

# GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME VI. NO. 31.

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WHOLE NO. 291.

## The Patriot

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WILLIAM SWAIM.

At two dollars per annum, payable within three months from the date of the first number, or three dollars will be invariably exacted immediately after the expiration of that period.

Each subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time within the first three months from the time of subscribing, by paying for the numbers received, according to the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance within the year, will subject the subscriber to payment for the whole of the succeeding year, at the rates above mentioned.

A year's subscription will be ascertained by the numbers of the paper and not by calendar months. Fifty-two numbers will make a year's subscription; and in the same proportion for a shorter time.

Those who may become responsible for ten copies shall receive the 11th gratis. An allowance of ten per cent will also be made to authorized agents for procuring subscribers and warranting their solvency or remitting the cash.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 12 lines, will be nearly inserted three times for one dollar;—& twenty-five cents for each succeeding publication;—those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the editor, on business relative to the paper, must be POST-PAID, or they will not be attended to.

Every subscriber will be held strictly to the LETTER of the above terms, "without variation or shadow of turning." Let no one deceive himself by making calculations upon our indulgence.

### NORTH-CAROLINA.

"Let wisdom through her councils reign,  
And her's shall be her people's gain."

### AN ACT

Concerning a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of North Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority, of the freemen of the State, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars, hereinafter specified; and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained: therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions of each and every county in this State, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining by ballot, the will of the freemen of North Carolina, relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector, so appointed, shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace; or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector, or inspectors, in the place of him or them who failed to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace, or freeholder, to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

II. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in the State, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties, on Wednesday and Thursday the 1st and 2d of April next, when and where all persons qualified by the Constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons, may vote for or against a State convention; those who wish a convention, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention, voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

III. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office; and the other transmitted to the Governor of the state; at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

IV. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention, in the presence of the treasurer and comptroller; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled, are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper, and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls

at the same places, and under the same rules, as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

V. Be it further enacted, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner herein before pointed out.

VI. Be it further enacted, That the several county courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections, that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections, shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is; and it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

VII. Be it further enacted, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said convention; and all free white men, of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of the election, shall be eligible to a seat in said convention: Provided, he shall possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

VIII. Be it further enacted, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

IX. Be it further enacted, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy. And the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the 1st Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on that day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present, and a majority of delegates elected, shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. Be it further enacted, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined on the limits fixed to this convention by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the general assembly, passed in 1834, entitled "an act concerning a convention to amend the constitution of the state of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people; so help me God.

XI. Be it further enacted, That the public treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the governor such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also, to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day, during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

XII. Be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the governor immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county clerk in the state and to cause it to be published until the meeting of the convention in the newspapers of the state.

XIII. Be it further enacted; That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same, the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes for "convention," and the latter by the votes "no convention" or "against convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, viz: 1. That the said convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state so as to reduce the number of members in the senate to not less than 34 nor more than 50 to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods by counties, in proportion to public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof: Provided, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district. And where there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county or counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2. That the said convention shall frame and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the house of commons to not less than ninety nor more than 120 exclusive of borough members which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part, and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both according to their federal population; i. e. according to their respective numbers which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the house of commons, although it may not be

to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a senator, and persons eligible to the senate to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county: provided, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the house of commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of this state. 4. That said convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution or any of them, to wit: so as first to abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the senate or house of commons; 2. to disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state or those who hold places of trust under the authority of this state, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of this state or of the U. States or any other government whatsoever; 3. To provide that capitation tax on slaves & free white polls shall be equal throughout the state, 4. To provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace different from that which is now practised; 5. to compel the members of the general assembly to vote viva voce in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body, 6. To amend the 32d article in the constitution of the state, 7. To provide for supplying vacancies in the general assembly of this state when such vacancies occur by resignation or death or otherwise before the meeting of the general assembly, 8. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the general assembly, and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts as require the annual election of members of assembly & officers of state and the triennial election of secretary of state & provide for their election every two years, 9. To provide for the election of governor of the state by the qualified voters for the members of the house of commons, and to prescribe the term for which the governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible, and the said convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made, and shall submit said amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the state, but they shall not alter any other article of the constitution or bill of rights, nor propose any amendment to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

XIV. Be it further enacted, That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act, shall be found for convention it shall be considered and understood that the people by their vote as aforesaid have conferred on the delegates to said convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the state in the particulars herein enumerated or any of them but no others.

XV. Be it further enacted, That the convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution, in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same by the people or their representatives, and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended.

XVI. Be it further enacted, That the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the state.

### AN ACT

Supplemental to an Act, passed at the present Session, entitled an Act "concerning a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner, and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions, as were prescribed and adopted in an act passed at the present session, entitled an act "concerning a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," that the said Convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said Constitution, or any of them, so as, 1. To provide that the Attorney-General shall be elected for a Term of years. 2. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the State, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4. To provide for the removal of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon the concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature. 5. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7. And to provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, shall, whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other except to the Supreme Court Bench.

II. And be it further enacted, That should the people decide in favour of a convention, as is provided

tion is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and, in their discretion, propose the above additional amendments to the said convention, or any of them.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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

### PROSPECTUS.

The person to whom this shall be sent, is politely requested to give us the weight of his influence in procuring subscribers, or hand it to some respectable person who will undertake to do so. Any person procuring seven solvent subscribers, shall receive the eighth paper gratis.

Those who may forward their names as subscribers to the "Southern Citizen," will be furnished with the "Greensborough Patriot," at the rate of \$2 00 per annum, unless otherwise ordered at the time of subscribing, until the latter merges into the former.

### SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

The subscriber proposes to publish, in the town of Greensborough, North-Carolina, a splendid, superlative imperial newspaper bearing the above title. Thousands of dollars are annually sent to the north to purchase periodical intelligence and literature; because the wants of the people, in this respect, are not supplied at home.

It is the purpose of the "Citizen" to fill this vacuum. It will contain every thing of interest, in literature, politics, religion and morality, that can be found in the northern publications, or in the high-toned literary journals of Europe;—to which we shall add a rich fund of domestic and local information no where else to be met with.

The southern press stands low in public estimation. In most cases the paper is bad, the mechanical execution slovenly, and the matter erroneous in principle, false in fact, and vulgar in sentiment. We aim at nothing less than a radical and thorough reformation in these respects; and the elevation of our periodical press to a standard of becoming dignity and decency. The "Citizen" will contain about twice as much reading matter as any other paper in the state; and will be chiefly devoted to the following subjects:

1. Agriculture. It shall be our business to glean from the floating mass, all such experiments and suggestions as may serve to enlighten our citizens on this practical science. Let them be inspired with thought & action; & then spread before them the broad pages of intelligence & our southern country, rich in resources, will bloom as the Eden of a new world, the bountiful productions of nature will crown the efforts of industry, commerce will flow at our bidding, and "cattle will leap upon a thousand hills."

