

# GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME V. NO. 16.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 276.

## The Patriot

Is printed and published weekly by  
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 neatly 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.

### LAWS OF N. CAROLINA.

"Ignorance of the law excuseth no man."

#### FROM THE MAN OF BUSINESS. PROSPECTUS OF VOL. II.

It was intimated at the close of the first volume that the matter in reserve for the second was no less interesting and useful than what had been published, and would be prepared for the press with equal care and attention.

Some of the leading subjects on file yet to publish, are the following: viz:—Marriage contracts.—Guardians.—Supersedeas and new trial before a justice of the peace.—Recordari.—Altering a judgment.—Forms of military process, duty of officers, soldiers, &c.—Entry of land.—Taxes on land and other property.—How to proceed under the poor laws, vagrant laws, and the laws relating to people of color.—How to collect witness tickets in civil and state cases.—Sheriffs' and constables' receipts.—Gauging in its various forms.—Plank measure.—Geographical statistics of the country, showing the respective distance of one year of government from another, and that of the several county towns in N. C.—Proceedings under the patent laws of the United States.—Proceedings in case of lost bonds and other papers.

These, and numerous other matters, will appear in the subsequent numbers of this work.

#### TERMS, &c.

1st. The 2nd volume of "The Man of Business" will consist of 432 pages in 12 monthly numbers (36 in each no.)

2nd. The price is \$2 00, payable one half on the receipt of the first number, and the other half at the close of the volume.

3rd. Any subscriber for the first volume, who has paid up, will be considered as a subscriber to the second volume. See notice, V.

4th. This no. will be without ordering a dis- paid promptly, will be number in the post office please signify it immediately for the editor.

extended, because I have necessity, to force the it, especially such as I take, he will please notice.

6th. Letters to the attended to, whether borough, N. C.

Whenever a difficult at liberty to suggest place in "The Man of

ted, at least so far as the editor may be expected to correct one. The pages of this work will also be held open to suitable communications; but whether original or selected, they must be as concise as possible to be intelligible.

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#### GUARDIANS

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2. In N. C. we have but three kinds of guardianship: 1st, the father may appoint a guardian to his children (born or unborn) by deed, or by his last will & testament in writing; or 2ndly, the county or superior court may appoint a guardian whenever its necessary, & when the appointment is made, the same powers, duties and responsibilities apply to the office of guardian, whether conferred by the court or appointed by the father. Besides these guardians, the court may appoint a guardian *ad litem*, or as it is commonly termed, *pendente lite*, (pending the suit,) to prosecute or defend for the infant. See vol. 1st, 373—4.

3. By the law of this state no one has a right to the guardianship of an infant, except as testamentary guardian, or as appointed by the father, or by the county or superior court. The appointment of a guardian by court is a subject of sound discretion to the court making the appointment, and another court will not rescind the appointment without perceiving that injury is likely to result from it, either to the person or the estate of the infant. *Long vs. Rhymes*, 2 *Murphy* 122. 1812.

4. It has been several times decided, that the court in appointing a guardian, need not regard the choice of the infant, but ought to appoint, in their discretion, the person who will best perform the duty. At common law an infant of 14 years might choose his guardian; but in this state the infant has no such privilege since the act of 1762.

5. A father died, leaving his wife executrix to his will, by which he bequeathed certain slaves to his children, directing that the slaves should be kept together until the children came of age or married, and then to be divided between his wife and children, share and share alike; the executrix took the slaves into possession, and having them in possession, married the guardian of the children; the guardian moved from the state, taking the slaves with him. Suit was brought for the benefit of one of the children against the securities in the guardian bond; and it was held that the guardian held the property, as guardian, and not as executrix in right of his wife.—*Clancy and others vs. Dickey and others*, 2 *Hawks* 497. 1823.

6. When a guardian conceives it beneficial for the estate of his ward to sell personal property, hire out slaves, or rent land, having obtained an order of court for that purpose, he must, in all cases proceed by public auction, advertise 10 days at the court house and four other public places within the county, and not commence such auction before 11 A. M. nor after 4 P. M. on the day appointed; and must give at least six months credit.

7. A guardian can in no case obtain an order of the county court to sell the land of his ward, unless it be to pay debts: if it be merely for the advantage of the estate he must resort to a court of equity for leave to sell.

8. In renting or leasing the land of an orphan you must do it by indenture in writing, whereby the lessee must be bound to keep the premises in repair and deliver them up in good repair at the end of the term. Do not to commit waste.

9. Waste may be either *voluntary* and actual, or *negligent* and merely *permissive*. So that it comes within the description of waste either to pull down and destroy what is attached to the freehold, and constitutes a part of it, or suffer it to go to decay for the want of care and attention. It is waste to open new mines on the land, but not so to dig in those already open. If the lease contain a grant of "mines, minerals" &c. lessee may dig and search after new ones, provided there be none open; but not otherwise: for it seems that the grant of "mines" to lessee shall be understood to mean such only as are open at the time of the demise, if there be any; if not he may find and open new ones. It is waste to cut down shade trees or fruit trees standing on the premises; or to suffer fruit trees to be destroyed or injured by cattle or other stock. To suffer an orchard to decay, and become unprofitable for want of the necessary culture and pruning, does not come properly within the technical notion of waste: but is clearly a species of negligent husbandry that ought to be guarded against.

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12. I will here take occasion to remark on the propriety of having leases and other instruments well expressed. From the foregoing rule, quoted from Lord Bacon, it would seem that intent is every thing; and so it is; but we must always remember, that this intent must be ascertained by evidence, which can be sought only from the words. Some think it makes no difference how loose and awkward an instrument of writing may appear, so it be sufficiently operative to take effect on the subject matter intended: But experience has taught me there is a very important difference. The general intent of parties may be expressed on almost any subject of contract, in an instrument of not more than ten or twelve lines; yet whoever tries it will find a great difference in having his interests secured by a covenant drawn full and complete in all its minute details, and that so aptly too, that the most ordinary capacity has but to read it over in order to see the precise extent of its operation; I say he will find a great difference in such a covenant as this, and one so awkwardly drawn, that, although it may turn out to be sufficient at last, it may require legal skill, and even be attended with the expense and perplexity of a judicial investigation, before its sufficiency and the extent of its bearing can fully appear.

