the branch bank of the United States, at Fayetteville, for the last ten years, has been but 473,334 dollars; while the average amount of notes issued by the same banks, during the same time, was 2,029,716.

The aggregate amount of funds belonging to the state, as taken from the treasury's books, and believed to be nearly, if not quite correct, is as follows:—Bank stock, 716,200 dollars—amount of loans made by the state, 2,000,000 dollars—amount of judgments, bonds, &c. including the estimated interest thereon, 60,769 dollars—cash 97,421 dollars—making a total amount of funds belonging to the state, of 2,814,390 dollars, in November, 1832.

The amount of payments made by the state to canal, navigation, and other incorporated companies, is \$117,000, which I fear will not benefit the state much, if any.

In the above statement of facts, relative to the financial and banking interests of our state, I have carefully collected and culled from a authentic public documents, and now submit them to my constituents, without note or comment, as being in the main, substantially correct. Each reader is at liberty to make his own calculations, and draw his own conclusions. It might seem to some, that here would be a good place to wind up this circular; but as it may be the last time I shall appear before my constituents in this capacity, I cannot refrain from making a few other notices that came before the legislature.

According to the laws heretofore existing on the subject, State tickets could not be collected, without having the certificate of the clerk, which on the holder of such ticket, the sum of 20 cents. This, though small in an individual case, amounted, in the course of a year, to no inconsiderable sum; which I thought might as well be saved to the holders of tickets as paid to the clerk. I accordingly introduced a bill on the subject, which has become a law, so far as Guilford county is concerned. This law provides, that when the court allows such tickets, the presiding chairman, shall sign the ticket as chairman of the court allowing the same; which shall be a good voucher for the sheriff, without the certificate of the clerk.

Having acted for some time as a member of the committee of finance for my county, I discovered, that, in my opinion, the office of county trustee was entirely unnecessary. The duties of his office consist in receiving money from the Sheriff and paying it over to the proper persons, retaining 5 per cent. to himself as a remuneration for such service. This per cent amounts, in each year, to about one hundred and thirty or forty dollars. My impression has been, ever since I took the subject into consideration, that this per cent might as well be saved to the county, by abolishing the office of county trustee entirely, and directing the Sheriff to pay the monies in his hands, directly over to the persons for whom it was collected. I therefore brought forward a bill for this purpose, which passed the senate but my colleagues did not think proper to pass it through the commons; and it was accordingly rejected.

I do not communicate this as a charge against my colleagues of the lower house. My object is to bring the subject fairly before you, that you may enquire into the propriety of dispensing with this officer, and instruct your next representatives accordingly.

The last subject I shall notice, is the act, vesting the right of electing the clerks of the county and superior courts, in the several counties within this state, in the free white men thereof. This act provides that sheriffs and all other persons appointed to hold elections for members of the general assembly, shall be required, at the next annual election, to open polls for county and superior court clerks—that the persons so elected, shall at the next courts in the respective counties where they may be chosen, enter into such bond and security, and take such oaths of office, as are now provided by law, and shall continue in office for four years.

This law, as well as that which vests the right of electing the sheriffs, in the people, has ever had my support. I have voted for the principle on which these laws are based, in years past, when my vote was in a minority. I have a personal experience of the benefits the people derive from the expediency of such

laws. For myself, I rather conclude it will make these officers more accommodating to the people. It, however, it should not have this effect, four years will soon roll round, when it will again be left to the people to say whether they shall continue in office, or give place to those who will perform their duties faithfully, and treat the people with becoming respect.

This mode of choosing our officers is sanctioned by the republican principles of our government, and approved by every substantial friend to his country. It is on the great mass of our citizens, that our country must depend for support and protection in times of peril. The government was instituted by them, for their benefit, and emphatically belongs to them; and through them should be appointed all the agents, by which this government, in all its minute parts, is practically administered. Let this republican principle maintain the ascendancy and our institutions are out of danger; but let this principle be trodden under foot and forgotten, and our liberties will not be worth preserving.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, permit me to tender you my undiminished thanks for the confidence you have so long reposed in me as your public servant. I may have erred in numberless instances, but permit me to assure you, that the welfare and prosperity of my fellow citizens, has been my constant aim; and where these have been impaired by my conduct, it has been through an error in the judgement, and not from a design of the heart. It matters not where duty may hereafter meet my lot, or what may be my situation and prospects the few remaining days I may be allowed to remain with you, your past favours will be remembered with lasting gratitude.