2. Internal Improvement. In regard to commercial facilities by water, nature seems to have frowned upon us; but she has left us rich in the means of internal communication, by rail roads and locomotives. Art is fully competent to overcome the deficiencies of nature in this respect. We shall strip the subject of all the false trappings that have been hung around it for sinister purposes, and lay it before the people as a plain matter-of-fact business. Instead of chasing butterflies, we shall give practical results.

3. Education. The maxim in all despotic governments, is, "The more ignorance the more peace." But with us, intelligence and virtue are the very pillars on which our institutions are based. In fact our government, so far as it is a government of laws, is but the legitimate action of the popular will; and to enable this will to operate for the universal good of mankind, it should be enlightened.

4. General politics. In regard to the constitutional powers of the general government, we are neither a strict constructionist, nor a latitudinarian. It is true that there are constructive powers to be exercised under the constitution; but death and desolation to that policy which would add any thing to it, or take ought from it by construction! As soon would we pluck the sun from heaven, as to touch that model of human wisdom with a rude or unskilful hand. If it is defective, let it be amended—but let it never be violated. We believe further, that the clearly ascertained will of the people should be a rule of conduct for all public officers, where that conduct is not checked and regulated by written constitutions. All public servants, "knowing the will of their master"—the public—"and doing it not," shall be "beaten with many stripes!"

5. Law. As every man in the community should make himself familiar with those rules of civil conduct by which his actions are to be regulated, we shall appropriate a department of our paper to the discussion of such legal subjects as may be of general interest. Under this head we shall arrange all such legal decisions, acts of congress, and statutes of the state legislatures, as may be of service to all our citizens in the ordinary transactions of life.

6. Literature. Here is an immense field open before us, in which our readers shall ramble unconfined. We shall exchange for the richest gems of literature, wit and sentiment, both in Europe and America; and with the assistance of a few literary correspondents of the first order, intend to place the "Citizen" above any other



as shrouded with thorns and overshadowed with gloom; but we intend to roll away the slander, and make it manifest to all our patrons, that most of their troubles are unsubstantial and visionary. Flowers may be plucked even from the thorns which beset our path.

7. *News.* The world is at this time, in awful commotion. Tyrants look upon the march of liberty and tremble: The accumulated gloom of centuries is rapidly retreating before the stately steps of truth: Millions of people who once licked the dust from the feet of their sovereigns, are now trampling on their thrones and thrones are tottering to prostration. It will be wisdom in us to profit by the experience of others. We shall have the earliest access to means of information, from each state in the union, and from every kingdom and country in the world. And all the intelligence, both legislative, judicial, moral, religious, political and miscellaneous, that may serve to guide our footsteps, as a people, in the ways of prosperity and peace, shall be carefully collected, condensed and spread before our readers. In short, nothing shall pass unnoticed, that may serve to inform the mind, improve the manners, or mend the heart.

8. *Variety.* The above subjects will be suitably interspersed with biographical sketches, humorous anecdotes, interesting tales, poetical selections, &c. We would also set apart a separate head in our paper for the ladies, but they would insist on having a tongue in it, and to this we could by no means consent, as such an appendage would render our paper entirely useless, so far as news is concerned. They shall, however, receive that attention to which the proud station they occupy in society so justly entitles them:—We shall give them all the praise their pre-eminent virtues demand; but, with due deference to their charms, we shall blame where we must!

These are perilous times; and a responsibility, awful as the tomb and extensive as eternity, hangs over every man who shall take upon himself the management of a newspaper; because public opinion is measurably formed from the tone of the press—the action of the people depends upon opinions previously formed—and upon their action is suspended the destinies of the republic. An abiding reverence for the constitutional laws of the land, should be continually cherished and deeply inculcated; because upon their acknowledged supremacy depend the happiness of man, the peace of society, the security of our institutions, the prosperity of our flourishing union, and the durability of our happy form of government.

But aside from this secret, silent and irresistible power, before our hands shall be tied they shall be severed from our body and thrown to the dogs in the street—before our mind shall submit to shackles of any description, it shall be given up to despair, and frozen into a barrenness more gloomy than the deserts of Africa—before our soul shall be conquered by the "hope of reward," or the "fear of punishment," it shall be redeemed from the "shackles of mortality," and sent to receive its doom in the courts of eternity!

Before we will relinquish our right to think, speak, print and publish our own deliberate opinions, in relation to public men and public measures, we will renounce existence itself. Take away our rights as a free man, and life has no charms for us! We shall deal plainly with the people, not caring who may be affected by our course. We would rather bask for one hour in the approving smiles of an intelligent and undeceived people, than to spend a whole eternity, amidst the damning grins of a motley crew of office-hunters, despots, demagogues, tyrants, fools and hypocrites.

We shall watch with a lynx-eyed vigilance, the conduct of men in power; and in every case of political transgression, we shall apply the rod without distinction or mercy. Our pen will be dipped in rose-water, or gall, as occasion may require. Private friendship shall not protect public men from the severest scrutiny: nor shall personal dislike turn away our support from a political benefactor to the country. In short: The "Citizen" shall be just such a paper as the wants of the people imperiously demand.

TERMS.

The "Southern Citizen" will be published once a week, on a large imperial sheet, with a new press and new type.—The first number to issue as soon as five thousand subscribers are obtained.

The price will be three dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable at the date of the first number—with an additional fifty cents for every three months payment shall thereafter be delayed.

No subscriber will be received for a shorter period than twelve months; and a failure to order a discontinuance within the year will subject the subscriber to payment for the whole of the succeeding year.

No paper will be sent beyond the limits of the state, without the subscription money in advance. The difficulty of collecting small sums at a distance, renders an adherence to this rule absolutely indispensable.

No subscriber can be released from the subscription price of the paper—even though he should refuse to receive it from the office—until all arrearages are paid, and a discontinuance expressly ordered.

Advertisements, not exceeding twelve lines, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the office. Let those who enclose money, or write on important business, bear this in mind.

WILLIAM SWAIM.  
Greensborough, Jan. 1st 1835.

To the Postmasters in the United States.

GENTLEMEN.

I am making arrangements for publishing the largest and most useful family newspaper in the United States, to be called the "SOUTHERN CITIZEN." The publication will be devoted, generally, to the interests of the South, and the promotion of the American people.

and MUST HAVE five thousand before I can hazard the expense of fitting up an office for the purpose. And in order to aid me in procuring these subscribers, I want to employ an agent at every postoffice in the Union.

I intend to offer such terms as shall make it worth the while of any man of influence to act for me in this capacity. I propose to give 50 cents for each RESPONSIBLE subscriber, obtained by an authorized agent, to be due from me to such agent, as soon as the subscription money is paid in. If you cannot consent to act as agent yourself, you will confer a very particular favor upon me, by consulting on the subject with your neighbors; and recommending to me some respectable man, who can be relied on as a faithful and efficient aid in the purpose I have under taken.

