

The Patriot

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WILLIAM SWAIM.

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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 neatly inserted three times for one dollar.—and 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 terms of the above terms, "without variation or shuffling." Let no one deceive himself by making calculations upon our influence.

SELECTED.

"And 'tis the sad condition, and almost true,
What we are told, we know forth nothing new."

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in North Carolina, for four years, from January 1, 1835, to December 31, 1838, will be received at this Department until the 20th October next, to be decided on the 31st of the same month.

(Continued.)

2174. From Raleigh by Smithfield, White's, Waverly, Busbee's, Spring Mill, McKinnon's, Kinston and Russell's to Newbern, 120 miles and back three times a week in two horse stages.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Newbern next days by 5 p. m.

Leave Newbern every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Raleigh next days by 6 p. m.

2175. From Fayetteville by Prospect Hill, Lyons, Elizabethtown, West Brook and Robinson's to Wilmington, 86 miles and back three times a week in two horse stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at half past 4 p. m., arrive at Wilmington next days by half past 10 a. m.

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at half past 2 p. m., arrive at Fayetteville next days by half past 10 a. m.

2176. From Newbern by Trenton, Richland's and Foy's Store to Wilmington, one hundred miles and back twice a week in two horse stages. Trent Bridge to be supplied regularly each trip on horseback.

Leave Newbern every Thursday and Monday at 1 p. m., arrive at Wilmington every Friday and Tuesday by 9 a. m.

Leave Wilmington every Sunday and Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Newbern every Monday and Friday by 12 noon.

2177. From Trent Bridge by Cross Roads, Onslow and French Mills to Swansboro, 36 and back once a week.

Leave Trent Bridge every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Swansboro next day by 11 a. m.

Leave Swansboro every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Trent Bridge next day by 4 p. m.

2178. From Chilton by Taylor's Bridge, Laborne, Gravelly Hill, Pleasant District, and Long Creek to Wilmington, 67 miles and back once a week.

Leave Chilton every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Wilmington next day by 3 p. m.

2179. From Fayetteville by Chilton, Duplin Old, Wrightville, Kennasville, Hallsville and Comfort to Trenton, 107 miles and back once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Trenton every Sunday by 5 p. m.

Leave Trenton every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville every Thursday by 3 p. m.

2180. From Kenansville by Rock Fish and South Washington to Long Creek, 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Kenansville every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Long Creek same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Long Creek every Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Kenansville same day by 6 p. m.

2181. From West Brook by Whiteville to Fur Bluff, 42 miles and back once a week.

Leave West Brook every Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Fur Bluff same day by 3 p. m.

Leave Fur Bluff every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at West Brook same day by 3 p. m.

2182. From Newbern by Borden'sville to Beaufort, 43 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Beaufort same days by 6 p. m.

Leave Beaufort every Wednesday and Sunday at 5 a. m., arrive at Newbern same days by 6 p. m.

2183. From Elm Grove to Kinston, 9 miles and back once a week.

Leave Elm Grove every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Kinston by 3 p. m.

Leave Kinston at 4 p. m. and arrive at Elm Grove same day by 7 p. m.

2184. From Cheraw by Bennett'sville, Barnes' Bridge and Adamsville to Laurel Hill, 37 miles and back once a week, and two additional trips each week between Cheraw and Bennett'sville.

Leave Cheraw every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Bennett'sville same days by 10 a. m., and at Laurel Hill every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Bennett'sville same days by 10 a. m., and at Laurel Hill every Thursday by 5 p. m.

Leave Laurel Hill every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Bennett'sville same day by 12 noon.

Leave Bennett'sville every Tuesday, Friday and Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Cheraw same days by 5 p. m.

2185. From Rockingham by Dockery's Store, Cowington, Powelson, Steele's Mill, Morton, Bostick's Mills to Rockingham, equal to 24 miles and back once a week.

Leave Rockingham every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Rockingham next day by 10 a. m.

2186. From Lawrenceville by Churchville and Demas' Store to Wadesboro, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Lawrenceville every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Wadesboro same day by 4 p. m.

2187. From Concord by Flint Hill, Mill Grove and Shipeville to Hickory Grove and back by Unity and Mill Hill to Concord, equal to 18 miles and back once a week.

Leave Concord every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Concord same day by 6 p. m.

2188. From Concord by Pioneer Mill to Clear Creek, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Concord every Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Clear Creek same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Clear Creek every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Concord same day by 11 a. m.

