

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME IV. NO. 38

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WHOLE NO. 194.

The Patriot

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COMMUNICATIONS.

"But still remember, if you mean to please,
To press your point with modesty and care."

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

MR. EDITOR:—

Permit us through your columns to speak our sentiments to a once liberal and well-informed, but now sordid and misguided body; the privilege of doing which, is now nearly all that is left us; and if permitted, we will speak freely—when mode of speaking Mr. Swain, you have taught us to believe is the right of every Freeman.

We once were a set of men possessed of importance in the administration of affairs; but now we are stripped of this importance, as well as of that power which instituted our claim to it. And we know Mr. Swain, if you could set things right again, which you very clearly to do, we should be what we once were.

In looking over your paper, we see what the legislature has been about—again depriving us of our rights. We see they have passed an act to elect the clerks of the courts by the people. Against this law we solemnly protest, though we shall not attempt to "nullify" it! "Tis an execrable law; for it cannot turn out our clerks, until some have served four years, and others misbehaved.

The legislature first began by taking the election of sheriffs away from us, whom we had elected ever since the establishment of our constitutional rights. Well! you see where we live, we thought we could match 'em; and so most all of us candidates for the sheriffric; but no—not a single one could get in! The people must elect some fellow who knew no more about law nor a goose who had never seen Potts Justice, nor Haw Woods Mannered in his life. The next thing, our clerk died, and we had a new one to make. Well, d've see, we turned out again—every one wanted it and of course every one was for himself; and therefore none of us got that. Now the people's got the business in their own hands, we mean to try 'em once more, and if we fail, we may as well "give it up."

Now, Mr. Swain, if you had done as you ought, you would have had a heap of influence with the legislature; but you went to talkin' about the "tearings" and "angry Devil" and such stod, until you put us all out with you; and by jing they like to got hold of you, into the bargain!

We were very glad when you told us you had turned for Jackson, and his "protection" or wheresoever you call it. And then we used to have jumped out of our skin when you told us that same great fat story, about the same bringin' to legislation to Greenborough, until we found out you was a jokin'! Wish it had a bin so! For when they get a way down there to Rangoon they stay so taran long, as you say, drinking "egg nogg," that they'll always keep the state as poor as Jons' ankles.

There's that 'preparation business, now, that will take nearly every cent we've got! And there's that Bain Hughes for impairing the statue of Washington; that you and him quarrelled about; when he give you the "damned he." We thought you was "all joke" before. Them are lower fellows just give it to him to keep Martin's Bank from pestin'.

Mr. Swain, did not you see that there bill what Mr. — offered to make the steady rise on the 20th day of last month? 'Twas just done to make folks think they didn't want to stay there so long! He was so afraid it would pass, that he moved it to the table himself. Now here's another the middle of J. J. used to, and they're there yet. Now, sir, we'll pig 'em—attend to our own business, as may necessary—have done in this case.

As we said we once composed a body of respects-

ble men; but we have been divested of these powers that properly belongs to us. 'Tis a fact we've nothing hardly to do but to try "warrants" and marry folks; and we sha'n't be at all surprised if they take them from us too; nor just let the people grumble a little, and it is done. This they do sometimes and take *repeals*, telling us we hadn't done right &c. We don't hear much complaint about marrying, and we hope to hold that. It is right many to be at a wedding sometimes!

'Tis true, there is another thing besides; we preside at the county court; but then we have no more power there than you have! The lawyers sometimes say, "may it please your honour," and "worships," &c. which some of us are silly enough to construe to respect, but it is thought by a great many, to be looking for us. And the sheriff cares no more for us than for the common people. And these, in fact begin to think themselves as good as we are, and will come up into company of us fifty to less standing round and will say "howay on square?" as loud and as intonatory as if we had been armed with these noon "flashes and bulk" out of the sun basin—and especially if we have ever made free enow, with them whilst electrons, as to strike bonds with them and make 'em stand—has they ought not to do, but cause *Meteor* to rise.

Now, Mr. Swain, we have Shewey, y' know that they, the people, have referred to us three of us as shers of shery, and the same spirit which kept on unit we said to self-murder in the back ground. If any of us ever comes back, he will be in a fix; and is certain to be. He can't make a speech. We mount the steps with one foot, as though mounted, and so it begins to grow, but as the fad goes off, it is like a dead dog, has to go cold—and keep cold we "shylock" him" in the same style, it is called "shylock my bond," by those who don't say "shylock" as we do—anyways. "The square is to their eyes, what meadow is to a horizon which comes under it." It may be just, but they are very apt to be provoked by us, who have some people in our country, and in whom they look for the basis of political opinion. These sentiments may not force them to believe us wrong, when consider of a my rule, they are deterred by some other.

SQUIRES,
January the 14th 1833.

FUR THE NEWSPAPER.

MISTER EDITOR:—
I enclose to you to day a sketch of a man who is a very mean wimp and a scoundrel, I would send nothing but a partition to the squares of Guilford county, prayin them not to let a hooligan into our town. Now I find a blit that smashes wimp and though you wouldnt' think so I thought I'd write a letter for you to printish.