13. What is here said of guardian leases applies generally to other leases. The principal exceptions are those above remarked, that a guardian is required by our acts of assembly to lease by public auction, bind the lessee to repair, &c. For more on the subject of leasing generally—see 1st vol. page 73.

14. An orphan, or a person who has had a guardian must call on him for a final settlement within three years from the time of arriving at full age, or the securities of the guardian are discharged.

15. A guardian is required to make yearly settlements with the court; that is, he must once a year exhibit to the court a true statement of the account between him and the ward; and renew his bond every three years.

16. The securities of a guardian may, on becoming uneasy, petition the court for relief. And if it be made appear that the guardian is, in any way, abusing his trust, the court will remove him, and appoint another.

17. He ought by all means to keep a copy of all his returns to court: he can then at any time ascertain the state of his accounts, without the trouble and expense of applying to the record.

#### FORM OF A GUARDIAN'S ACCOUNT.

	A B guardian of C D in apt. estate of ward,	Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1	By cash per E F executor of G H		490 60
	To do. " clk's fee	60	
19	" " " 6 months tuition for ward, to J K	5 00	
	Board L M	30 00	
Mar. 4	By cash from E F ex. of G H		61 00
May 2	To 4 yards cotton jeans from O P. 60 cts.	2 40	
	6 Bleached domestic. 15.	90	
	Pike's arithmetic & Key	87	
	Smiley's geography & atlas	1 20	
1834	Feb. 6	Cash p. clk's fee for settl	20
		41 17	551 60
	By amt. returned this court, \$510 53		541 16
	Interest rec'd, 60 63		

#### FORM OF A GUARDIAN'S LEASE

This Indenture made on the 25th day of October, A. D. one, thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, between A B, Guardian of C D, one of the children and heirs at law of E F, of the county of \_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ other parties of the first part, of the second part, of the third part, of the fourth part, of the fifth part, of the sixth part, of the seventh part, of the eighth part, of the ninth part, of the tenth part, of the eleventh part, of the twelfth part, of the thirteenth part, of the fourteenth part, of the fifteenth part, of the sixteenth part, of the seventeenth part, of the eighteenth part, of the nineteenth part, of the twentieth part, of the twenty-first part, of the twenty-second part, of the twenty-third part, of the twenty-fourth part, of the twenty-fifth part, of the twenty-sixth part, of the twenty-seventh part, of the twenty-eighth part, of the twenty-ninth part, of the thirtieth part, of the thirty-first part, of the thirty-second part, of the thirty-third part, of the 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Also, the property in the coffin, shroud, and other apparel of the dead body, remains in the executor. — *Martin on executors.*

*As to the confessions and declarations of parties,*

sence as security for an appeal, it was held, that though this individual might have given authority to another to sign his name, yet that the magistrate was an unfit person for that purpose, as he thereby blended the characters of judge and party.

Weaver vs. Parish. 1 Hawks 319. (1821.)

Mr. "Man of Business:"

ER. *It will not.* If the insurer proves he

was imposed on, that is, cheated by the winner in the game, he may sustain an *action on the case* in the county or superior court, and subject the winner to damages.

A man shall not recover a recompense for an injury received by his own consent, provided the act is lawful; but where two fight by consent and one is beaten, he may recover damages for the injury, because fighting is an unlawful act.

*Stout vs. Wren & Hawks* 120 (1821.)

To prohibit the trading with slaves except in the manner there prescribed.

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 from and after the first day of May next, if any person or persons shall buy, or traffic with, or receive from any slave or slaves any cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, oats, corn, pork, bacon, beef, leather, raw hides, iron, castings, tanning utensils, nails, coal, flour, spirituous liquor or wine, peas, salt fish, flax, flaxseed, hemp, cattle, sheep, wool, lumber, staves, tar, pitch, turpentine, ladders, shingles, hoops, white oak heading, and potatoes; or if any person or persons shall sell, barter with, or deliver to any slave or slaves any goods, wares and merchandise, or other article of personal property, every person so offending, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars to be recovered by warrant, before the justice of the peace, and applied one-half to the use of the party suing for the same; the other half to the wardens of the poor of the county: *Provided, however,* that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons in the day time only, *Sundays* excepted, viz. between the rising of the sun and the setting thereof, to buy of, traffic with, or receive from any slave or slaves any such article or articles as aforesaid, for which he, she, or they may have a permission in writing, from his, her or their owner or manager, to dispose of the same; and further it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, in the daytime as aforesaid, to sell and deliver to any slave or slaves any goods, wares, or merchandise, or other thing (spirituous liquors always excepted) in exchange for, or payment of the money, or article, or articles, which the said slave or slaves may have been, by the written permission aforesaid, authorised to sell.

**II.** *Be it further enacted,* That the foregoing of-  
fense shall moreover be indictable in the County of  
**8** Superior Courts of Law, and the defendant, on con-  
viction, shall be fined, or imprisoned at the discretion  
of the County the fine, however, not to exceed fifty  
dollars, or the imprisonment, three months; and if  
he shall appear on the trial, that the defendant is a re-  
canted retailer of spirituous liquors, by the same  
measure, he or she shall also forfeit his or her retail-  
ing license, and shall be incapable of taking a new  
license for the space of two years, from and after  
the date of his or her conviction.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall fraudulently give, or cause to be given for sale, the property of another, a person or persons, to sell, trade, or traffic in any article of personal property, without the consent or authority of the master, owner, or the person having the mortgage, of such slave, he, she, or they so offending, shall, upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace in this county where such offence is committed, forfeit or pay the sum of one hundred dollars; one half to the use of the person suing for the same, and the other to the use of the said master or of the owner of such property.

(V.) *It is further enacted*, That if any slave or person claiming to be a slave, or receive any of the abovesaid proceeds of sale, from any slave or slaves, or share any of the same to a slave or slaves, or to any person, in violation of the true meaning of this act, he shall be liable therefor before any justice of the peace on his, her or their oath, to be taken by the justice, to be well laid on the oath of the said county, or other persons at suit.

See enacted, That if any free negro,  
he with any slave or slaves, either  
or selling to him, her or them, an  
of property contrary to the tenor  
act, he or she may be prosecuted  
the County or Superior Court, and  
shall receive and recovering three  
or her hire back.

