

# 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. 17.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 277.

## The Patriot

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WILLIAM SWAIN.

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.

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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 *Hita 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.

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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.

## GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1834.

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

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

To our SUBSCRIBERS. We are now employed in making out accounts and forwarding to those in arrears. We hope every subscriber will be ready to cash our account the moment he sees it. We have collected nothing of consequence during the last three years. Each person indebted to us, owes but a small sum, and therefore can pay it without difficulty; but when these small sums are put together, they make an aggregate of between four and five thousand dollars. We are now suffering seriously 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 about three times the matter it now does, and print it on new type, with new presses, and on paper of the finest texture and most white and beautiful quality. We say this is our design; and this design shall be carried into execution, if all our debtors will prompt in their remittances. It is to be lamented, that North Carolina is not only poor in almost every thing else; but she is actually and deeply poverty-stricken in the character of her newspapers.

We say it with all due respect for our brethren of the craft:—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 pure in principles—for instance, the Raleigh Register, the Newbern Standard, the Carolina Watchman, our own dear "favorite," and perhaps others; but the paper is bad, the print bad, and the general appearance slovenly.

Our object is, if we can meet with sufficient encouragement, to issue about the fourth of July next, the most splendid sheet, by at least three hundred and fifty per cent, that ever escaped from a North Carolina press, and effected its lodgement among any of the families of the earth. We are not jesting in this matter. Our prospectus, with an address on the subject, shall soon be before the public. We shall then enlarge on the subject. Our object now, is money. We have waited with long suffering, and been slow to anger; but we shall now insist upon prompt payment, from every person in arrears, the moment his account is presented. "Be ye therefore ready!"

"As nearly as it can be ascertained, the Jackson majority in New Jersey is 1122. In 1832 it was 571. In 1833, it was 9732. Increase since 1832 of 554. Diminution, since last year, 5600. In the legislature last year, there were eight whig members. There will now be 28. The Jackson men have elected 36 members—giving a majority of eight in joint ballot. The whigs, as whigs, have done well. The Jackson majorities in those counties, where they have been accustomed to obtain them, have been either reversed or greatly reduced. But a deep game unknown to us, has been playing in the deeper counties where the friends mostly reside, the result of which has given the state again to the tories. In New Jersey as elsewhere, the sect of the friends having become divided into parties, known as Hicksites and Orthodox, controversies in regard to the societies property have arisen, which have been carried into the courts of law. In one of these, the amiable and accomplished Fiedinghuysen was retained as counsel for the Orthodox party; and by way of punishing him—not for the purpose of supporting the tory party—it is understood that the friends belonging to the Hicksites, have gone in a body to the Jackson nomination, in order to prevent the re-election of Mr. F. to the senate of the United States, of which he is such a distinguished ornament.

In PENNSYLVANIA Messrs. Harrison and Galbraith (Jackson) have been re-elected to congress, making the delegation from that state to consist of 17 administration and 11 opposition members. In the state legislature the whig party have gained five or six members since the last election.

A fellow in New Haven is trying to rob a grape vine, instead of a bunch of the fruit carried off a grape shoot. A reception more unmerciful; and less botanical than he had anticipated.

## LAWS OF N. CAROLINA.

"Insurance of the law excuseth no man."

### FROM THE MAN OF BUSINESS.

#### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

##### ON THE SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

1. If the seller be in possession at the time of the sale, the mere act of selling implies a warranty of title; but where a third person has the possession of the property, the buyer ought to have the title expressly warranted.

2. A warranty of title does not necessarily imply a warranty of soundness, or vice versa. It may be expressed by direct words either verbally or in writing, or it may be implied by circumstances. And where there is a warranty of soundness, it is immaterial whether the seller knew of existing defects or not—he is liable to making out the deficiency. But where an article is purchased that is unsound, and not warranted, the purchaser has no remedy, unless he can show by positive proof, or else by circumstances, that the defect was known by the seller, and that he practiced a fraud by either suppressing the truth, or expressing a falsehood. It is thought by many that a sound price given for property, implies, or rather evidence sufficient to support an implied warranty of soundness; but the law is not so understood at present. This however is a fact that may be proved in corroboration of other facts, going to show the understanding of the parties.

### BOOK-KEEPING.

This is an art in which the greater portion of our citizens are unaccountably deficient. I say unaccountably deficient; for we are apt to cultivate any art or science in proportion to its manifest utility. Who can for a moment doubt, that if every man would keep a full and correct book of accounts, it would effectually prevent half the litigation and disturbance that every where pervade society? Book-keeping has somehow or other been strangely overlooked. Whatever pretension some of us may make as to the theory, in practice, we are generally but little advanced from the hieroglyphical age, when the article was expressed by drawing its shape or likeness on whatever surface happened to be most convenient. We smile at the simplicity of the tradesman who, on settling with a customer, called over a long list of articles,—all admitted to be right till he came to a "cheese" which was disputed; one thought he never had a cheese from the shop, and the other insisted on the correctness of his book. At length the date was examined: it is said they kept dates too in hieroglyphics; for every season in the year has its own peculiar characteristic appearance, which may be aptly represented by some visible likeness. The customer admitted the purchase of a "grindstone" about that time.—"Ah! that's it!" says the merchant, brightening up with satisfaction, "it was a grindstone I see, but I forgot to make the hole in the middle of it!" Our accounts now-a-days are many of them kept in a manner not more legible, and much less intelligible.

