

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

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WHOLE NO 303.

THE PATRIOT

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COMMUNICATIONS.

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

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

MR. EDITOR:

When the great body of the people are called upon to amend the constitutional maxims of their government, the door is opened for us to make such remarks on the subject of government, and the principles thereof, as we think may be of service.

The subject of government, in past ages, has been little understood; and it is not mistaken, some of those maxims and principles which have been developed, have not as yet been fully applied in our government. The patriotism of my fellow citizens will secure attention to investigations of this kind.

As men are little inclined to look beyond the common customs of their country, it is therefore wisely inculcated upon us, to refer often to our bill of rights, and elementary principles of government. In early ages, it was held that sovereign power was inherited by divine right; and that it was, in itself, a divine power in the hands of kings. Thus these nations have claimed the right that their kings should be the head of the church, and have jurisdiction in the religion of the country; and thus that oppression and intolerance has arisen, to compel men to the same faith and worship; which claim has spread the flames of persecution and rolled their countries in blood, without cause.

The freedom of conscience has been maintained by our fathers as the just and natural right of all:—that is, when the exercise thereof shall not become dangerous to our political institutions. This declaration of rights is founded on our maxim of government—that divine and civil institutions are necessarily kept distinct from each other. This doctrine is not maintained on the principle that religion and morality are of no service to political institutions, but that on this foundation our political and moral rights can be cultivated to the best advantage.

This maxim of our government clearly arises from the very nature of our political institutions; namely, that they have no divine right, or original jurisdiction in the moral kingdom, that political law is a system of law compelling the public peace, and inclines, for the protection of all, on the land and naval forces of the kingdom; on the maxim that these kingdoms were not instituted for teaching morality and virtue; but that they have been formed for punishing the violations of natural law.

The morals and virtue of our country must forever be based on the secure foundations in natural law, written on the faculties of our minds, and arising from our natures as intelligent beings. Even christianity itself, as I take it, is not for conferring on mankind any new faculties of mind, but for the purpose of expounding natural law, its author, our destinies, and the immortal rewards which crown that virtuous conduct of men, which has the supreme Ruler of the Universe as its object. Our social duties in this divine directory are comprehensively epitomized in the aphorism—"Do unto others as you would others should do unto you;" that is, commanding us to look into the tablets of our own souls for the inscriptions of moral and natural law. If this law cannot be found here inscribed in legible colors, it can be found as a living directory in no part of the universe. It therefore becomes a primary obligation on the kingdoms of the world, to pro-

ous privilege to live in an age and country where our fathers, by their wisdom and fortitude, have cut out this stone of sound judgment from feudatory and gothic oppression.

I have been thus particular in showing the distinction which necessarily exists between the holy and profane, that we may see more clearly its proper application to our political affairs. For the maxims of our government may be good, and yet we may err in the manner of applying our laws for the direction of society. In this particular, though with all due deference and respect to my superiors, and to the powers of the world, I think we greatly err. We should, though obedient, never worship the world, or pay a divine respect to its laws. This, as I have said, arises from the very nature and end of political institutions, being a protecting power founded in necessity, and not in right to invest with divine authority.

But the jurisdiction of natural law extends to the duties of life—"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." This equitable law is founded in right, and has the author of our natures as the Legislator. But our political laws claim the jurisdiction over all our social duties. For we have not only the statute laws which are founded on necessity, but our system of jurisprudence, derived from England. Every possible case which has occurred, or may occur among mankind, has been, or may yet be reached by the decisions of our courts; and these decisions have the same obligatory authority as the statute law, on the affairs of mankind.

But we have seen from the original maxims of our political freedom, that natural law, and natural rights should not be violated unnecessarily by political restraints, and formal rules of law; but only on the ground of necessity. If the kings and sovereigns of the earth were indeed invested with divine authority, we could not suppose this usurpation of natural law improper. The kings of Europe, and of England down to the time of James the second, claimed their thrones by a divine right, and the oppressed people were made to believe this doctrine true. These kings then could do nothing wrong, as the God of creation, and these kings, were supposed to preside constantly in these courts of justice, by the judges; & thus these judges were invested also with a divine sovereign power; so that their decisions became the law of the land, and obligatory on mankind.