2189. From Lenoirville by Early Grove, Wilcox's Mills, Fisher's, Hokeville and Willow Grove to Lenoirville, equal to 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Lenoirville every Saturday at 9 a. m., arrive at Lenoirville next day by 6 p. m.

2190. From Rutherfordton by Pickney, Golden Grove, Johnston, Military Grove, Pleasant Gardens and Montford's Cove to Rutherfordton, 37 miles and back once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 3 p. m.

2191. From Rawlingsburg by Westworth, Painsville, Mount Pleasant, Pleasantville, Madison Rocky Spring, Blakely and Stokesburg to Germantown, 50 miles and back once a week.

Leave Rawlingsburg every Saturday at 8 a. m., arrive at Germantown next day by 12 noon.

Leave Germantown every Sunday at 1 p. m., arrive at Rawlingsburg next day at 5 p. m.

2192. From Germantown to Salem 13 miles and back twice a week. Columbia Inn to be supplied regularly once a week.

Leave Germantown every Monday and Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Salem by 12 noon.

Leave Salem at 2 p. m. and arrive at Germantown same day by 6 a. m.

2193. From Greensboro by Martinsville, Geren's Store and Wentworth to Leaksville, 36 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Greensboro every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and arrive at Leaksville same days by 6 p. m.

Leave Leaksville every Friday and Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Greensboro same days by 6 p. m.

2194. From Wentworth by Spring Garden, Mayo Ayresville, Crooked Creek, Webbs and Boyles store, to Mount Airy 59 miles and back once a week.

Leave Wentworth every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Mount Airy next day by 12 noon.

Leave Mount Airy every Tuesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Wentworth next day by 6 p. m.

2195. From Leesburg by Hudson, High Towers, Anderson's Store, Pleasant Grove, Prospect Hill, and Hudson to Leesburg equal to 21 miles and back once a week.

Leave Leesburg every Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Leesburg same day by 7 p. m.

NOTES.

Those who propose for mail contracts, are apprized by the postmaster general, of the following stipulations; which are more fully set forth in pamphlet advertisement.

1. The right to expedite the mails and alter the hours of their arrival, with proper allowance for the expense, at any time, is reserved by the Department.

2. Seven minutes are generally allowed for opening the mail, and more may be authorized.

3. Five dollars will be the forfeit for every ten minutes delay to arrive in time, & the price of a trip for failure to connect; if not proved to be unavoidable to be absolutely enforced.

4. Mail carriers are to be free white persons.

5. Proposals will state the compensation by the year, though payments are made quarterly.

6. Proposals must state the mode of transportation, whether in four horse or two horse stages, or otherwise: When the advertisement does not specify the mode, the mail may be carried on horseback or in a sulky.

7. The mode, time and frequency of transportation are stated in this advertisement as it is designed that the mail shall be carried during the contract; yet suggestions, in the bids, of improvements or corrections of any omissions, will be considered.

8. The best form for a proposal is—

"I will convey the mail agreeably to advertisement, on route No. from to for the yearly compensation of dollars."

State the No. of the route the beginning and end of it, and be careful to seal the proposal and direct it "To the Post office department," with the endorsement "Proposals." The residence of the bidder must be stated—and if not a contractor, recommendations are required.

9. The contractor must be his own judge of the distances; as no increased pay can be allowed for any difference when the places are truly named.

10. The contract may be annulled for the failure of a trip—or for repeated failures to arrive in time—or for disobeying any instruction of the department.

11. Should any person refuse a contract at his accepted bid, he shall forfeit all other contract he may have, and be held responsible for the damages.

12. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the written consent of the postmaster general first had, and any such assignment without this may forfeit the contract or bid.

13. If a contractor or any agent, shall transmit intelligence by express, more rapidly than the mail, the contract shall be forfeited; and when a stage is run on a mail route more rapidly or more frequently than is contracted for, the mail must be carried in the most frequent and most rapid conveyance, without additional charge.

14. When a route is discontinued or curtailed, one month's extra pay will be allowed on the amount deducted.

15. Where a contractor, on a stage route superseded by an underbidder, he must purchase such of the stage horses and property as may be needed for the service, at a fair valuation, to be paid by reasonable instalments—if they disagree on any point; each must choose a person, who may appoint a third to decide, or the postmaster general will appoint the umpire—if the underbidder fail to comply. His bid will be offered to the present contractor, but if he refuse it the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

16. General bids should not be made comprehending routes not connected with each other. And when several contiguous routes shall be included in a joint bid—i. e. conditioned on the acceptance of the whole—it is required that an estimated price should be named for each of the routes separately.