[illegible]

VII. And be it further enacted, That either of the parties or master of the slave, being dissatisfied with the judgement of the justice or the verdict of the jury, may pray an appeal therefrom as in other cases: *provided*, that no suit or indictment shall be prosecuted for any violation of this act, unless such suit or indictment be commenced within twelve months after such violation.

VIII. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act to prevent fraudulent trading with slaves," be, and the same is hereby repealed, saving the rights of the wardens of the poor, and of individuals, which may have accrued under said act,—*Acts of 1826.*

"Mr.-Men of Business;"

I, many of our old acts of assembly, I see the word *compaise* ("without bail or compaise" &c) I never asked a lawyer what it meant; but I should like to see it explained, so that myself and other common men, who are willing to pay for *The Man of Business*, might better understand what we read.

—A. S. HICKMAN.

EXPLANATION. *Mainprise* is the taking or receiving a person into friendly custody, who otherwise might be committed to prison; upon security given that he shall be forthcoming at a time and place assigned. Thus to let one to *mainprise*, is to commit him to those that undertake he shall appear at the time appointed; or rather, to *exonerate* him on this undertaking of his *mainprisors*. So that the difference between *mainprise* and *baile* is this: The *baile* is let to *mainprise* is said to be enlarged, or set at liberty till the time of his appearing; and his *mainprisors* have no power over him till that time; but the *baile* is under bail is constantly in the power of his *bail*, who may keep him in prison if they will. There is but little use made of *mainprise* in modern practice.

## MADE OUT OF THE STATE.

(See volume first—page 303.)

## AN ACT

To amend an act passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act to appoint public registers, and to direct the method to be observed in conveying land, goods and chattels, and for preventing fraudulent deeds and mortgages."

*Be enacted by the general assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That where any conveyance of lands in this state, or power of attorney for the conveyance of the same, or any bill of sale for slaves, or power of attorney for selling the same may have been heretofore or shall be hereafter executed by any person or persons residing in any of the United States other than this state, or in any of the territories of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, which shall be personally acknowledged by the person or persons executing the same, or proved by a subscribing witness to the same, before some one of the judges of superior courts of law in any circuit courts of law of superior jurisdiction, within said state, territory or district; and an attestation of such a knowledge or proof shall be entered of file to said deed, bill of sale or power of attorney by the said judge, and a certificate of the same, or of the state or territory, or where the said conveyance or the District of Columbia, is made to the secretary of state of the United States, shall be annexed to said deed, bill of sale, power of attorney, or the judge before whom such acknowledgment or probate was taken, was a situation of taking the same one of the judges of the court of superior jurisdiction or one of the judges of the circuit courts of law or circuit courts of law of superior jurisdiction within said state or territory, or within the District of Columbia, such deed, bill of sale or power of attorney being exhibited in the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county where said lands lie, or in which the purchaser of such slaves may reside, or the person is empowered to sell such slaves may reside, or to one of the judges of the supreme court, or of the superior courts of this state shall be ordered to be registered with their affidavits thereto annexed, and such deeds, bills of sale or powers of attorney, with the certificates hereto annexed having been registered pursuant to such order in the county where such lands lie, or in which the purchaser of such slave or slaves may reside, or in which the person empowered to sell such slaves shall reside, shall be valid in law to convey, or to empower to convey all the estate and title which such person or persons may or shall have in any such lands or slaves, thereby conveyed and authorized to be conveyed, and shall be received in evidence in any Court of Law or Equity within this state without further proof thereof.*

11 And he further enacted, That where any  
his probers making such conveyance of land as aforesaid,  
and, thus, in some covert, the private examination  
and some covert touching her voluntary assent to the  
execution of said deed or power of attorney might, in any  
wise, be the probate and acknowledgment thereof is de-  
termined in the preceding sections, being in like manner  
enrolled (distrin), and affixed thereto, and accompanied  
by the same certificate of the Governor or Secretary of  
State, as the case may be, shall on being exhibited to  
the Court of Sessions of this State, or to the Court of Pleas  
and Common Law, or to the County Court, be deemed



fact as it made before said life or Courtin per-  
And be it further enacted, that every power of  
made in any of the United States other than in  
e, or in any of the Territories thereof, or in the  
of Columbia, passed or acknowledged in the  
set forth in the first section, accompanied by the  
te therein required, may on being exhibited to  
he Judges of this State in a Court of Pleas  
arter Sessions in this State, be ordered to be re-  
—Acts of 1827.

OF AN ACCOMMODATION NOTE TO BE DIS-  
COUNTED IN THE BANK OF THE U. S.

1000 Octob 1834  
I promise to pay  
y days after the 20 inst. I promise to pay  
or his order, the sum of one thousand dollars  
e received; negotiable and payable at the  
discount and deposit of the bank of the  
States at Fayetteville, North Carolina.

C D  
ursed) "Credit drawer,"  
A B.

REES FOR OURS:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1834

"I would, I wish, or give a shining land,  
all four, none more and few understand."

We have another dressing laid out for Bedford  
Brown, and that foolish pettifogger, of the Milton  
Spectator; but want of room compels us to defer it un-  
til next week.

We have now a sufficient number of hands to  
carry on our work regularly. We shall bring up the  
law before the Legislature and Congress commences  
their sessions. We hope to give no further cause of  
complaint.

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 to give to the  
apprentice which can be found no where else in the  
south.

To our subscribers. We are now employed in  
making out accounts and collecting to those matters.  
We hope every subscriber will be ready to cash our ac-  
count the moment he sees it. We have collected nothing  
of consequence during the last three years. Each  
person indebted to us, owes not a small sum, and there-  
fore can pay it without difficulty; but when these small  
sums are put together, they make an aggregate of betw-  
een four and five thousand dollars. We are now suffer-  
ing severely and severely, for this sum, or, at least,  
a part of it.

Our designs, at the end of the present Volume, to  
enlarge our paper so as to contain more than three times the  
matter it now does, and print it on a new type, with a  
new press, and on paper of the finest texture and most  
white, we have felt fully. We are thus in our design,  
and this paper will be carried on, if all our  
readers will be so good as to contribute. It is to be  
lamented, that North Carolina has no only poor in al-  
most every thing else; but she is so miserably and utterly  
poverty-stricken in the character of her newspapers.  
We see it with all due respect for our brethren of the  
press. There is not a single paper published in North  
Carolina—not even excepting the Greensborough Patriot  
—but what is a disgrace—a deep and damning disgrace  
to the profession, either in the quality of its matter, or  
the style of its mechanical execution. Some of them  
are rich in truth, and full of friendship—for instance,  
the Raleigh Register, the Northern Spectator, the Car-  
rolli. We thank our own dear "Lancet," and perhaps  
others, but the paper, when, for a moment, and the gen-  
eral appearance slowly.