### DIRECTIONS.

1. If you are a married man, and cannot write a hand sufficient to keep a snug book of accounts, it is high time you should begin in good earnest. Neither

educated you. No doubt your parents have been to blame, but it is equally certain that there is a greater fault lying at your own door. Stop here and make an estimate, as well as you can, of the numberless periods of time, all the way back as far as you can remember, that have been either thrown away or improperly applied, when you might, if you would, have been enjoying the delicious amusement of learning to write and calculate by figures.

2. Let every man who manages business for himself, if he has till now kept no written account, go directly and buy a blank book; they are plenty and cheap in almost every country store, ruled in various forms. Be careful to get such as are laid off to your liking, or may be easily altered as you wish. Or if you choose, it will perhaps save a small expense, to use common writing paper, a good quality by all means, and make your book to your own notion.

3. If you are a provident and economical man, you seldom neglect the good order of your dwelling, farm, shop or stock; then look to the state of your accounts: when you have any thing to charge or credit, never delay and put it off for a more convenient opportunity to make the entry, but set it down promptly as soon as you can get to your book. Make this an inflexible rule, and habit will soon render it easy and familiar in practice.

4. There are several forms now in use among merchants and extensive dealers, in which there is a good deal of system to be studied before entering on the practice; but in the following pages you will find several examples of one form, if carefully attended to, will require little or no previous study to prepare you for keeping an account book. This form, although it has not heretofore been much used, is no new invention of mine; it is recommended by good authority, especially for professional men, farmers, mechanics, and it will answer well for retailers on a small scale. Some think the physicians invented it.

5. Book-keeping, as it is taught in the schools requires a knowledge of no less than fifteen books; while the form here recommended proposes but one one book: You may however connect with your ledger a day-book and a journal too, if considered necessary. Although in using but one book, and entering every article immediately in it, you fill it up much faster than if a day-book [or waste-book which is the same thing] and a journal had been employed; for any number of articles, even a whole page of the day book may be entered on the ledger in one line; yet it takes much less writing, as well as book-room, to make all the entries in one book. And there is another reason for using as few books as possible: Circumstances frequently require the production of original accounts a distance from home. In this case, the journal usually suffices, or the day-book where no journal has been kept; but if you keep the whole matter in a ledger, you always know what to produce when notified that your books are required. It is true, as some suppose, that a ledger ought to be written in a style of better appearance, than what we generally see in entries made on the spur of the occasion, and in the hurry of business; but in answer to this, it is easy to observe, that in writing, habit is almost every thing. What is worth writing at all, is worth writing well. Never write in a hurry; accustom yourself to take pains; a careful habit of writing is perhaps more easily acquired than many imagine, and when acquired is invaluable.

6. Instead of using a folio for one account, with Dr. on the left hand page, and Cr. on the right, I keep the whole account on one page; and it is better to leave a whole page for each separate account.

7. Never in any case attempt to draw a line on your account book without a rule; and if you should happen to make a wrong entry [which avoid if possible] do not erase it, but correct it by an appropriate counterbalance.

8. In your dates, be precise as to the day, for it may become important in more respects than one, particularly though, as to the statute of limitations.

9. If you would always be particular to enter down every bond, note or order you give or receive, expressing in abbreviated words the date, the parties and when due, it would answer a two fold purpose; first, you could more conveniently see the state of your affairs, and secondly, you would run less risk in the accidental loss of a paper. The account may be kept on a separate memorandum, or with your other accounts, as you prefer.

10. If it does happen now and then, that a man keeps the state of his dealings only from memory, and yet seems to be orderly and prosperous, does it, I would ask, weigh any thing against the importance of keeping written accounts? Is it not probable, that, by writing down these ordinary matters, and thereby relieving his memory from the unnecessary burthen, his mental faculties would be much better employed?

### EXAMPLE I.

1833	Timothy Truman	Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	To 3 barrels corn \$2 50	7 50	
"	" 1 load of hay	4 00	
"	" 300lb. pork 4 00	12 00	
"	By cash		13 80
" 30	" 4 days work 40		1 60
April 9	To 100lb bacon	9 00	
May 7	By note T. J. due this day		18 00
Aug 12	" 6 chairs, 50		3 00
" 26	To 1 small beef,	7 00	

### Notes on example first.

1. You see here the form of a running account. It never has been settled, or struck, and therefore supposed to run on to the present time, with a probability of continuing longer.

When there are two or more persons of the

### EXAMPLE II.

1833	William Wallace	Dr.	Cr.
May 9	To shoeing 4 horses, and finding iron \$1 00	4 00	
"	Making 2 axes (iron and steel found) 1 25	2 50	
" 27	By 3 cords coalwood 75c		2 25
June 21	To mending scythe	30	
" 25	By 1 day cutting wheat		75
" 29	" 1 do. binding do.		50
Aug. 12	" 1 do use of horse		25
" 19	" cash		3 70
Oct. 1	To 2 pair drawing chairs \$2 00		
"	By 5 bushels wheat 60	4 00	
"	" balance of account carried down		35
Oct. 1	To balance of account brought down,	10 30	10 80
		25	

### Notes on example second.

1. Here is an account that is balanced. Where an account runs on for sometime, not closed or settled by the parties, it is very convenient to strike the balance, and if I find there is any thing due me, I state it as shown in this example; but if on the other hand, I am in debt to my customer, I charge him with the balance, whatever it is, and then bring it down to his credit; then I am not put to the trouble of adding up every time when I wish to see how matters stand between us.