Proposals to act as agent, accompanied with satisfactory recommendations, will be received at this office, free of postage, from now until the 1st day of May, 1835; but no person will be considered as an authorized agent, who has not been furnished by me with a written permission to act as such.

My prospectus accompanies this letter, to which I invite your particular attention. It is intended that the "Citizen" shall far surpass any thing of the kind ever offered to the public. It is designed to be a pandect of every thing desirable in a newspaper. During the sessions of congress and the state legislatures, I shall copy all the important documents, and the most able speeches on each side of all interesting questions; and at all other times a large space will be given up to the other subjects enumerated in the prospectus. The paper will be of the largest size used for newspaper printing any where in the world, and of a quality infinitely superior to any other printing paper used in this state. The press and type shall be entirely new, and the mechanical execution of the work shall be unsurpassed.

Such a publication is loudly called for by the wants of the southern country generally, and of North Carolina particularly. The people have been so long gulled and humbugged by the ephemeral catch pennies of the day that they cannot be expected to unite in supporting any thing of the kind, unless it shall be placed upon an eminence far above mediocrity. Let the matter be candidly and honestly explained, and almost every reading man in the community will subscribe. Any man possessing a moderate portion of industry and influence, might, with very little exertion, procure seven subscribers, and by so doing he would pay his own subscription at least! But in many neighborhoods, even two hundred might be procured, and this would enable the agent to pocket ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS! And a man of perseverance might, in the course of a few months, obtain at least a THOUSAND—thus entitling himself to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such service.

Please write to me on the subject, as soon as you may have any names to forward, or any thing definite to say for yourself.

I am yours, &c.  
Respectfully,  
WILLIAM SWAIM.

To the Freeman of Guilford.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The legislature, in which I had the honor, in part to represent you, after a tedious and stormy session of fifty five days, adjourned on the tenth of January—a session only two days shorter than the one previous.—It doubtless will appear to you that little has been done, considering the time consumed in legislation.—This is too true—we disagreed too much among ourselves.—But as I am not one of those, who throw all the blame on others, I am willing to bear my part of it where any attaches. Believing it to be the duty of a representative, not only to obey the will and instructions of his constituents when known, but also to report faithfully to them when opportunity presents, respecting what may have been done, and the part he has taken therein, I am induced to write you a letter. I feel it a duty incumbent on me as your representative, to give you such information as I may be possessed of, as regards the administration of our government. The people are, and ought to be the proper judges of what most materially concerns them when duly informed of the various circumstances which are attached to the complicated machine of government.

Whether you will justify me in the part I have taken on the various subjects that came before the legislature, I cannot tell, but I trust you will rest satisfied, that I acted up to the best of my judgment.

Twenty two public acts only were passed.—And not more than one half of these of any material general benefit or interest. An act was passed to prohibit lotteries of every description, and to prohibit the selling of tickets in every description of lottery in this or other states. Lotteries are a species of gambling, and have a like tendency—and from a belief that the legislature has done much for the peace and morals of the community, by setting its face for a number of years past against gambling, I gave my support to this bill.

A law was passed to prevent clerks of the county court from charging any state tax or attorney's fees where bonds are taken of persons wishing to take the benefit of the act of 1832, for the relief of honest debtors, except when an issue is made up, which also had my support.

I also voted for a law authorizing any person through whose land a road may pass to turn the same, first having obtained the opinion to that effect of two disinterested freeholders, summoned by some justice of the peace.

A law was passed, vesting the power to authorize the erection of gaols across the public roads, in the several county courts.—Although there are objections to this, worthy of consideration, yet as it will likely prove a great saving of time and money, by lessening private legislation, I was induced to vote for it.

I was opposed to the law to authorize the establishment of the Merchant's Bank of the town of Newbern.—It is well known that I have never been partial to these individual banks—we have already seen the bad effect of having bank notes circulating among us emitted from badly managed and rotten banks—we want none but good money. There is great difficulty in ascertaining the precise standing or solvency of these individual banks. When the time comes for their redemption, it is too late to make a discovery.

this bank may do, will be more or less a curtailing of the business of the new state bank, in which every citizen is interested.

An act was passed, providing for the call of a convention, to amend our state constitution.—The people are to vote for or against a convention, on the 1st and 2nd days of April next. If a majority is found in favour of a convention, the governor is to publish the fact by proclamation, issuing a writ of election to the sheriffs of the several counties, to hold an election for two delegates in each county to said convention; the said convention to meet at Raleigh on the second Thursday in June next; the powers of the convention to be limited to certain amendments specified in the act.

This act may not be in every respect such a one as you could desire or would recommend—it was, however, the best that could be obtained. Provision is made for such a publication of the act that every citizen will have an opportunity of reading it. From it you will see that it will give some relief to the middle and western counties.—This vexing question, and one which has for many years past been a fire brand to destroy the harmony and unanimity of our legislature, could only be settled by compromise and concession. Both parties had to yield something.—As the bill passed it did not accord entirely with the views and wishes of the western or eastern members. The friends of the measure could obtain nothing more. It was so much or nothing.

Although I earnestly recommend to my fellow citizens to turn out, to a man, on the 1st and 2nd days of April, and vote for a convention, yet I cannot do it with an assurance that we shall finally obtain all we have a right, in justice to expect. But there are some views of the subject, which create a hope that the proposed convention will give us an acceptable constitution. Perhaps we should go on heartily under the act, and see what sort of a constitution will be offered for our adoption.—If it should be such as the west dislike, we have the numbers, and can only reject it, when it may be offered to the people for their acceptance or rejection. That which we want, and need most, is the equalizing of representation: I is almost the only thing, in which the western interest is different from that of the east, and that is provided for in the bill in such a way, that our condition must be bettered. We will certainly be so advanced in strength of representation as to leave us less cause to complain. I will afford a good opportunity to settle the question of "convention" or "no convention" and provide some definite mode of calling a convention hereafter, if such a thing should again become necessary. This is sufficient to induce us to make the experiment. "Half a loaf is better than no bread." If we reject this offer, it will have a powerful effect in any further attempt we might make to settle this difficult question. I will be thrown in our teeth, that we have formally said that we want no convention, and that we refused to give the east an opportunity to do us justice when she made a tender to that effect. The west can doubtless carry this measure; but they can only do it by a general and unanimous vote, as the east will likely go en masse against it.

The report of the public treasurer, shews the amount in the treasury on the 1st of November 1834, to be sixty eight thousand four hundred and thirty three dollars and forty two cents and a half. The literary fund at this time amounts to one hundred and fifty nine thousand four hundred and three dollars and ninety nine cents and a half, of which one hundred and twenty thousand dollars have been paid out for one thousand two hundred shares of stock in the new bank. The balance of the fund for internal improvement amounts to six thousand eight hundred and thirty nine dollars and forty two and a half cents.