Our object is, if we can meet with sufficient encour-  
agement, to issue about the fourth of July next, the most  
splendid sheet, in at least three hundred and fifty per-  
cent, more enlarged than any other in the South, and  
offered in judgment among  
month. We are not jesting in  
matters, with an addition to the  
for the public. We shall  
Our object now, is money.  
suffering, and been slow to  
rest upon prompt payment,  
the moment his account is  
ready."

Judge SEAWELL. In a  
like an intention to risk his  
fortune that he had, the  
must die. We had  
that are well known in  
which we are known to  
shall be such, and we are  
ing depend on. They are  
results of our knowledge.

Some of our friends in the  
press are mentioned in our paper  
M. C. McAllister in Raleigh  
J. W. Seawell in Greensborough  
W. H. Seawell in Fayetteville

morning, when the state docket would be taken up.  
He took the bench very promptly at 10 o'clock on Mon-  
day morning, and commenced unpanelling the present  
and fixing the absent jurors. We understand the law to  
be, that none are competent to serve on grand juries,  
but such as are freeholders. Mr. Dick offered to prove  
to his honor that one of the men drawn as a grand  
juror, was not a freeholder. "Very well," says Judge  
Seawell, "that shall be attended to in due time, as you  
shall see." He then went on and had the jury sworn;  
when Mr. Dick renewed his objection, but was immedi-  
ately put down by his honor, with the following happy  
remark: "It is too late now, Mr. Dick, to bring in objec-  
tions!" This is a new method of getting over difficul-  
ties, for the invention of which Judge Seawell will enjoy  
the exclusive benefit! He first refused to hear the evi-  
dence of an important fact, alleging that the proper time  
had not arrived, and at the very next stage of proceeding,  
he declined hearing it, because, as he said, the proper time  
had passed. What a happy makeshift, this, for politicians!

During the trial of a cause, a few days afterwards,  
between Thomas Whittington and William R. D. Lind-  
say, he declared, in substance, before the jury, that if  
they gave a verdict against Lindsay, he would grant him  
a new trial. Now, to say the least of this declaration,  
it was highly imprudent, for a Judge to make in the hear-  
ing of the jury, to fore a verdict was rendered. Whether  
it had any influence upon the ultimate determination  
of the jury, is wisely immaterial—it was highly improper  
in the Judge to run the chance of swaying the minds  
of the jury, by hazarding such an expression in their pres-  
ence. But this is not the dark part of the transaction.  
The jury did return a verdict against Lindsay.  
The Judge had previously and solemnly pledged himself,  
that if they did so, he would grant Lindsay a new trial.  
Under this pledge, which a man of truth could  
not do otherwise than redeem, Lindsay made applica-  
tion for a new trial, and the Judge, bound to grant it,  
he offered to be sure, a bona fide case for such refusal,  
by alleging that he wished to put an end to frivolous lit-  
igation, and that the amount in dispute was so small that  
the gain of the suit would be *trivial*. This was a very  
pretty song to sing to juries and children. But it  
does not redeem the Judge. If it was improper to grant a  
new trial, it was even more so in him to promise to  
do so, and then *refuse* to do so. Men who are  
versed in the "ways and means" of the profession, may  
invent some quibbles by which to evade this difficulty, but  
we confess we cannot.

It is very manifest to our friends, and to our popular-  
ity among the people. And in order to effect this pur-  
pose, he takes the advantage of a well known prejudice  
existing among the people, against the bar. This may be  
seen by his incessant and harsh scolding among the  
lawyers; and also, by his praise of the juries, indiscrimi-  
nately, for the righteousness of their verdicts! He does not  
even treat the members of the bar with the common  
courtesies of life. In short—his conduct is not such as  
to create fear, to the confidence and respect of the pro-  
fession, generally.

SUPERIOR COURT. At our last superior court for  
this county but few cases occurred that demands our  
immediate notice. The suit for slander, Hadley ag-  
ainst Frederick Smith, was tried. The charge was  
slanderous words spoken by the defendant in relation to  
the wife of the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict of  
four hundred and fifty dollars damages. On Saturday morn-  
ing, Stanford, a negro slave was put upon his trial for  
manslaughter upon a white female, Mrs. Rebecca Carter,  
with intent to commit a rape. The evidence was  
thought insufficient to identify him; and the jury rendered  
a verdict of acquittal.

We regret to find the following announcement in  
the Petersburg Constellation of Tuesday last:

"We are requested to state, upon the authority  
of two respectable practitioners of medicine, that  
there have been in the last two days several cases  
of Malignant Cholera in this town and its vicinity;  
some of which have proved fatal. They know not  
to what extent it may prevail, but deem it right to  
notify the inhabitants of Petersburg, and to urge on  
them the necessity of obeying the instructions which  
were promulgated in 1832, with so much benefit to  
the community."

which lie

The Pennsylvania Election sure enough,  
for the regency.— Seventeen out of the  
Congressional Districts have returned *Porkers!*  
*Hog men!* New Jersey has done worse  
have carried their whole ticket by a tremend-  
ous majority: *Did Oke!!*

Noble and pure Ohio, has given the reg-  
slam that makes him tremble in his tracks.  
certain that a very considerable change has  
place in the political complexion of this Sta-  
doed we are of opinion, the opposition Go-  
Findlay, and a majority of Candidates for Co-  
have succeeded.

#### LETTERS

Received at this office since our last  
James Clemmons, Friendship. Adv. publs.  
Isaac C. Partridge, Chapel Hill. Answered.  
R. J. West, Salisbury. Answered.  
B. Swann, New Salem. Answered.  
Thomas Swann, Huntsville, Va. Answered.  
George H. Townes, Norfolk, Va. Paper forwarded.  
Joseph Newlin, Gardner's Store. Filed.  
Christian Lash, Germania. Filed.  
John Arnold, Alexandria. Cash at hand.  
John Hough, W. Lumburg, Va. Answered.

### SPLENDID SCHEME!! NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

FIFTH CLASS, FOR 1834.