2. Blacksmiths and other mechanics in our country, sometimes work their own materials, but frequently the material is found by the customer. And wherever custom has not settled the practice in this respect, it is proper to notice it in the charge.

3. This example first, are both open accounts; and where an account stands open longer than two years, the creditor cannot prove it by his own oath, but he is at liberty to prove it by a disinterested witness at any time within three years.

### EXAMPLE III.

1833	Barney Bluster	Dr.	Cr.
Aug. 9	To 1 full set wagon harness	11 25	
"	" 1 pair strong boots	4 50	
"	" 1 wagon whip	1 00	
Sept. 4	By cash		5 00
"	To 1 saddle	9 50	
"	By 500lb dry hides 12 1/2		62 20
"	To 9 sides upper leather	18 00	
"	" 70lb sole do. 25	17 50	
"	" 12 pair coarse shoes 1 0	14 40	
Oct. 20	By balance ap. carried down		8 65
8 33.		76 15	76 15
Oct. 20	To balance brought down (to pay in one month)	8 65	

### Barney Bluster.

### Notes on example third.

1: This is an example of a liquidated account. And it will draw interest after the 20th day of November if not paid by that time.

2. If not paid or revived by a sufficient acknowledgment within three years from the time it becomes due, (according to the laws of this state) it is then barred by the statute of limitations.

3. The jurisdiction of a justice extends to sums of \$100 due on liquidated account, but on all other accounts, it does not exceed \$60.

4. If the parties come together, and make a settlement on the books and the debtor, in the presence of a witness, promise expressly to pay the balance due, even if it be committed to writing by way of memorandum at the foot of the account, yet it is only an open account; at least it is of no higher dignity, not being signed as our act of assembly require, to constitute it a liquidated account.

### EXAMPLE IV.

1833	Larkin Lewis	Dr.	Cr.
July 1	To 1 visit \$4, and 1 dose calomel 25	4 25	
" 2	" Visit \$4, bleeding 50	4 50	
" 3	" 2 oz. castor oil per son 25		50
" 5	" 2 oz. swt. spits, niter, & of lavender (per son) 25		50
" 8	" Visit (gratis)		
"	" sulphate of quinine & 1 bottle old Madeira	1 50	
Sept. 9	By cash		1 00
"	" his note one day after date in full		6 25
Oct. 1		11 25	11 25
ep. 19	To drawing a tooth for daughter		
" 25	" 1 lb E. salts 50		
"	" spits turpentine		
Oct. 1	By 1 load of hay		



Notes on example fourth.

1. If you are skilled in medicine you have no doubt discovered from the arrangement of items in this example that I am no doctor. It is believed, however, that you will find it a convenient and safe form.

2. In this state we have an act of assembly, passed in 1761 which I will here transcribe:—"Every person practising as a physician or surgeon, shall deliver his account or bill or of particulars to all and every patient, in plain and English words, or as nearly so as the articles will admit. All and every one of which accounts shall be liable, whenever the patient, his or her executors or administrators, shall require, to be taxed by the court and jury of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county where the party complaining resides, calling to their aid and assistance such testimony as they may think proper."

EXAMPLE V.

1833	Susan Single	Dr.	Cr.
Sept. 1	To one bureau	13 00	
12	By 2 weeks work 75		1 50
	To one walnut table	3 50	
Oct. 8	By cash		6 00
"	Note on S. Solvent dated July 1st 1833 due one day after date (Int. disc.)		4 50
"	Cash in full		4 50
		16 50	16 50

Notes on example fifth.

1. This example shows how to close an account that is fully settled and paid off.

2. In this case always be careful to draw the two closing lines across the date columns, as well as the money columns, and then if you have occasion you may commence a new account with the same person immediately underneath, without the danger of comprising the new account with the old.

THE  
CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
OF  
AMERICA;

As proposed by the Convention, held at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787, and since ratified by the several states, with the several amendments thereto.

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years; in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and clerks; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, equally as far as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the term of any one of them, the executive authority of the state in which they so happen, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be elected.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Section 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him: the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States.

ing the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use, shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of Government of the United States and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. — And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

Section 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808 but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Section 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any impost on duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in the time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct a number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign, and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors.

have a majority then from the highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states; the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot, the vice president.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation or inability, to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the congress may by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice president, declaring what officer shall then act as president and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed on a president shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The President shall be the Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise approved for, and which shall be established by law: But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. He shall, from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both House or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizen of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction: In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the crime was committed.



Section 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

(To be continued)

## GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1834.

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

It may be asked why we have published the constitution of the United States—a document which ought to be in every man's house.—We answer, this is the very reason: It ought to be in every man's house; but it is not there. It is a document which will be much talked of this winter; and we want every person who has no other copy of it, to preserve this paper.