JONATHAN PARKER.

Greensborough, Feb. 1834 1832.

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The Proclamation—Nullification—Slavery.

The National Doctrine cherished in the Proclamation, as contrasted with that of the self-called State Rights principle, seem to be hailed with acclamation almost everywhere over this broad land—nothing is left to inference—nothing to conjecture, the principles of that masterly effort of intellect have been ratified and pronounced good almost everywhere. South Carolina has been emphatically rebuked, and her leaders, and their memories after them, must for ever forth shame the scorn of freedom.

When we view this doctrine of State Rights, as proclaimed in that of Nullification and its confederate of secession, connected with certain facts which are known, we are not at a loss to what principle of human nature to attribute its origin. We see it abound most where slavery is thickest, and most unmitigated in its character. The mountainous part of South Carolina, where the number of slaves are few, is almost exempt from it—so it is in Virginia, and in North Carolina, this is the case, almost without exception. The habit of using absolute authority over a large number of our fellow beings, is sure to beget a thirst of power and intolerance of civil rule. We have often noticed this trait in young men from the slaveholding states in College, and at the Military Academy, where the discipline is rigid, likewise in the Army and Navy. It is not to be wondered at, that men who have been reared in the notion, that they were born to rule with the rod, should be restless under authority, and should even carry a spirit of insubordination into the councils of the country. Nor is it matter of wonder that Nullification, which we can but regard as a spirit of opposition to all regular government, should claim its origin from pampered Nobles or declining lordlings; but the wonder is, that plain unpretending men, of industrious and regular habits, should fall into the schemes of their scheming slave-driving neighbours. We do not mean to say, that the possession of slaves in all cases produces this unchastened spirit of misrule—in most cases where the number is few, they are treated as inmates of the family and affection often mitigates the rigor of their condition, and prevents the debauching tendency of slavery—in some other cases, even where the establishments are large, correct education, and enlightened principles of morality counteract this disgusting effect. But as a general rule, it is nevertheless true, as we have asserted. It is the rank spirit of Aristocracy, originating in the corruptions of slavery that has given the lead to Nullification—Gorged and fatted indolence, in all ages and countries, more especially where the means of revelry are about to be taken away from the sensualist, has associated itself with ignorance enlisted under ambition, and finally vented itself in efforts to destroy virtuous government.

We thank God, that this depraved result of slavery has yet extended but little—that the pure love of country, and devotion to good order have so far counteracted this *Malgascar* poison in our veins. There is yet a hope, that before the full time of its destroying energy shall come, that the wisdom and virtue of America will have expelled it from her system.

We are Southern in birth, education and feeling—but not so far as to diminish a primary and superceding devotion to our country as a nation. We may be permitted, therefore, to touch upon a topic, against the discussion of which, the Yankees are gagged. However, it may displease the purse-proud and arrogant—we are bold to attribute these high-reaching and disorganising principles to the existence of slavery. None but they who "sleep soft and wake merrily" who are fed sumptuously, & clothed proudly by the labors of others, would have even thought of such insolent resistance to law—or if they had, would have been so reckless as to avow it. Ages might have rolled away, and have been lost to memory, before the strait forward hard working people of Pennsylvania or Massachusetts, would have thought of such a political delusion. It is no poor man's—not a planter's doctrine any where—but should they embrace it, they will have to smart under its consequences, while the rich will screen themselves with their wealth—we therefore beseech the honest yeomanry, to beware of those who wear "purple and red linen."—*Watchman*.

RATHER SNARLY.