To be drawn at Raleigh, on Friday the 23rd day  
of November, 1834. On the popular ter-  
minating figure system.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

### CAPITAL PRIZE \$7000.

#### SCHEME:

1 Prize of \$7,000	is \$7,000 dollars
1 " of 4,000	is 4,000 dollars
1 " of 3,000	is 3,000 dollars
1 " of 2,000	is 2,000 dollars
10 " of 1,000	is 10,000 dollars
10 " of 500	is 5,000 dollars
10 " of 300	is 3,000 dollars
16 " of 200	is 3,200 dollars
50 " of 100	is 5,000 dollars
100 " of 50	is 5,000 dollars
135 " of 30	is 4,050 dollars
200 " of 20	is 4,000 dollars
330 " of 15	is 4,950 dollars
600 " of 10	is 6,000 dollars
400 " of 5	is 2,000 dollars
400 " of 4	is 2,000 dollars

13,864 Prizes, amounting to \$130,000.

#### MODE OF DRAWING.

The Scheme, termed by the Terminating Figure Sys-  
tem, has 60,000 Tickets numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclu-  
sive. On the day of drawing the 50,000 numbers will be  
put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomina-  
tion of \$10 into another; they will be drawn out, alter-  
nately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes  
are drawn. The Prizes of \$10, \$5, and \$4, are dispos-  
ed of in the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets termi-  
nating with the same figure that the first drawn number ter-  
minates with, will be entitled to \$10 each, and the 6000  
Tickets terminating with the same figure that the next  
number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in  
its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to \$5  
each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure  
that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel  
differing in its termination from the first and second, will  
be entitled to \$4 each.

#### EXAMPLE.

Suppose 2123 to be the first number drawn from the  
wheel; it terminating with figure 3, will entitle the 6000  
tickets terminating with figure 3 to 10 dollars each. And  
suppose 22,567 to be the second number drawn from the  
wheel; then the 6000 Tickets terminating with figure 7  
will be entitled to 5 dollars each. And suppose 413,076  
to be the third number drawn from the wheel, then the 6000  
tickets terminating with the figure 6 will be entitled to 4  
dollars each.

Every package of 10 Tickets will embrace all the termina-  
ting figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of  
10 tickets, as put up by the managers, must draw one of  
each of the three smallest denominations of prizes.

A package of Ten whole Tickets will cost 40 dollars

and must draw net 17 do.

20,60

Those who prefer advancing for the large prizes  
only, and in this way, for 25 dollars, get the managers' cer-  
tificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all  
that the tickets may draw over 17 dollars, but being the  
amount that he Package must draw of necessity—say,

A certificate for a package of ten whole tickets, 25 doll.

Forty half do. 11 50 do.

For a quarter do. 5 75 do.

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the  
drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per centum.

All tickets from a distance, by mail (postpaid) or by pri-  
vate conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in our  
previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention,  
if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, and an account of the  
drawing forwarded immediately after the event.

halves \$2, quarters \$1.

st variety of numbers, of

PETER ADAMS,

1, 1834. 419

he draw the capital prize of 5,000

was sold in a package of quarter

on the day of the drawing to

ners; and the cash was advanced

by the managers on the following

#### AL IMPROVMENT

COURT OF PLEAS AND SESSIONS

May Term 1834.

for the county and state aforesaid,

nursed the various duties required

entered into a conversation upon the

movement, the result of which was

long resolutions:

earnestly recommended to the citi-

that they meet at the courthouse on

Tuesday of next November court,

subject freely and fully, that correct

ed ahead on the subject,

recommendation be published in the

from this time until November court

DANIEL CLARK, CL.

1834-5 and

#### COACH MANUFACTURE

GRATEFUL for favors, in his line of business, the sub-  
scriber takes this method of informing his customers,  
friends, and the public generally, that he continues at his  
old STAND, and is now prepared to execute all orders in  
his line, in a style of workmanship which he confidently  
believes must give entire satisfaction. Well knowing that  
to succeed in his business, his work must be of good mate-  
rials and masterly execution, he has provided no materials  
but such as are of first quality. He has employed none but  
experienced workmen. The goods now engaged were  
brought up to the business in Philadelphia, Newark and  
New York.

He has on hand, finished or nearly finished,

Splendid Coaches, Barouches, Gigs and Sulkeys;

which the public are requested to call and examine, with a  
firm conviction that the articles will not suffer by com-  
parison with any work in this place or any of the Northern  
factories. His prices will be reasonable.

THE A. H. ROSSON.

The subscriber himself served his apprenticeship in  
Wilmington City, and has worked in most of the Northern  
cities.

Durham, Oct. 25.—1834.

The Greensborough Patriot and Carolina Watch-  
man will please give the above two insertions, and forward  
their accounts to this office for payment.

#### NEW STAPLE AND FANCY

### DRY GOODS.

J. & R. SLOAN. Respectfully inform their  
friends and the public that they have removed to the store-  
room recently occupied by Mr. Robert M. deane, 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 Ed-  
dings' celebrated Asters and Gambets, manufactured in this  
county.

J. & R. SLOAN.

Greensborough, Nov. 4th 1834.—16—1834.

#### Internal Improvement.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, } Superior court of law,  
GUILFORD COUNTY } Fall term 1834.

The grand jurors for the county, having dis-  
charged the duties of the week, feeling the importance of a  
well regulated, prudent and judicious system of internal  
improvement, and approving the valuable example of the  
for our grand jury, that sat for our said county at our  
last county court.—

Resolved, That we cordially co-operate with the  
views of said former jury, and earnestly recommend to  
our fellow citizens, to meet as requested, at the court-  
house in Greensborough on the Tuesday of next Nov-  
ember court, to discuss the subject freely and fully.

Resolved, That Mr. Swann be requested to publish  
this resolution in the Greensborough Patriot.

ALLEN PEOPLES Foreman.

Guilford, N. C. Oct. —16—34.

#### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Isaac Al-  
bright, for purposes therein fully set forth, I did  
proceed to sell, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, at  
the houses of John Herd and owned by said Albright, in  
the town of Greensborough

I is furnished with a large brick building, with kitchen  
a good store room newly finished, on the second floor, a  
counting room, kitchen, stable, and all necessary out-  
buildings, and with a little improvement, may be rendered  
beautiful and delightful situation.