The contracts to be made by this advertisement shall commence on the first of January next, and continue four years.

The time for receiving bids closes the 20th of October next; and the decisions will be made known on the 31st of the same month.

W. T. BARRY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

10th July, 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Manners with fortune, humours turn with climes
Tastes with books, and firmities with times."

BEDFORD BROWN.

We have been requested to publish the following speech delivered by Mr. Bedford Brown at the much talked of Yanceyville dinner, which was eaten and denounced on the 24th day of last July; and has long since been digested and ejected. Whether the following be a correct report of the speech delivered on that ever memorable occasion, or not, we have no means of knowing; but we give it as it came to hand, not doubting that ample justice has been rendered to the speaker—as it was furnished by one who professes to be his "friend."

And from the hand writing none can doubt the sincerity of this profession! We never had any intention to wrong Mr. Brown; because as a private citizen we always esteemed his virtues and worth. But as a senator of the United States we were always ashamed of him, and have never hesitated so to express ourself. Let us to the speech however:

SPEECH.

Delivered by the Hon. Bedford Brown at a public dinner given him by a few of the citizens of Casswell, at Yanceyville on the 24th July last.

Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens;

I arise with no small degree of diffidence, to return you my sincere thanks for the mark of friendship and respect which you have manifested to me on this occasion. I feel that I am under the greater obligations, because it proceeds immediately from my neighbors and friends, who have stood by me in all the vicissitudes of my public life. And it is gladdening and consoling to my heart, that amongst friends with whom I have been born and raised, my political course in the sen-

ate of the United States, as the people's representative has been appreciated and approved.

And whilst in the enjoyment of a thankfulness which I am unable to employ words to express—permit me to advert to some of the leading subjects which have agitated our country for the last few months, and which at this time are topics of conversation with nearly every individual in the land. To most of you, gentlemen, it is known that this great excitement, to which I allude, has its origin in the greatest violence in that branch of the legislative councils of our country, to which I belong; and where I had the deep mortification to witness a reckless and determined opposition to plow down the present administration of our country, right or wrong.

It is in vain to disguise the fact, that the back of the United States is the direct and immediate cause of all the evil of which we now complain—amputation which interfered with the politics of our country, corrupted the press, violated its charter, and now threatens to overthrow our country in ruin. With these evils staring us in the face, the president of the United States, clothed with the sacred powers which the constitution throws around him, interposed his authority to arrest the machine of destruction, in its career over the ruins of our once happy land.

That the secretary of the treasury had the right to remove the deposits at the time he did, cannot—dare not be denied; and yet a course of speed pleading has been introduced, to mislead the people from the true question at issue, and to create an alarm that your rights have been invaded. This right has been conceded by one of the ablest members of the opposition. The bank itself was satisfied of the right or else it would have withheld the funds, when demanded. It was not taken by surprise; for the fact was long known by the bank and its minions, that the removal of the deposits was in contemplation by the department; and had there been the least pretext, or the least shadow of doubt, as to the propriety of surrendering the deposits, acting under the advice of the ablest men, and having the aid of the wisest counsel in our land, the bank which now sets at defiance all authority, would at this moment have been in possession of the people's money, and using it to the destruction of their own liberties.

The opposition senators of the United States, made use of this circumstance, as an excuse for their attack upon the president, & used the removal of the deposits as a means to put down the administration. Acting in concert with this unprincipled opposition, the bank of the United States curtailed her discounts and commenced a system of proscription and ruin, that produced all the distress about which so much has been said. As the alarm was raised in congress, the stroke was followed up by this unprincipled aristocracy. The people were told of their inevitable ruin—panic speeches were manufactured and circulated throughout the country—the energies of our country were sufficed—business men failed—and an imaginary destruction and ruin was now threatening, and about to seal the fall of this once "Land of the Free."

Feeling a love for my country, and knowing that this was a scheme to gratify disappointed ambition—a scheme to establish an engine of power, upon which the liberties of the people, and the fate of our country depended—I stepped forward to her rescue, and was induced to act the part I did in the senate of the United States—which I am pleased to find upon this occasion, has met with your approbation, and which has called forth this manifestation of your respect.