**SMALL GAME!** We have Bedford Brown the least, and Nat. Palmer, less than the least, of all created beings on the carpet again this week. They are really small game; and if it were not that the tribe, but pertinent adage—"Sue a beggar and get a louse!"—is always present with us, and never absent, we would indict them for a conspiracy to bring the Greensborough Patriot into notice! but we have concluded, that if they will swear, upon the Milton Spectator, or the reported copy of Brown's Yanceyville dinner speech—as nothing else should be soiled with their filthy hands.—we say, if they will thus swear that they will never attempt to drag us down, down to a level with themselves, by speaking in our favour, we will leave them to wallow, undisturbed, among their kindred vermin!

In our paper of the 24th ult. we published the speech delivered by Bedford Brown, at the "Nantucket sheep shearing," in Yanceyville, on the 24th of July last. This speech, we understand, has been disclaimed by the hon. senator! Now we are not surprised, that, since the "fumes of liquor and fun" have evaporated, and this revolting specimen of egotism and falsehood, stands before him dressed in all its naked reality—we say after this we are not surprised to learn that he is cordially ashamed of it, and that he is deeply mortified to have such an ugly and deformed banding fathered upon him. But we are a little astonished to hear of his having the hardihood to deny the legitimacy of such an ill-mannered brat, when so many men, whose veracity will not be questioned, were present at that momentous "crisis" when it struggled into being!

Not content with denying that he ever was "in travail," with such a thing, and "in pain to be delivered," he has written a disclaimer for the Milton Spectator, employed Nat. Palmer to endorse it "by authority," and publish it under his editorial head! We are not in possession of "proof positive," that Bedford Brown did pen the very identical denial that is published in the Spec. of the 14th ult. But we have more than a dozen witnesses to the fact, that the same substance, and almost the same language, was set to music and sung by him at the last Caswell county court, from Monday morning till Saturday night! Let him deny this if he dare, and we will prove him a liar to his teeth!

But we intend to be a little more particular on the subject of this denial. The idea held forth in the Spectator, is, that the mass of contradictory nonsense published as Brown's speech, is a forgery! Now we intend to take no notice of Nat. Palmer's barking, other than to kick him out of our path, as we would any other fiste or cur! but let Bedford Brown give the sanction of his name to a disclaimer of the speech, and we are thereby stand pledged to prove it upon him in all its parts! We can produce the names of half a dozen men, at a moment's warning, standing as far above him, in point of moral and political rectitude, as Palmer does below the most miserable catfish in the pay of the present administration, who are ready to swear, that the published report of his speech is substantially correct. They say the report does not contain all he said, but that it contains nothing but what he did say!!

They were all present, and paid particular attention to the senator's ranting; and say they cannot be mistaken. One of them, however, says he only paid such attention as the nature of the case would admit of—that he thought such damned nonsense did not require his undivided attention; and that he only devoted to it, such a portion as he thought he deserved. We presume the fact is this—the speaker and his adherents had their heads so addled with bad wine and politics, that they have but a very confused recollection of what he did say!!

And further than this, we have the original manuscript on file, which if we are provoked much further on this subject, shall be submitted to the inspection of the people in Caswell county, many of whom will know the hand writing! This will put it to a question to rest, whether it was "manufactured by the editor himself," or by "some unprincipled and dishonest knave in disguise!" and enable Bedford Brown to answer for his

We have all along treated the disclaimer in the Spectator as if it had been written by Brown himself; for we are in possession of satisfactory evidence that he in fact, is the author! Has it come to this? Has Bedford Brown stooped from the summit of senatorial dignity, and condescend to degrade himself by writing personal and partizan editorials, for a degraded and partizan print, for the purpose of forwarding his own base designs upon the liberties of the people? This conduct alone, were he guilty of nothing else, ought to cover him with an infamy, thick and impervious as the fogs of Egypt!

The fact is notorious, throughout all Caswell and the surrounding country, that, were it not for Brownism, the Milton Spectator would cease to exist. Its nominal editor, so far as he is not a hypocrite in politics and religion, is a perfect smut upon the fair face of God's creation! Take away the sunshine of executive patronage, and the smiles of senatorial favour, and not a vestige would be left to tell that such a contemptible creature ever crawled upon the earth! And yet Bedford Brown, finding himself shut out from every respectable print in the state, has adopted this nauseous thing as a channel of communication with the big-minded citizens of North Carolina! Will they thus suffer themselves to be insulted? Will they thus submit to be humbugged and bamboozled?