Those who may wish to purchase such property, on  
favorable terms, will no doubt find it to their advantage  
attend the sale.

All further particulars, will be made known at the pri-  
mises, on the said 21st day of December next.

WASHINGTON DONNELLY, TRUSTEE.

Greensborough, Nov. 5, 1834.—16—34.

#### NOTICE

THE subscriber takes this method of informing  
friends and the public generally, that he is a fully ex-  
petent and amply prepared to cure the

### TETTER WORM

on any part of the body; and that he will attend to any  
case at any time when called upon.

He will always be found at his dwelling one mile  
from Greensborough, at Nathan Mendel's, or at the private  
county except when called away, to attend to the duties  
his profession.

His prices will be moderate, and proportioned to the  
of the disease.— from THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

Guilford, N. C. Oct. 27, 1834.—15—34.

#### No groes For Sub.

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mises, on the said 21st day of December next.

WASHINGTON DONNELLY, TRUSTEE.

Greensborough, Nov. 5, 1834.—16—34.





## POETRY.

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

### WHAT I'D BE.

I would be a summer cloud  
Soaring through the ether proud,  
Flitting round the azure sky,  
Or in the sun beams tow'ring high,  
Who'd then be as gay as I?  
"These have 't a transient day:  
Summer clouds soon pass away—  
Winter comes with chilling gloom  
And sends them shivering to the tomb."

Then I'd be a blushing rose,  
That around its fragrance throws,  
Blooming on my parent stem,  
With brightness like some orient gem,  
Who'd be then as gay as I?  
"Roses beautiful may bloom  
Sending round their rich perfume,  
But how soon their beauties fly,  
Scarce they're blooming ere they die!"

Then I'd be a little dove,  
Singing through the clouds above,  
Now to lands remote I'd fly,  
Now I'd swell my wood notes high,  
Who'd be then be as gay as I?  
"Though on pinions light may'st soar,  
And the distant land explore;  
Though awhile may'st gaily sing,  
But death will seize thee on the wing!"

Then I'd be a twinkling star,  
Seen amid the mists afar;  
And though clouds o'erspread the sky,  
Still I'd hold my place on high;  
Who'd be then as gay as I?  
"Mortal, every thing shall fall:  
Stars shall from their sockets fall;  
Aye know, while o'er this earth you plod,  
All that is shall change but GOD."

From the Man of Business.

### HINTS

For a clerk in a store.

1. Give up your whole attention to the business. It will not do to make this a secondary source of livelihood.
2. If the concern is not sufficient to employ your whole time, it is not worth attending to at all; and you had better be at something else.
3. When you are not engaged waiting on customers, be examining the condition of your goods, or looking to the state of your accounts.
4. Be particular to remember this: always be ready at your post, and never out of the way.
5. Let nothing be neglected. Promptness in business is every thing; and this is not so much a faculty as a habit; which, although it may in some instances be difficult to acquire fully, yet it is, when acquired, next to truth and honesty, the most valuable recommendation you can possess.
6. Never deal with any customer on credit, if you doubt either his solvency or his prudence. For if you begin to trust an imprudent man, nobody knows where he will stop; and it is easier to deny him in the first place, and he will be less irritated, than to be under the necessity of turning him off after he has got in your debt. Suffer a customer to get in debt, and then refuse him further credit, and it is generally more trouble than the debt is worth to collect it.
7. If you want to secure the best custom in the place, and proceed unobscured by shackles, always meet every unfavorable proposition, not with apparent obstinacy by any means, but with candor and unwavering resolution. The less hypocritical ceremony you indulge in, to evade what you don't wish to do, the better in the long run.
8. Whatever may be the inducements held out, never make a contract of any description, merely to please or oblige another person; but consider your own interest, or that of your employer, and deal only to advance it; for that is the real and ostensible object of your undertaking. Generosity and liberal feeling cannot be too much recommended; and if you have the ability of the disposition to extend favors, let them go as favors; and then you will know better how to treat them properly; but not mix them in your dealing, for it may lead to loose unguarded habits, or make you keep your business unthrifty.
9. A good stop here to relate an anecdote: A gentleman from this part of the country was recently in Philadelphia, transacting business to a large amount with the merchants of that city. Through the whole of the transaction he could but remark with a degree of surprise, how overly scrupulous and exact was in his little exactness; calculating even the smallest fractions of every separate item, as if afraid of losing a half-cent or two of some thousand dollars. Our citizen, however, impatient, rather pettishly remarked with want of consistency, if he had been reproached for the same, he had been ready to reply, "I had been ready to do the same."

that I am enabled, now and then, to give something in a hospitable way where I see it needed.

9. When, in the course of Business, you make a special contact with a customer as to the time or species of payment, or any other consideration, on which he takes the goods, be sure to express it on your day book; and then in posting the account, make a brief reference back to it, so that it will not be overlooked. A little practice will show the necessity of attending strictly to this; for at least one half of the disputes that arise between a merchant and his customers, grow out of unrecollection on one side or the other.

10. When a stranger comes in abusing other store keepers, and proposing to do all his dealing with you, you will of course soon learn to be slow in trusting him.

11. Place the whole of your dealings on Book; even bonds, notes, orders &c. ought to be so set forth in the respective accounts of your customers, as to show at one view how the account stands between you. And if a paper happens to get lost or accidentally misplaced from your regular file, you will then be able to identify it more readily.

12. I need not tell you that this business requires industry and active vigilance, for without these essential requisites, no pursuit in life can prosper well; but this, above most others, absolutely demands the closest application.

13. To see a clerk loiter idly, or even sit unemployed, during business hours is very unmerchantlike, and never should be indulged in.

14. If you should at any time lend money from your drawer, let it be to an enemy, not a particular friend by any means, or you will be likely to want it back again a good while before you get it.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers take this method of informing their friends and customers and the public generally that they are receiving and now opening a very large and general assortment of

#### STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons—all of which have been carefully selected by one of the partners in the markets of New York and Philadelphia, and purchased on the most favorable terms. The assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

- Blue, black, brown, invisible green, and steel mixed Cloths.
- Satinets and Casimeres; assorted.
- Blue, brown, green, and wine Colored Merinos and Circassians for ladies' cloaks and dresses.
- A few patterns French style printed Merino cloak patterns. A new article.
- Merino, Cashmere and silk Shawls.
- Ginghams, Calicoes and Muslins.
- Whitney, point, duffie and striped Blankets. A good assortment.
- Flannels and Winter neglee clothing.
- Leghorn, Dunstable and Tuscan Bonnets, &c.
- Hats; shoes and boots.
- English and classical school books; assorted.
- Plated Saddlery, saddletrees, sadler's Tools and Trimmings.
- Skirting, harness and sole Leather.
- Calf, sheep, hog, and Morocco Saddle.
- Plated Bands, carriage Sps, coach Lace, &c.
- Bench and moulding Planes; assorted.
- Pan, pocket and table Knives and Forks.
- Chisels, Gouges and Files; assorted.
- Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, &c.
- S. y. Mederia and Mong W. &c. &c.
- Sweete C English Iron and S. &c. &c.

