

# GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

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WHOLE NO. 293.

## The Patriot

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### COMMUNICATION.

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

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

MR. EDITOR:

I have read your prospectus for a new paper, to be called the "Southern Citizen" with great pleasure. I beg leave respectfully to suggest another subject worthy your attention, to add to your prospectus, which will make the 9th—it is Temperance. You are undoubtedly acquainted with the strenuous and successful efforts which are now making throughout the civilized world to deracinate the vice of drunkenness. According to the 7th report of the American Temperance Society, the number of Temperance Societies in the United States now exceeds 7,000, with more than 1,250,000 members; and more than 1000 American vessels now sail on the ocean, in which ardent spirits is not used. With this addition mentioned to your subjects, I shall feel disposed to patronize the "Southern Citizen." Even at this time I wish your large imperial was in existence, instead of the little "Patriot," so that I could have verge and space enough to answer friend Jonathan Parker's attack upon the central rail road, and upon internal improvements generally. This gentleman, after stating that he views the attempt in the state to construct a rail road through the entire centre of our state—or even from the ocean to Raleigh, as "wild and visionary," goes on to exhibit the failure of the Petersburg rail road—the Liverpool and Manchester rail road—and finally the deplorable situation of the great state of Pennsylvania, in consequence of her gigantic system of internal improvements. I will endeavor to disabuse the public mind, and place in bold relief a simple statement of facts. The stock of the Petersburg rail road Company was 400,000 dollars; this sum was insufficient to complete the rail road and build wharve-houses—wharves, &c. and purchase steam engines, cars, and other machinery to put the road in effective operation—therefore the company borrowed about 200,000 dollars.

In consequence of this loan, the stock has been below par. During the last session of our legislature, the stock had risen to 90 per cent, but holders would not sell at that price; the debt was then nearly paid off—and can any reasonable man doubt but what the stock will be at par, or over as soon as the small balance of debt is paid off? The facts stated here I believe to be as true as that there is in North Carolina a county called Guilford.—I obtained these facts from an honorable senator, who is a stockholder, and lives near the rail road—a gentleman who for a high sense of honor, and unquestionable integrity has many equals, but no superiors.

Friend Parker has not stated the probable benefit to the people of Petersburg;—and to all the farmers living within ten miles on each side of the whole line of rail road—the increase of business, population and wealth to the citizens—the increased value of land and produce to the farmers. Put these down, friend Parker, at one million of dollars, and you will be far, very far within bounds.

Friend Parker forgot to mention the Chesterfield rail road in Virginia—this road was opened for use

What "wild and visionary" fellows these Virginians are!! They are making a rail road from Portsmouth to the Roanoke river—another from Richmond to Fredericksburg, and thence to the Potomac. Friend Parker, do take pity on these hair-brained fellows, and send one hundred thousand copies of your circular into Virginia, to save them from ruin.

We will now take a ride upon the Liverpool and Manchester rail way.

The distance is 32 miles—will you go in the Rocket, the Sampson or Jupiter? either of them will take us from Liverpool to Manchester in two hours, and I don't care about travelling more than 16 miles an hour. The engines on this road, without any freight-cars attached, have travelled at the rate of one mile per minute for several miles in succession!

This is the most costly rail-road in the world—the stockholders had plenty of money—the ground was difficult, and the engineer aimed at perfection. This rail way cost 142,000 dollars per mile—and notwithstanding this enormous outlay of money, the dividend from July 1833 to July 1834 was 9 1/2 per cent per annum. Friend Parker asks, "can a rail road be any where in our state for the same length erected with one tenth its advantages?" I fearlessly answer yes, except as to the length. The Liverpool & Manchester road cost the neat little sum of four millions, five hundred and forty four dollars. I uncle Rip Van Winkle had this sum in his strong box, we would show you a rail road or two. It would make the Chesapeake rail road from the Port of Beaufort to the Tennessee line—a branch to Wilmington—a branch to New Bern—a branch to Raleigh, to Greensborough—and several other important branches. We can make rail roads cheap in our state. The experimental rail road from the state house to the stone quarry cost only about 2,700 dollars per mile—3000 per mile would have made an excellent road.

Next week we will take an excursion into Pennsylvania, and see what these "visionary" madcaps are about. I am striving to wake up my old uncle—and the Thompsonian Botanical Doctors are digging him with the deadly nightshade—and Stomachum & Cicuta, to supply him and keep him in a trance for half a century more.

PETER VAN WINKLE.

### SELECTED.

"And 'tis the sad complaint, and almost true,  
What'er we write, we bring forth nothing new."

### VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The Virginia annual conference of the Methodist E. Church, commenced its session in Lynchburg on the 11th and adjourned on the 23d inst. The session was longer than usual but conducted with great harmony of feeling. There were about 120 preachers in attendance. Bishop Emory was present and presided. The congregations were crowded, and all the public places of worship of the different denominations were offered and occupied by the Methodist ministers. Our opportunity to procure a connected view of the proceedings of the conference was very limited as we did not get to Lynchburg until after three days of its session had passed away, and when we left the preachers were still in session, but about to adjourn. There are, we understand several reports, resolutions &c. which are designed for publication in our columns, and which we hope to lay before our readers shortly. We had not the time and opportunity to procure these documents before we left, but expect to have them in possession next week. The most interesting and moving scene which we witnessed during the conference was on the last Sabbath previous to the adjournment. About 120 ministers surrounded the sacramental board together, and commemorated the dying sufferings of their Great High Priest. The Bishop assisted by some of the elder members of conference officiated in the administration of the ordinance. There was a large number of communicants, who received the ordinance on the occasion. It was truly an impressive and refreshing season to ministers and members and will no doubt be long remembered by many present with interesting satisfaction and delight. The impressions made upon our mind we delight to cherish, and think we shall cherish them to our grave with increasing pleasure. To so many heralds of the cross, about soon to enter into the laborious and extensive field of their master's appointment, uniting in giving a public testimony of their faith in the crucified Saviour, was calculated to awaken sensations of the highest interests and prospects of the most delightful character. They would soon be scattered in every direction, but all proclaiming the same Jesus, and labouring for a glorious crown of righteousness. Their work and reward are both before them, and the promise of the presence of their Master until the end of the world to support them are all calculated to give a heavenly impulse to their efforts, and inspire them with more than earthly zeal in saving as many souls as they can. Go ye heralds of salvation, and publish to every creature the joyful news that sinners may be

### APPOINTMENTS

Of the Preachers of the Virginia Conference for 1835.

#### RICHMOND DISTRICT,

MOSES BROCK, P. E.

Richmond, Trinity, Leroy M. Lee.  
Shockoe Hill, Jas. A. Riddick.  
New Kent, Stephen W. Jones.  
Williamsburg and Hampton, Joseph P. Davidson.  
Gloucester, Gervas M. Keese.  
King & Queen, Joseph Goodman.  
Essex, James McDonald.  
Caroline, Benjamin Kidd.  
Spottsylvania, Charles P. Moorman.  
Culpepper, Rufus Ledbetter, Charles M. Schroeffer.  
Orange, David Fisher.  
Columbia, William H. Starr, George M. Effinger.  
Louisa, John Hank.  
Hanover, George W. S. Harper, Jos. Lear.

#### LYNCHBURG DISTRICT.

LEWIS SKIDMORE, P. E.

Lynchburg, Henry B. Cowles.  
Bedford, John I. Hicks, William W. Kone.  
Campbell, Robert I. Carson, John D. Edwards.  
Charlotte, Jesse Powers.  
Prince Edward, Frank Stanley, Ballard E. Gibson.  
Buckingham, George W. Nolley.  
Charlottesville and Scottsville, Edward Wadsworth.  
Albemarle, Isaac Haynes.  
Amherst John W. Childs.

#### PETERSBURG DISTRICT,

HEZ. G. LEIGH, P. E.

Petersburg, David S. Doggett.  
Chesterfield, Albert G. Burton, James Morrison.  
Cumberland, Joseph A. Brown.  
Brunswick, David Wood, John A. Wash.  
America, Anthony Dibbel, Robert S. Loving.  
Mecklenburg, William B. Rowzie.  
Greenville, George A. Bam, George N. Winfree.  
Sussex, Robert Scott.  
College station, Stephen Olin.  
Martin P. Parks, Edward D. Sims Lor. Lea, pro-  
fessor.  
John Early, John Kerr, John A. Miller, College Agents.