We find another article in the same number of the Spectator, which, from its falsehood and vulgarity, may be traced to the same paternity! In this article, Brown, and his hopeful mouth-piece, the Milton Spectator, allude to our infamous and incendiary publications in the winter of 1831, shortly after an event which produced great excitement throughout the whole southern country! The "event" here spoken of, was the Southampton Insurrection which took place in August, 1831! Our remarks on this exciting subject, were made the fall and winter following: And for these remarks, they say we were threatened with a "criminal prosecution" by the legislature! Now this all happens to be a lie, from beginning to end! The subject of these remarks was never before the Legislature in any shape; and Mr. Brown does not, in credit to his memory to say so! It is true, that some year or two before that, we had to pull the filthy old legislature about their ears, for electing such men as him, to the senate of the United States; and divers other things equally distasteful: And it is also true, that some of the members got boozed about Christmas, and made us the subject of a resolution, which was introduced for a frolic; but this is the first time we ever heard the subject mentioned in earnest! The legislature has done many foolish things: It has met from year to year, and done no good—it has let Bail Hughes cheat the state out of \$3,000! It has brought a dishonouring disgrace upon us by electing Bedford Brown to the senate of the United States; and because it was also foolish enough to make us the subject of legislation, it does not follow, of course, that we should be exalted from the refining influence of "civilized society!"

But if Bedford Brown is to be considered a standard of civilization and respectability, then we hope in God, never to be found in "civilized society." Nor do we wish ever to be "touched" by a "respectable man," he being the standard—even with a "pair of tongs," if he uses no better a pair than Nat. Palmer! And if we should ever have the honor of being conducted to the "pillory," for lashing such distasteful puns and paltrinesses naked through the world, we shall endeavor to fill the station with a becoming dignity; and to show that we have not been promoted in vain!!

**DECENT!!**—Some time past, we done some advertising for a brace of puppies in Danville, calling themselves "Jones and Palmer," whose business, in part seems to have been, the vending of lottery tickets. They have paid us some money, and something in lottery tickets, but they are yet in our debt. As we wish to close our accounts during the present year, we respectfully wrote to them for the amount due, and we received for answer, precisely the following words: "Buss, where we cannot. We have your receipt in full." Now, aside from the foul-mouthed vulgarity of this answer, it speaks an abominable lie! Let them have what "receipts" they may, they are in our debt, and they know it! The sum is small, but the answer of the filthy whelps who owe it are smaller! If they are as scarce of money as they are of decency, they are bankrupt in both! We shall, therefore strike a balance, and blot the dirty blackguards from our book! With honest men we seldom have any difficulty.

**MISTAKE.**—Our table was visited the other day by the "Green county Sentinel," published in Greensborough, Alabama. The first article that arrested our attention was a very snug little editorial, headed "North-Carolina Elections." The editor has taken the North-Carolina Journal for the man of his counsel, and sums up the strength of the administration in our next general assembly. He makes out a majority of between 45 to 50 on joint ballot, in favor of the present administration! Now if he knew the character of the North-Carolina Journal

David L. Swain, who has always leaned as much towards the present administration as an honest man well could do, and who knows the political sentiments of almost every man who will be in the next legislature, has said lately, that a majority of about twenty, will on joint ballot, vote against the present administration. The fact is notorious, throughout all North-Carolina, that an administration senator cannot be elected, and none but those papers which both print and lie "by authority," pretend to say any thing else. We give the Sentinel the most solemn assurance that this is true. When we saw the Sentinel, our first impression was, that we should like to exchange for it; but when we unfolded it, and found it in such bad company as that of the Fayetteville Journal, we became as easy as an old shoe about the matter, and so we remain, even until this day!

**JUDGE SEAWELL—Again!**—The following bit of adhesive plaster sprinkled with spanish flies, is cut from a tolerably ample one, prepared by that celebrated druggist and Phlebotomist of Greensboro', called the Patriot. We can bear witness to the correctness of the application in the present case. The rude and uncivil behavior of Judge Seawell towards the bar generally, is liable to an accusation that only makes his course more ridiculous: To such of the gentlemen as happen to be members elect to the next legislature, he is assiduously polite on the bench and disgustingly obsequious in private. This was so palpable as to become the subject of jest in the crowd. He well deserves therefore to be skinned as the Greensboro' doctor has done in the article from which we quote, but we fear the disease is too chronic to yield to any panacea which the press can concoct.—Watchman.

It is very manifest to us, that he is courting popularity among the people. And in order to effect this purpose, he takes the advantage of a well known prejudice existing among the people, against the bar. This may be seen by his incessant and peevish scolding among the lawyers; and also, by his praising the juries, indiscriminately, 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 entitle him, to the confidence and respect of the profession generally.

**THE HERMITAGE BURNT.**—Yesterday evening about 4 o'clock, the roof of the hermitage was discovered to be on fire and attempts to arrest the progress of the flames proving unavailing the edifice with the exception of the room attached to the northern end, and used as a dining room, was in a few hours consumed. The valuable furniture in the lower story was fortunately saved, though much broken and otherwise injured in getting it out. That the second story was, we understand, chiefly destroyed. The fire is supposed to be communicated to the roof by the falling of a spark from one of the chimneys, and there being at the time a light breeze from the northwest, the progress of the flames was proportionably rapid. The numerous and valuable private papers of the president were probably all preserved.

**WEDLOCK IN A SNARE.**—The legislature of Missouri has lately led the ladies and gentlemen of that state into a difficulty that must puzzle all parties to get out of. At a late session of that body some thirty or forty discontented husbands and wives were separated vinculi matrimonii, in a lump, and several of the parties have since taken new partners. In the meantime the legislative divorces having been brought before the supreme court of the state, that tribunal decided against the act, and pronounced the whole proceedings "unconstitutional, null and void." Such of the persons, therefore, as have been married upon the strength of the statute, are in no very enviable plight.