The subject of internal improvement was again brought before the legislature. It was committed to the consideration of a committee, who reported against the propriety of the state taking any part with incorporated companies, or expending its own funds, or borrowing money to build rail roads at the present time. The question arose on the vote to concur in or reject the report of the committee.

Viewing the attempt in the state to construct a rail road through the entire centre of our extensive state, or even to the city of Raleigh, wholly on the present limited resources of the state, or in connexion with an incorporated company, as wild and visionary, and entertaining the views on this subject, which it is well known to you, I bore with me into the legislature, it might be supposed that I felt myself at once ready and prepared, by my vote to concur with such a report. It is true such a vote I finally gave, and which was also the vote of a large majority of the legislature. But knowing that a large and respectable minority of my constituents entertained a different opinion, and also being specially instructed to give a vote at variance with my own views, by a respectable portion of my fellow citizens, who held a meeting on the Tuesday of our last county court, I felt myself in duty and respect bound to review and sound, if possible, the correctness of my own notions, to interchange views with those whose chance to be informed on this subject, is better than my own, to lay myself open to conviction and the force of reason;—and ascertain, as far as I could, what has been the result of practical experience of improvements of the kind proposed in our sister states and other countries.

This I done, as I conceive, faithfully and honestly. But instead of having reasons to recant, I was the more confirmed in the views I gave you last summer. My enquiries were first directed to the Petersburg railroad, it being the nearest home. It is owned by an incorporated company, where as much care and vigilance might reasonably be expected, as would be given to a similar work under the supervision of the officers and agents of a state.

All agree that this project has so far proved a failure, so far as profits therefrom are concerned. The shares of this company which were at first one dollar, are now offered for sale at fifty dollars. This is a circumstance which is not to be wondered at, and is a strong proof of the imprudence of the project.

And as we have been so often pointed and directed to our sister state Pennsylvania, for examples of state pride; and as to how we shall improve our state, I had a wish to look into her situation and success.

In 1832 and 1834 the legislature of Pennsylvania called for a settlement in all their internal improvements; and the following was the result:

Principal and interest on the money that the state had borrowed amounted to	23,000,000 dols.
Interest at 5 per cent. for the previous year	1,150,000 "
Repairs, about	350,000 "
Paid to officers, agents, &c.	126,000 "
	1,626,000 "
The tolls received for that year only	350,000 "
	1,276,000 "

Leaving the enormous sum of one million two hundred and seventy thousand dollars over and above the profit and income from all their works of internal improvement—a sum greater than the tax we now pay would amount to in 15 or 16 years. This sum is to be raised by taxing the people, or to be added to her state debt, already twenty three millions of dollars. The above statement is not to be disputed—it was made out at the special call of the legislature of Pennsylvania. And notwithstanding all this, we are told, look at Pennsylvania, see the great and enormous profits she is reaping from her state improvements, when her own history shows that she is sinking every year deeper and deeper in debt, and realizing no profit as a state, but adding more than a million of dollars yearly to a heavy debt already hanging over her. Do gentlemen wish to see our own state in the same predicament? Is her condition on comparison with that of our own state, clear of debt, to be envied? Should not her fate make us cautious how we run our state in debt, or foolishly lavish her money on extensive rail roads, without having some better assurance of their success than the example of Pennsylvania affords? If we turn to the Liverpool and Manchester rail road in England, with all its superior and extraordinary advantages, we are fully taught, that a rail road of much extent in this our sparse and thinly settled country, cannot be made with profit, or so as to sustain itself.—This rail road though only 32 miles long, connecting two of the most flourishing towns in the world, for merchandise and manufactures, and extending through one of the most populous and wealthy kingdoms, only yields but an annual dividend of about 9 per cent. on the money vested in it. Can a rail road be any where in our state for the same length erected with one tenth its advantages? The cost of a rail road depends on its length, and its profit on the agricultural, commercial and travelling advantages its local situation may give it. With these facts I would ask reason and common sense if we could ever borrow money to erect a rail road from the Atlantic to the mountains, or even to Raleigh with safety, or with any prospect of being able to sustain it? Take our own section, to wit, Guilford county for an example, (and I believe we are as industrious and as saving as most people) and what have we to put on a rail road? We seem at present to have as good a market at home for the products of our farms as any where else.

I regret, fellow-citizens, to say that too great a spirit of restlessness and discontent has been engendered among us. And I fear it has grown out of causes more imaginary than real.—High sounding men have made too many of us believe that we are on the very verge of beggary and degradation; and that there is no chance to live if we remain in North Carolina, and don't carry on and complete a great central rail road or some other work of the kind. We work our farms as people just ready to move to some distant Canaan, that floweth with milk and honey—every thing is done for the year. We seem too much like temporary tenants, and not as those working and rearing up lasting and comfortable homesteads. And this unhappy state of things has been too much enhanced by the siren cant of those, who would drive us into their wild scheme of improvement. North Carolina holds forth advantages not the most inferior.—Let us assume more of the spirit of contentment—let us work as if we intended to enjoy the advantages of our labor. Let us improve our farms as they are susceptible. And when we see our country thickly set with well improved, growing and flourishing farms, and our planters engaged, contented and cheerful in their cultivation, we will see the blossom of that spirit of improvement, which will commence and mature all such improvements as we may need.

I am aware that these views will not accord with the sentiments of many of my fellow citizens, whom I highly respect for their worth and intelligence. They are nevertheless in my belief correct, and are such as were entertained by a large majority of the legislature.—Although I was found voting in the minority ten or twelve years ago, against the wild and extravagant schemes set on foot under the reign of Hamilton Fulton, I find myself now in a large majority voting against the similar schemes of the present time.

I hope, fellow-citizens, you will take these views under your most serious consideration. Weigh well for and against them; and exercise your own judgment when you go to the poles to select those who are to express your sentiments in the general assembly—I have had the honor occasionally to represent you for many years, and I trust, the general tenor of my political course has been such, that if you should believe me wrong, you will believe me honest. Last summer my views in general, and my advertising to the fact that I had grown gray in your services, were tried to be thrown into ridicule by engaging learned writers, and eloquent fluent, and powerful orators against them. These gentlemen as you well recollect, attended a great many of the election ground, on the morning of the election and thundered much, thick and long.



scribed. And the drift of the argument of one of the gentlemen who attended at Jamestown was such, that I must crave your pardon while I give it a passing notice. He endeavored to use my acknowledgment that I was poor, as an argument against my fitness to represent you. I am informed that he told the people present that it was not likely that I paid more than eighteen and three quarter cents tax on the state, as I had said my land was poor.—and that as I had no slaves, I could have little or no interest in the great rail road he was going to have built for us.