#### NORFOLK DISTRICT,

CALEB LEACH, P. E.

Norfolk, Wm. A. South.  
Portsmouth, Thomas Crowder.  
Princess Anne, Thomas Jones, William W. Albee.  
Murfreesboro', Henry A. Rives, super.  
Bertie, William E. Peil.  
Gates, Vernon Eskridge.  
Edenton, Samuel T. Moorman.  
Camden, Alfred Norman, Ervin Atkinson.  
Suffolk, Benj. B. Miles.  
Elizabeth city, John W. White.  
Smithfield, John D. Holstead.

#### ROANOKE DISTRICT,

JOSEPH CARSON, P. E.

Roanoke, George W. Dje, Thomas R. Braime.  
Tar River, Peter Doubt, Joshua Tinsley.  
Albemarle Sound, John T. St. Clair.  
Neuse, John R. Bennet.  
Currituck and Matinekeet, Thompson Gizzard.  
Portsmouth and Ocracoke mission, Henry D. Wood.  
Washington and Plymouth, James M. Boatright.  
Taborough, Bej. Watson.

#### NEWBERN DISTRICT,

JAMES REED, P. E.

Raleigh City, James Jemison.  
Raleigh circuit, James Purvis, Bennet T. Blake.  
Duplin, Wm. M. Jordan.  
Topsail Inlet, James M. Lewis.  
Trent, Benj. R. Newcomb, Curtis Hooks, sup.  
Beaufort, Henning W. Kelly.  
Straits, John W. Lewis.  
Newbern, George W. Langhorne.  
Snow Hill, William M. Schofield.  
Haw River, Daniel Culbreath.  
Pittsboro', William Closs.

#### DANVILLE DISTRICT,

JAMES M'ADEN, P. E.

Granville, Henry T. Weatherly.  
Person Thomas S. Campbell.  
Banister, David B. Nicholson.  
Franklin, James M. Darden.  
Caswell, William Anderson.  
Pittsylvania, Joshua Bethel, Will. Holmes, sup.  
Hillsboro', Absalom H. Kennedy.  
Chatham, Benjamin N. Barnes.  
Danville and Milton, Samuel S. Bryant.

#### SALISBURY DISTRICT.

ABRAM PENN, P. E.

Greensboro', Rob't O. Burton.  
Guilford, Joshua Leigh, Thos. M. Sharp.  
Patrick, Rowland G. Bass.

Davidson, Samuel Pearce,  
Randolph, John Alford,  
Salisbury and Lexington, Thales McDonald.  
Don't Hall, Conf. Missionary Agent.  
Norfolk is the place appointed for the meeting of the next Virginia Annual Conference.—*Methodist Christian Sentinel.*

### THE PRESIDENCY.

We perceive with much regret the increasing divisions in the opposition ranks. The whigs of the south generally, seem disposed to take up the nomination of Judge White, while in the Northern states that of Mr. Webster, is insisted on with a pertinacity that bodes utter confusion to the cause. It is out of the question for Mr. Webster to think of getting a vote south of Pennsylvania. All admire the talents of the man and his triumphant vindication of the Constitution, but there are objections in the south to his political creed, which time can never eradicate. The nomination of Judge McLean too, is calculated still further to weaken the opposition, and of course to give strength to Mr. Van Buren.—For our part, we do believe in the doctrine of alternatives: it is the doctrine of common sense, and receives the sanction of every day's practice with the wise part of the community. Our patrons expect us to conduct our Journal with a view to usefulness—but of what possible use will it be to support a candidate that has no hope of success? it will be a perfect waste of strength to do so. In a word then, our object is so to dispose of what little influence this Journal may possess, as to make it tell to the most advantage against the corrupt combination that adheres to Van Buren. There is not much difference of principle involved in the controversy. We set our faces against the corrupt and debasing practices of the present administration. These have been introduced by its connexion with Martin Van Buren—they will be perpetuated if he is made president, and we heartily believe, will destroy the confidence of virtuous men in the practicability of our system. Any one, therefore before the Magician, and any fair means to beat him!—*Watchman.*

*Bob Short's Maxims.*—It a young man changes his politics from the strong side to the weak, at the age of twenty five, he may be safely trusted as an honest man, for ten years afterwards.

Being on the weak side, if he maintain his political opinions at thirty five, he may be trusted for five years longer. If, at the end of this time, he still maintains his opinions, against the opinions of the majority, you may trust him for life, with bushels of diamonds; and compute his worth at double the deposit.

The young man who changes from the weak side to the strong at twenty-two, will sell himself for six and a quarter cents at thirty; and will not find a bidder of this much at forty. If he changes back again at thirty, (the parties being reversed,) set the dogs on him, if ever you see him approaching your house—if he'll condescend to run him.

The intelligent man who has no opinion upon an exciting subject, is in the rogues school, and will be sure to graduate with it's first honors.

Judge Crawford said, "no honest man ever changed his political opinions, after thirty five" (Meaning, of course, from the weak side to the strong.) He was in error. About one in six millions does change at that age, honestly.

The young man who is a great electioneerer at twenty three, will be hung at thirty three, if justice be done him.

The proportion of honest to dishonest politicians, are as one to twenty thousand.

He who serves three years in the legislature without giving an unpopular vote, is prima facie dishonest.

He who thinks, before he votes, how his vote will affect his coming election, should be kept at home for the balance of his life.

We have not of late been very censurable for praising the present administration, and least of all have we been guilty of extravagance in approving the relations of the cabinet and ROGER B. TANEY. But candor compels us to admit that no man could have been nominated to the bench of the supreme court, in whose attainments we have more absolute confidence, than in his. He is another sort, and altogether a different man from the other late nomination to the same bench. The Hon. James M. Wayne, is what we call in North Carolina a small county court lawyer. We are very certain that in our State, there are at least one hundred men superior to him as lawyers, and as to original capacity North Carolina has an army of men before him. But after all is said and done, we are obliged to admit that Mr. Taney, is a first rate lawyer; one of your old fashioned sort, that took the law from Coke and Bacon. It is true that as a politician we have the most perfect aversion to him. But if placed on the bench, he would be above the atmosphere of temptation, and we should have confidence in the integrity of his decisions.

But only think of the chances to be worsted! where is the man in the probable range of appointments that would make a decent Supreme court judge? We hope most ardently that the senate will put themselves on their magnanimity and confirm Mr. Taney's nomination. We have very little hope

## FOREIGN.

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations bringing at his back."

### FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

We give below the latest news from France, confident that nothing at this juncture is so interesting. It will be seen, that the tone of the French Minister's Speech, though decided, is yet conciliatory and dignified. We entertain strong hopes, that by this time, the Indemnity Bill has passed the Chambers.

New-York February, 21.

The *Sully*, from Havre, arrived last night, bringing Paris dates to the 17th ultimo. We consider the accounts by this vessel on the whole, pacific—that is, if, as we hope, the decision in the Chamber be delayed, until after the Senate's proceedings on the message should reach France.

One thing is certain: Mr. Livingston had not left Paris, and had intimated to the French Government that he would not take upon himself the responsibility of doing so, unless positively ordered away by it. In this, we think Mr. L. has made a just and patriotic sacrifice of personal feeling to the interest of the country, and the duties of his station.

Extract of a letter from Paris, 15th January.

Mr. Livingston has decided, since yesterday, before asking for his passports to request an explanation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs here, upon the communication made to him—that is, whether it was the intention of the Government here to leave him taking his passports to his own decision, in which case he will remain until he receives instructions from his own Government, or whether this intention was to request him to take his passports, in which case he should ask for them. Our opinion is now, under these circumstances, that he will remain at his station for the present.

The law for granting the twenty-five millions for the American indemnity has been proposed to the Chamber of Deputies to-day by the Minister of Finance, with the reserve that this money should be deposited in the *Caisse de Consignation* until it should be ascertained that no reprisals had been made by the authority of the American Government upon French property. This was immediately sent to a Committee to report thereon.

### CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

M. Dupin took the Chair at one o'clock. The galleries were extremely full; and a more than usual number of Deputies were present. The Ministers and the President of the Council, (Marshal Mortier) were in their usual places.

At half past one o'clock, the Minister of the Finances ascended the tribune—(great sensation)—and proceeded to read the following development relative to the government communication which had been announced.

"Gentlemen! Faithful to the accomplishment of its duty, and trusting that you would participate in its convictions, the Government was disposed again to submit to your consideration to measures necessary for the execution of the Treaty of the 4th July, 1831, and was prepared to defend them in the name of justice and of the political and commercial interests of France.—The Message of the President of the U. States at the opening of the American Congress suspended the execution of this project. The Government had then to examine if it still remained under the empire of the same duty; if the dignity of France did not demand a different line of conduct; and finally, if any means existed of placing the invariable rules of justice in harmony with the legitimate sentiment of national honor.

The King's Government need not justify itself before you from the reproaches made to it by the President. Such a proceeding would be alike without object and without dignity; moreover, in the discussion which will take place here, all explanations that may be asked will be given—all the documents will be laid on your table.—General Jackson has misapprehended the extent of the powers conferred on us by the constitution. But if he has mistaken the laws of our country, we will not fall into the same error in respect to American institutions. The letter and the spirit of those institutions authorize us to consider the documents to which I have referred as the expression merely of an opinion wholly personal so long as it shall not have received the sanction of either of the other two powers of the American Union. The message is an act of Government yet incomplete, which cannot induce one of these decisions by which France usually replies to a menace or an insult.

We might have awaited, gentlemen, for the course of Congress, in order to regulate our own. But a temporising system had neither the advantage of restoring security to our commercial relations nor placing them eventually under the protection of reprisals. Moreover, by such a course, the two Governments would have wanted the one for the other; and the distance at which they are, the legislative session of both might close leaving so important a question still unsettled and irritated by new delays.

In this state of things, the Government was bound to reject the system of temporising. The question of national dignity was first entitled to its attention. You are aware, gentlemen, how that has been decided. But the Treaty of July is not on that account less just in its principle, as the proceeding of the President of the United States could not entitle the rights of equity and reason on which that transaction rests, the Government has persevered in its intention to propose a new law for your consideration. The law which has been entered into the honor of the Senate should be finally adopted. In the important deliberation, the Chamber, we

commercial power and mercantile strength, which have caused an alliance with the United States to be looked upon as one of the unalterable rules of national policy.

In holding this language, we desire only to render homage to truths of all times—to oppose these to transitory impressions—and especially to declare that France does not impute either to the people or to the Government of the United States, the sentiments and propositions which the President has expressed. We wish only to see in his message to Congress an act (without due reflection) of a single power; and national honor does not the less require us to persevere in the policy which was always that of the King's Government, the policy of loyalty to engagements.

You will scrupulously weigh, gentlemen the motives which solicit the adoption of the treaty.

What we specially ask is, that you, in examining it, as we in proposing it have done, should free yourselves from all predispositions foreign to the question itself—which is the right and justice of the claim, and the commercial advantages guaranteed to France by the treaty.

Penetrated with this conviction, the Government lays before you anew, through me, the project of a law which I shall have the honor of reading. It was thought proper to insert an additional clause therein, of which you will doubtless appreciate the fitness. This clause interdicts payments under the sum fixed by the treaty, until the intention of the American government shall be ascertained. It is our right and our duty to render that government responsible for any of its acts which may wrong the dignity or the interests of France."

The reading of the preamble and of the bill occasioned considerable excitement in the Chamber; and after the minister had quitted the Tribune, several deputies formed groups, and entered into close and animated conversation.

The bill was then ordered to be printed, distributed, and submitted for examination to the standing committee; the discussion of it being reserved for a future sitting.

M. Polet de la Lozere, demanded that the Government should order the printing and distribution of all the reports of the successive committees, which, since the year 1831, had been charged to examine the American claim itself, or the bill relative to it.

The minister for foreign affairs replied, that all the documents relative to the American claims would be laid on the table of the Chamber, and that such of them as required publication should be printed and distributed.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"Tenets with hooks, and principles with times.  
Manners with fortunes, humours turn with climes"

### THE TWO BRIDEGROOMS.

The sun went down on the plains of Palestine, tinging with a redder hue the dark stains of the battle. The infidel had retired, and the fields from whence, but a little time before, the clang of arms went up into the still skies of Syria, where the brazen helmet and the pale crescent gave back their double flood of light—and where the chivalrous lances of Christendom bore down the infidel scimitar, lay silent beneath the darkness—save when some stifled groan or muttered prayer of the dying, told that the work of death was unfinished.

Bravely had Rupert Merton and his bosom friend, the young knight of Anselm, borne themselves in the strife of that day. But the last struggle—just as the vast sea of turbans and scimitars rolled backward from the fierce onset of the christian cavalry, they had been separated from each other; and Rupert, with a boding heart, discovered that his friend was not among the weary and war-spent soldiers who gathered together in the Syrian twilight, with those mingled emotions of pain and triumph, which victory attained only by bitter sacrifices must always inspire. He turned away from the congratulations of his knightly brethren, and the bloody scene of the recent encounter.

Fearful were the sighs and sounds that pained the senses of Rupert Merton, as he stole watchfully among the ghastly wrecks of the death grapple. On one hand lay the tall and graceful form of the Moslem, with his brazen helmet, and light armour, and on the other, the stalwart knight of Christendom, girded in his cumbrous armour, like a thrown down statue of iron, with his cross handled sword still grasped in a hand which might never more lift its heavy gauntlet. The writhing forms of the dying are around him—the ghastly countenances turned upward to the dim twilight—with here and there a friend bending anxiously over them. Rupert hurried onward. A low moan at his side arrested his attention. He paused, and by the dim light saw the familiar countenance of his friend. The helmet was off—and there was a ghastly paleness in his features, which faintly smiled upon him. Robert of Anselm had fallen.

Rupert knelt at his side. The wounded man, rallying his last energies, murmured faintly—"Merton, tell my lady love how I have fallen. Let her know that her knight died in his armour, as a knight should die." There was a struggle on his ghastly features—his lips moved; the ear of Rupert listened in vain. "Peace be to thee, valiant knight!" said Rupert Merton, as he rose from bending over the inanimate form of his friend—"a braver never laid a lance in rest, and a worthier never knelt at the shrine of beauty!" And he left him to the loneliness of the gathering night, which now hung over the battle field with the darkness of the funeral pall.

Two years had passed away, and one of England's pleasant villages was enlivened with the gaiety and splendor of a merry bridal. It was the bride of Rupert Merton to the lady love of Robert of Anselm—the knight who fell with a good sword in hand and

dest fields of Palestine? Did she cease to remember him who had laid at her feet the wreathed sword and conquered banner of his enemies—whose armour she had herself laced for its last trial—him, at the mention of whose name her heart beat prouder, and for whose return she had looked forward with the anxiety of a lover? Never! She wept sadly at the story of his fall—glorious as it was—she offered to many a shrine prayers for the noble spirit that had passed away forever! But tears may not always flow—the fountains which have been unsealed by the rude hand of affliction, may close again. So it was with the lady Eleanor. The tide of agony settled down into the calm melancholy of a spirit sanctified and made better by the trial of grief. And when she knew that the early love of Rupert Merton—a love which his friendship for Robert Anselm had checked in its revelation—still remained strong in his bosom, she listened to his words of affection, consolation, and sympathy. And she gave her plighted troth to the dearest love.

They stood up before the altar of the village church, and the multitude gazed on them with gratified eagerness. Both were pale—there was a melancholy on their features that told how deeply they had both tasted of the bitter fountains of existence. But in the noble bearing of Rupert, and in the chastened beauty of his lovely partner, those who looked at them found much to admire, & a whisper of delight ran around the assembly for one moment, and then as the imposing ceremony commenced, all became silent once more in breathless attention.

A clatter of hoofs, as if a horseman were hurrying with the speed of life and death, startled the assembly. The next moment the tall form of a knight in armour, darkened the door of the church. The multitude gave way before his easy and fierce strides.—"Hold!" he exclaimed, in a tone of command, "that lady is my betrothed bride. Lady Eleanor, I adjure thee, remember thy vow—break it not for a false traitor!"