The opposition to our present administration, which is no other than an unprincipled faction, has seized upon the present state of our political affairs, to rise into power, and with an eye steadily directed to that object, and with a purpose which no circumstance can change or alter, their whole force has been mustered, and their whole power has been put forth to break down the administration of general Jackson; that they may rise into power, even if it should be upon the ruins of the country. Turn your eyes but for a moment to our history in '93 and '99, and there behold the strife and the struggle which an unprincipled faction then employed to sap the foundation of our free institutions. See the tugs and the turmoils which we had to encounter in our late war. And whenever and wherever an opportunity has presented itself, this faction has never been idle, to acquire an influence in our country, which their history from beginning to end, has proved them unworthy to possess;—and then turn and behold the endeavours of this same faction mingling with the "Black spirits and white, the red spirits and the gray," raising the yell and the war-whoop, to seize the fair fame of him, whose life has been so often hazarded for our rights, and to tarnish the reputation of that country which is so dear to every American bosom!

Yes, fellow-citizens, the present opposition to the administration are bank men.—They are the tools and minions of the United States' bank, and their question they endeavour to keep out of sight. This streaked and stiped opposition cannot unite for good—embracing nullifiers, national republicans and bank men, and forming a coalition so dangerous, so ruinous, and so destructive to the correct principles of our government, that the people should be awakened—that the country should arise from her lethargy and put it down, even if an appeal to arms should become necessary to effect it.

GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1834.

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

MINE AND MINE. Both passive pronouns, are of vastly different significations, though often confounded, and in nothing more frequently than in relation to copies of newspapers. People who are subscribers, particularly those who feed in and lodge at hotels and boarding houses, though one would naturally think they had the best right to the first perusal of the publications they pay for, are frequently the last to get a sight at them,—except over the shoulder of the greedy quid nunc who happens first to pounce upon the wet sheet, and who generally keeps possession till he has committed the contents to memory, advertisements and all. Nay, so far is this taking propensity (peculiar to those who take every paper they can lay their hands on) sometimes carried, that after reading the paper the unlicensed borrower pockets it, or mails it to a country friend, or calls upon the printer for an extra copy. (Thus are the publishers of papers taxed, not for the convenience of their customers, but for the benefit of non-payers; and the subscriber is burdened with the trouble of procuring a second copy to replace that, the conveyance of which he has paid, to his own door.

We recommend to all who have complained to us of these inconveniences, to throw themselves upon their reserved rights, and nullify the practice, so far as their convenience is transgressed on. We will second them by exposing all such notorious and common borrowers as can be proved such by good and abundant testimony.

LIGHT FROM THE WEST. The new constitution of Tennessee is likely to prove, in some respects, a model for some of her older members of the confederacy. It abolishes the barbarous custom of imprisonment for debt in all cases where there is not a presumption of fraud, and where the debtor delivers up his property for the benefit of his creditors, according to law. Lotteries are not allowed a foothold for their infernal operations in Tennessee. The legislature is required to pass laws forbidding the sale of foreign tickets. It were well if other states would follow this example. Lottery gambling, under a new name, is as prevalent now as ever it was. Death and damnation are still following it in track. **Honourable murderers**—commonly called "duellists," are severely and judiciously hounded. Any citizen of, or resident in the state, who shall be concerned in a duel, either as principal or second, or hear or accept a challenge, or aid or abet in fighting a duel, is excluded from holding any office of honour or profit in the state; and made liable to other conditional punishment by the legislature. Well done, Tennessee.

We this week publish the famous speech delivered by Mr. Brown, at the famous Yancey dinner. It proves nothing but that he is well versed in "kitchen ethics" and "anti-bank logic." If we had time, we should tear his doctrines into ribbands, and hang them around his neck. The publication of this speech was requested, that Mr. Brown's sentiments relative to the bank, and the administration, might be shielded from improper aspersion; but it certainly placed him, before our eyes at least, in a more revolting light than he ever before appeared. To denounce a majority of the senate of the United States—the only men within the corrupt atmosphere that surrounds the white house, who had the courage to stand like everlasting pillars in defence of constitutional right & liberty—We say, to denounce such men as these an "unprincipled faction" bribed by the "bank," and rioting on the "people's money,"—when he knows very well that the executive, which he so lamely defends, at this moment has lawless hands on the money;—and that he in his majesty, "stepped forward to the rescue!" is a species of presumption and self-adorning vanity too disgusting to excite either mirth or anger!