Our system of jurisprudence formed from reports of past ages has become thus an unbounded study, requiring the application of many years to form any tolerable idea of it. And it has thus received an omnipotence of power extending to all the ramifications of social conduct. By this policy, the rights of natural law and natural judgment, instead of being protected by political power, for strengthening these faculties, and for the moral improvement of mankind, have been swallowed up in political jurisprudence.

If the maxims of our government be well founded, the usurpation of equity and natural judgment must be a source of unbounded and unfathomable corruptions. For thus the fear and reverence of the Legislator of natural law is taught by the fear of man, and the penalties of the human legislator; and good and evil—right and wrong among mankind, are thus proclaimed to be mere black creatures of political power. Though at the same time, political law is instituted with necessity, and its only value is in compelling the public peace, and has not the least value as a divine moral power among mankind. It is true we are permitted to have juries in our courts of law, but this omnipotent jurisprudence applies to every case which can arise, and the evidence of this law given to the juries by the judges or the lawyers (who are partially invested with the same sovereign and divine power,) is as much the evidence to the jury what the law is they are sworn to execute, as the witnesses are of the facts of the case. This jury is the judge, it is true, of the credibility of all testimony, but they are bound to receive it, unless evident absurdity is inscribed upon this testimony of law.

Such is the state of our system of jurisprudence, which I take to be wholly at variance with the spirit and genius of our free institutions.

The equitable judgment of the jury should never be interfered with, but by the necessary restricted rules of political power, and to assume an exclusive jurisdiction, it must of necessity be a divine power.

At the reformation of religion, the protestants sternly denied that the decisions of the pope and his high priests had equal validity with the divine writings. The protestants held that all men, in their moral concerns, had a right to the exercise of their consciences, and of natural judgment. But the pope deprived his disciples of the holy writings, because the people might not judge as properly. In truth, he is Lord God the pope, (as he styles himself,) he had the tythe he contended for; if not, this assumption of natural judgment and law, was to mutilate his people of their best rights.

It is said that our system of jurisprudence has been refined and improved by the experience of ages—that it is a venerable system of common law and common sense.—This may be true, and much valuable knowledge may have been received by these reports.—But this is not the subject at issue.—In our government this common and moral sense of mankind, is the solid foundation on which our free institutions are based. But when common law and common sense is given in charge to any man or order of men, is not this an usurpation of the

written by reports, and not on the tablets of the mind. But if these reports were unexceptionable, still to reduce natural law to the restrictive forms of political rule would be an unjustifiable oppression of natural judgment. Suppose some person claiming the right of your legs, should cut them off by the knee, and give you wooden legs artfully formed, and comment largely on the beauty and polish of these wooden legs; suppose he would tell you some of the advantages to be derived from these artificial legs, that never during your life, you could take cold or sickness from exposing your feet to wet or cold, and that never more you would feel the pains of the rheumatism or gout. Would you not think this to be cold ridiculous reasoning to a man deprived of a living member of his body? Natural judgment is one of the best attributes of mind; and to be deprived of this judgment, is to be mutilated of an important moral power.

But where is the necessity for such mutilations? this judgment in equal minds, is equally strong; it cannot be inherited by kings or any order of men exclusively. It is the right of all moral agents. The claim then, to build up this law for the benefit of mankind, is an oppressive assumption of power, and founded on the old maxims of divine right derived from the ignorance and intolerance of past ages.

But if this right of jurisprudence has been claimed by the world, it seems to me wonderful that the moral and religious part of mankind should for such a length of time have given up their moral judgment willingly to the oppressions of political power, and suffer political law to descend far from its legitimate sphere of action, and seat itself as the just judge of good and evil, right and wrong, in the moral kingdom. Those men who claim the right of building up common law, claim a power far greater than the legislature of our country; and having such powers and divine rights we might expect such men soon to feel themselves a kind of royal order, and become thus oppressors. And men who have substantial jurisdiction may also find out the way of getting wealth: and wealth and power combined form aristocracy.