All started, and Rupert laid his hand on his sword. "Sir Knight," he said, the hot blood rushing up to his pale face—"at any other time thou shalt be fully answered, if it so prove that thou art worthy of knightly dealing." And he turned to the priest at the altar.

The eyes of the stranger shone like fire beneath the bars of the vizor. "Rupert Merton!" he shouted, in a fierce and loud voice, "let the ceremony be stayed, or the sanctuary of the living God shall not protect thee."

"Dastard!" returned Merton, conveying his trembling bride to the hand of his kinsman, and confronting the intruder. "Rupert Merton asks no other protection save his own good sword. I don't lose the spirit of a knight, follow me!"

They strode through the church aisle together—in another moment the quick clash of steel rang sharply in the ears of the horror-stricken assembly.—The struggle was short but desperate. Regardless of his own life, each seemed only to seek that of his enemy. Rupert, covered with wounds, reeled forward and grasped the throat of his enemy, with that fierce strength which passion lends to the last struggles of existence. His glazing eye blazed wildly open as he passed his sword like lightning thro' the body of the stranger. It was a fatal blow. Both fell at the same instant; and when the multitude gathered around them they were dead.

"Uphelm the stranger," said the priest, as with a shudder he surveyed the dead forms before him. The helmet was unbound, and the haughty and dark features of Robert of Anselm were disclosed—features familiar to many who were present, although settled into the grimness of death. The knight of Anselm had recovered from his wounds, he had escaped from the captivity of the infidel, and sought his loved England, the home of his betrothed—to die by the hand of Rupert Merton!

"My God deal in mercy with their fierce spirits!" said the priest in a trembling voice. And the people murmured amen.

The lady Eleanor died in the cell of a convent after living for three years with a withered heart and a weary spirit, that cold dull torpor of despair which is broken only by the releasing touch of death.

**A Novel Case.**—A young girl by the name of Catharine Dingwall, was tried before the Quarter Session in New Brunswick, on Saturday last for stealing a horse. The history of the transaction is briefly as follows.—The girl is from Yorkshire, England, where she became attached to a young man named Charles Stewart, who was driven from the house, by her father. She absconded in search of her lover, assumed men's clothes, and arrived at New-York as a common sailor—from thence she traveled to Boston, then back to Philadelphia, and away to New Orleans. She again returned to New-York, came over to New-Jersey—being wearied, heart broken, and dejected, she stopped with the intention of committing suicide, but the appearance of a horse suggested to her the idea of stealing it, that she might thereby incur the penalty of death, which was the law for that offence in her own country. She was taken up with the horse near New Brunswick. When put upon her trial she pleaded *guilty*, and refused to retract it; but her counsel was permitted by the court to enter a plea of *not guilty*, and the case went to a jury who brought in a verdict of *not guilty*. Such was the sympathy excited in her case, and so strong was the belief that the act was one of phrenzy and not of deliberate intention, that no one appeared against her.—*Newark Eagle.*

"A MIGHTY ENEMY HAS FALLEN!"—We are happy to learn from a Philadelphia paper, that that rascally dismemberer of public and private peace—the *Tooth-ach*, is likely to be "put down." Messrs' Fredrick

drive the toothache out of the world, the inventor ought to be honored with a monument as high at least as Mount Tom. The editors say that the cure is certain and sovereign—no mistake about it. Then let Mr. Klett be forthwith put in nomination for the Presidency; for he has performed an exploit more valuable to his country than the battle of New Orleans, and slain one of her enemies a thousand percent more mischievous than were the victors of Waterloo before that battle was fought.—We had rather be Mr. K. than to have killed Tecumseh.—*N. Y. Courier.*

### GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1835.

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

¶ We are again compelled to throw ourselves upon the reader's indulgence for the non-appearance of the present number on the day it bears date. We ordered our paper in due time—but owing to the breaking of the HACK, or something of that sort, the driver could not bring it. All hands in the office were idle two days for want of it. But we planted some *taters!*

¶ Three additional apprentices will be taken to the printing business, at this office, if application be made soon. We already have the most conveniently arranged office for the business, to be found in the state; and we intend shortly to supply it with a new press, new type & new every thing. We can safely promise facilities to the apprentice which can be found no where else in the south.

¶ **SOUTHERN CITIZEN.** We are truly rejoiced at the rapid accession to our list of subscribers for this publication. Gentlemen in distant parts of the state, of whom we never even heard until lately, are exerting themselves to increase our list to the desired number. One influential man at each postoffice in the state, would swell our list to five thousand in less than two months. Our prospects are so truly flattering, that if we could command the means, we would not hesitate to purchase the necessary apparatus, such as press, type, &c. and commence immediately.—But as it is, our list of two thousand must be made out before we can venture a dollar. Those who wish us success, are exhorted to industry and perseverance. We have no inclination to brag; but we have an itching desire to show what it is to do things as they should be done! We ask nothing but a fair trial!!

¶ **AMUSEMENT.** We mentioned some time ago, that Thomas J. Benton had been restored to credit by the Philanthropic Society at Chapel Hill. And to show that his reputation has been effectually rescued from injury it is necessary that the elevated bearing of the members of that society should be extensively known. To this end we publish, below, a letter we lately received from one of its members. Had it not been for an after thought on our part, this *precious morsel* would have remained in the office for a time, and then been sent to the general postoffice, and left there as a part of the cobwebbed lumber of a passing age.

Benton having stolen the funds of the society, it became necessary to replenish their treasury by further exactions of their members, which exaction left the writer of the letter, hereinafter inserted, too poor to pry his postage. And as the letter was unpaid, we at first declined taking it from the office, but on re-examination, we recognized the *hand writing*, and knowing the writer to possess a *high moral and literary polish*, we determined, in a secret counsel held with our own will, to pay ten cents for the *trout*, and thinking our readers would be as well pleased as we always are, to see any thing from the *Hill of Science*, especially from one of the most *polite and accomplished* members of the Philanthropic Society,—we herewith spread it before them, in its *original purity*, without altering a single letter or comma.

"Chapel Hill Sir As I was perusing to day a small article called the Greensborough PATRIOT, I saw a piece in the said article containing some thing about the Philanthropic society and Mr Benton. Now Sir in the first place you are a damned rascal, for mentioning such a thing in your paper; and every thing you said concerning our proceedings were false, I should not say false, but damned lies. Now sir what business had you to meddle with our affairs, did they concern you in the least? and if they did, what business had you to publish them in your paper? How do you, who are an obscure printer up in the back woods know about our resolutions and proceedings did you have sufficient grounds to assert them in your paper and lay them before the public. One assertion you make is a god damned lie, you old son of a bitch you, that is that, Mr. Benton took money from our society, that is as big a lie as any I shall say no more about your lies.

A PHILANTHROPIC MEMBER."

Mr. Benton may well be proud of such an advocate, and we can assure him, the Philanthropic society of Chapel Hill, contains a majority of *just such men*, or they never would have pronounced him an *honest man* after he had been convicted of *stealing!*

¶ **CONVENTION.** A few more words and we shall throw the subject into the hands of the people. In our last we had commenced a notice of the amendments which were to be left *discretionary* with the convention. We had not time to get through with that part of the subject; so we shall devote this number to the same purpose.

The convention may provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace different from that which is now practiced. The necessity of such an amendment presents itself to every one who regards, at all, the rights of

the world, for settling the petty and every-day controversies of our citizens—provided such a method of appointing our justices could be adopted, as would insure that they did not crawl upon their hands and knees through corruption, to that appointment. Our county courts are better calculated than any other, to make every citizen feel his importance in society. Here the law is administered alternately by each to each. When a man has a controversy with his neighbor, they mutually appeal to their disinterested equals, to deal out evenhanded justice to them; and in turn, they deal out like justice to others; and thus the system acts upon the principle of perfect equality.

Nothing is wanting to render it one of the most beautiful republican systems in the world, but a proper method of appointing the justices who preside. As it is one man gets the appointment of magistrate because he is a kinsman of some unprincipled member of the legislature; another gets it, because some man wants an office in the county which is filled by the court, and has him appointed for a fool. One gets it because he will vote in favor of some one particular county measure, and another because he is scoundrel enough to write a petition for his appointment, and then paste to it a list of petitioners for turning a road! Thus our county courts are composed of the most slippery and least efficient men in the community. The convention will have the discretion to remedy this evil, and we hope they will use it.