FAYETTEVILLE COTTON FACTORY. "We rejoice," says the Fayetteville Observer, to learn that Mr. Henry Humphreys, of Guilford County, has purchased the cotton factory in the vicinity of this place, lately owned by Henry A. Donaldson, Esq., with a design to make considerable additions to the establishment. We most heartily wish Mr. Humphreys success in the undertaking. There is not probably, in all the Southern Country, a more eligible location for an establishment of this kind. The raw material can be obtained at the spot, and the fibres and wrought materials disposed of to almost any extent, in like manner. An establishment of this kind, commenced and prosecuted under the fair prospects which now present themselves to the state, in the ultimate accomplishment of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee rail road, may be considered as the beginning of a new era in the physical and moral condition of North Carolina. Let the people be enlightened upon these things, and they shall will it so to be done!

EXTRA ALLOWANCES. The Charlotte Wing says: "One of the citizens of this place, who was the owner of a large amount of stock in the Ohio stage company, and who was ignorant of the extra allowances made by Major Barry to the leading men in the company, has commenced a suit for his share of the spoils. There are others in the same situation, and we may soon expect some amusing developments."

TENNESSEE CONVENTION.—After a session of three months, this convention have agreed in committee upon a constitution. In its provisions are the following:

Imprisonment for debt is abolished in all cases where there is not a presumption of fraud, and where the debtor delivers up his estate for the benefit of creditors, according to law.

Members of the legislature are made ineligible by the legislature to any office or place of trust, during the time for which they were elected, except that of Justices of the peace, or trustees of a literary institution.

The legislature is prohibited from passing laws for emancipating the slaves without the consent of the owner, or without paying the owner a full equivalent in money.

The legislature is prohibited from chartering more than one bank at any one session, and that a regular session. No bank charter is ever to be renewed; nor shall the legislature have any power to take stock in any bank; which shall operate as a pledge of the public faith, and subject the people to taxation for its redemption.

Lotteries are expressly prohibited in the state and the passage of laws forbidding the sale of foreign tickets is made the duty of the legislature.

Divorces by the legislature are forbidden. They may authorize the courts to grant divorce, by uniform law.

We have already mentioned that the judges are made elective by the legislature; the supreme court Judges for a term of twelve years, those of the inferior courts for eight.

The right of suffrage is extensive, requiring only citizenship, the age of 21 years, and six months residence in the county.

The legislature and governor to be chosen for two years after the next term, which is to be three. The elections are in August. The first election in 1835—the second in 1838—and every two years thereafter.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY. This ecclesiastical assembly convened the business which called them to ether, about ten o'clock last Saturday night. We could cheerfully give an outline of the business transacted; but sickness prevented us from attending that we might take notes; and we have not, since its adjournment, been furnished with a copy of its deliberations—Hence all we can say now, of a certainty, is, that they met in a happy hour. It is probable we may yet obtain an account of the proceedings, through some channel. I so surmise, as they shall have them.

During the session of the Presbytery, in the courthouse, preaching was regularly kept up, in the Presbyterian church, and on the Sabbath, in both churches. And although a large concourse of people were assembled on the occasion, and although this discourse was entertained with able, faithful and powerful preaching; yet the hearts of the people, professors and sinners, seemed to be congealed in an icy desolation! Neither the thunders of Jehovah's law from Mount Sinai, nor the passion of our Saviour upon the cross, could move them! Not a sinner was turned from the error of his ways; nor did any, so far as we know, manifest a Godly sorrow for sin. We hope, however, sincerely and ardently hope that the labours of the ministry, during the five days they were among us, may be as "bread cast upon the waters—to be seen many days hence."

TENNESSEE OATH. The Tennessee convention, which has been a long time in session, for the purpose of remodelling the constitution of the state, had considerable difficulty in settling the phraseology of the oath to be taken by the members of the legislature. A great variety of forms were offered by various members, and among others, the following by Mr. McKenny. It was rejected, we believe, but we are of the opinion it comes nearer than any other form, to the course followed by a great many members of the legislative bodies, and that it might be taken with less reserve of violation than the ordinary oath—"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that as a member of the general assembly, I will in the first place, do the best I can for myself—in the second place, for my friends—and in the third place, for the state of Tennessee."