"Take care grammar, or you'll twist your neck off," said a little urchin one day to an old lady who was tugging to get a comb through her tangled hair, till she had pulled her head round so that her nose and chin came over her left shoulder; "Go long to school you plague you," said she at the same time cuffing his years and stamping her foot. As he departed, she resumed her task, when by dint of perseverance, biting her lips, projecting her chin and pressing her eyes together, till her face was all full of wrinkles as a baked apple, she succeeded in raking through. Then dropping both hands upon her knees, she sighed and exclaimed, "O dear me! I don't see how folks do that comb their hair every day, for I don't comb mine but once a week, and then it c'en a'most kills me."—*Norfolk Mass Advertiser*

GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1853

"Truths would not teach, or save a sinking land,
All fear, none aid you, and few understand."

Our county court will convene on Monday next, but whether they will transact any business of importance, is rather questionable—if we are to judge from the past.

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 our demand against him. Large claims are coming against our empty pockets; and we must be prepared to meet them. We wish to make this bargain: If every man will, for this one time, down with his nose, immediately on 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 ensuing year, and promise never to miss another man while we live!! Now just accept our banter, and we will show you that it is abundantly possible for a printer to tell the truth.—ind

Stop Reader! Don't turn away from this article until you read it, and then you may search for something else good, with which you know our columns are generally filled. We never yet have had any business to complain of a dull head; but frequently our pen has been exactly convenient. We have twice, one time, travelled to Washington city to search the patent office for the purpose of ascertaining whether some machine or steamer had not been patented, that could keep a knife sharp without whetting; but these trifles of love were poorly repaid; for we had not only the mortification of being disappointed, but of being called a fool by men who ought to have had better manners.

The other day, as we were walking along the street, cogitating on this painful subject, we saw a wagon standing at a distance, which we supposed had apples to sell. And having an inclination to try our teeth upon one, we marched up to the wagon "as still as steel yards," pretending as if we had money enough to buy a peck at a time. But instead of apples eggs or chickens, any of "that sort of thing," it was loaded with whetstones. The owner of them, Hermon Allen of Hone Factory, Randolph, N. C. knowing the elevated plane we held in society, and the necessity imposed upon us to keep a sharp knife, as well as a sharp look out, had the kindness to present us with one, sixteen inches long, and one and a half in thickness, by two and a half in width; and as strait as a Union man's conscience.

We brought the whetstone home and placed it on our table, intending to use it as occasion might require. Our knife happened to be on the table, and immediately became sharper than any two edged sword. This alarmed our pen to such a degree, that without ever being touched with either knife or whetstone, it instantly sharpened itself into a point keen enough to write the funeral dirge of nullification, and before we could get hold of it, it had written the whole of this article down to this period. This fact accounts for the apparent latitude of some of the statements! But we have got hold of it now, & will keep it to "literal facts." Day before yesterday we purchased two hundred and fifty goose quills, which were lying on our table; and to our infinite astonishment, they were all changed, "in the twinkling of an eye," to pens of the best possible grit! But the wondrous efficacy of these whetstones ends not here. We gave one of our self made pens to a little school boy; and he carried it to school. The whetstone immediately spread, not only through that school, but through both the female academies; and from what we can learn, not a pen has been touched with steel since! They keep sharp of themselves; and we have no doubt they will continue to do so, while our whetstone remains in town.

The worthy preceptors of the three academies immediately called a town meeting, at which several speeches were delivered, and a resolution of thanks voted to us, and through us to Mr. Allen, for the astonishing facilities thus afforded them. But it seems decreed by fate, that no street shall be enjoyed in this world without its attendant bitter! The price of pen knives immediately fell one hundred per cent below their usual prices. Our merchants, after consulting together in their counting rooms, and at the corners of the streets, labored upon us with a demand that we should purchase their entire stock at the cash price, and give them bond and security, that we would never again serve the people at their expense. This, however, we refused to do, and what may be the apoth God only knows!

But to be serious. The whetstone we have just mentioned by Mr. Allen, is the same famous whetstone, which has been the cause of the kind we have just seen. And

we hesitate not to recommend to those who may wish to deal in the article, or to purchase for their own use, to call on Mr. Allen, at Hone Factory, in Randolph county; where we are certain they can be accommodated to their entire satisfaction. The quarry from which the rare material is procured, is situated somewhere on the waters of the Yadkin river, from which Mr. Allen manufactures hones and whetstones, of all possible dimensions and descriptions, from three feet in length, and eight inches in width down to the size of your finger. We say this from what we have seen.