It is true that I am poor and my land poor, but my tax to the state has never been so low as eighteen and three quarter cents in any one year. And my tax has always been as high according to my property as I wished it to be, unless it is raised for a better purpose than to pay interest on money borrowed to build a central rail road at the present time. But it seems to me a little strange, that my being poor and liable to pay a very small tax (if personal interest is to rule,) should make me opposed to a central rail road, when the great burden and taxation necessary to build and support it, would fall on others. If I am not to be affected by the expenses of such a work, and as it is likely to be of so much value to every citizen, my poverty would influence and interest me more for it than against it. We cannot have a central rail road without an increase of public taxes. And he, who holds slaves and large bodies of land, if high or low tax is any thing here, would likely be as little anxious for an increase of taxes, as he, who pays only eighteen and three fourth cents.

A resolution was introduced into the legislature and passed, by the Jackson party, instructing Mr. Manum, our senator in congress to vote to expunge from the journals of the senate, resolution of the last session of congress, in which it was declared that the president, in certain executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws but in derogation of both. Many from the belief that these resolutions would be the means of destroying harmony among the members, and the source of great delay in the ordinary and proper business of the legislature, (as it turned out to be,) besought most earnestly and courteously the friends of the resolutions, to suffer them to lay on the table. This the administration party would not consent to. They pressed the resolutions as being a matter of the first importance. The consequence was a long, tedious and distracting debate. I voted against these resolutions. If I could have believed the president was justified in removing the public money from the United States' bank, I could not have required a senator to vote again contrary to a vote he had given under the solemn sanction of an oath. The right of the legislature to instruct our senators in congress as to how they shall vote, at all, I am disposed to question; and I deny its right to instruct them as to any vote they may give on constitutional questions. The legislature has no more right to instruct, than so many citizens of the state, unless it should be on some question, which may first have been brought before the people, and when at the polls the people signified a wish that they should. There is no doubt but the people have a right to instruct their representatives in our state legislature, for it is expressly declared in our Bill of Rights "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only," and "That the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for a redress of grievances." There is no such power by the constitution of the United States, given to the legislatures of the several states as to instruct our senators in congress. The constitution simply makes it the duty of the legislatures to elect, and that the term of senators' service shall be six years.

It was contended that the right to instruct, necessarily follows the right to elect. I cannot think so. For the very same reason, as the legislature elects our judges of the superior and supreme courts, it may claim the right to instruct them as to what decisions they shall make on all questions arising under our constitution and laws.

I was in favour of a resolution which passed the house of commons, praying our representatives and senators in congress to vote against any law which might tend to deprive the old states of their interest in the public lands. These resolutions assumed no right to instruct, but the tone of a memorial. But the administration party, knowing that what was prayed for, although the right of our state, and one in which she is vitally interested, was in opposition to the known will of the president, rallied their forces and laid these resolutions on the table,—afraid of their chief to vote for them, and afraid of the people to vote against them.

I did not vote for the bill making an additional appropriation of seventy five thousand dollars to continue the building of the state house. I think we ought to have a state house; but one costing a less sum than that already expended, built in a plain, neat style, would answer all the purposes of legislation. This additional sum makes the sum of two hundred thousand dollars already appropriated to this object. And it will take two hundred thousand more to complete it in the manner contemplated. I would rather have lost all that had been expended, and commenced afresh to build one on a more moderate scale and expense. It would ultimately have proved a great saving of the people's money. The interest on the 400,000 dollars that will be finally expended on this extravagant house, would be twenty four thousand dollars annually—a sum sufficient to defray half the necessary expenses of the state. To be candid, I would rather, as one, have agreed to legislate in a tent or *marquee*, than to have so expended 400,000 dollars of the people's money. Double this sum and put it in a state bank and the dividends arising therefrom to the state, would be amply sufficient to relieve the people entirely from taxation, so far as the expenses of the government are concerned.

County Trustee. It passed that body, but was lost in the house of commons. This I voted for; but not with a view to the injury of any individual. I voted for it on the principle of saving. I know that I bear towards our own county trustee the most friendly feelings; but my respect and regard for any individual is not to influence my vote on public measures. If the sheriff who collects the money and receives a per cent. for it, was required to pay it out, it would save to our county, in commissions each year, from 125 to 175 dollars. And the sheriff is as responsible, and can do this business as well as a trustee—in paying the money out where it is due. I had intended to make trial for a special law to be passed for Guilford county, to that effect; but there being a public law passed in the senate, I took it for granted that it would pass the commons also; and I knew that a general law was to be preferred to a special one. This consideration induced delay on my part, until it was too late.

I would like to say more,—perhaps I have already said too much. And in conclusion, fellow citizens, you will please accept my most sincere thanks for the confidence and trust you have so often placed in me, and most especially for the renewal of your confidence that I have so lately received at your hands.

Your fellow citizen,  
JONATHAN PARKER,  
Guilford county, Feb. 1st 1835.

## GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1835.

"Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land,  
All fear, none aid you and few understand."

Many articles are crowded out this week, to make room for the circular of Jonathan Parker. We shall make amends for this, next week:

We have an article prepared on the subject of the "county court," which want of room compels us to omit until next week. When we commence the "Southern Citizen," all these delays and difficulties will be removed.

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.

CASE OF LAWRENCE. We stopped the press last Saturday when all except 6 or 700 of our papers for the mails had been worked off, to get in a paragraph noticing the assault on the president of the United States, in the east portico of the capitol, and for many obvious and imposing reasons now give a full account of the matter as variously stated by different persons—adding even the comments of the "Globe," that they may be easily referred to, if thought worthy of a second reading, at a future day. The extraordinary fact that two well loaded pistols, (and in succession,) were discharged, though the percussion caps exploded, has given rise to a suggestion by the editor of the "Telegraph," which as we think, had better been omitted; for the truth must, and will appear, in due season.

It is stated that Lawrence showed no evidence of a deranged mind, when examined before Judge Cranch—but is also proved, on the testimony of the sergeant at arms that he [Lawrence] when questioned as to his motive for an attempt on the life of the president, said that "the president had killed his father"—for this we have the authority of the "Globe" and the same authority, also for the fact, that the father died many years ago in Washington—so general Jackson did not kill his father! This, with many other things stated clearly show that Lawrence was insane.

There is no rule for insanity. It operates partially or generally, without regard to any rule—whether with respect to times or things, as every body knows. And though if sane on all other subjects, might easily have been insane on this. Thousands of like cases have happened and will happen again. We have seen more than one individual, who in the midst of a rational and interesting conversation, would suddenly become affected with a total loss of reason, retaining only that strange principle of cunning, for which maniacs are often remarkable.