I dont' never go around these thirteen miles from town; and I think its a devil of a hard case that I can't get astray to take care of it. And the punce of the town won't be along in a minute or a fortnight by mornin' 'till a quarter past noon if they are as steady as when they are high up in the sky till the year either is offend them more.

Now I don't believe the squares are any better than the general assembly of Guilford. But man couplies with the laws, and these abominable wrights have a place where he can still be the job, and no thanks to them so I think they can as well of the tax, as on the grog-shops, as to the "big go up" and cost him nothing.

Now I'm not a jaded old man. If these wise men that makes the purr' laws wants to make everybody put the temperance below, they must cause the studens to put down their books and the court to have a sold by the *quart* instead of the *jill*. They must be gone at the rate of a *dozen* per week, pass a law that corn shall be made into flour, and out of skunk, by honest opinion is of action, is to be made and sell it all—the smaller the quantity it's sole in the potter.

Every body that wants a drink will have it while there is any in the country. And if they can't buy a jinny's club together and git a quirt, and they'll never stop till they drink it all up, or perhaps git a drak as a filler, when if they don't a got a half pint they'da drink it up, and what's more about there abeas.

BOTTLE STOPPER.
Gafford County Feb. 1st 1833.

THE PATRIOT.

TO THE READER.—We have recently escaped from a scene of gloom and general depression, in consequence of the fatal effects of a wide spreading and fatal pestilence.—The past season, (it must be admitted) was one "which tried men's souls;" when those who were mighty fell; and those who were not so bold; but the Strocco of human maladies has passed away. We once more greet our friends ever at the social board; or in our daily walks; trade & commerce which have been seriously obstructed, are resuming their ordinary channels, and that earnestness and quiet contentment to mind, now characterizes our city, and imparts new life and energy to every branch of human industry.

The astute observer of human nature will at once perceive that nothing tends more strongly to oppose the course of truth and the develop-

ments of the mind in the progress of science, than prejudice. It has ever been the felicity of man to regard all new discoveries at first with a jealous eye, and consider them as innovations on long established usages. The sublime conceptions of a Galileo were treated as the offspring of a disordered mind.—The prediction of the new world, by Columbus, was viewed as an idle dream, and the immortal Newton in giving birth to the doctrine of gravitation, we considered for a visionary speculator; yet the revolution of the earth is acknowledged, & the name of Galileo will no doubt be held in everlasting remembrance; the new world of Columbus is the land of our birth, it & its name have become immortal; the doctrines of gravitation are fixed & immutable philosophical truths, and the name of Newton graces the fairest page of British History.

He who makes a single discovery, calculated to benefit mankind, is entitled to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race, and his fame is more solid, though less brilliant, than that of the victor of a hundred battles.

In medicine, the most valuable and important discoveries have been made by *non professionals*, and though self-interest might exert for a time their introduction into general use, yet their intrinsic excellence has ultimately succeeded in bringing them into notoriety and reputation. Such were the preparations of Paracelsus, and also the Cinchona, or Peruvian bark, now confessedly one of the most valuable articles of the materia medica.

It will be easily conceived that we are indebted for all that is great and excellent, not to theacity and precipitation of the system, but to those sublime conceptions of the human mind, which, from their importance, even like thoughts flashed on the understanding, become the divinity that in the progressive course of time, may might receive at the hands of his Creator all the glory of which he is susceptible.

Among the benefactors of the human race, they are entitled to our special respect and admiration, who have contributed to diminish the sum of human misery. The solid renown of a Derby is more imperishable in its nature than the splendid glory of a Marlowe or Shakespeare. Among the recent discoveries which claim the first rank in importance, we may safely class the Swan's Process. Its introduction to the notice of mankind was effected by the persevering efforts of the discoverer, and to its high character and importance the locality have borne its unqualified testimony. Its intensity has been fully sustained, its medicinal qualities remain unchanged, and its theoretic effects have been so substantiated by creditable and uncontroverted witnesses.

It will be easily imagined that we are indebted to the *interested parties*, the Swan's Process, comes and sets in to the extent of 50,000 pounds per annum.

The projector has reaped a merited reward for his labours and smiles at the futile and harmless efforts of the envious who have invariably record'd the ignoble heads of their snipers, and leave him on the vantage untouched and unharmed.

O. D. T.

WEBSTER'S PREDICTIONS

On the crisis in South Carolina.

