

GREENSBOROUGH.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th, 1834

"Truth would you teach, or save a sinking land,
If far, none aid you and few understand."

George C. Mendenhall is a candidate to represent this county in the senate of the next legislature; William Adams in the house of commons. They adjourned their session last Thursday, in the courthouse, to have a column or two of remarks on the subject we are compelled for want of room, to omit until next week.

THE CLERK CASE—yet again!—Although certain town papers let themselves in for a laugh, at the remarks we made some weeks ago, in relation to the disposition made by Judge Norwood, in the last superior court of this county—yet we are disposed to do our duty, regardless of consequences. We are neither the slave nor the tool of any man. We ask no man what kind of men we shall form, and we think no man fit his son in relation to the course we shall pursue. And before man, either by advice, persuasion or threats, shall exert

the least influence over our opinions, or our manner of expressing them, we will clothe ourselves in silence, and no longer pretend to be a man, or a fence. April 20.—We don't think, speak not a word, to the man who ought to be rigged out in a suit-petition, and sent to the kitchen.

We lead these remarks, by certain reports, growing out of this clerk-business, which were put in circulation in the county, or effect, previous to the last county court. It was told—and by whom we neither know nor care to know—and the father of it—that we would purchase the mandamus issued by Judge Norwood, if our remarks appended to it, had not been so officiously got Alfred E. Hanner, and that we used to publish what ever he might desire.

Alfred E. Hanner, has since the same night to show claim upon our services—and the same evening, paper, that Watson W. Woodburn has, made a resolute, that they have not even the right to control, in any shape, the placing of men in the office, and neither of them dare say, they were to come into our shop, contrary to our wish, we would have a perfect right to make our Bedouin stand the street.

Now not with unprincipled scoundrel-gate currency, but this we do know—Watson W. Woodburn gave a certificate to us, and said things calculated to sustain an impression. Now let him deny this falsehood, and we will ston it upon him with "Yes, I, 'strong & true'." We should not notice this little off-set, but to

the impression that we were under the control of my master. God has never yet let his sun descend upon, whose threats, persuasion or advice, of the most noxious influence over our conduct or acts, is a secret or writing matter for our paper. If such a man, we challenge him to lay the proof before the public. He may use our columns for the purpose.

All our remarks on this agitating question, have been in accordance with the deliberate and unbiased convictions of our own mind. The people were interested in the question, and we thought it a part of our duty, to give all information in our possession. This we did from time to time, expressed our own opinion in regard to the question, not caring a d—d apple, either for Alfred Hanner or Watson W. Woodburn.

The question is now settled, we believe, for a time; and during a short history of the last ordeal through which passed, we hope to have no occasion to refer to it again.

On Monday of last county court, William A. Graham, Esq., counsel for Mr. Hanner, gave notice to the court that on the following day, he should have served upon the record, a mandamus that had been issued by the last superior court.

The day came—and with it, came palpable hearts and eyelids, and a court. Court was adjourned; and some of the magistrates were very anxious to hurry on the mandamus question, early in the day, as the magistrates could be present; they were, however, talked out of this by the lawyers, and time was delayed until 12 o'clock. Mr. Graham then moved the magistrates to call into court by the sheriff, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there would be a magistrate present.

A call was accordingly made, and although nearly every magistrate in the county was on the ground; yet so delighted were they, to have Esq. Mr. Hanner, tacked to their name, and from the court house window, that two or three calls were made before a majority could be gotten together, or four new ones being sworn in, however, they were able, by loud calling, to obtain an answer to more than half in the county; and before the question was taken, all were present.

At some unimportant county business, Mr. Graham, the monitorian to the court, Mr. Graham made remarks relative to feeling on the question at issue—said he hoped it would be determined, solely, with a view to the rights of the parties, and that feeling and personal bias should be entirely laid aside—that the applicant and defendant were both respectable; but that the rights should be calmly and dispassionately enquired into.

At the report of the supreme court in the case Lupton, Hole against Henderson, summed up the record by the court, and made it appear so plain a case on a man's face, that the case in the eyes of all persons present, and that the decision was in the applicants. As mentioned, in our last, that had at first sight to do, as they had put, either the mandamus, or answer to the next superior court, which were sworn to administer the laws of the land, and to support the constitution, they were as much in honor and dignity, to obey the mandamus as a law peremptory. He consumed much time in the report of the supreme court, which was long occupied the attention of the court for a few minutes, and his own, which, though modest and forcible, was very modest and respectful.