**CHANGE!** The Danville Observer has in imitation of Sawney the Scotchman, "turned his coat and ganged back again!" The editor of that print about six months ago, shut his eyes to consequences, and made a desperate rush in favor of Jackson and his administration. But it seems he has called off the dogs and quit the drive, as he has mounted his paper with this recanting and repenting motto: "The tyrant's foe, the people's friend."

**PROPHECY AND FULFILLMENT.**—Judge Story, of the United States Supreme Court, writes in his Commentaries, published long before the publication of the Post Office frauds, that "IF EVER THE PEOPLE ARE TO BE CORRUPTED, OR THEIR LIBERTIES ARE TO BE PROSTRATED, THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL FURNISH THE MOST FACILE MEANS, AND BE THE EARLIEST EMPLOYED TO ACCOMPLISH SUCH A PURPOSE!" At the time of its first publication this prophetic sentence of the sagacious commentator on our institutions was passed unnoticed, but the surprising fulfilment of the prediction brings it to our observation.

JOB PRINTING

## MARRIAGES.

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

MARRIED, in Chatham county, on the 5th inst. by William Albright, Esq. Ransome Pope to Miss Sally Johnson.

In this county, on the 14th ult. by the Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, James D. Hall to Miss Isabella Scott, daughter of Capt. Adam Scott, all of this county.

## DEATHS.

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

DIED in Chatham county, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Patsey Memath, wife of James Memath, Esq.

In Davidson county, on the 1st inst. Sarah Brummett, in the 36th year of her age. In her death, her relations and friends have sustained an irreparable loss. They have, however, the unspeakable consolation of believing that their loss is her everlasting gain. A lingering illness was borne without a murmur or complaint. In her was eminently manifested, and the strong hope frequently expressed—that there awaiteth her "the rest which remaineth for the people of God." "Let me die the death of the righteous; and let my last end be like unto his!"

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### 5 CENTS REWARD.

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, on Friday last, an indentured apprentice to the cabinet making business, named Willie Tyndal, aged about 17 years. He was bound by the county court of this county, and, ran away without any cause or provocation.

I hereby caution all persons against harbouring trading with, or trusting him on my account, as I am determined to put the law in force against all who thus offend.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension and return to me in this place, but I shall not thank any person for doing so, as he was in every sense of the word, a disgraceable and worthless fellow.

JESSE NEEDUM.

Greensborough, Nov. 1834—17—3.

## 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, for industrious, moral and steady habits, will be taken on favourable terms if application be made immediately. None others need apply, as they would not be taken on any terms.

JOHN B. KINGSBURY.

Greensborough, Oct. 1, 1834—13—md.

## THE MAN OF BUSINESS.

PROSPECTUS OF VOL. II.

It was intimated at the close of the first volume that 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, the following: viz.—Marriage contracts,—Guardians, Supersedas 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 seat 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 not paid up, will be considered as a subscriber for the second volume. See notice, Vol. I.—page 435.

4th. This no. will be sent to those who have paid up without ordering a discontinuance; but every one who has paid promptly, will be at liberty to decline, and leave a number in the post office. In this case, the postmaster will please signify it immediately, and keep the pamphlet carefully for the editor. N. B. This indulgence is cheerfully extended, because I have no disposition, nor do I see the necessity, to force the publication on those who do not want it, especially such as have been prompt in payment.

5th. Should this no. be sent to any person through mistake, he will please instruct the post master to give timely notice.

6th. Letters to the editor post paid, will be promptly attended to, whether addressed to New Salem or Greensborough, N. C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Whenever a difficulty presents itself to a subscriber, he is at liberty to suggest it; and if it be thought worthy of a place in "The Man of Business," a solution may be expected, at least so far as the editor may be capable of giving a 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.

Those editors who think proper to exchange will please be particular and send their papers regularly, for I wish to file and preserve them.

BENJAMIN SWAIN.

Greensborough, N. C. Oct. 1834.

## PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

THE subscriber has opened a house for the reception of travellers 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 select place in town and close to a large fountain of pure spring water. His establishment shall always be open to all who may be necessary that they can rely on his





## POETRY.

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

### A SONG.

For the Greensborough Manual Labor School.

Call'd from the world all Christians' are  
By a celestial birth,  
To journey for a milder air—  
For a new heaven and earth.

I see this country for the flock;  
This rest I would attain—  
Far in the deep, a mighty rock,  
Lash'd by the stormy main.

Truth, like the sun, in fairest lines,  
Here scattering night away;  
The moral sun, here reigning shines,  
In one eternal day.

So subdued, with all his arts,  
The world no more can reign;  
The law is written on our hearts,  
The curse thereof is slain.

Judgment divine, invests those plains,  
The subjects all obey,  
Here all our tyrant foes are slain,  
Oppressors all give way.

This world, baptised by fire from heaven;  
And bless'd the bread and wine;  
Food in abundance here is given—  
It flows a feast divine.

The suffering poor are call'd to share,  
The bounties of the wife,  
She teaches all, with tender care  
The different arts of life.

The trees of life on either side,  
They grow in earth and heaven,  
The emblem of the life that is,  
And that which shall be given.