POLITICAL THERMOMETER. The Mercantile Journal has off the "great Globe" at Washington, in the following humorous strain: "Whenever, in the course of our editorial labours, we wish to find in a Tory paper, a very strong, violent, denunciatory article to answer, we always look not for it in the editorial, but advertising columns. A single column of public advertisements betokens a weak milk-and-water hit at the whigs, with a gradual increase in strength up to five columns. From this point the war waxes warmer and warmer, till it reaches ten columns. The maximum of the fire of the Globe is attained, at, from seventeen to nineteen columns, and any one who has observed that paper lately must have seen that the "Bank War" is always best carried on with solid columns of public troops."

The Aurora, published by the father of a former secretary of the treasury, Duane, says in a number published some weeks ago, that in searching over the opposition papers for a week or so, he had only been able to find one deliberate coalition. Take the Aurora for example. We never unfolded a single number of that paper without finding at least half a dozen "thumpers." It purports to be a daily paper, though we believe it makes its appearance about once a week.

A bare right or religion gives a call, a neuter must be regarded as a hypocrite.

JUDGE GASTON. has been mentioned in several papers as a suitable person to fill the vacancy on the supreme court bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Johnson. We heartily espouse this nomination; but we see no possible chance for his success. He is no Jackson man, no Van Buren man, no intriguer for office—and never can be, while the soul he now has, remains in his body. And as the policy of the administration has been to reward friends and punish enemies, it would be a miracle for Judge Gaston to receive, or be offered that appointment!

"Great patriot I—for be it understood, I left my country for my country's good!" So spoke a colonist at New South Wales—otherwise called *Batany Bay*. It seems, however, that now and then one leaves his country for his own good, as well as hers. A convict there from England, is said to be in possession of a clear income of sixty thousand pounds sterling, all of which he has acquired, since his conviction. Deducting one half from this statement, it still leaves the business of exportation not so bad after all.

SUDDEN DEATH! A distressing scene occurred, at the second door from our office, about four o'clock last Sunday morning. Mrs. Dean, wife of William Dean, sat her supper heartily, the night before, and went to bed as usual, without complaining. She got up on Sunday morning, with an infant about five months old, in her arms; and in walking across the house she fell, and before a light could be procured, the breath had left her forever! A physician was immediately called in, but all attempts at resuscitation proved abortive. Her spirit had taken its flight, and left the clay tenement for "thoughtless mortals to gaze upon, and remember the shortness, and uncertainty of human life!" We may dance one moment and cease to breathe the next! "In the midst of life, we are in death!"

The Pennsylvania, a Jackson print, of Saturday, in order to account for the loss of the liberty cap, on the new coin, says:

"When a Roman discharged his slave from bondage he puts a cap on his head to denote that he was no longer a slave."

That is, says the United States Gazette, we believe pretty nearly the fact; and we are hence to infer that general Jackson, thinking he has reduced the people to slavery, orders the cap to be taken from the national emblem to denote that they are no longer free.

VALUE OF LADIES. "It was stated at the anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Bible Association at Spalding last week, that a calculation has been made at Birmingham respecting the proportionate value of services of gentlemen and ladies as collectors for charitable and religious purposes, and it was found that *one lady was worth thirteen gentlemen and a half!*" This is no doubt a very correct calculation; and we suppose their relative superiority over the other sex, in the manufacture of petty scandal, to be about the same! "Honour to whom honour," &c.

A friend has handed us an "Extra Globe," of the 23rd ult., containing an extract from a speech delivered by Judge Shaler, on the fourth of July, at the Jackson democratic celebration, in the city of Pittsburg, with a polite request that we publish the same. We shall do so, in the course of a week or two—not because it contains a word of truth—but because error is not dangerous while reason is left free to combat it.

Several meetings have been held in the congressional district represented in congress by Dr. Hall, for the purpose of nominating another person to take upon himself the trust which they say Dr. Hall has shamefully abused. They say, in their resolutions, that he has pursued a vacillating course, and is no longer trust worthy. They have nominated William B. Hodges to succeed him.

The State bank and the bank of Newbern, have each declared a dividend of ten per cent of their capital stock. Let these dividends be drawn and circulated; we need them.

WHICH IS THE MONSTER? A bank with thirty five millions of capital, spread over the Union, or eighty banks, with thirty millions in one twenty fourth part of the Union, led by Thomas W. Olcott and led the Albany Regency.

A great public meeting has lately been held in Baltimore, on the subject of internal improvement, at which resolutions were adopted, recommending to each ward, the election of five delegates to constitute a permanent corporation on the subject.

LAWYER'S HARVEST. The failure of the bank of Maryland has tiled the county court of Baltimore with suits, of which no less than 534 were brought at the late term; and the number is expected to be increased at the next term.