With many other articles too tedious to mention in an advertisement of this kind, all of which they will sell at a moderate advance on prime cost, or such country produce as can be made to suit them. They would therefore request persons who intend to make a purchase, to call and examine their assortment and prices, before they make a purchase elsewhere.

W. K. KERR & CO.

Greensboro' Oct. 14th 1834.

P. S. The subscribers will be found at the old stand at the Store House on West Street next to low Henry Humphreys's corner.

W. K. & Co.

### REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on a credit of twelve months—sale to take place on the 25th day of November next—the following valuable real estate, viz:

#### FIVE LOTS

IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON,

Three of which are corner lots and commodiously situated for any kind of business. Also

#### FOUR TROTS OF LAND,

Supposed to contain between six and seven hundred acres.

One of these tracts of land joins the town of Lexington adjoining each other within one or two miles from town. Also the

#### DWELLING HOUSE LOT

Supposed to contain fifty acres. Three other of the town lots have buildings on them.

The above property belongs to Esther Clemmons, formerly Esther Horrocks. All other particulars relative to the disposition of said property, will be made known on the day of sale.

ESTHER CLEMMONS.

JAMES CLEMMONS.

Davidson N. C. Oct. 14th—15—3

The Salem Reporter and Carolina Whigman, will each insert the above three times and forward their respective accounts to Friend Ship Post office, in Guilford county, to the subscriber for payment.

JAMES CLEMMONS.

Friendship N. C. Oct 15th 1834.

### JOB PRINTING

THE subscribers 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 SWAIN.

Greensborough Oct. 16, 1833.

### BLANK GOODS

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE

## NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

The Constitution and the reserved rights—  
they "must be preserved"

THE undersigned wishes to publish a weekly newspaper, with the above title and motto in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Practically a printer, and having for many years conducted a press in another part of the state, the principal object of the undersigned, in now locating him himself in Raleigh, is employment for himself and a port for his family.

And believing that the establishment of a paper at the seat of government, which shall do justice to the venerable and patriotic chief magistrate of the Union and to the measures of his administration, & through whose columns the legitimate and cardinal principles of republicanism shall be defended and inculcated, is demanded by the present crisis of political affairs, and called for by the sentiment of the people of the state, the undersigned has adventured to engage in the enterprise, with the hope of being sustained in his efforts for the accomplishment of so desired an object.

It is an anomaly in the political history of the times, that in a state which is so emphatically republican in principle as North Carolina—which has on three several occasions, by large and triumphant majorities, supported and sustained Andrew Jackson for the presidency, believing and knowing him to be a safe depository and faithful representative of their principles—and whose people it is confidently believed, are still devoted to his cause—should have no paper at its capital, through whose columns the measures of the administration can be fairly vindicated and the voice of his friends freely heard. It is the desire, and shall be the zealous endeavor of the undersigned, to afford that facility.

His earliest political impressions were in unison with those of the democracy of the nation, which experience, and his growing years, have conspired to strengthen, until the settled principles of his mature age are but the realization of his early convictions. Cherishing these sentiments at the first demonstrations in favor of Andrew Jackson for the presidency, (at that period the Editor of a paper at Salisbury) espoused his cause, believing that one possessed of such lofty patriotism, and whose signal services to the country so emphatically constituted him its benefactor could not be other than a most worthy representative of the democracy of the Union. With continued and unshaken confidence in his patriotism and integrity of purpose, it is with highly gratified feeling that the undersigned is now afforded an opportunity of denoting himself anew to the same cause, but in a more extended sphere.

Ardenly attached to the national constitution and to the Union of the states as constituting an impregnable safeguard to our political, civil & religious rights, whatever may have a tendency to violate the provisions of the one, or endanger the perpetuity of the other, shall receive the most unreserved condemnation at the editor's hands. And while the freedom of speech and liberty of the press, being guaranteed by the great charter of our rights, shall remain unswayed by the threatenings of ambition, or misdirected by the corruptions of aristocracy, the editor promises not only that the constitution and the union of the states, (which he has adopted as the motto of his paper,) shall be strenuously vindicated, but that a rigid enforcement of it, and prompt obedience to the popular will, that most important principle of representative government, shall be called for and advocated through the columns of his paper.

A full and fair discussion of those important political topics of the day—the United States bank, internal improvements, and the next presidency—will be admitted in the "Standard." But opposed, from principle, not only to the U. S. Bank, but to all other national moneyed monopolies, as well as to a wasteful system of internal improvements by the general government, the editor will raise his voice against these ill advised measures, in whatever shape they may be presented; and he will equally oppose the exercise by congress or the executive, of all constructive powers, believing that the perpetuity of the nation is only secured by a judicious division of powers between the general and the state governments, allotting to the first only that which is strictly delegated to her and to the latter what is clearly reserved to them. As regards the all absorbing question of who shall be our next president? the editor will, in due time, be ready to inscribe on his banner the name of him who shall be selected by the democracy of the states, as the republican candidate.

Although, at this particular juncture, a more than ordinary attention to general politics is called for by the public sentiment, yet, it is the design of the editor to devote a large portion of his paper to the local affairs of the state, and the peculiar interests of her citizens. Located at the seat of government, he will be enabled to communicate to the people early and correct information of the proceedings of the legislature while in session and to give prompt advice of all acts of other servants of the people. He will zealously advocate whatever may contribute to develop the rich resources, unfold the latent energies and elevate the character of North Carolina, as well as encourage all that may tend to enlighten the people in regard to the innumerable advantages with which they have been blessed by nature. He will strive to make his paper a disseminator of facts—an asserter of truth—a vindicator of innocence and virtue—a censor of vice—an advocate of justice—a promoter of harmony and social order in the community—a detector of fraud, imposture, and crime—and a sentinel, promptly to warn the People of the first approaches of every danger with which their rights and liberties may be threatened.