FIRE!! Our village was visited, on Tuesday night the 12th inst. with an alarming conflagration. About ten o'clock at night, it was discovered that fire had communicated to the buildings attached to the tan yard of James T. Morehead, in the South West part of town. The farm was immediately given, and the citizens hastened to the scene with the promptness which will do them lasting credit; but the buildings being of wood, and exceedingly dry, the fire had gained such an ascendancy, that a great destruction of property became inevitable. An attempt was then made to prevent its progress by covering the neighbouring buildings with wet blankets, carpets, &c. A continued and well directed exertion rendered this attempt successful; but the tan yard buildings, cornerly, tank, most house with its contents, &c, were entirely consumed.

The loss is estimated by John M. Galt, Esq. a manager and partner in the concern at \$3,500. We would participate by name some of those who were most active in saving the property from destruction, and who even placed their lives in jeopardy—but others may be equally entitled to our praise, and the thanks of the citizens, who escaped our observation—thus by recording the deeds of probity to such as we saw we might do injustice to others equally active who were out of our sight. It is but justice, however, to say, that the stores who had on file in the town, to find an interest in the property of the town or of other places, were among the most active in their exertions to save the town from destruction.

If we could be serious in these serious times, the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature would certainly afford our public prosecutors, at least, a three weeks' material, considering the scope of the Union, and the result of the projected disunion is—nothing, literally and potentially, nothing. With the usual egotism of an independent man, the Old Dominion looks upon the subject of the Union as between South Carolina and the Federal government, and those who have in the present emergency believed that her slight wish was a law from Dan to Beersheba, but we skeptics as we are, believed her wish to be a law, and for once we wish to be right. When Virginia shall come with the cone of a member of the Union, and it is a disaster her name will be heard with respect, and her reasonable wishes will be gratified, for the day has passed in which nullification was allowed for big words and an impetus of emergency. If the small portion of that State which is disaffected should go over body and soul to the nullifiers, there would be no loss of hope; and its weight in the opposite scale would weigh as much against the Union as a volcano that is arrayed in support of our national existence. We cannot tolerate presumption, which is individual or community.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 22nd inst. says:—We learn from an authority, almost direct, that Mr. Webster publicly declared, on Tuesday night last, for his own part, he was for doing justice to the South, and for coming back to the set of 1816. We have no sort of doubt, that this subject would be at once satisfactorily adjusted, were it not for the offensive attitude which South Carolina has assumed towards her sister States, including those who coincide with her in sentiment as to the oppressive character of the Tariff laws. It cannot be expected that Virginia and the other Southern States will consent to be drawn by S. C. into the adoption of unconstitutional and odious measures, in order to get rid even of an unconstitutional law while efficient constitutional remedies are within their power. Still less can it be expected, that the states which affirm the constitutionality and expediency of the protective system will be lulled into acquiescence with her demands. Remonstrances might be effectual while threats are treated with deserved contempt. A man will yield much to reason and to his reason and sense of justice; while, if he deserve the name of man, he will never surrender anything to menace. It is so likewise with States.

COST OF NULLIFICATION. Nullification has already cost South Carolina \$425,000 for the following purposes: an extra session of the legislature, \$12,000; a convention \$10,000; for arms \$200,000; and \$200,000 placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be applied as he shall see fit—and all this for nothing! What consummate folly and delusion! All this even, and yet nothing effected! What can all this effect if all the ports of South Carolina be closed against foreign importations, except Charleston, and the custom house at this place removed to castle Pinckney, where the revenue may be collected out of the reach of nullification, for the goods prevented from entering South Carolina? Why nothing! They, like the disabled soldier, to avenge themselves, must turn and strike their own bodies, or yield to the constitution and laws of the United States.