At this time, from some cause, our government appears to me to be tremulous on its foundations, and if freedom is to be found among us, on permanent foundations, our freemen must find some better way of patronizing more effectually the intelligence and morals of mankind.

If what I have said is true, it is worthy of the most profound consideration of every patriot. It is not, the error can be pointed out. I feel I have now, in an imperfect way, discharged a duty of which I have been long impressed. And I hope it may be attended with some benefit. It can be of little to myself, as I am old; and remain

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Guilford, May, 10th 1835.

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a public meeting held in the courthouse in Wentworth, Rockingham county, on the 30th of April, 1835,—on motion of Dr. R. P. Williamson, col. Peter Dillard was appointed chairman; and on motion of B. W. Braswell, esq. David S. Reid was appointed secretary.

Mr. Thomas S. Gallaway inquired the object of the meeting: It was decided that this is a public meeting, free for every citizen, without distinction of party.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Williamson, col. J. J. Wright and others, recommending union among the democratic party, and urging the propriety of sending delegates to the Baltimore convention, as best calculated to effect that purpose.—The meeting was addressed by John M. Morehead, esq. of Guilford, Thomas S. Gallaway and others, in opposition to the Baltimore convention—denouncing it as uncalled for, and in consistent with the true principles of the government.—The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Gallaway, which was decided in the affirmative, 66 to 10:

"Resolved, that this meeting disapprove of the proposed Baltimore convention, and are in favor of a free and unrestrained expression of opinion on the part of the people generally."

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Dr. Williamson, and decided in the negative, except the 6th resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"This meeting feeling the great importance of the approaching presidential election, more especially towards the great principles of constitutional liberty, and the maintenance and perpetuity of the measures and policy of the present wise and judicious administration, and at the same time to secure a spirit of harmony and union in the great republican party, we have assembled this day to exercise the great and inestimable privileges of freemen, in our primary assemblies, freely to discuss and compare the merits of individuals to the highest and most responsible office within the gift of the people. This meeting highly disapproves of any secret conclave or partisan effort to secure the interest of favorite individuals, to the sacrifice of those great republican principles on which this great and flourishing government can alone be sustained.

from the great democratic party of the United States, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 20th of May next, to select suitable persons to fill the office of president and vice president.

2nd. Resolved, that this meeting, to secure a united action, will yield our personal predilections to the choice of this convention and pledge our zeal and support to whoever may be the nominee.

3rd. Resolved, that this meeting earnestly recommend the proposed convention as the best method of concentrating the force and influence of the democratic party, as the best means to defeat the schemes and machinations of our enemies,—and so long as our elective franchise remains unaltered, the best conservative of the union of these United States.

4th. Resolved, that this meeting appoint three delegates from this electoral district, to meet the delegates of the other counties composing the district, to select some suitable representative to attend the Baltimore convention.

5th. Resolved, that this meeting approves of the great and leading measures of the present administration as conducive to the interest and prosperity of the country; also, as fulfilling the true spirit of the constitution.

6th. Resolved, that this meeting have entire confidence in the integrity and patriotism of our venerable chief magistrate, and regard all his public acts, dictated with a singleness of purpose, for the honor and glory of his country.

7th. Resolved, that the senate of the United States, in their recorded censure against the president, for an assumption of executive power, and violation of the constitution, was an infringement upon the rights of an independent and co-ordinate branch of the government, and entirely subversive of the liberties of even a private citizen,—of being condemned without being heard, and was intended to degrade the president for a fearless, manly and independent course of executive measures, and ought therefore to be expunged from the journals of the senate."

On motion, "Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Star."

A motion to adjourn was then made, when a large number of the people dispersed.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

"Resolved, that viewing the proposed Baltimore convention, as the best method of uniting the democratic party of the union, as well as to guard against a defeat of the majority of the people in the election of president and vice president of the United States; that Dr. R. P. Williamson, David S. Reid, and Thos. Jones be appointed to represent the minority of this meeting to confer with the delegates from this well county to appoint delegates to the Baltimore convention to be held on the 20th of May next."

"Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Milton Spectator and N. C. Standard."