Who, that has read, will ever forget the biting sarcasm contained in the conclusion of Webster's second speech, in answer to Hayne, the present Governor of South Carolina during the memorable debate over Foote's resolutions? Who can now read the following extract from it, without ascribing to the orator almost the gift of prophecy, in foretelling the crisis, now impending in South Carolina. One part of the prediction has already been fulfilled, and we are justified, in believing, that the events of another month will present to us its consummation—*Salem Observer.*

"And now Mr. President, let me run the honorable gentleman's doctrine a little into its practical application. Let us look at his probable *modus operandi*. It is a thing can be done an ingenious man can tell how it is to be done. Now I wish to be informed how this state interfere is to be put in practice, without violence, bloodshed and rebellion. We will take the existing cause of the tariff law. South Carolina is said to have made up her opinion upon it. If we do not repeat it, (as we probably shall not,) she will then apply it to the remedy of her doctrine. She will we must suppose, pass a law of her legislature, declaring the several acts of Congress, usually called the tariff laws, null and void, so far as they respect South Carolina, or the citizens thereof. So far, all is a paper transaction, and easy enough. But the collector at Charleston, is collecting the duties imposed by the tariff laws—he, therefore must be stopped. The collector will seize the goods if the tariff duties are not paid. The state authorities will undertake their rescue, the marshal with his posse will come to the collector's aid, and here the contest begins. The militia of the state will be called out to sustain the nullifying acts. They will march, sir, under a very gallant leader, for I believe the honorable member himself commands the militia of that part of the state. He will raise the nullifying act on 1st standard, and spread it out as a banner!—it will have a preamble, declaring, that the tariff laws are palpable, deliberate, and dangerous violations of the constitution! He will proceed, with this banner flying to the customhouse in Charles-

"All the while,

"Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds."

Arrived at the custom-house, he will tell the col-

lector that he must collect no more duties under the tariff laws. This, he will be somewhat zealous to say, by the way, with a grave countenance, considering what had South Carolina, herself, had in that of 1816. But, sir, the collector would, no doubt, desist at his bidding. He would show the law of Congress, the treasury instructions and his own oath of office. He would say he should prefer his duty, come what might. Here would ensue a pause; for they say a certain stillness precedes the tempest. The trumpeter would hold his breath awhile, and before this military array should fall on the custom-house, collector, clerks, and all, it is very probable some of those compassing it, would request of their gallant commander in chief to inform a little upon the point of law, for they know doubtless, a just respect for the opinion as a lawyer, as well as for his bravery as a soldier.

They know he has read Blackstone and the Constitution, as well as Turenne and Vauban. They would ask him, therefore something concerning the law in this matter. They would inquire whether it was not somewhat dangerous to resist a law of the U. States. What would be the nature of the offence, they would wish to learn, if they by military force and array, resisted the execution in Carolina of the law of the United States, it should turn out, after all the law was constitutional.

He would answer, of course, treason. No, sir, you could give any other answer. John Fries he would tell them, had learned that some years ago, however, they would ask, do you propose to defend us? "Look at that floating banner," he would reply; "see there the nullifying law!"

Is it your opinion, gallant commander, they would then say, that if we should be indicted for treason that *same floating banner* of yours would make a good *plea in bar*? "South Carolina is a sovereign state," he would reply—that is true, but would the judge admit our plea? "These tariff laws," he would now say, "are unconstitutional, palpable, deliberately, as you say." That all may be so but if the tribunals sign not happen to be of that opinion shall we stand by it? We are ready to die for our country but it is rather an awkward business, this dying with out touching the ground! After all, this is a sort of *hemp tax*, worse than any part of the tariff!

A SCENE *In the House of Representatives,*

Thursday, January 21.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Wayne in the Chair, the *Tariff Bill* was taken up for consideration. Mr. Vinton of Ohio resumed the course of his remarks, and continued to occupy the floor until near 7 o'clock.

During the course of Mr. VINTON'S speech he had observed that he would sooner see every man who occupied the seats around him swept away—he would sooner see the rivers of this land run with blood, and one half of the population of this fair Republic perish by the sword, than see one jot or tittle of that sacred Constitution which had been bequeathed to us by our fathers, or of the laws, obliterated by force; when a sudden cry was heard from Mr. McDUFFIE, of "Robespierre." The CHAIR called to order.

MR. CARSON said that the gentleman had a right to give utterance to his indignant feeling at such a sentiment.

THE CHAIR (Mr. WAYNE,) rephrased that he was not clothed in vice with power to preserve order in the House, and he should not fail to exercise it.

Considerable sensation prevailed for a moment, but it soon subsided.

When Mr. VINTON had concluded his speech—

MR. CARSON rose to explain. It had not been he, (as seemed to be supposed by many gentlemen,) who had uttered the expressive word "Robespierre," when the gentleman from Ohio had expressed a sentiment so monstrous. That word had been uttered by a gentleman over the way who would never disavow his words. Deeply as Mr. C. felt, he should have remained silent; but when he heard the hissing which arose, But my, G—d! (exclaimed Mr. C.) what of an American Congress! That the gentleman would see every man on this floor swept off from it—all the patriotism, all the noble spirits in that hall swept off! But was that all? No, but that he would see the rivers of this whole country run blood; and half the population of this fair nation should be violated, which Mr. C. had heard the gentleman himself declare to have been already violated, and which men, far superior both to that gentleman and to himself, believed to have been repeatedly violated—half the population! by which the gentleman meant his brethren—and this after a sovereign State had pronounced the law in question to be unconstitutional!