GREENSBOROUGH. The citizens of this place met at the courthouse on the 14th inst. for the purpose of electing five commissioners for the ensuing year. This election resulted in the choice of George Albright, John M. Logan, William Kerr, William R. D. Lindsay, and William Swain;—whose duty it will be to keep matters straight in Greensborough, for the next twelve months.

The above named commissioners met, on the 15th inst. and appointed William Kerr, chairman, George Albright, magistrate of police, Alfred E. Hanner Town clerk, William R. D. Lindsey treasurer, and Robert Mitchell police officer.

Among other business the following ordinance was passed, with an order that it be published.

It is ordained by the commissioners for the town of Greensborough that every person owning or occupying a house within the corporation, shall have made on or before the 1st day of March next, two ladders, one of which shall reach from the ground to the eaves of the house, and the other from the eaves to the comb, under the penalty of five dollars for each neglect, to be collected as other fines.

A. E. HANMER, Town Clerk.

Another Express passed here, for Charleston, on Sunday morning last, about 9 o'clock. By the Charleston papers, we find that part of the duty with which the previous express was charged, was the conveyance of the late Message, which was thus received there some hours before it reached Fayetteville by the mail. We presume that could not have been the sole purpose of the movement, not only because the end would not seem to justify it, but because the message was sent to Congress about 29 hours before the express was despatched. In answer to the many inquiries made of us, we have therefore only to reply, that we are still in the dark as to the nature of these dispatches.

THE ARMY.—The first Battalion of the "State Volunteers," paraded yesterday afternoon for inspection under the command of Major Edwards. Their fine and soldierly appearance renders it a matter of regret that they were not enrolled in a holier cause. When Mr. Wilkins spoke in the Senate of "the military array" in South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun replied, "there was military preparation, but not array." The array can no longer be denied—troops have been actually embodied, paraded, inspected—with the avowed purpose of conflict with the general government.

STATISTICAL CONCERN. The fifty six signers of the declaration of independence, died, just fifty six years after signing that instrument—all the ex-presidents died at the age of fifty six.—and South Carolina has attempted to nullify the Union, just fifty six years after its foundation was laid!

REMARKABLE! A Newspaper was found, not long since, somewhere not far from the Cape of Good Hope, in which not a single falsehood could be detected! We would give something considerable to get one glimpse at such a paper.

At the last session of the New Hampshire legislature, Mr. Wilson, of Haverhill, from the select committee to ascertain the number of days each member has been absent during the session, reported that the "committee did not know, and the members would not tell."

The National Intelligencer, of the 26th ult. says, "the government express which left this city a few days ago for Charleston, returned to this city on Wednesday, having compassed the distance between Washington and Charleston in forty eight hours. That distance is, by the post office books, five hundred and forty four miles.

ASHER ROBINS, has been re-elected a senator of the United States for six years, from the third day of March next, when his present term of service expires.

It is estimated that the quantity of gold produced in this state during the past year, amounts to about 40,000 dollars; double that of the year preceding.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple, 40 a 45. Bacon 6 a 7. Boeswax 16. Coffee 14 a 16. Cotton 5 a 9. Corn 55 a 60. Flaxseed 120 a 160. Flour 4 75 a 5 50. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 1 50 a 5. Molasses 32 a 35. Sugar, brown, 7 a 9; loaf and lump 16 a 18. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 90 a 95. Whiskey 35 a 37 1/2.

MIRRLIGES.

"The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
Anon, the hermit, sighed—'all woman would!'"

MARRIED. In this county on Thursday the 7th inst. by James Mills Esq. Joseph H. Smith, of Rockingham county, to Miss Susan Swain, daughter of Dr. George Swain, of this county.

At Champlain, the Residence of George C. Menéndez, on Tuesday the 11th inst. by Francis Shelly Esq. Messrs A. Vestel to Miss Rhoda Mendenhall, daughter of Richard Mendenhall, all of Jamestown.

Our "life" for these two announcements is duly at hand. May heaven propitiously smile upon these amiable friends of the Union. May their days be long and prosperous in the land of the living. May the sincerity of their attachments be tested by their

fruits; and may their children "praise them in flaming gates!"