A melancholy disposition, which may be caused by thousands of different operations upon the human mind, produces particular cases of insanity, and, perhaps, with a sole reference to specific objects. Thus, a few days ago, a poor girl, who had followed one of those precious scoundrels with which we are now being deluged from Europe, stole a horse in New Jersey that she might be hung—such being the punishment for that offence in her own country. Misery had caused a desire to cease to live—but she wanted that kind of insanity which leads directly to suicide! And we well remember an occurrence that took place on the commons of Philadelphia some forty years ago—as follows: a person very early in the morning, armed with a gun set out to kill the first person that he should meet beyond certain limits that he had fixed on. It so happened, however, that the first person he met [an entire stranger] saluted him very politely, and entered into a brief and kind conversation with him, and was, therefore, suffered to pass unattacked—but this had taken

saw that the person he had just parted with had shot down another—and, rushing to the spot, the madman at once surrendered himself, saying that his motive for committing the murder, was, that he himself might be hung, &c. all of which he gave an account when taken before a magistrate, as he was at his own urgent request. But he failed in his purpose—and, instead of being executed was confined as a madman. Cases like these just mentioned, are by no means uncommon.

Instance the attack of major Heard on Mr. Arnold on the steps of the capitol, two or three years ago. The circumstances of the affair in every essential quality were the same as those of Lawrence's on the president. There is no real difference in the cases, except in this, that Mr. Arnold was a member of congress, and general Jackson is the president of the United States. Heard as well as Lawrence, if capable of calculation on the subject, must have known that arrest was certain and condemnation sure, and yet it was said at that time, Heard had a liberal access to the best society in Washington, and was also a frequent visitant of the president—but his proceedings were so evidently marked, in this matter with insanity, that after being confined a short period he was permitted to depart without trial for his outrageous attempt on the life of a representative of the people.

Heard and Lawrence were mad on certain subjects. So was Ravallac, the murderer of the 4th Henry of France, and Charlotte Cordé who planted her dagger in the heart of Marat—for the acts of either were to be followed by certain death, if successful. The cold deliberations with which such things are prepared and performed, or the resolution or firmness with which they are sustained are still the doings of insane individuals, laboring under particular excitement. Assassinations, attempted or performed, when the calculations of escape are made, altogether of a different character, and it oftentimes happens, also that savage affairs take place. But in these, chances of escape enter the minds of the assailants—and this constitutes murder in the first degree, if successful. Instances of such things have been, and are too frequent to need particular references to. There are motives however, that lead men as it were to certain death in which neither insanity nor ferocity is shown—such as was the fabled leap of Curtius into the fiery gulf or the self-devotion which military men march up to the cannon's mouth. These may be the effects of well disciplined minds—personal feeling being lost in consideration of the public good.

We have given up, perhaps, too much room to this affair—but the honor of our country is concerned in it. It is of the same class as the attempt of Margaret Nicholson on the life of 3d George, of England, and so must be rated by every rational man—let Mr. Blair and others show as much insanity as they can. —Niles.

CONVENTION. On Thursday last the citizens of this county, being assembled in this place at court, held a meeting on the subject of convention. Joseph Gibson, Esq. was called to the chair, and William Swann appointed secretary. John M. Morehead, Esq. addressed the meeting at some length—assigning many reasons why the act of the last session, providing for the call of a convention ought to be carried into effect, and urging upon the people the importance of attending to this matter.

A committee was then appointed, called a central committee, consisting of Jonathan Parker, George C. Mendenhall, John M. Morehead, Daniel Clapp, Francis L. Simpson, David Worth, Andrew Lindsay, Henry Tatum, John A. Smith, and Mordica Mendenhall.

This committee were instructed to prepare an address to the people on the subject; and procure the printing of a thousand copies for distribution; and also, to appoint sub-committees consisting of ten in each captain's district, including the captain, to aid in circulating the addresses, when printed, and in conveying information on the subject to every man's door, and laying it fully before him, at his own fireside.

We again entreat the people not to let any consideration, divert them from attending to this most important of all questions on which they have been called to act for the last twenty years!!

It is a curious fact, that Mr. Benton was so enraged with the report of the Post office Committee of the Senate in 1830, that he declared in a speech, that the whole proceedings were disgraceful to the Senate, and ought to be expunged from the Journals.—He has since changed his opinion, and now classes the Post Office Department with the Monster Bank. He would then have suppressed the truth by his proposition to expunge, and he is now anxious to do the same, by his proposition to expunge from the Journals, the vote of censure against the President. Neither shall we be surprised, if he is convinced of the fact, in a shorter time than it has taken to convince him in relation to the Post Office. Within a little more than two years, Andrew Jackson will cease to be President, and the loss of office will have a wonderful effect upon such politicians as Mr. Benton. He who was a violent enemy until Gen. Jackson became President, is not likely to be a warm friend after he shall have ceased to hold that office.

THE VIRGINIA SENATOR.—We rejoice to see that "Virginia is herself again"—a congratulation that every true son of hers will utter, from his heart, at the news of Mr. Leigh's re-election against that base counterfeit of manliness, or sense, or principle, that wonder of diplomacy—Mr. Rives.

unseduced and not to be terrified, that fact, for its simple liberty, the terrors of a most bloody and unequal war whom Botetourt could not disarm, nor Tarleton harrow nor Cornwallis overpower it to submission—the Virginia Henry, the Lees, Wythe, Pendleton and Jeffersons; but in Virginia that barely is not the property of Van Buren—not the minion of the President's Kitchen.

A liberal statement of late news from Europe was prepared for this number, but must be omitted. On the 30th Dec. at Paris, and 2nd Jan. at London, the president's message had not been received—or any thing said special to our relations with France, except as mentioned in certain paragraphs inserted.

The British parliament has been dissolved and great preparations were making for a new election. Another change of ministers was spoken of in France.

CANDIDATES TO THE CONVENTION. We have already said that the people ought to lay aside all personal parties, and select, in each county, two of their best men, and send them to the convention, by universal consent, without any wrangling about it. We have two men in our "mind's eye," for this county; but it would be assuming too much for us to choose for the whole county. We hope, however, that during the present week, the matter will be satisfactorily canvassed; and that public opinion may center on some two, whose names we can announce in our next.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Greensborough, 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 faithfully 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 principle 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 can not fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to public literature.

The Subscriber is aware of many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public notice, he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprises 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 published on an imperial sheet, at \$3.00 per annum in advance, or \$5.50 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.

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

### 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 prices for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and a choice 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.

The Star, Fayetteville Observer, Wachen and Carolina, Salisbury, Newbern Spectator, Greensboro Patriot, Wilmington Press, Hillsborough Recorder and Oxford Examiner are requested to publish the foregoing for the amount of \$3 each and forward their account for the same to this Office.—31—5.

### PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Guilford and the adjacent counties, that he has created 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 custom 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. ARSEFIELD

February 16th 1835.—31—3

### MILITARY SCHOOL.

I shall attend with good musicians at Greensborough on Monday and Tuesday the 2nd and 3rd of March next, for the purpose of organizing and establishing a military school, in infantry and light infantry tactics, together with broad sword exercise to troopers.