It fell to Mr. Graham and Mr. Dick, who occupied the chair, or rather the time of the court, for the former. The power of which they may

drove, were, that the court should disregard the mandamus, as it was not peremptory, because, as the contest was not between Hanner and Woodburn, but between Hanner and the county court, if they restored the applicant, it would leave the defendant without a remedy; but by refusing to obey the writ now before them, the matter could rest until next superior court, when a peremptory mandamus would probably issue, from which Woodburn could take an appeal to the supreme court and have this particular case decided by that tribunal, to which decision, all would no doubt, cheerfully submit! This, they insisted, would be putting both parties upon an equal footing.

We said nothing on that occasion; but we thought if it was because the contest was between Hanner and the county court, that Woodburn would be deprived of his remedy, it would be none the less, between Hanner and the county court, for a peremptory mandamus has issued, and that Woodburn would be no more entitled to an appeal, than in the case then on trial.

It was insisted by Mr. Gilmer that the case now before them was very different from the Lincoln case; and that no doubt the supreme court would so decide it. To show that every similar case, were differently decided by that tribunal, he referred to two cases where men had applied for divorce, because their wives had both been delivered of mulatto children; and that one divorce was granted and the other refused!

Mr. Dick read the circular published by Hanner before the election of Woodburn took place; and insisted that it was a resignation of the office; and that the supreme court could so decide it. It was also held out as a strong inducement to the court, to neglect or refuse to obey the mandamus, that they would incur no penalty in so doing. This argument ought to have been repented by the court as gross falsehood, and well I have been, had the court deserved the name they assigned! A fine argument, indeed, to tell us of men, who are acting in due season and time, that they may safely violate the law, as they will incur no "penalty" in so doing! But instead of frowning indignantly on the man who would thus dare to insult them, many of them were tickled at the idea of gratifying their own pride and vainglory feelings, in this matter, without being bound for it!

Mr. Graham very briefly replied to Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Dick, and moved the court for their decision. The motion was granted, and the court decided to take the question by Ye and Nay. The Channing, Joseph C. & Co., were called to call over the list of magistrates present, and they were duly bid to answer "Yes" or "No." This is a most inglorious exhibition of the executive arm of Government, in not asking the question, as it ought to have done, but instead of this, in a manner of postponing the day, as though it was not necessary to consider whether the chief of Hanner, would not be decided by the supreme court, to a general resumption of his cause, and the kicking of Hanner out of the office, till an acceptance of his resignation. Mr. Dick, who had all along been somewhat down in the mouth, began now an artful cleweling and shadowing, from the circumstance just uttered, remarked that there must be a majority of us, and then remarked to the objector for so soon as he was in August Term, Justice Park remarked that he was in favor of postponing the matter for further consideration, and we have such a great number of the questionless assent to have some others, though we are not certain.

Dr. Worth immediately rose and remitted, that the court would never be better prepared to decide the question than they were then. They had in hand the subject extensively discussed on both sides; and they also had a majority then on the bench, which they should not be able to get at August term. For, there is no doubt, the vote will be taken immediately. The chief argument proffered, was, that it is the duty of the court to consent and acquiesce, directing them in their act of restoring Hanner to his office, and these reasons to it, to answer "no." This it was responded to by 11 in the affirmative and 17 in the negative.

Mr. Graham then moved that a record be made of the hearing, and that Woodburn be directed to deliver up the books, papers and keys of the office immediately. This motion was opposed by Mr. Dick, who insisted that Woodburn should be allowed to retain possession of the office until the sitting of the court next day. In reply to this, Graham insisted that Hanner had been compelled to give up the office without a moment's warning; and he could not see what right Woodburn had to claim a year at the hands of the court, which had been denied to Hanner. After much parleying, it was decided by the court, that the office should be surrendered on the next morning at 8 o'clock.

George C. Mendenhall was appointed by the court to make the record; and he accordingly made the following entry on the minute docket:

"On Tuesday of this Term of court, a writ of mandamus from the superior court of law for the county of Guilford, issued from Spring Term of said court, 1834, is delivered to the justices of this court, a majority of said justices being present; which said writ commands the justices aforesaid to restore Alfred E. Hanner to the office of clerk of this court, from which he had been hitherto removed, without due authority, or to show cause to the contrary, to the justices of the said superior court at the next term thereof; all of which being seen and fully understood, after hearing affidavits, and the argument of counsel before the court. This court doth order and adjudges, that the said Alfred E. Hanner be forthwith restored to the office of clerk aforesaid, of this court; and that the records thereof, and the keys of the office be surrendered by Watson W. Woodburn, who hath recently acted as clerk, to the said Alfred E. Hanner, by 8 o'clock tomorrow morning; and the said Alfred E. Hanner, as clerk aforesaid, tenders three several bonds in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, each as required by law."