Our Devil's advice is, to publish the following with as little ceremony as possible; "because how they didn't send us no cake!"

In this county, a short time since, by Robert Palk, Esq. Abner Coultrain, of Randolph, to Miss Elizabeth Leonard, of this county.

In Fayetteville, not long since, William King, to Miss Frances Reid.

On the 27th ult. Richard H. Toler, to Miss Mary Ann Frances Duval.

DEATHS.

"In Angels arm can't watch me from the grave;
Legions of Angels, can't confine me there."

DIED, In Fayetteville, on Sunday morning last, after a protracted illness, Archibald Smith.

At his residence in Warren county, on Sunday morning last, Col. Pallenon Hawkins, a soldier of the revolution.

In Richmond county, on the 23rd inst. after an illness of several years, Pentecost Robinson.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, a few days ago, Mrs. Glenn, Mother of William Hill.

At his residence in Warren county, on the 25th ult. the honorable John Hall, late a Judge of the supreme court of this State.

\$50 REWARD!

A stolen silver watch was travelling from Hertford county to North Carolina, in Lowndes county, Mississippi, by two of his negro slaves.

ARTHUR & ISAAC.

runaway from him, about the last of January, 1853, by at Key county, North Carolina, eight miles West of Greensboro. Arthur is large, dark complexioned, smooth skin, about twenty years. He carried with him a white hat, large black jacket, of lion's skin cloth, and bag of cotton bagging, tow. Isaac is about thirty years, dark and stout, and has some dent holes in his head. He also carried with him a white hat, and large black jacket, made of lion's skin cloth; and their paddocks were cotton and wool, domestic.

I will give the above reward of fifty dollars, for the apprehension and confinement of said negroes in any State, that I can get them unharmed, or twenty-five dollars, either of them.

Any information respecting said negroes, addressed to George Albright, Esq. Greensborough, N. C. or to the subscriber, at Columbus, Lowndes county, Mississippi, will meet with due attention.

ELISHA HUNTER SHARP.

February the 6th 1853—37—4
The Raleigh Constitutionalist will please publish the above advertisement three or four times and forward the account for the same to George Albright, Esq. where it will be paid by the subscriber on his return from Mississippi, next spring. E. H. S.

EARTHENWARE.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. Importers, 13 Water Street, New-York.—are receiving from Spring Importations of the above ware, 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 Gut and Plain LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand at low rates.

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support rendered from our Southern friends, we have more 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 favor us with their orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

Importers—88 Water St. New-York.

New York, January 13, 1853—36—4.

The following papers are requested to publish this advertisement as often as three dollars will pay for each, and send their accounts to the Editors of the Register, the Star and Constitutionalist, of this City; the Observer of Fayetteville; the Wilmington Advertiser; the Northern Spectator; the Tarboro' Free Press; the Hillsboro' Free Press; the Oxford Examiner; the Milton Spectator; the Halifax Advocate; the Greensboro' Patriot; the Charlotte Journal; the Catawba Journal, and the Raleigh Spectator.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE been informed, from a source entitled to respect, that a man by the name of Stephens has been attempting a system of penmanship for more than two months. I understand he informs the people, wherever he goes, that he has a permit from me, to teach my system, which is certainly a lie. I have given neither lesson, nor permit to any such man.

This is the only scandal that has infringed upon my rights. The names of several others shall come to light, due time. Those who have permits from me are not allowed to teach for less than three dollars per scholar. I have secured the benefits of the system to myself, according to law; and have come to the determination to put the law in force against all who teach my system without permits, as well as against those who patronize them. As I am liable, and all shall suffer. But even without this threat, it might be hoped that the good people of this happy land would not encourage such rascality, by patronizing such low-lived, low priced and low bred swindlers, merely for the sake of a few dollars.

A. D. SMITH.

Greensborough, Feb. 5th 1853—37—ind

HATS! HATS! HATS!

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

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

FUR AND WOOL HATS

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

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

H. J. WARREN & G. ADAMS.

Greenborough, N. C. Jan. 18th 1853—37—ind

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING.

Done at this Office on the shortest notice.