All persons disposed to improvement in this science, will please give their attendance, at which time the drill will commence, and be continued two days in every four weeks, for four times.

Terms, four dollars from each subscriber, to be paid one half at the conclusion of each four days drill.

CARTER JONES.

I shall also attend at Bruner's Cross Roads in Guilford county, N. C. on the 6th and 7th of the same month.





## POETRY.

*And from each line the noblest truths inspire  
Nor less inspire my conduct than my song.*

### FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT. EDUCATION.

Dear reader, think not strange of this production;  
Self-taught, unlearned, uneducated, I,  
Tow'ring am not indebted for instruction;  
But nature's bounty, want of art supply.  
Then what I write, to please or to instruct ye,  
Must be most pure originality,  
But you are free to form your own construction,  
For I'm the bard that stole Lord Byron's bottle;  
And am in poetry, my own Aristotle.

It has been said by some—believed by most,  
That all are fools—none wise—none can be learned,  
Unless they beat their heads 'gainst college posts,  
Until their brains are *soapy* turned;  
And all the little sense they had to boast  
As nature's gifts be gone, and books consigned  
Alone, to prove that they, of all the host,  
As teachers of our youth should be selected,  
And home taught men of merit be rejected.

To country schools I'm partial 'tis well known,  
Where neighbor's children all promiscuous meet,  
From six to twelve—from twelve to stature grown;  
In country dresses, decent, plain and neat;  
Where no partiality is shown,  
But equal all in order move complete—  
Unlike your high taught schools, where wealth alone,  
Gives merit at each learned examination,  
And poverty goes off with condemnation.

What parent poor, would see his child the while,  
By some rich nabob's urchin overrun?  
And view the teacher stand, look on and smile.  
And dare not reprehend the richer one.  
Where cash the teachers principle defile  
All must be well if money can be won:  
This makes me from your high taught schools recoil,  
And not to send my children 'mong their betters,  
Because they could not learn their letters.

VILLAGE BARD.

Greensborough, Jan. 1835.

### THE DANDY CHASTISED.

THE INDIGNANT RHIMES OF A NATURAL PROSER.

Oh! Muse, assist me in my strain!  
Your Museship I would entertain—  
With a poetic flagellation:  
Assist me Muse, to lay the lash on.

With a pen formed from a dog-wood switch,  
Fit to chastise a dunce; with pitch  
For ink, and bull's parchment handy,  
Now aid me, Muse, and we'll chastise a dandy.

That petty, puny, paltry, pretty thing—  
In form a wasp, but destitute of sting;  
Vain as a peacock, scull as a gnat,  
Bainless as soulless, finical as flat:  
Of apes the ape most awkward and most vile—  
Jackall of monkeys, and without Jack's wile.  
The Jackall serves none but the nobles best,  
But this base thing takes lessons from the least.  
As Egypt's sons did bow the knee of yore,  
And worship apes, the eternal God before—  
He, in God's image framed, with godlike mind,  
Would be a god—of Egypt's monkey kind.  
A traveller sage! Europe he hath explored—  
His mistress fashion, an ape his lord.  
No dignity finds he in native man,  
Acting and thinking after nature's plan!  
No wisdom, save in artificial fools—  
Nature's apostates—slaves to senseless rules:  
No beauty sees he, save in gold and lace,  
A made up figure and a painted face,  
And no politeness, save in mere grimace.

Go! thou vile satire on the human race;  
Go! on all *four*, and seek thy proper place;  
Go! thing too mean for any mighty ill—  
Go! thy vile mission, "pay thy tailor's bill."

## VARIETY.

*"Fancy has stored all her powers away,  
In tales, in trifles, and in children's play."*

### THE THUNDER STORM.

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

I never was a man of feeble courage. There are few scenes of human or elemental strife upon which I have not looked with a brow of daring. I have stood in the front of battle, when swords were gleaming and circling around me like fiery serpents in the air; I have sat on the mountain pinnacle, when the whirlwind was rending the oaks from their roots and scattering them piece-meal to the elements. I have seen these things with a swelling soul, that knew not that recked not of danger. But there is something in the thunder's voice that makes me shudder like a child. I have tried to overcome this morbid weakness—I have called pride to my aid—I have sought for moral courage in the lessons of philosophy; but it avails me nothing. At the first low booming of the distant cloud, my heart sinks, quivers, gasps, and dies within me.

My morbid dread of thunder had its origin in an incident which occurred when I was a child of ten years. I had a little cousin—girl of the same age—who had been the constant companion of my childhood. Stronger, but after the lapse of years, she was no longer so. She had become a creature—her large black eyes flashing like a beautiful gem, her free locks streaming as in joy upon the rising gale, and her cheek glowing like a ruby through a wreath of transparent snow. Her voice had the melody and joyousness of a bird's, and when she bounded over the woody hill or the fresh green valley, shouting a glad answer to every voice of nature, and clapping her little hands in the very ecstasy of young existence, she looked as if breaking away like a freed nightingale from the earth, and going off where all things were beautiful like her.

It was morning in the middle of August. The little girl had been passing some days at my father's house, and she was now to return home. Her path lay across the fields, and I gladly became the companion of her walk. I never knew a summer's morning more beautiful and still. Only one little cloud was visible, and that seemed as pure, as white, and as peaceful as if it had been the smoke of some burning censor of the skies. The leaves hung silent in the woods, the waters of the bay had forgotten their undulations, the flowers were breasting their heads as if dreaming of the rainbow and the dew, and the whole atmosphere was of such a soft and luxurious sweetness that it seemed a cloud of roses, scattered down by the hands of a Peri from the far off gardens of paradise. The green earth and the blue sea lay abroad in their boundlessness, and the peaceful sky bent over and blessed them. The little creature at my side was in a delirium of happiness, and her clear, sweet voice came ringing upon the air, as often as she heard the notes of a favorite bird, or found some strange and lovely flower in her frolic wanderings. The unbroken and almost supernatural tranquility of the day continued until nearly noon. Then, for the first time, the indications of the approaching tempest were manifest. Over the summit of a mountain at the distance of about a mile, the folds of a dark cloud became suddenly visible, and at the same instant a hollow roar came down upon the winds, as if it had been the sound of waves in a rocky cavern. The cloud rolled out like a banner fold upon the air, but still the atmosphere was as calm and the leaves as motionless as before, and there was not even a quiver upon the sleeping waters to tell of the coming hurricane.