We travel back to paradise,  
Long wanderers we have been,  
The trees of life again to dress  
And keep the garden clean.

Knowledge and wisdom, other trees,  
Are our peculiar care;  
Oh, may oppressors never dare,  
With these to interfere.

Nor rites or forms, oppressive fears,  
Our freedom steals away,  
The veil is rent, the light appears,  
And lo! the rising day.

Here all the branches of the Lord,  
As priests and kings must reign,  
The ground-stuff now directs the road,  
To paradise again.

Our children's children fed by God,  
The fruits of life abound  
Peace and good will, fill our abode,  
Our resting place is found.

Blessed are they who do his will  
That they may enter here  
From the tree of life their fill,  
Its fruits through all the year.

Without are dogs and souls profane  
Both prophets priests and kings,  
The roughest pain—fill their veins—  
They worship earthly things.

The poor are trampled to the dust,  
In ignorance and shame;  
Pride trophies here with every lust,  
And Satan holds the reign.

Come now, dear Saviour, crown above  
The glory of the best,  
Send thy good spirit, heavenly dove,  
And lead us to our rest.

I've heard of thee, in worlds afar,  
A distant resting place;  
But now I see thee reigning here,  
Among the chosen race.

Here death itself—stern death most dire,  
The second death give way;  
Hail, and thy windows through the sky,  
Thy throne of glory show.

## MAN THE WORST FOE OF MAN.

In every clime from Lapland to Japan,  
This truth's confessed that man's worst foe is man.  
The ravening tribes that crowd the sultry zone,  
Prey on all kinds and colors but their own.  
Lion with lion herds, and pard with pard.  
Instinct's first law their covenant and guard,  
But man alone, the lord of every clime,  
Whose port is godlike, and whose power sublime,  
Man, at whose birth the almighty hand stood still,  
Pleased with the last great effort of his will—  
Man, man alone, no tenant of the wood,  
Preys on his kind, and laps his brother's blood;  
His fellow leads where hidden pitfalls lie  
And drinks with ecstasy his dying sigh.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

FIFTH CLASS, FOR 1834.  
To be drawn at Raleigh, on Friday the 28th 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	
15 " of 200	is	3,000 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	
6000 " of 10	is	60,000 dollars	
6000 " of 6	is	36,000 dollars	
6000 " of 4	is	24,000 dollars	

16,864 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000.

### MODE OF DRAWING.

The Scheme formed by the Terminating Figure System, has 60,000 Tickets numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$10 into another; they will be drawn out separately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. The Prizes of \$10, \$6, and \$4, are disposed of in the following manner, viz: 1st. 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates 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 \$6 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 2425 to be the first number drawn from the wheel; it terminating with figure 5, and the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 5 to 10 dollars each, and suppose 32567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel; the 10 tickets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to 6 dollars each. And suppose 41530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel, then the 6000 tickets terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to 4 dollars each.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the numbers from 1 to 60,000, and 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.  
23,60

Those who prefer advertising for the large prizes only, can in this way for 25 dollars, get the managers' certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, enabling the holder to all that the tickets may draw over 17 dollars, and being the amount that the Package must draw or receive—say—

A certificate for a package of ten whole tickets, 25 dollars.  
For ten half do. 11 50 do.  
For ten quarter do. 5 75 do.

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of five per centum.  
All orders from a distance, by mail, (post paid,) or by private 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 will be forwarded immediately after this event.

Whole tickets \$4, halves \$2, quarters \$1.  
To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, of  
PETER ADAMS,  
Greensborough, October, 1834. 419

The number which drew the capital prize of 5,000 dollars, in the 4th class, was sold in a package of quarter tickets, at Greensborough, on the day of the drawing, to Col James Mills and others; and the cash was advanced to the fortunate holders, by the managers on the following morning.



### STOLEN!

FROM my pasture, on Thursday night the 16th inst., a bright sorrel mare, aged 10 years, with a blaze in her face, white hind feet, some saddle marks, not recollected, in good order, and shod before.

She is supposed to have been stolen by a man who calls himself John Frazier, but who perhaps may pass by different names, according to circumstances. Said Frazier was about five feet six, eight or ten inches high, well built, bright complexioned, and whitish, curly hair.

He was in this neighborhood several days, and acted very suspiciously. I am unable to say what course he took, as he has been represented to me, to be a slippery fellow.

Any person who will find and take up said mare, and give me information where she is, shall be suitably rewarded; and if the thief should be brought before me, and found guilty, I will give him a good reward.

## 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.

Gingham, Calicoes and Muslins.

Wintney, point, duffle and striped Blankets. A good assortment.

Flannels and Winter negroe clothing.

Leghorn, Dunstable and Tuscan Bonnets, &c.

Hats; shoes and boots.

English and classical school books; assorted.

Plated Saddlery, saddletrees, saddler's Tools and Trimmings.

Stirring, harness and sole Leather.

Calf, sheep, hog, and Morocco Skins.

Plated Bands, carriage Saps, coach Lace, &c.

Bench and moulding Plans; assorted.

Pen, pocket and table Knives and Forks.

Chisels, Gouges and Files; assorted.

Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, &c.