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

PETER DILLARD, Ch'n.
DAVID S. REID, Sec.

SELECTED.

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

A SCENE IN REAL LIFE.

BY BENJAMIN MATTHIAS.

"The facts not otherwise than here set down."

Wife of Mantua.

There is a vast amount of suffering in the world, that escapes general observation. In the lanes and alleys of our populous cities, in the garrats and cellars of dilapidated buildings, there are frequent cases of misery, degradation and crime,—of which those who live in comfortable houses, and pursue the ordinary duties of life, have neither knowledge nor conception. By mere chance, occasionally, a solitary instance of depravity and awful death is exposed, but the startling details which are placed beyond the community, are regarded as gross exaggerations. It is difficult for those who are unacquainted with human nature in its darkest aspects, to conceive the immeasurable depth to which crime may sink a human being,—and the task of attempting to delineate a faithful picture of such depravity, though it might interest the philosopher, would be revolting to the general reader. There are, however, cases of folly and error, which should be promulgated as warnings, and the incidents of the annexed sketch are of this character. Mysterious are the ways of Providence in punishing the transgressions of men,—and indisputable is the truth that death is the wages of sin.

Twenty years ago, no family in the fashionable circles of Philadelphia was more distinguished than that of Mr. L*****: no lady was more admired and esteemed than his lovely and accomplished wife. They had married in early life, with the sanction of relations and friends, and under a conviction that each was obtaining a treasure above all price. They loved devotedly and with enthusiasm, a

ous events. The happy pair were the delight of a large circle of acquaintances. In her own parlour, or in the drawing rooms of her friends, the lady was ever the admiration of those who crowded round her, to listen to the rich melody of her voice, to enjoy the flashes of wit and intelligence which characterized her conversation.

Without the egotism and vanity which sometimes distinguish those to whom society pays adulation, & prudent and careful in her conduct to excite any feelings of jealousy in the breast of her confiding husband, Mrs. L.—'s deportment was in all respects coming a woman of mind, taste, and polished education.—Her chosen companion noticed her career with no feelings of distrust, but with pride and satisfaction. He was happy in the enjoyment of her undivided love and affection, and happy in witnessing the evidences of esteem which her worth and accomplishments elicited. Peace and prosperity smiled on his domestic circle, and his offspring grew up in veinness, to add new pleasure to his career.

The youngest of his children was a daughter, named Letitia, after her mother, whom, in many respects, she promised to resemble. She had the same laughing, blue eyes, the same innocent and pure expression of countenance, and the same general outline of feature. At an early age her sprightliness, acute observation, and aptitude in acquiring information, furnished sure evidences of intelligence, and extraordinary pains were taken to rear her in such a manner as to develop, advantageously, her natural powers. The care of her education devolved principally upon her mother, and the task was assumed with a full consciousness of its responsibility.

With the virtuous mother, whose mind is unshackled by the absurdities of extreme fashionable life, there are no duties so weighty, and at the same time so pleasing, as those connected with the education of an only daughter. The weight of responsibility involves not only the formation of an amiable disposition and correct principles, but in a great measure, the degree of happiness which the child may subsequently enjoy. Errors of education are the fruitful source of misery and to guard against these is a task which requires judgment, and unremitting diligence. But for this labor, does not the mother receive a rich reward? Who may tell the gladness of her heart, when the infant cherub first articulates her name? Who can describe the delightful emotions elicited by the early development of her genius, the expansion of the intellect when it first receives and treasures with eagerness, the seeds of knowledge? These are joys known only to mothers, & they are joys which fill the soul with rapture.

Letitia was eight years old, when a person of gentle address and fashionable appearance, named Duval, was introduced to her mother by her father, with whom he had been intimate when a youth, and between whom a strong friendship had existed from that period. Duval had recently returned from Europe, where he had resided a number of years. He was charmed with the family, and soon became a constant visitor. Having the entire confidence of his old friend and companion, all formality in reference to intercourse was laid aside, and he was heartily welcomed at all hours, and under all circumstances. He formed one in all parties of pleasure, and in the absence of his friend accompanied his lady on her visits of amusements and pleasure—a privilege which he sedulously improved whenever opportunity offered.