In fine, it is the Editor's desire and hope, should gentlemen of leisure and suitable acquirements favor him with their contributions, to render his journal useful to the agriculturist, profitable to the christian, entertaining to the searcher after news, instructive to the man of science, amusing to the miscellaneous reader, and a standard under which the patriot and politician may rally, confident of a secure defense against the evils of consolidation, and a still more dangerous political heresy which seeks to spread itself through the land, "mingle its fatal blasts with the steady current of consolidation, and threatening, by a combined movement greater injury, than any before dreaded."

With this brief expose of the object, the design, and future purpose of his journal, the editor throws himself upon the liberality of the public and solicits such aid and assistance from those who may be friendly to his enterprise, as shall enable him to put on a paper which shall be no discredit to the state, but worthy of a cause which it is his boast to be an humble but zealous advocate.

The "North Carolina Standard" will be printed on an Imperial sheet at least equal in size and execution to any paper in the state; and issued once a week, at three dollars a year.

The first number, it is hoped, will be out during the first week in November; the editor therefore requests that the names of all those who shall have subscribed previously to the 1st of October, may be immediately thereafter forwarded to him at Raleigh, that he may be enabled to determine how many of the first number to strike off.

PHILO WHITE.

October 1832.

### WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, a negro boy from the country, large enough to cut wood, build fires, fatten hogs without need, handle the cattle, milk the cows, wash the dishes, scold the children, kick the dog, play marbles on Sunday, live on the water, look grim when told to do any thing, be always late when late, stay long when sent in a hurry and frame a lie to excuse himself when he returns, and a thousand other little et ceteras necessary in a family.

If it will be made a "sine qua non" condition, that the hire be reasonable, and payment as demanded until service is rendered.

If for further particulars, wishing and concerning the premises, enquire of

THIS OVER

## CARDING MACHINES

THE subscriber has this as the readiest method of forming the cities of Guilford, the adjoining and the surrounding country, that his

PROPOSED BY STEAM are now in complete operation. The steam over every other power, from the regular tion it gives to machines, gives this a decided over all other wool carding machines in the country.

He takes this occasion to tender to his former his unfeigned thanks, for the very liberal and they gave him, when he possessed but little that he now does; and he hopes by increasing his give satisfaction, in proportion to his facilities that he will continue to merit, & receive a very large patronage.

In consequence of the great pecuniary profits times, he has reduced the price to six and a per pound. If this will ensure custom, he

The subscriber is also authorized to sell John H. Haskell, of Baltimore, who is constantly turning at No. 142 W. Pratt Street

### WOOL MACHINE CARDS

Those wishing to make a purchase would do well to call on the subscriber, where they can be supplied with notice, without the trouble or expense of Baltimore.

BENJAMIN O.

Greensborough, June 30th, 1834.

### Apprentices Wanted

IN ADDITION to the above, the subscriber would like to take two or three apprentices to the

### COACH MAKING BUSINESS

Those who can come well recommended for and industrious habits will be taken on favorable terms. No others need apply, as they would not be taken on any terms.

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

Greensborough, June 30th 1834—4nd.

## A NEW COACH SHOP IN GREENSBOROUGH!

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Guilford, the adjoining counties and the public generally, that having purchased the coach establishment occupied by Miner & Evans, on the street leading West from the courthouse, in this place, and procured the necessary workmen and materials, he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in each and every department of his business, in the best style and upon the lowest possible terms.

All new work will be insured for twelve months, and repairs of every kind done on the shortest notice. Persons wishing to purchase any article in his line, such as Coaches, Carriages, Chariottes, Barouches, Sociables, Giggs, Sulkies, Carriages or any other article by whatsoever name it may be called, are respectfully invited (as he thinks it probable it will be to their advantage) to give him a call.

The subscriber flatters himself that by his close application to business, his promptness in fulfilling his engagements, and the superior style in which his work shall be executed, both for beauty and durability, that he will receive that portion of public patronage which he shall merit. His character as a workman is known to many of his numerous acquaintances; but he desires no other recommendation, than that which shall show itself by a fair trial from a liberal public.

JOHN SCOTT.

Greensborough, Nov. 16th, 1833—23—ind.

## PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

THE subscriber has opened a house for the reception of travelers and boarders, known by the name of the PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of the public patronage, the house being large and from the most elevated place in town and close to a large fountain of pure spring water. His establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords.

MICHAEL MCGARY

October 14th 1834—15—6

The Salisbury Carolinian, Raleigh Register, Greensboro Patriot and Wilmington People's Press, will publish the above for six weeks and send their accounts to this office for payment.

## NOTICE!

Those who are indebted to the subscriber in any way, are hereby informed, that he will want the money between now and the twenty fifth day of December next. He has made such arrangements that he will be obliged to have it, or put it in such a train that he can get it without any kind of doubt; for he cannot carry on his extensive business without immense sums of money.

He is also anxious to purchase cotton; but those who have the article for sale, are informed, that no more will be received, unless it is perfectly dry & fit for sale. Such as this, it really good will command a fair price in cash, or in exchange for any thing else he may have on hand for sale.

HENRY HUMPHREYS.

Greensboro' Oct. 8, 1834—14—3.

## LOOK HERE!!

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

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

DOBSON HUGHES & Co.

March the 1st 1833—59—ind.

## NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the name and style of

J. & R. SLOAN.

for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business in its various branches.

They have taken the store immediately opposite Dr. Caldwell's medical store, and next door West of the printing office; where they offer for sale a general assortment of dry goods, hardware, queensware, and groceries on the most accommodating terms.

JAMES SLOAN.

R. M. SLOAN.

Greensboro' Aug. 6th—7—ind.

## APPRENTICES WANTED!

THE subscriber is now prepared to carry on extensively the house carpenter's and cabinet maker's business in all their various branches; and he wants four apprentices, two to each of the above trades. Boys aged from 15 to 17, who can come well recommended, to industrious, moral and steady habits, will be taken on favourable terms if application be made immediately. No others need apply, as they would not be taken on any terms.

JOHN B. KINGSBURY

Greensborough, Oct. 1, 1834—13—ind.