Corn of the new crop has been selling in Lexington at 20 cents per bushel. Not so with us. The farmers are asking 40 cent, but whether any has yet sold for that, we cannot say.

PIRATES.—The English gun brig Savage, from Portsmouth, England, having on board sixteen pirates, said to have robbed the Mexican, of Salem, some time since, arrived at Salem on Wednesday. They were to be taken to Boston for trial.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. On the 16th ult. the steamboat Nubred, stuck on a heap of stones in the Ohio, and broke her steam pipe; in consequence of which five persons were scalded to death, and six others badly injured.

NEW INVENTION. It is said that Dr. Hannah, of Washington, has invented an apparatus for removing the stone from the bladder, without cutting, or scarcely paining the patient.

Two things are equally unaccountable to reason, and not the object of reasoning—the wisdom of God and the meanness of man.

LETTERS

The following letters have been received at this office since the last we published.

Philip Kerner, Kerner's Cross Roads. Paper forwarded.
Robert Small, Fullwood's Store. Cash at hand and receipt forwarded.
J. Howard, Zion. Answered.
Christian Lash, B. thonia. Filed.
O. F. Long, Long's Mills. Attended to.
C. J. Orrell, Unknown. Attended to.

MARRIAGES.

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

MARRIED. In this country, on Thursday the 11th inst. by Boaz Adams, Esq. George Patterson of Orange to Miss Sophia Cobb of this county.

In Knoxville, Tenn. Dr. Williams, aged one hundred years, to Miss Nancy Israel.

DEATHS.

"An Angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave,
Legions of Angels, can't confine me there."

DIED. On the 30th ult. in Bladen county, Samuel M. Oliver, aged 77 years.

In Baltimore, a few days since, the Rev. Gregory F. Bedell, aged about 73 years.

Near Chapel Hill, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Ellen Craig, in the 70th year of her age.

In Greensborough, Alabama, on the 4th inst. George M. Johnson, aged about 35 years.



ECLAT.

THIS blooded horse will stand the present fall season in the stable of the subscriber, one mile and a half North-west of Martinsville, and will be let to mores at the extremely low price of six dollars the single leap, ten dollars the season, and fifteen dollars for 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 Bollar and his whole race of progenitors are of the best blooded horses in the United States or Europe.
JAMES MCNAIRY Sen.

Guilford N. C. Sept. 22, 1834—12--3.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber is preparing to put in operation an additional quantity of machinery, and while he is doing this, his factory must necessarily stop for two or three weeks. But when the work is completed, he will be able to make double the quantity of yarn, heretofore made in the same length of time.

When the process of putting up is completed, and the machinery again put into operation, the public shall have due notice thereof. This piece of information is given to prevent disappointment to those who might otherwise send for yarn from a distance.

He would also embrace the opportunity of expressing his gratitude to his friends and the public generally, for the deep and lively interest they appear to take in the success of his establishment. They may be assured that every exertion will be used to render this factory worthy of increasing patronage.

The Hillsborough Recorder, Salem Reporter, and Salisbury Watchman will please give the above one insertion.
HENRY HUMPHREYS.

Greensboro' Sept. 23 1834—12--3

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE commissioned, non-commissioned officers, musicians and staff officers, attached and belonging to the first, second and volunteer regiments of Guilford county North Carolina militia, are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Greensborough on Friday the 9th day of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill parade.

The several captains belonging to said regiments, are hereby commanded to attend in the town of Greensborough, on Friday the 16th day of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. with all their commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates, armed and equipped as the law directs, for regimental review and inspection.

JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. 1st Regt.
JAMES N. MILLIS, C. C. 2nd Regt.
A. E. HANSEN, C. C. Vol. Regt.

Greensborough Sept. 4.—12--3.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY. A negro boy from the country, tall enough to cut wood, build fires, fatten hogs with feed, fodder the cattle, milk the cows, wash the dishes, scold the children, kick the dog, play marbles on Sunday on the wind, look grim when told to do any thing, always lively when idle, stay long when sent in a hurry, frame a lie to excuse himself when he returns, and a good deal of other little et ceteras necessary in a family.

It will be made a "sine qua non" condition, should hire be reasonable, and payment not demanded unless service is rendered.

For further particulars teaching and concerning premises, enquire at

THIS OFFICE

Greensborough, Sept. 24, 1834—12--and.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