And although horse-thieves and counterfeiters may disgrace our bench, we have no method by which they can be impeached and removed, because there is no tribunal fixed in this state where impeachments can be tried. We have long seen the want of a means by which corrupt magistrates might be ejected from office. The convention may provide this means. The above remarks, with but few exceptions, will apply with equal force, to the appointment and removal of military officers.

In the fifth place, the convention may compel members of the legislature to vote *vide roce*, that is, by *yea* and *nay*, for all officers the appointment of which is conferred on that body. Thus, their constituents may see how they voted—and where they err, bring them back to the track. Now it is very notorious that the state has been disgraced by the appointment of *Attorney Generals* and *Major Generals*—but who voted for them none can tell, because they voted by *ballot*. But compel the members of the general assembly to “stand up to the rack,” and *speal out* the name of the man they preferred, and the people can then put their finger upon the man who brings voluntary shame upon the state! Suppose this method had been adopted last year, how many of the members would have stood up in the face of their constituents, and answered for, John Jones-Reeves-Daniel, or General-Philip-Jackson-Iron! More next week!

**THE RIVAL D—L.** *My proclamation!* The way we are prepared to print HORSE BILLS, &c. &c. &c. is curious! It is a “Reform”ed way, and being entirely “Constitution”al, we (that is to say “our majesty”) are under the impression that it will go off with great “Eclat.”

(Signed) THE PRINTER’S D—L.

From the Greensborough Patriot of Jan 4th.

“MY PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Printer’s Devil of the Western Carolinian has issued his proclamation: wherein he states and sets forth that the way they are prepared to print [horse bills &c. &c. &c.] is curious!—And whereas the editor, printer, publisher, for-man, jourman, apprentice and devil of the said Carolinian are labouring under the suspicion of the heresy of nullification. Now, therefore be it known, that I by this my first and last proclamation, do visit upon them the practical results of their doctrine, and hereby nullify the said proclamation of his highness of the Carolinian, and issue this everlasting veto upon the same.—And I do further assert, state and proclaim that all sorts and sizes, of horse-bills, handbills and advertisements, shall be printed by our majesty on application to the office of the Greensborough Patriot, in a style that shall put the jobs done by his majesty of the Carolinian as far in the back ground, as the proclamation of Gen. Jackson did S. Carolina Nullification!

DEVIL.

[Envy sheer envy! Brother of the Pat, thou may’st riot in big words as did the “old boy” mentioned in thy proclamation veto, but they are given out with about as much faith in their truth and I assure thee they will have no more effect upon us than did that celebrated war speech upon South Carolina. If thou and thy master to help thee, can’t print “so devilish well,” why dost thou not show thy skill on the Patriot! Take my word for it brother *imp* (between our royal selves) there is great room for improvement in the premises. Our majesty was at first somewhat offended at the pretensions set up by a devil of low degree; but as thou threatenest to “eclipse” us only as far as “the rightful remedy” was put down in our sister state, we can find in our heart to forgive thy presumption—seeing that it will add to our advance, instead of depressing us. Thy severe sarcasm, too, on the “powers that be” deserve something at our imperial hands, and we therefore readily sign thy pardon and take our leave of thee with our most amiable satanic grin.

THE CAROLINIAN PRINTER’S D—L.

Owing to various impediments, which it was impossible to foresee or to guard against, but few Cases have been argued,—We subjoin a memorandum of such Opinions as have been delivered:

**RUFFIN**, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of the State v. Garner, from Warren; affirming the judgment below.—Also, in the case of Eason v. Pettaway, from Pitt; reversing the judgment below and ordering a *venue de novo*. Also, in the case of Logan v. Simmons, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below.

**DANIEL**, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Smith v. Wilson, from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Walker v. Fontress, from Randolph; reversing the judgment below. Also, in the case of Erwin v. Greenlee, from Burke; affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Neal v. Roberts, from Tyrrell; affirming the judgment below.

**GULLIS**, *et. al.* v. Martin, in Equity, from Montgomery; bill dismissed.

**VICK**, *Adm’r* v. Ricks, *Adm’r.* in Equity, from Nash; final decree.

**IREDALE**, *Ex. v.* Langston, in Equity, from Chowan; final decree.

**TISDALE** v. Fluellin, in Equity, from Nash; final decree.

**FORD** v. Morris, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; final decree.

**NEW-PAPERS.** We take our pen in hand for the purpose of correcting a very prevalent error. The people of this state are not only in the habit of sending abroad, to Philadelphia and New York, for their hats, shoes and calicoes, but even their newspapers! They subscribe for a periodical published in some of the Northern cities, under an honest impression that they can get better news in this way than they can get at home.

No longer ago than last Monday night, we were told by a man,—whose estimate of his “required” abilities, no doubt exceeded that of his neighbour,—that when he subscribed for a newspaper he was going to take a *furren* paper, so’s he could hear the *furren* nose—because he could hear all the nose the home papers published without reading them; and beside that he was not going to pay any body for thinking for him!

Now those who know no better ought to be informed, that when they take a paper from Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Charleston, at least three fourths of it relate to the local concerns of the Neighborhood where it is published, and can be of no service or interest here; and besides this, they get none of the local intelligence from their own state. And whilst they take a “*furren*” paper alone, they must remain ignorant of every thing in their own state and neighborhood with which they ought to be best acquainted.

Now this may all be remedied by taking a good paper printed at home—for instance, the “Greensboro” Patriot,” or the “Southern Citizen.” In either of these they would find all the interesting information relative to their own religious, political and moral condition, together with all the news from abroad, in which they would be likely to take any interest; Because it is the business of the editor to exchange for all the news in the world, and then to select such parts as the people ought to have! Nothing happens but what can be collected and published in Greensborough as well as in the “empire state!”

“We gave in our last number some of the considerations that induced us to the conclusion that the West should by all means vote “for a convention” in the election which is to take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd days of April. The more we reflect upon the subject the more thoroughly we are satisfied that the suggestions in our last number are of importance in the determination of this great question; we may be bettered by complying *diligently* with the provisions of this act; but we cannot be made worse off by it, for the majority of the people retain in their hands the ultimate power of a veto, if the measures adopted do not suit us. But our support of this measure must be diligent and united, if we divide much or hang back on the primary question in April, our hopes under this law are instantly evaporated; for judging from the course taken by their representatives in the last assembly, the Eastern part will go *en masse* in the negative.

There is one feature in the proposed basis of the senate that we esteem peculiarly felicitous to a tax paying people; it is that it will be the means of securing a faithful and honest payment of the public dues. As it now stands no one much cares whether A gives in his land at its value or not, so also, as to the number and ages of polls, but let taxes once become the basis of representation and every man in the community becomes immediately alive to the subject. When for instance, the question is whether Rowan by itself shall have a senator, or whether Rowan and Cabarras shall have one between them, the people in Rowan will insist that the amount of public tax shall be paid to the last cent. But as we have often and again declared the west must come out manfully, or we shall lose the partial advantages that disact affords,—*Watchman*.

no doubt circulated it very extensively over the district we deem it unnecessary. We copy the following paragraph however for the purpose of letting it be known that he is a candidate for re-election.

“In a few days fellow citizens, and the present session will terminate, and with it the period for which I was last chosen your representative. Permit me in this way to announce to you the fact that I am again a candidate to represent you in the congress of the U. S. During the time that I have had the honor to serve you in this capacity, very many trying & important questions have come up for the consideration and action of congress, some of which have been productive of an excitement illy calculated to promote a deliberate and prudent result: with me, however, it has always been my object to avoid, if possible, the influence of these exciting causes, and to look upon all subjects solely with a view to their probable effect upon the interest and character of our common country. And though I have doubtless often been mistaken in my estimate of public measures and in my course pursued in relation to them; the generous indulgence which you have hitherto extended to me affords the gratifying evidence that you have continued to do justice to the correctness of my intentions.”