MR. VINTON here asked leave to set the gentleman right, as to what he had said.

THE CHAIR. Does the gentleman yield the floor?

MR. CARSON. No; if the gentleman would but put himself right—

MR. WATMOUGH here interposed, and called his friend from North Carolina to order. He begged his friend to suffer him to interpose, and step before him, to save him from house, before any thing should be uttered which might be cause of lasting regret. The gentleman from Ohio had not said what the gentleman was under a pretense to say. The gentleman had been in the right.

Here Mr. WATMOUGH was called to order by

very voices; and the C.R. admonished him that he was departing from duty.

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 recanted, all attempts to explain it away would be vexatious.

Mr. VINTON now explained. He had made no use of the word "vexatious." A violation of the Constitution might 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 the 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, Yea's 62, 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

"Muses with fortunes, humours turn with fancies;
Fruits with books, and happiness with time."

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; and 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 be some reconciled to the opinion, that the session, though almost a fruitless one, 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 active 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 burthen 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 at Raleigh. The act appropriates fifty thousand dollars, of any unappropriated money 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 affidavit 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.

An act was passed to render the lands of a deceased debtor, holding for costs, where the plaintiff—*plaintiff administrator*—has been found in default of his execution or administrator. This bill provides, that where the plaintiff in such cases, resists to *Sixty Dollars* to subject the lands of the deceased debtor to a tax to cover the cost of the former suit against the plaintiff or administrator. For this law I voted.

The next subject I believe me to notice, was an act passed to establish the bank of Newbern in the state, so that the corporation may exceed the amount of its shares in the state, and the other half to be held in the state of Georgia. This bill had my support.

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 mounted 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 was 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 maturing 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 *one-poly*. There are many and great changes to meet and things during the period of twenty five years—the scarcity of those entrusted with the management of our banks, maybe shaken to the center, in a short time—*money*, & consequently, *power*, is placed in their hands; and besides this, *money*, *commodities* 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 mounted aristocracy, the root 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 management of institutions, that are designed to effect the interests of the people.

Every state in the Union is engaged in banking, as 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 of 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, 3046 shares, nominal value \$304,600—in the bank of Newbern, 1839 shares, nominal value \$195,000—in the bank of Cape Fear, 2122 shares, nominal value \$21,700—making an aggregate amount of bank stock belonging to the state, of \$712,700 dollars.

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 bank of the United States, at Fayetteville, \$300,000 dollars—making an aggregate amount of bank capital employed in the state, from which our circulating medium, is furnished, of \$3,100,000 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 sum of clear profits made by the Newbern bank up to the 30th June 1829, was \$867,350. And the amount of clear profits made and divided by the bank of Cape Fear, up to the 1st day of December 1831, was \$850,910 54—making an aggregate amount of clear profits made and divided of \$1,018,297 04.

On this sum the state has received for public purposes—from the state bank, \$29,675 dollars—Newbern \$295,603 74—Cape Fear, \$290,312 60 in all, \$825,601 01 dollars—making an aggregate amount of profits made and divided as above, \$1,202,698 05 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 follow:—state bank, 1,600,000 dollars—Newbern bank, 800,000 dollars—Cape Fear bank, 200,000 dollars—aggregate of bank capital, \$2,600,000.

The amount of specie paid in on the above capital was—state bank, \$560,700 dollars—Newbern bank, 200,000 dollars—Cape Fear bank, \$250,000 dollars, &c., \$1,000,000. Thus it may be seen that the capital never paid for according to the terms of the charter, amounts to 2,600,000 dollars.

The amount of notes issued by the banks, as per last estimate laid, was—state bank, 705,369 dollars—Cape Fear bank, 326,152 dollars—Newbern, 199,181 dollars—U. S. branch bank of Fayetteville, 1,177,620 dollars, making an aggregate of notes in circulation of \$2,398,642 dollars.

The amount the banks were,—state bank, May 15th 1832, \$1,154,566 dollars & 97 cents—Cape Fear bank 141,131 50, \$67,267 dollars—Newbern, June 30th 1832, \$3,429 50 dollars—United States branch bank at Fayetteville, December 27th 1830, 765,793 dollars.

The amount the banks of this state at a certain date, was—state bank, May the 1st 1832, \$1,154,566 dollars & 97 cents—Cape Fear, July the 1st

1832 \$3,474 dollars—Newbern, November the 30th 1832, \$3,355 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 nearly 197,932 dollars and 59 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 10,609 dollars—to the individuals in the state, or supposed to be in it, 182,300 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 18,693 dollars, leaving a remainder of 236,000 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 4,700,000 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 47,123 dollars; while the average amount of notes issued by the same banks, during the same time, was 2,009,775.