Soda, Modern and Marine Wares, &c.

Sweeds & English Iron and Steel; assorted.

With many other articles too numerous 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 purchases, to call and examine their assortment and prices, before they make a purchase elsewhere.

Greensboro' Oct. 14th 1834.

P.S. The subscribers will be found at the old stand at the store House on West Street next to Henry Humphreys & Co.

W. K. & Co.

### REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on a credit of twelve months—sale to take place on the 28th 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 TRACTS 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 five acres. Three other of the town lots have buildings on them.

The above property belongs to Esther Clemmons, formerly Esther Hargrave. 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 18th—15—3

The Salem Reporter and Carolina Watchman, will each insert the above three times, and forward their respective accounts to Friendship Post Office, in Guilford county, to the subscriber for payment.

JAMES CLEMMONS.

Friendship N. C. Oct 10th 1834.

### CARDING MACHINES

THE subscriber adopts this as the readiest method of informing the citizens of Guilford the adjoining counties and the surrounding country, that his carding machines,

#### PROPELLED BY STEAM.

are now in complete operation. The advantage of steam over every other power, in the regularity of motion it gives to machinery, gives this a decided advantage over all other wool carding machines in the Southern country.

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

In consequence of the great pecuniary pressure of the times, he has reduced the price to six and a fourth cents per pound. If this will not ensure custom, what will?

The subscriber is also authorized to act as agent for John H. Hoskell, of Baltimore, who is constantly manufacturing at No. 102 W. Pratt Street

WOOL MACHINE CARDS, &c.

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

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

Greensborough, June 20th, 1834.

### Apprentices Wanted.

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

#### COACH MAKING BUSINESS.

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

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

Greensborough, June 30th 1834—52-60

### NEW STAPLE AND FANCY

#### DRY GOODS.

J. & R. NAY. Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. Robert Milderwell, 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 connection with their former stock, make their assortment both extensive and complete.

## COACH MANUFACTORY.

GRATEFUL for favors, in his line of business, the subscriber 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 materials and masterly execution, he has provided no materials but such as are of first quality. He has employed none but experienced workmen. The hands 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, Cigs and Balloons; which the public are requested to call and examine, with a firm conviction that the articles will not suffer by comparison with any work in this place or any of the Northern factories. His prices will be reasonable.

ELIJAH ROSSON.

The subscriber himself served his time to the trade in Washington City, and has worked in most of the Northern cities.

Danville, Oct. 25—16—2

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

### 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 coach 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, Charriottes, Barouches, Saddles, Cigs, Sulkies, Carriages or any other article by whose 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 he has 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—nd.

### Internal Improvement.

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

The grand jurors for the county, having discharged the duties of the week, feeling the importance of a well regulated, prudent and judicious system of internal improvement, and approving the laudable example of the former grand jury, that set 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 courthouse in Greensborough on the Tuesday of next November court, to discuss the subject freely and fully.

Resolved, That Mr. Swamp be requested to publish this resolution in the Greensborough triot.

ALLEN PEEPLES, Foreman  
Guilford, N. C. Oct —16—3.

### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Isaac Albright, for purposes therein fully set forth, I shall proceed to sell, on Saturday the 20, day of December next, the houses and lot heretofore owned by said Albright, in the town of Greensborough.

It is furnished with a large brick dwelling, newly finished, a good store room newly fitted up, an excellent cellar, counting room, kitchen, stables, and all necessary out buildings, and with a little improvement, may be rendered a beautiful and delightful situation.

Those who may wish to purchase such property on favorable terms, will not doubt find it to their advantage to attend the sale.

All further particulars, will be made known on the premises, on the said 20, day of December next.

WASHINGTON DONNEL, Trustee.  
Greensborough, Nov. 5, 1834—16—8.

### NOTICE!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he is fully competent and amply prepared to cure the

### TETTER WORM

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

He will always be found at his dwelling one mile from Jamestown, at Nathan Mendenhall's on deep river, in this county except when called away to attend to the duties of his profession.

His prices will be moderate, in proportion to the nature of the disease— from THREE to TWENTY dollars.

ROBERT CHAMBERLAND.  
Guilford, N. C. Oct. 22, 1834—15—15.

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Court of Equity,  
GUILFORD COUNTY, } May Term 1834.

THE Grand Jury, for the county and state aforesaid, after having discharged the various duties required of them by law, entered into a conversation upon the subject of internal improvement, the result of which was, the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the citizens of this county, that they meet at the courthouse in Greensborough, on the Tuesday of next November court, in order to discuss the subject freely and fully, that correct information may be spread abroad on the subject.

Resolved, That this recommendation be published in the Greensborough Patriot from this time until November court aforesaid.

DANIEL CLAPP, Ck'k.  
Guilford, N. C. Aug. 1834—9—nd.

### Negroes For Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, for Guilford county, made at all Term, 1834, on the bill of complaint of myself, against Mrs. Chloe Oaks, I shall, in pursuance thereof, proceed to sell, at the Court House, in the town of Greensborough, at public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, the following Negroes, to-wit: Jerry, born about 25 years—Katherine, aged about 13 years—and Rachel, aged about 8 years. Terms made known on the day of sale.

W. R. D. LINDSAY.