**CONVENTION OR NO CONVENTION.**—On the 1st and 2nd days of April ensuing, Polls will be opened at the separate election grounds, throughout the state, and the people will be called on to vote in favour of, or against a convention to amend the constitution of the state, in certain prescribed particulars. Those in favour of the measure will vote “CONVENTION”—and those against it, “NO CONVENTION.”

From the best information within our reach, we have but little doubt that the people will decide in favour of the call of a convention by a considerable majority. Anticipating such a result it is time that public attention should be roused in the several counties to the necessity of a judicious selection of delegates. It is of the highest importance, that the people should call to this service the individuals among them most distinguished for integrity, patriotism, sound and vigorous understandings aided and improved by long observation and experience. And as the matter is one of too much importance to be sported with, and one in which party ought to have no controul or influence, it is hoped that we shall so far lay aside feelings of this description, as to select the best talents that the state will afford, without regard to political or personal considerations.—*Register*.

“SOMETHING ROTTEN!” We hear repeated complaints of the non-receipt of our paper, where it seems hardly possible for it to fail, if postmasters would do their duty. We can only answer for the postmaster in this place; We believe every thing mailed here, is faithfully forwarded, but it seems a little remarkable that a bundle of papers cannot get to Blackwell’s, in Caswell county! A subscriber at that office says: “It appears strange, that in so short a distance as Blackwell’s is from Greensborough, there should be such derangement in our mail facilities, I hardly ever receive the Patriot but once a fortnight; and very often the last paper first.” There is gross negligence, or corrupt misconduct on the part of some postmaster between here and Blackwell’s: And we admonish him, who ever he may be, to take heed to his ways—for if we get him fairly on the hip, we shall be certain to floor him! Recent developments have satisfied our mind, where the blame lies; and the public may look out for an explosion before long, if matters are not set right!

#### LETTERS

Received at this office since our last

H. Allen, Hudson. Attended to.  
Clement Hancock, Red house, Va. Paper forwarded.  
G. S. Gillespie, Westbrooks. Papers forwarded.  
John N. Carter, Webbs. Attended to.  
B. Elliott, Ashborough. Attended to.  
Clapp & Holt, Guilford. Job finished.  
John Courier, Knoxville, Tenn. Filed.  
William Colman, Ashville. Attended to.  
Eliel Woolburn, Wadesborough. Attended to.  
Abel Shields, Deep River. Paper forwarded.  
William H. Kistler, West Point, Geo. Paper sent.  
Benjamin B. num, Oak Grove. Paper forwarded.  
George Williams, Williamsville. Paper forwarded.  
John Courier, Knoxville, Tenn. Filed.  
William D. Prather, Haw river. Answered.  
James Cook, Mocksville. Papers forwarded.  
A. Geren, Geren’s. Filed.  
A. J. Moir, Leakesville. Attended to.  
M. D. Conklin, Morrison, Alabama. answered.  
James Mauney, B. mont. Paper forwarded.

#### MARRIAGES.

“The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!  
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!”

**MARRIED.** In this county, on the 6th inst. Jabez Hodgkin, to Miss Sally Stanton. All of this county.  
In this case, the laborer has been considered worthy of his hire. When this happy pair—though not paired then—were gambolling through “childhood’s halcyon days,” we knew them. We have all drank at the same spring, and all received instruction at the same school; though they were much our juniors in age. How grateful to the feelings of reflect, that now they have grown to maturity, they have remembered us, even at the altar, where they sealed, forever, their mutual pledges of love and fidelity! May

#### DEATHS.

“An Angel’s arm can’t snatch me from the grave,  
Legions of Angels, can’t confine me there.”

**DIED.** In Orange county, on Monday the 9th inst. Dr. William Houston, son of Levi Houston, near this place.

In Chatham county, on the 19th ult. James Overman, aged about seven years.

In Randolph county, on the 22nd ult. Nathan Pickett, leaving a widow and seven children to lament their bereavement.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### STATE OF N. CAROLINA GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of pleas and quarter sessions, February Term 1835.

Petition for sale of Negroes belonging to the estate of Daniel Donnell Deceased.

**ROBERT** Donnell, Joseph Donnell and Erwin Donnell against Daniel Donnell, and Simpson Smith and wife Martha.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Daniel Donnell, Simpson Smith and his wife Martha, are non-residents of this state; and that they reside beyond the limits of the same, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them; and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Daniel Donnell, and Martha Smith, wife of Simpson Smith, are tenants in common with the petitioners in and negro slaves: It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the court, that publication of the pendency of this petition be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, for the said defendants, Daniel Donnell and Simpson Smith and his wife Martha, personally to be and appear before the justices of the peace 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 May next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition of the petitioners, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte*, & taken pro confesso as to the defendants, and an order of division or decree of sale of said negroes made.

Witness ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court at office in Greensborough, the third Monday of February A. D. 1835.

A. E. HANNER C. C. C.

March 13th 1835.—33—6.

##### STATE OF N. CAROLINA GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of pleas and quarter sessions, February Term 1835.

Petition for dower in 160 acres of land.

**ELIZABETH** Driskell, widow of Jonathan Driskell, deceased, against Jesse Driskell, Elijah Driskell, P. B. Lay, Jane Driskell, Alfred Burns and wife Naomi.

In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Jesse Driskell and Elijah Driskell, are non-residents of this state so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that publication of the pendency of this suit be made by public advertisement in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks in succession giving notice to the said Jesse Driskell & Elijah Driskell, the non-residents, personally to be & appear before the justices of our next county court of pleas & quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition of the petitioner, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and a writ of dower decreed.

Witness, ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court at office in Greensborough, the third Monday of February A. D. 1835.

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

March 13 1835.—33—6.

#### LOST.

ON or about the last day of February, the subscriber lost a small red Morocco pocket book, containing one five dollar bill on the state bank of Georgia, and other small bills; and several papers, among which were a receipt on major Arnfield for 160 dollars, with a credit of 250 dollars;—and another receipt on Fitz G. Perneck for 250 dollars, due the 10th of 1st December;—and a note on Andrew Robeson for 22 dollars, due about Christmas;—and divers others not rec’d.

The papers can be of no value to the holder, and I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will return them to me.

ISAAC WEATHERS.

Guilford county, March, 1835.—33—6.

#### NEW STAPLE AND FANCY

#### DRY GOODS.

**J. & R. SLOAN.** Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. Robert Molerwell, where they are receiving and opening, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a very general and extensive assortment of

BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

#### DRY GOODS

Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Groceries.

Which, in connexion with their former stock, make heir assortment both extensive and complete.

We shall also keep on hand an assortment of Jeddings’s celebrated Augers and Gimlets, manufactured in this county.

J. & R. SLOAN.

Greensborough, Nov. 4th 1834—16 ind



#### ECLAT.

THIS blooded horse will stand the present Spring season at the stable of the subscriber, one mile and a half North west from Martinsville, and will be let to mares at the extremely low price of six dollars the single leap, ten dollars the season, and fifteen dollars the insurance.

#### PEDIGREE.

ECLAT was got by Sir Archy, the old race horse; his dam by Sir Hal, the sire of Johnson’s Medley which stands at seventy five dollars per season; his grand-dam by old Bellair, and his whole race of progenitors are of the best blooded horses in the United States or Europe.

JAMES McNARY, Sep

Guilford, N. C. March 18th 1835.—33—ind



## POETRY.

"And from each line the noblest truths inspire  
For less inspire my conduct than a song."

## SLAVERY.

What ho!—our countrymen in chains!  
The whip on shrinking flesh!  
Our soil yet reddening with the stains,  
Caught from her scourging, warm and fresh!  
What! mothers from their children riven!  
What! God's own image bought and sold!—  
Americans to market driven,  
And bartered as the brute for gold.  
Up, break the chain—the yoke remove—  
And smite to earth oppression's rod,  
With those mild arms of truth and love,  
Made mighty through the living God,

"SIRRAH! I AM A GENTLEMAN."

Thou say'st thou art a gentleman, forsooth,  
And so thou art, e'en I will speak that truth;  
Gentle thou art when courage should be shown,  
And man, because thou art a boy o'ergrown!

## VARIETY.

"Fancy has started all her powers away,  
In tales, in fables, and in children's play."

## SCORNFUL MOLLY GRAY.

While proud young women are waiting for a splendid match, & rejecting good offers in hopes of getting better ones, they not unfrequently overstand their market and in the end are fain to accept any offer they can get, in order to avoid what they consider the most dreadful alternative of living and dying old maids.