We have been more tedious than we had any desire to be, but as the subject is one of interest among the people generally, we wished to give a full history, and in doing so could not well have been shorter. If we have committed any, even the slightest error, we stand ready to be corrected.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING IN CASWELL.—A meeting has lately been held in Yanceyville, for the purpose of proving to the people that the present administration is as pure in principle as "the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God;" and that all its acts are calculated to advance the interests of the country.

and the prosperity of the people. Mr. Palmer says the meeting was "well attended," and that others might, and probably would have been there, if they had gone home; and because a few of the old men attended the meeting to see what fools their sons and grandsons could be, Palmer says their souls were beat into a tempest by the spirit of '76!

A few paragraphs of preamble, and three fourths of a dozen resolutions were adopted at this Jackson Van Buren coalition, which conclusively prove the ignorance, corruption and depravity of the meeting. They have asserted that which every school boy who can read his primer, knows to be false. A hopeless set of fellows, these, to undertake to instruct the congress of the United States how to act! But that our readers may not rely on our assertion, we here copy a paragraph from the preamble, that we hazard no contradiction in saying, has not one word of truth in it, from beginning to end. Here it is:

"Whereas the bank of the United States, in the midst of a season of general prosperity, has suddenly and unnecessarily (for political effect) created great embarrassment in all branches of business by its renewed and violent hostility to the measures of the executive of the government, and representatives of the people, in violation of its chartered rights and the best interests of the country, producing unnecessary alarm and panic amongst the people, by endeavouring to create a scarcity of money and a depreciation in the price of all kinds of produce, to the injury of the farmer and mechanic, and by attempting to destroy the confidence of all classes of the people in the executive magistrate of their own choice."

Now it is not too much to say that this part of the preamble, speaks nothing but bare-faced falsehoods from beginning to end! This "season of general prosperity" was not inspired by the hostility of the bank to the measures of the executive, but by the high-handed and vindictive course pursued by the executive towards the bank. Every thing went on smoothly, and we had, indeed, a season of prosperity, one general Jackson having possessed of a desperation to take the sword, the purse, and all power into his own hands, and thus become omnipotent; and because the bank refused to prostrate itself to such a nefarious and base design upon the liberties of the country, he arrayed himself, with all his partisans and popularity, against this incorruptible institution, which had indeed given us "general prosperity."

The removal of the deposits from this institution, to insolvent banks over which congress could exercise no control; together with the introduction of a general belief that the charter of this institution would not be renewed, has destroyed the confidence of the people in the whole currency of the country; and thus prostrated that general prosperity with which we had been previously blessed.

It is not true that the bank, for political effect, or any other, has contributed to produce the scarcity of money so much complained of. Its Jones, for the accommodation of the people, at this time, amount to two million dollars more than during the "general prosperity" spoken of by this patched up meeting in Yanceyville. The general derangement of the currency of the country, and the consequent embarrassment of the people, can be traced to no other source than the removal of the deposits, and the vindictive hostility of the executive to the bank of the United States!

The whole batch of preamble and resolutions get up and promulgated to the world by this meeting, are of a piece with the paragraph we have copied and commented upon. We deem it unnecessary to notice them further. We will conclude by asking the members who had the honour of composing this meeting, whether they have duly calculated the amount of sin placed to their charge, for thus deliberately assembling themselves together, and attempting to deceive the people, by pronouncing such a tissue of glaring absurdities?

A REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.—Take two ounces of the powders of consideration, and dissolve it in a pint of the spirit of self denial, add a quart of resolution, and pour it into the bowl memory—if it be not broken, shake it well together, and sweeten it with the sugar of high reputation, and every time the stomach craves strong drink, take a wine glass of the decoction; the more you take of it the less the stomach craves Ardent spirits.

OUR STADS.—I consider an unmarried lady declining in the vale of years as one of those charging countries bordering in China, that has waste for want of people inhabitants. We used to see the country here some of its neighbors who are sensible of its beauty, though at liberty to enter and cultivate the soil.—*Goldsmith.*

MR. SCHOLT.—Mr. Scholt, president of the Girard bank, at Philadelphia, has officially notified the stockholders that the contract with the United States, for the receipt of the public deposits, will "cease and determine" on the 1st July next.