The aggregate amount of funds belonging to the state, as taken from the treasurer's books, and believed to be nearly, if not quite correct, is as follows:—bank stock, 71,210 dollars—amount of loans made to the state, \$1,000 dollars—amount of judgements, bonds, &c., including the estimated interest thereon, \$6,750 dollars—in 37,121 dollars—making a total amount of funds belonging to the state, of \$89,751 dollars, in November, 1832.

The amount of payments made by the state to coast, navigation, and other incorporated companies, is \$117,000, which I fear will increase; therefore much, and.

The above statement of facts, relative to the financial, and banking interests of our state, I have carefully collected and condensed from a authentic public documents, and now submit them to my constituents, without note or comment, as being, in the main, substantially correct. Each renders of 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 countrymen in this capacity, I desire permission to notice a few other measures that came before the legislature.

According to the laws heretofore existing on the subject, State witness tickets could not be collected, without having the certificate of the clerk, which cert 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 an inconsiderable sum; which I thought ought as well be saved to the holders of ticket 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, at least once, when my vote was in a small minority. I have a strong aversion to give the people the privilege of the expediency of such

laws. For myself, I rather conclude, it will make these officers more accommodating to the people. 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 unfeigned 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 de my may hereafter set my lot, or what may be my situation and prospects the few remaining days I may be allowed to serve it with you, your just favours will be remembered with lasting gratitude.

JONATHAN PARKER,

Greenbury, Feb. 13th 1832.

—♦—♦—♦—

The Proclamation—Nullification—Slavery.

The *National Doctor*, authorised in the Proclamation as, *contra-distinguished* from that of the self called *State Right's* principles, seem to be headed with an 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 every where. *South Carolina* has been *emphatically* rebuked, and her leaders, and their memories after them, most for ever forth shall the scorn of free men.

When we view this doctrine of *State Rights*, as proclaimed in that of Nullification and its correlate 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 abounding most where slavery is thickest, and most *immatured* in its character. The mountainous part of *South Carolina*, where the number of slaves are few, is almost, except 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 get a burst 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 *Nabobs* or declining *lords*; but the wonder is, that plain unpretending men, of indolent and regular habits, should fall into the schemes of their unscrupulous slave-driving neighbours. We do not mean to say, that the possession of slaves in all cases produces this unchaste 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 delanching 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 Autocracy, originating in the corruptions of slavery that has given the lead to Nullification—Gorged and fatigued indolence, in all ages and countries, more especially where the means of revelry are about to be taken away from the sensual, 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 *Madagascar* 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 supercilious devotion to our country as a nation. *We may be permitted*, therefore, to touch upon a topic, against the discussion of which, the *Fuckies* are gagged. However, it may displease the *pusey*-*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 philosophical delusion. It is no poor man's—no plain man'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, as we before each the honest yeoman, to keep off those who wear "purple and fine". —*Yuletide.*

RATHER SNAREY.

"Take care grammar, or you'll twist your neck off," said a little urchin one day to an old lady who was tuggin' 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 ears 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's a'most kills me."—*Norfolk Mass. Advertiser*

GREENSBOROUGH.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 4 1833.

"Truths would you 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, *now with his dues*, immediately on the receipt of his bill, we will pay every copper we owe in this world—in a stock of provisions and paper for the ensuing year, and promise never to pay 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 fails, and consequently our pen, have been writing too dull to be exactly convenient. We have twice—on this 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 "labours 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 tooth upon one, we marched up to the wagon "as usual as anywhere," pretending as if we had money enough to buy a peck at a time. But instead of apples eggs or chickens, my of "that sort o' thing," it was loaded with whetstones. The owner of them, Hermon Allen of Hone Factory, Randolph, N. C. knowing the elevated character we held in society, and the necessity impeding 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 straight 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 wonderful 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 alarm 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 will 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 specimens 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 school shall be enjoyed in this world without its stedfast 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, waited on 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 of their expense. This, however, we refused to do, and what may be the upshot Go only knows!

But to be serious: There are laws, or as may be termed by Mr. Allen, the Hone Factory, comedy surpasses any thing of the kind we ever heard about. 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 raw 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 alarm was immediately given, and the citizens hastened to the scene with a 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 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, corner, timber, meat house with its contents, &c, were entirely consumed.

The loss is estimated by John M. Gidchist, Esq. a manager and partner in the concern, at \$3,500. We would particularize by name none of those who were most active in working with the incendiary element, and who ever placed their lives in jeopardy—but others may be equally entitled to our praise, and the thanks of the citizens, who escaped our observation—this by securing the means of information 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 slaves who had nothing to do, but to feel an interest in the property of others or of other place, were among the most active in their exertions to save the town from imminent conflagration.

If we could be anxious in these serious times, the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature would certainly affect our public prosperity—it has been three weeks in session, considering the state of the Union, and the result of the concerted agitation is—nothing, literally & reluctantly, nothing. With the usual egotistical and subservient annexationists, the Old Dominion goes up the subject of co-operation between North-Carolina & the Federal government, and those who have fit the cause of independence believed that her slight wish was a tax from her to Beaufort, but we skepticks as we are, believed no such thing, and for once we ourselves were proved to be right. When Virginia shall meet with the concurrence of the Union, and let it be distinctly known that she will be no less hospitable and generous than the Virginians that are arrayed in support of our national existence. We cannot tolerate presumption, either in individuals or communities.