Molly Gray, of Toppington, was a very pretty lass, and a very proud one.—She was the seventh daughter of Deacon Nehemiah Gray, a moderate farmer, who to tax his ability to the utmost, could not give his daughters each a setting out exceeding the value of two hundred dollars. Her six sisters had all married respectable farmers and mechanics, & were well to do in the world. But Molly who was the beauty and pride of the family, resolved to look a little higher than her sisters. She would not take up with the humdrum fellows—the farmers and mechanics of Toppington—not she. She wondered her sisters had no more respect for themselves than to marry such coarse, unmannerly critters. For her part, she meant to have a man that was somebody.

Before she was fairly eighteen she began to be wooed. Her beauty, the respectability of the Deacon's wife, and indeed the whole family, early procured her plenty of suitors. But they were not to Molly's taste; and though she felt some little pleasure in being wooed, even by farmers and mechanics, she was not to be thus won.

Her first lover was Joshua Ploughshare. He was a soldier, industrious, moral young man, of twenty-three, well to live, and resolved on getting a wife. He was quite taken with Molly Gray, inasmuch that he never passed her in the street or saw her at church, but his heart beat as though it would fly out of his pocket.

"She's an all-fired handsome gal, that," said he to himself, "and if I could only marry her, I should be the happiest fellow in all Toppington."

Indeed Joshua was so smitten with the Deacon's pretty daughter, that he thought of little else day and night, and he dreamt of her beauty when asleep, and missed her charms when awake. Sometimes, when leaving his oxen, and thinking of his love, he would exclaim, "Come hither Molly!" meaning Betty, the name of his near ox. And he called a favorite filly of the name of the Deacon's daughter.

The operations of his heart had an effect even upon his out side; and he took uncommon pains to appear spruce at church, at evening parties, and wherever there was the least probability of meeting with his charmer. Indeed he laid out more money upon clothes than his habits of economy would otherwise have permitted, merely to render his person attractive to the eyes of Miss Molly. Thus he endeavored to make a favorable impression upon her heart. But on the subject of love it was a long time before he ventured to break the ice. He looked and blushed, and sighed, but said not a word on the theme which he most wished to speak upon. At length, however, his resolution was screwed to the sticking point; and one Sunday evening, in the Month of May, beheld Joshua tying his bay filly to a hook at one corner of Deacon Gray's house. Molly was looking out of the window at the time—whether in expectation of a spark, or merely to enjoy the beauty of the spring, history saith not—but as soon as she saw Mr. Ploughshare ride up, she modestly withdrew behind the curtain.

As soon as Joshua had pulled down the legs of his unmentionables, which, sooth to say, had slipped up very considerably for want of straps, he tapped at the door; but so timidly, that his heart beat nearly as hard as his hand.

"Oh, don't knock!" said the Deacon in a loud voice, in a low tone, "the dog is in the yard, like many a

"Walk in!" replied the Deacon louder than before, but just at that instant in addition to the barking of the dog, the geese set up a most abominable cackling; and Joshua, nearly discouraged, was fain to knock a third time; when the Deacon, having kicked the dog under the table, opened the door and welcomed in the young man.

"The pesky dog and geese," said he, "make such a racket there's no hearing one's-self speak. I hope you're well Mr. Ploughshare? Set a chair Molly, and take Mr. Ploughshare's hat, do. I hope your folks is all well Mr. Ploughshare—that pesky dog he is getting so saucy I must kill him."

"Oh, don't kill him pa," said Molly, with a scornful look at her lover; "he never barks at genteel people."

"Genteel people! you, rude chit you," exclaimed Mrs. Gray, "but don't you mind what she says, Mr. Ploughshare; she's a spoilt thing though she is my child. But la! she doesn't mean any thing by it."

"I don't know whether she means any thing by it or not," said Joshua, after turning as many colors as the honest brown of his face would allow—"but one thing I know, if that dog was mine, he'd have a dreadful roar head afore he was twenty four hours older. I would'n't keep no animal to bark at my friends, not I."

The young man was very cordially received by the old folks, who after chatting upon a variety of subjects—such as the last sermon, the last marriage, the last death, and all and singular the news of the town—and after treating him to some fine pippins, which had been well kept through the winter, and also to some boiled cider which the Deacon tapped on purpose—retired to rest much earlier than usual, but pleading an excuse that to-morrow was Monday, and that it was necessary for them to retire early, in order to rise betimes for the business of the week.

This was as kind and considerate on the part of the old folks as need be. But true love is always a flidant; and Joshua's heart beat like a trip-hammer, before he could muster courage enough to speak.

"Hark!" said Molly, looking saucily at him—"don't you hear a partridge drumming?"

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Joshua, making a desperate effort, and all at once planting his chair close beside that of his charmer—"What a deuced fool I am to be such a coward—I believe in my soul love has taken away my wits."

"Your wits," said the girl, snatching away the hand which he had ventured to take—"you never had any wits, or else you wouldn't have come here to night."

"Oh, don't now be so scornful," said the young man; "you don't know how much I love you."

"No, nor I don't want to know," retorted the girl—"keep away your filthy hand!"

"Filthy!" exclaimed Joshua, resentfully "there's where you're mistaken, Miss Molly. My hands are as clean as soap and water could make them—though perhaps they ain't quite so white as—"

"White," interrupted the scornful lass—"why they're as brown as an Ingen's and as hard as a piece of horn. It must be a gentleman's hand that touches mine."

"Well, if that's your lookout," returned the lover, you may have your gentleman's hand for all me. My hands are of a good honest color, and if you are ashamed of them, I am not; and so good night to you Molly Gray."

"Good night, and joy go with you," said the girl, as she closed the door, and bolted it after him.

Her next lover was a respectable blacksmith, some twenty five years of age, who had already accumulated a handsome sum of money, and was doing a good business in the way of his trade. Many a lass would have been glad to get him; but passing by all others, he fixed his eyes upon the proud Molly Gray. He paid her a visit—he put the question—he solicited her hand. But it was all in vain, Faugh! said she how black your paws are! I'd as soon marry a barrel of charcoal as a man of your trade. No, Mr. Anvil, you're not the man for me. You'll never catch me going to church with a black smith.

"Indeed! Miss Molly," returned the rejected lover, as he planted his hat firmly on his head and beat it down with his hand—"you may go further and fare worse."

"That's my lookout," retorted the girl.

Her third suitor was a shoemaker.—He also was an industrious young man, of good character, and doing a thriving business. But he was not the man for Molly Gray. She called him Mr. Wax, declared he was too good to be strapped to the side of any man of his cloth, and wondered how he could be such an awol-sufficient fool as to think of coming there to court her.

In short—not to make a long story, the scornful Miss Molly rejected sundry other respectable lovers of her own degree, while she was waiting for a higher offer. But she waited in vain; the higher offer never came. At the age of twenty five, beginning to fear that she might overstand her market, she humbled her pride so much as to resolve on accepting a farmer, if she could get one. But no farmer came to woo; Joshua Ploughshare had long since got married; and other young farmers had heard too much of the scornful Molly to think of troubling her with a similar suit.

At the age of twenty six, she concluded to accept of a blacksmith, a shoemaker, or any other respectable mechanic, who might choose to court her. But Mr. Anvil, too, had long since married; and the young man whom she had dignitized by the name of Mr. Wax, had succeeded in softening the heart of a more practicable lass, so that he was married in a month afterwards. As to those other rejected suitors who were still unmarried, they had no objection whatever, to see her wait.

"Ah," say they, "it's good enough for her. The scornful Miss Molly, who refused so many of the most respectable farmers and mechanics, will be glad to take up with a tinker by and by."

be a travelling tinker, who stopped to mend her mother's brass kettle, and with whom she succeeded in striking up a bargain. He was not only a tinker, but was a very Turk in the article of matrimony—having as many wives as there were states in the Union. Poor Molly! she died in less than six months of shame and disappointment.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MAIL COACHES.

FROM Greensborough, by Hillsborough, Chapel Hill, Raleigh, &c. to the Petersburg and Portsmouth rail roads! From Greensborough to Raleigh, eighty four miles, in twenty hours.