PAIN IN THE EARS.—A lady has told us the following simple cure for pain in the ears—a small bit of cured bacon put into the ear and permitted to remain. She has known it to prove a perfect cure in one or two cases in which it was applied.

The Boston banks have united in adopting a very simple but efficient rule in the transaction of business, for the detection of forgeries in notes negotiated. It is to give notice to the drawers and endorsers of premises notes, at the same time, no endorsement can be forged without immediate detection by the person whose name is used.

A Connecticut editor threatens a cotemporary that if he continues to repeat his taunting interrogatories, he may think it best to "procur a good cowhide," and proceed to settle the following question *expeditiously*, namely, which is the most durable, *the leather or the editor?*

SCENES OF HISTORY.—In the reign of Henry VI there did not grow in England any vegetable or eatable root, such as carrots, parsnips, cabbage, &c. Turkeys, fowls, &c, were introduced there about the year 1524. The currant shrub was brought from the Island of Zante, A. D. 1555. Pocket watches were brought there from Germany, A. D. 1577. About the year 1580, coaches were introduced. A saw mill was erected near London in 1734, but afterwards demolished that it might not deprive the labouring poor of employment. Tea was introduced into England in 1666, and soon became a fashionable drink: It sold then for 60 shillings per pound; it was boiled in a large iron pot until it was tender, and was then sauced with butter, and served up in a large deep dish.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, a bill has passed, granting a township of Land to the Polish patriots who have recently emigrated to this country.

The principal topic in the Senate, has been the President's message in relation to the refusal of the U. S. Bank to surrender the Pension books. The President has communicated copies of Treaties concluded with Russia and the Two Sicilies.

In the house of representatives, the several appropriation bills are still under consideration. An important amendment has been made, reducing the salaries, fees &c. of Custom house officers. It provides that all salaries shall be reduced 25 per cent, and that no Collector shall receive more than \$5,000, no Surveyor or Inspector more than \$2,500, and no others more than 2,000. This passed by a vote of 35 to 72.

A resolution offered by Mr. Selden of New York, providing for the appointment of a committee of one member from each state, to consider and report, in form of a bill, "a plan for a safe and uniform currency, under authority of the United States," was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

ECONOMY!—Our readers will look at the following balance of twenty millions against the five years of the Jackson administration compared with the five years preceding. Here are the figures for it:

Gen. Jackson's five years,	\$30,792,098 23
Five previous years	60,332,055 16

Balance against Gen. Jackson, \$20,430,620 33

This account does not include a cent of the national debt. As another proof of the financial talents of Kendall and Van Buren, we must bear in mind that at the time they were paying off the three per cents of the national debt, were hiring money to a large amount to prop up the rotten affairs of the post office! Hurrah for Jackson and reform!

PREPARING FOR SUMMER.—The National Intelligencer says "It will be seen, by the proceeding of the house of representatives on Saturday, that that body has determined to adjourn over from Thursday to Monday next, in order to give time to remove the carpets from its extensive halls, and lay down mats in their stead, and also to provide for the admission of fresh air into the apartment." This looks as if an early adjournment of congress was not calculated upon.

THE WAR UPON THE SENATE.—The following notice is copied from the Baltimore Republican (Administration organ) of Monday last:

Attention!!!—Those young men of Baltimore, who are willing to pledge life, fortune, and sacred honor, in support of their patriotic Chief-Magistrate, against the lawless course of a factious senate, are requested to assemble on Thursday evening next, the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Columbian Gardens. The object of the meeting will be expounded, in an address from a friend to the cause of *equal rights and suffrage*.

NEW BANK.—The stockholders of this institution met in Raleigh on Thursday last, for the purpose of organization. We learn that the subscription of stock has been very considerably increased within a few weeks.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RELIGIOUS.

HERE will be a tract printed in English by the Cumberland Presbyterians, at Fonthill, England, containing on Friday the 8th of August next, to continue several days. All ministers of the Gospel, with those who love Jesus and hate sin, are invited to attend.

W. J. SMITH & P. V. DAVIS.

May the 1st, 1834.—(See 2d)

Flour!!

FOR SALE AT THE LEEDSVILLE MILLS,

100 BARRELS

SUPERFINE FLOUR!

It goes fast. Immediate application must be made.

400 GALLONS

LINSEED OIL, also, for sale at said Mills; and

100 GALLONS

DRYING OIL, also, for sale at the same place.