The Richmond Courier, of the 22nd inst. says—"We learn from an intell., almost direct, that Mr. Webster publicly declared, on Tuesday night that, 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 driven 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 induced into acquiescence with her demands. Remonstrance might be effectual while threats are treated with deserved contempt. A man will yield much to arguments addressed to his reason and sense of justice—while, if he deserve the name of man, he will scarcely surrender any thing to menace. It is so likewise with us.

COST OF NULLIFICATION. Nullification has already cost South Carolina \$420,000 for the following purpose: an extra session of the legislature, \$10,000; 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 enormous 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 imports, 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, or the goods prevented from entering?" Why nothing! They, like the disabled soldiers, to avage themselves, must turn and strike their own limbs, or yield to the constitution and law of the United States.

GREENSBOROUGH. The citizens of this place met at *Fruit*; and may their children "praise them in their gates!" Our Devil's advice is, to publish the following, with as little ceremony as possible; because how they did it send us no cake!"

In this county, a short time since, by Robert Polk, Esq. Abner Coultrair, 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.

"As Angels aren't scarce me from the grave;
Legions of Angels, can't count 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. Pendleton 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 23d ult., the horse-side John Hall, a Judge of the supreme court of this state.

\$50 REWARD.

A \$50 reward was travelling from Hertford, in North Carolina, to Lowndes county, Mississippi, put twice on his negroes,

ARTHUR & ISAAC.

runaway from him, about the last of January, 1833, in Stokes county, North Carolina, eight miles West of

Arthur is large, dark complexion, smooth face, about twenty years. He carries with him a white hat, large black jacket, of lion's skin cloth and bags made of cotton bagging, tow. Isaac is about thirty years old, dark and stout, and has some dent holes in his teeth. He also carried with him a white hat, and large black jacket made of lion's skin cloth; and these pants do not button well, domestic.

I will give the above reward of fifty dollars, for apprehension and confinement of said negroes, in my power, that I can get them unparoled; or twenty-five dollars either of them.

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

ELISHA HUNTER STARKE.

February the 6th 1833—37—4.

The Raleigh Constitutional will please publish the above advertisement three or four times and forward the account for the same to George Albright, Esq. who will be paid by the subscriber on his return from Mississippi next spring.

E. H. S.

EARTHENWARE.

CHINA AND GLASS, WARRENS.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. Importers, 13 Water Street, New-York—are receiving Spring Importations of the above articles; comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns—which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the articles to be sold at.

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

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have more every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods in that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may frequent their orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers—88 Water St. New-York.
New York, January 18, 1833—36—4.

The following papers are requested to publish the advertisement as often as three dollars will pay for it. Send their accounts to the Editors of the Register, Citizen Star and Constitutionalist of this City; the Observer of Fayetteville; the Wilmington Advertiser; the Newbern Spectator; the Tarboro Free Press; the Hillsboro' Daily Leader; the Oxford Examiner; the Milton Spectator; the Charlotte Journal; the Catawba Journal; and the Raleigh Spectator.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVE been informed, from a source entitled to credit, that a man by the name of Stephens has been teaching my system of penmanship for more than twelve 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 lecture nor permit to any such man.

This is, or the only soundred that has infringed upon my rights. The names of several others shall come to light in 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. All are 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 1833—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 W. & G. A. D. A. M. S. and have commenced the Hating business in this place, at the stand formerly occupied by W. & P. Adams, the court house; where they intend constantly to keep in hand, a complete assortment of

FUR AND BOOL 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 F. & G. Hatters' wool, for which a liberal price will be given.

G. J. WADDELL.
Greensborough, N. C. Jan 18, 1833—36—4.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING.

Line at this Office on the charters.

POETRY.

"And from each law the noblest truths inspire,
Noble & inspiring words than my song!"

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

And what is woman's influence? My thoughts
Were deeply moved—a gentle vision rose
Before me. Sweetly fell the softened light
Of sunset, on a dome so mucky low.
That the light pinions of the summer breeze
Were filled not in passing.

Soft the voice
Of earnest supplication floated up.
From woman's lips to the bright throne of God;
And in the channel He hath opened flowed—
The mother's feelings. Even was drawing on,
And the bright petals of the summer flowers
Were closing, as in sleep, and the tall trees
That gave all day a rustling sound of song.
And conuring music, now were quiet—hushed—
As twilight's sanctity had o'er them stole.

The atmosphere breathed pray; the mother's eye
Glanced on her boy, who, wild with restless mirth,
Was out at morn; but now an altered morn,
Tired with gathering flowers, had fallen asleep.
Mildly she watched his slumbers, then she placed
Her soft cool hand upon his brow, and prayed—
Even for him.