The stages on this line will leave Greensborough on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Raleigh same days at 9 o'clock, P. M. or when the roads are out, between that hour and 12—in time to connect with the Northern and Southern Line, leading directly to the Petersburg Rail Road—which connects with a line from the town of Halifax to the Norfolk and Portsmouth Rail Road. This route also connects in Raleigh, with the Newbern and Tarborough lines.

Leave Raleigh every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday at 1 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Greensborough same days at 10 o'clock P. M. in time to intersect with the line owned by Peaks, Welford & Co. from Greensborough to Lexington, Salisbury, &c. and on to Lenoir, N. C. and Mill-ledgeville, Geo.—also leading North, by way of Danville, Lynchburg, &c. to the Warm Springs in Virginia. This line connects also, at Greensborough, with a route by Salem, N. C. to Shawnee's Cross roads in Tennessee, connecting at Salem with the line of four horse post coaches to Wythe court house, Va.

Travellers may pass from Salisbury to Raleigh, on this line, in about 32 hours, with the exception of 4 hours rest in Greensborough. The whole route from Greensborough to Washington city, by way of Raleigh, the Petersburg rail road, Fredericksburg, &c. may be traveled in about 70 hours—convenient periods of rest and repose to be added; completing the whole distance to Washington city in as short a time, as on any other route from the Western part of the state. Passengers going from South to North by entering their names as far as Greensborough only, can have their choice between the Danville route, and this splendid line by way of Raleigh, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth rail roads.

In passing this route, from Greensborough, the traveller arrives at Raleigh the first day, and there rests 7 hours—second day to Blacksburg—third day at 1 o'clock, to Petersburg—same night at Bowling Green—and next morning in Fredericksburg. The subscriber flatters himself that passengers will find his line, as to accommodation and speed, equalled by few in the Southern country, and excelled by none. If not first rate, it shall be as good as any. All he asks is, that an enlightened and liberal public shall give him a fair trial; and if they justly complain, it shall be without expense to any but the contractor, as he confidently assures them that they will find every thing that reasonable men can desire. He has fitted out the line with strong & splendid coaches; his drivers are genteel & accomplished; his teams are young, vigorous and active; and every other accommodation as good as the country can afford—and although the speed of this line is surpassed by no other, yet every possible exertion will be used to give rest and repose.

The public may be assured that passengers who may patronize this line, will meet with no delay in taking any of the routes above mentioned—except that to Shawnee's Cross roads, which will require passengers to leave Raleigh on Sunday mornings, to guard against delay in Salem. Provision has been made to prevent any delay of passengers who may wish to take the South Western line, from Greensborough to Salisbury.

Great care will be taken to prevent accidents, but all baggage, packages and goods, must be taken at the risk of the owners.

Joel McLean, Contr'r.

Greensborough, Feb. 1835.—32—3.

Since publishing the above I am authorised by Mr. Saltmarsh to state, that by the tenth or fifteenth of March, they will commence running a tri-weekly stage, direct from Fayetteville to Blacksburg, on such days as will open the daily stage for the reception of passengers from the western stages.

JOEL McLEAN, Contr'r.

Greensborough, March, 1835.

N. B. Fare from Greensborough to Raleigh \$5.00.

JOEL McLEAN.

### EARTHENWARE, GLASS

AND CHINA,

T. J. Barrow & Co. No. 88, Water Street, New York.

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of GOODS, in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most

### FASHIONABLE STYLES.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for Cash, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price, and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6, 1835.

14—8w

The Star, Fayetteville Observer, Watchman and Carolinian, Salisbury, Newbern Spectator, Greensboro Patriot, Wilmington Press, Hillsborough Recorder and Oxford Examiner are requested to publish the foregoing to the amount of \$3 each and forward their accounts for the same to this Office.—\$1—5.

### PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Guilford and the adjacent counties, that he has erected an Academy near the road leading from Greensborough to Lexington, and that he will commence teaching on the first Monday in April next.

The course pursued in this school, will be to prepare young gentlemen for admission into the University of our state. Other Branches, however, will be taught if required. The prices of tuition will be regulated by the customs of the country. Boarding can be had in respectable families on quite accommodating terms.

From an experience of five years in the arduous business of teaching, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction.

Any further information may be had by letter directed to the subscriber, at Jamestown, N. C.

H. G. ARMFIELD.

February 16th 1835.—31—3

### Regimental Orders.

THE commissioned, noncommissioned and staff officers, and musicians, attached to the Volunteer, and first and second Regiments of Guilford Militia, are hereby commanded to attend in the town of Greensborough, on Monday the 20th inst. of March next, at 10 o'clock, to receive

### ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted. Its columns will be devoted to the cause of politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principles and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be daily reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour, he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards an enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms.—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at \$3 00 per annum in advance, or \$3 50 at the end of the year, the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrears paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid.

WILLIAM E. BIRD.

P. S.—The Editors throughout the State will confer a favor by giving this a few conspicuous insertions.

### NEWFOUNDRY!

THE subscriber has lately completed the construction of a Cast Iron Foundry, at his mills, in Runo plantation, on Polecat Creek, thirteen miles south of Greensboro and four miles north of New Salem.

He is now amply prepared to furnish the surrounding country, and to fill all orders from a distance, with castings of every description such as mill gudgeons, mill gearing, and gearing for every species of machinery, &c. &c.

In order to enable him to carry on his business, he wishes to purchase all the cast iron metal in the country, for which he will pay a liberal price. Those who have broken Pots, Ovens, Digirons, &c. would consult their interest by hunting them up, and exchanging them for finer metal!

The subscriber has lately travelled through the Northern States for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject of Castings. Foundries, &c. where he obtained the latest patterns for castings of every description, and also the art of casting every variety of tempered metal, from the hardest, down to malleable.

### PLOUGH FACTORY!

To the above will be attached a Plough Manufactory, where ploughs of every description will be constantly kept on hand, and finished to order.

The above Foundry, together with the Plough Factory attached to it, has been constructed at an immense cost, and in a style unsurpassed in this country. Nothing is asked but a fair trial, to ensure complete success, and extensive patronage.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Randolph, N. C. Feb. 12th 1835.—30—ind

### LOOK HERE!!

We are informed that one Captain Larkin Smith, of Guilford county, is about making application for letters patent for a "REVOLVING STEAM WASHER;" and we hereby warn him and those on whom he may attempt to impose by proposing to sell machines or rights, of their danger.

This inestimable machine has already been patented. We have properly and legally secured to ourselves the right of making and vending said washers, in thirty seven counties in North Carolina, of which Guilford is one; and we make this publication, that the citizens may avoid imposition, and guard against being required to pay again for what they may consider themselves as once having honestly purchased.

DOBSON HUGHES & Co.

March the 1st 1835.—39—ind.

### CONVENTION!

AN election will be held at the usual places of election, in this county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the first and second days of April next, to take the vote of the people on the question of a convention to amend the constitution of the state.

Each free man entitled to vote for a member of the house of commons is entitled to vote on this most important of all questions ever decided by the people. It is hoped, that not a man will absent himself from the polls on this occasion.

JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff.

Guilford, N. C. Feb. 1835.

### UNIVERSITY HOTEL.

CHAPEL HILL.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment at Chapel Hill, the site of the University of N. C. He has taken the Buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watt's Hotel, and has erected large and commodious Stables which will be attended by a faithful Ostler, and plentifully supplied with Proven deer.

He hopes that the travelling public will give him a call, and assures them that every exertion will be made by him to please, as well as to accommodate.

I. C. PATRIDGE.

December 30—26—13.

### DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Morehead & Daniel has been heretofore dissolved; and it is indispensable for the accounts to be closed by cash or bond. The bonds and accounts of long standing must be paid very shortly.

The bonds and books are in the hands of Mr. Daniel for collection, and the

### TIN & COPPER BUSINESS.

will still be carried on at the same shop, under his superintendence; where he will keep on hand, for sale a good supply of Sills, Hatter's die, and other copper kettles! and Tin ware in all its numerous varieties.

All kinds of repairs done immediately.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

MOORE DANIEL.

Greensborough, Feb. 2nd. 1835.—29—ind.

### JOB PRINTING