To escape the tempest was impossible. As the only resort, we fled to an oak that stood at the foot of a tall and ragged precipice. Here we remained, looking breathlessly upon the clouds, marshalling themselves like bloody giants in the sky. The thunder was not frequent, but every burst was so fearful that the young creature who stood by me shut her eyes convulsively, and clung with desperate strength to my arm, and shrieked as if her heart would break. A few minutes and the storm was upon us. During the height of its fury, the little girl raised her finger toward the precipice that towered above us. I looked up, and the next moment the clouds opened, the rocks tottered to their foundation, a roar like the groan of an universe filled the air, and I felt myself blinded and thrown I knew not whither. How long I remained insensible I cannot tell, but when consciousness returned, the violence of the storm was abating, the roar of the winds dying in the tree tops, and the deep tones of the storm coming in fainter murmurs from the eastern hills.

I arose and looked trembling and almost deliriously around. She was there—the idol of my infant love—stretched, stretched out upon the wet green earth. After a moment of irresolution I went up and looked upon her. The handkerchief upon her was slightly rent, and a single dark spot upon her bosom told where the pathway of death had been. At first I clasped her to my breast with a cry of agony and then laid her down and gazed into her face with almost a feeling of calmness. Her bright, disheveled ringlets clustered sweetly around her brow, the look of terror had fallen from her lip, and an infant smile was pictured beautifully there; the red rose tinge upon her cheek was lovely as in life, and as I pressed it to my own, the fountain of tears was opened, and I wept as if my head were water. I have but a slight recollection of what followed; I only know that I remained weeping and motionless till the coming on of twilight, and that I was then taken by the hand and led tenderly away where I saw the countenances of parents and sisters.

Many years have gone by upon the wings of light and shadow, but the scenes I have portrayed still come over me, at times, with a terrible distinctness. The old oak yet stands at the base of the precipice, but its limbs are black and dead, and its hollow trunk, looking upward toward the sky as if "calling the clouds for drink," is an emblem of rapid and noiseless decay. A year ago I visited the spot, and the thought of by gone days came mournfully back upon me. I thought of the little innocent being who fell by my side like some beautiful tree of spring, rent up by the whirlwind in the midst of its blossoming. But I remembered—and still there was joy in the memory—that she had gone where no lightnings slumber in the folds of the rainbow cloud, and where the sultry waters are never broken by the stormy breath of Omnipotence.

My reader will understand why I shrink in terror from the thunder. Even the consciousness of security is no relief to me—my fear has assumed the nature of instinct, and seems indeed a part of my existence.

*The silver hook.*—Dr. Franklin observing one day a hasty young fellow, whom he knew to be an extraordinary blacksmith sitting on the work, bobbing for muds and coals, he called to him, "Ah Tom, what a pay it is you don't fish with a silver hook?" Some days after this, the doctor passing that way, saw Tom out at the end of the wharf again with his long pole bending over the flood. "What Tom," cried the doctor "have you not got the silver hook yet?" "God bless you doctor," cried the blacksmith, "I'm hardly able to fish with an iron hook."

"Fish!" replied the doctor, "go home to you and you'll make silver enough in one day to buy more and better fish, than you would catch here in a month."

others in the most pithy and moving terms. He says he was himself about as gross a drunkard as ever breathed but having left off the practice, he feels so much better for it, that he wants "all hands" to follow his example and "give up their slush." He adds that he has plenty to eat now-a-days, and that no constables follow him about in the streets as they used to do.

## GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM:

*Embracing Dramatic Literature—Sporting—the Turf—Fashions—and various subjects of interest and amusement.*

ABOUT the first of January, 1835, will be commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronise *Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting, and the Fashions*. From the growing wealth of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational recreations of life, it is presumed that this Journal—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewn with any of the charms of novelty to ensure it popularity and encouragement has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible that a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary nevertheless that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient nor neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

### THE DRAMA.

Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vaude Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play, and large, to be selected with a single eye to their merit alone, a preference, however, will be extended in all cases, to native productions when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluded all invidious comparisons and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted: biographical sketches, anecdotes and bon mots, of prominent comedians, of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

### THE TURF.

A faithful record will kept of all the running and trotting matches in this country and England. Biography and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

### SPORTING.

Under this caption will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming &c, with Anecdotes of noted Dogs;

### GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review will be procured explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo, by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colours and modern style of dress at the earliest possible periods. Provided sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving illustrative of the same, will as to be prepared and published.

Although the purposes of our sheet may appear, to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say that there will be, in addition to these a considerable space allowed for miscellaneous matters, such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—Last of Hotels in this city, & places of amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—prices of Stocks—List of broken Banks—Counterfeit note Detector—and all other matters regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the Turf, the Drama, Sporting and Fashions &c, &c. It will prove also—as all its publications of facts will be authentic—a ready record of reference for travelling gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty two popular plays and farces the price of which separately at one of our book stores, would be at least *thirteen dollars!* Here is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored dramatic Library—to be had for an unprecedented small sum—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it without additional charge. Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE-MECUM, &c, will be published every Saturday, on the imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers.

quested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately; the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

The publishers will exchange with any of their country brethren who will oblige them with an occasional insertion of this advertisement.

December, 1834.—30.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NEW FOUNDRY!

THE subscriber has lately completed the construction of a Cast Iron Foundry, at his mills, in Randolph county, 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 castings, 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, Dogirons, &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 in 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. 1<sup>st</sup> 1835.—30—ind

### 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 Stills, Hatters' 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. 2<sup>nd</sup>. 1835.—29—ind,

### 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 Moderswell, 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 their assortment both extensive and complete.

We shall also keep on hand an assortment of 10-dings's celebrated Augers and Gimblets, manufactured in this country.

J. & R. SLOAN.

Greensborough, Nov. 4<sup>th</sup> 1834.—16—ind.

### LOOK HERE!!

We are informed that one Captain Larkin Smith, of Guilford county, is about making application for letters patent for a "REVOLVING STRAW 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 1<sup>st</sup> 1835.—39—ind.

### 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 Provisions.

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<sup>th</sup>—26—13.

### NOTICE!

THE subscriber wishes to contract for the building of six or seven small log houses, fourteen feet wide by sixteen feet long—logs to be hewed and bodies raised and covered. Shingles plenty on hand for the purpose.

Those who have timber suitable and convenient, would do well to call, undertake the job, and receive the cash.

HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Greensborough, Jan. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1835.—27—ind.

### JOB PRINTING

THE subscriber is in daily expectation of an addition to his already extensive assortment of ornamental type for Job Printing. He will do his work quicker, cheaper and better than any body else. Call and see.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough Oct. 16, 1833.

### WANTED

To hire by the month or year a negro man, or boy, Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Greensborough, Feb. 6<sup>th</sup> 1835.—29—ind

### WANTED

To hire, a good cook and washerwoman; to whom liberal wages will be given. A free white woman would be preferred. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Greensborough, Feb. 6<sup>th</sup> 1835.—29—ind

### WANTED

To purchase a small lot of sheep's wool, for which cash will be paid. Apply at