Gaze on the lowly roof;
Then tell me if her fervent spirit rose
In supplication for a prouder house—
Was it for health she prayed? Oh! poor the gem
Of whose life, leads to her far lofter thought,
A world of worlds compassed with that
Sheath from Heaven; know that there are gems
Brighter than all which gleam on common sight,
And richer, worthier for the prince, than those
Men seek with labor and preserve with care!
They shut their treasures, lands, the word of Truth,
Weed o'er them, they are priceless, and outweigh
The estimate of earth, secured in Heaven
And passing never.

This hath urged her prayer.
Earth's splendor hath grown dim, unwithering joys
Appear to her, unfading glory beams,
Crown of pure gold—these, she are grasped by no
Deeply she prays, committing unto God
With her full heart, her future destiny,
And his, till with a martyr's spirit wrung
She prays, not that the cup he deals to each
May sparkle brightly; but that strength be given
To drink it (e'en though bitter) to the dregs,
She prays not that the storms of changeful life
Should ever descend; but if deep trials bow
The upward form, if sorrow on the bough,
Leaves record, still though on the heart its tree—
Were charmed deeply, it might leave it smooth,
Unruffled, that contempt and scorn be borne,
Hasten to meet if but the soul were pure,
Then he be weary so the tired feet
Might greet 'the land of rest.'

Melted away

The mother's voice, and years, but, changeful years
Were vanished too, and she that had refused
Her trust in God, was ushered to his arms;
A minute, its bright Eternal Source.
The unstained fountain of her being flowed
Yet lingered still the influence of her prayer,
A blessing on her child. The voice of pride
Thrilled o'er his ear, and flattery's circcean cup
Was proffered unto him—he dashed aside
The poison, yet kept on upon his way,
A being of the sunlight. Wealth and power
The wildering gift of genius, all were his;
Yet was the bright scroll of his life unstained;
Yet did his soul stay its trust in God;
A spell was on him; 'twas his mother's prayer,
Saving him ever, 'twas her gentle hand
Laid out upon his forehead, 'twas the thought,
Resolute in its energy, that one link
Of his existence was in heaven.

The flowers

Blooming round his former home, and seem
To me, the emblem of what woman's life
She whose bright presence glistens but
Throws a sweet fragrance on the passing gale.
New sport. Miss

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Persons who may wish to purchase permits, or copy
right books, for the purpose of reading my system
of philosophy, may be supplied by applying to Mr.
John M. McMichael, 10, James' Street, or A.
Fowler, 1, Franklin, or to myself.

My publications above named are my original
works. — A. D. S. M. H. February the 1st, 1832—Ind.

145 N. 28 E. LIBRARY.

ON Tuesday the 11th inst., in consequence of the
death of my wife, I, the subscriber, propose to sell
my entire library of books for £100.—

A. E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court.

Greensborough, N.C., Feb. 10th, 1832.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November
Term 1832.

ROBERT LAW, Vs. Benjiah Fleming, Silas Flem-
ming, and heirs of James Fleming deceased. Heirs
at law of Robert Fleming, deceased—*Sei Fa*, to
subject the real estate of Robert Fleming, deceased, to
the payment of his debts.

If appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the de-
fendants, Silas Fleming and the heirs at law of James
Fleming 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
process of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot,
for four weeks successively, giving notice to the said de-
fendants, Silas Fleming and the heirs at law of James
Fleming 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 of February
next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have,
why judgement shall not be given in favour of the said
plaintiff, Robert Law, against said defendants, for the sum
of £100.00, 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 23rd 1832—35—4.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November
Term 1832.

WILLIAM W. STEWART, Vs. Benjiah Flem-
ing, Silas Fleming, and heirs of James Fleming
deceased. Heirs at law of Robert Fleming, deceased—*Sei Fa*, to subject the real estate of Robert Fleming,
deceased, to the payment of his debts.

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Fleming 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 of February
next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have,
why judgement shall not be given in favour of the said
plaintiff, William W. Stewart, against said defendants,
for the sum of his debts.

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.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November
Term 1832.

JOHN STARRETT, Vs. Benjiah Fleming, Silas Flem-
ing, and heirs of James Fleming deceased—*Sei Fa*, to subject the real estate of Robert Fleming, deceased,
to the payment of his debts.

If appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the de-
fendants, Silas Fleming and the heirs at law of James
Fleming 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
process of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot,
for four weeks successively, giving notice to the said de-
fendants, Silas Fleming and the heirs at law of James
Fleming 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 of February
next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have,
why judgement shall not be given in favour of the said
plaintiff, John Starrett, against said defendants, for the
sum of his debts.

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.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
November Term 1832.

ALFRED WILLES, Vs. William H. Britain, Al-
fred Britain, Asa G. Britain, John McMichael, and wife
Malinda, Elijah Hood, infant son of Poly Hood deceased,
and formerly wife of Elijah Hood, son of Poly Hood
deceased, and wife of Joseph Britain, deceased—*Sei Fa*, to subject the real estate of said Joseph Britain, to the payment of his debts.

If appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the de-
fendants, Alfred Britain, John McMichael, and wife Malinda,
and Elijah Hood, infant son of Poly Hood deceased, and
former wife of Elijah Hood, 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
process of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot,
for four weeks successively, giving notice to the said de-
fendants, Silas Fleming and the heirs at law of James
Fleming 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 of February
next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have,
why judgement shall not be given in favour of the said
plaintiff, Alfred W. Willes, against said defendants, for the
sum of his debts.

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.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term 1832.

SAMUEL MITCHELL, and Elvyn Donist, execu-
tors of Robert Fleming deceased, vs. Joseph Cum-
mings, and others—*Bill of Review.*

If appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the de-
fendants, Silas Fleming and the heirs at law of James
Fleming 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
process of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot,
for four weeks successively, giving notice to the said de-
fendants, Silas Fleming and the heirs at law of James
Fleming 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 of February
next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have,
why judgement shall not be given in favour of the said
plaintiff, Samuel Mitchell, and others, against said defendants,
for the sum of his debts.

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.

LOOK AT THIS!

R. A. D. SMITH again offers his services to the
citizens of Greensborough and the county of Guil-
ford. He tendered his grateful thanks for the ex-
tensive patronage he has heretofore received; and takes this
opportunity to express a hope, that all who do not write within
and decent hand, will embrace the opportunity now offered
to them, to make great improvements, with but little exp-
ense of time and money.

He has an assistant teacher, Mr. Amos P. Sharp, of Ire-
land, which will at all times enable him to have a school in
operation. He expects to continue in the county for a con-
siderable time.

Parents, gentlemen and ladies, residing in the county,
who may wish to favour 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 in this office, will be punctually at-
tended to by Mr. Smith, who, for the information of the
public generally, has deemed it proper to submit the following

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Greensborough, Jan. 29th 1833.

W. 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 geo-
graphical principle. The alphabet is divided into three
classes, and the system will attain 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 sim-
plicity of the system and the systematic arrangement of
the letters, we will observe the ease with which they may
be effected. But the question arises—Will not the pupil
forget the system? What—forget that which is so simple as
all its details? After a pupil has been writing by this sys-
tem for a few days, it becomes entirely free and easy, and can
be written at least as the old hand, if not faster.

The system is well calculated to make bad writers, with
a good hand, in a very short time. Gentlemen and ladies
not writing, and pleasure to themselves, would do well to
take lessons in Mr. Smith's system. He taught in this town,
in Feb. 1832, and there, to show cause, if any they have,
why judgement shall not be given in favour of the said
plaintiff, Robert Law, against said defendants, for the sum
of £100.00, and costs.

R. CHIBALD V. TELSON, Sr., William H. Britain, Al-
fred Britain, Asa G. Britain, John McMichael and wife
Malinda, Elijah Hood, infant son of Poly Hood deceased,
former wife of Elijah Hood, and wife of Joseph Britain,
deceased. *Sei Fa*, to subject the real estate of said Joseph
Britain to the payment of his debts.

If appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the de-
fendants, Alfred Britain, John McMichael, and wife Ma-
linda, and Elijah Hood, 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
process of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot,
for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defen-
dants, Alfred Britain, John McMichael and wife Malinda,
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 judgement shall not be given in favour of the said
plaintiff, William H. Britain, against said defendants, for the
amount of his debt and costs.

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

A. True copy, Dec. 26—M. 2.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

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

J.AMES WAUGH, Jr., William H. Britain, Alfred
Britain, Asa G. Britain, John McMichael, and wife
Malinda, Elijah Hood, infant son of Poly Hood deceased,
former wife of Elijah Hood, and wife of Joseph Britain,
deceased. *Sei Fa*, to subject the real estate of said Joseph
Britain to the payment of his debts.

If appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the de-
fendants, Alfred Britain, John McMichael, and wife Ma-
linda, and Elijah Hood, 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
process of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot,
for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defen-
dants, Alfred Britain, John McMichael and wife Malinda,
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 judgement shall not be given in favour of the said
plaintiff, James Waugh, Jr., against said defendants, for the
amount of his debt and costs.

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

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November
Term 1832.

A.LFRED E. HANNER, Sr., William H. Britain, Al-
fred Britain, Asa G. Britain, John McMichael and
wife Malinda, Elijah Hood, infant son of Poly Hood deceased,
former wife of Elijah Hood, and wife of Joseph Britain,
deceased. *Sei Fa*, to subject the real estate of said Joseph
Britain to the payment of his debts.

If appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the de-
fendants, Alfred Britain, John McMichael, and wife Ma-
linda, and Elijah Hood, 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
process of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot,
for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said defen-
dants, Alfred Britain, John McMichael and wife Malinda,
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 judgement shall not be given in favour of the said
plaintiff, Alfred E. Hanner, against said defendants, for the
amount of his debt and costs.

H. ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court,
at office, the