Duval, notwithstanding his personal attractions and high character as a "gentleman," belonged to a class of men which has existed more or less in all ages, to disgrace humanity. He professed to be a philosopher, but was in reality a libertine. He lived for his own gratification. It monopolized all his thoughts, and directed all his actions. He belonged to the school of Voltaire, and recognized no feelings of the heart as pure, no tie of duty or affection as sacred. No considerations of suffering, of heart-rendering grief, on the part of his victim, were sufficient to intimidate his purpose, or check his career of infamy.—Schooled in hypocrisy, dissimulation was his business; and he regarded the whole world as the sphere of his operations.—The whole human family as legitimate subjects for his villainous depravity.

That such characters,—so base, so despicable, so lost to all feelings of true honor,—can force their way into respectable society, and poison the minds of the unsullied and virtuous, may well be a matter of astonishment to those unacquainted with the desperate artfulness of human hearts. But these monsters appear not in their true character: they assume the garb and deportment of gentlemen, of philosophers, of men of education and refinement, and by their accomplishments, the suavity of their manners, their sprightliness of conversation bewilder before they poison, and fascinate before they destroy.

If there be in the long catalogue of guile one character more hatefully despicable than another, it is the libertine. Time corrects the tongue of slander, and the generosity of friends makes atonement for the depredations of the midnight robber. Sufferings and calamities may be assuaged or mitigated by the sympathies of kindred hearts, and the tear of affection is sufficient to wash out the remembrance of many of the sorrows to which flesh is heir. But for the venom of the libertine, there is no remedy,—of its fatal consequences, there is no mitigation. His victims, blasted in reputation, are forever excluded from the pale of virtuous society. No sacrifice can atone for their degradation, for the unrelenting and inexorable finger of scorn obstructs their progress at every step. The visitation of Death, appalling as his approach to the unprepared, were a mercy, compared with the extent and permanency of this evil.

Duval's insidious arts were not unobserved by his intended victim. She noticed the gradual development of his pernicious principles, and shrunk with

—such the perfection of his deep laid scheme, and such his facility in glossing over what he termed *paradisable*, but which in reality, were grossly licentious indiscretions of language and conduct,—that even the lady herself was induced in time, to believe that she had treated him unjustly. The gradual progress of licentiousness is almost imperceptible, and before she was aware of her error, she had drunk deeply of the intoxicating draught and had well nigh become a convert to Duval's system of philosophy. Few who approach this fearful precipice are able to retrace their steps. The senses are bewildered,—reason loses its sway,—and a whirlpool of maddening emotions takes possession of the heart, and hurries the infatuated victim to irretrievable death. Before her suspicions were awakened the purity of her family circle was destroyed.—Duval enrolled on his list of conquest a new name,—the wife of his bosom friend?

An immediate divorce was the consequence. The misguided woman, who but late had been the ornament of society and the pride of her family, was cast out upon the world, unprotected and without the smallest resource. The heart of the husband was broken by the calamity which rendered this step necessary and he retired with his children to the obscurity of humble life.

At a late hour on one of those bitter cold evenings experienced in the early part of January of the present year, two females, a mother and daughter, both wretchedly clad, stood shivering at the entrance of a cellar, in the lower part of the city, occupied by two persons of color. The daughter appeared to be laboring under severe indisposition, and leaned for support upon the arm of her mother, who knocking at the door, craved shelter and warmth for the night. The door was half opened in answer to the summons, but the black who appeared on the stairs, declared that it was out of his power to comply with the request, as he had neither fire,—except that which was furnished by a handful of tan,—nor covering for himself and wife. The mother, however, too much inured to suffering to be easily rebuked, declared that herself and daughter were likely to perish from cold, and that even permission to rest on the floor of the cellar, where they would be protected, in some degree, from the "nipping and eager air," would be a charity for which they would ever be grateful.—She alleged, as an excuse for the claim to shelter, that she had been ejected, a few minutes before from a small room which with her daughter, she had occupied in a neighboring alley, and for which she had stipulated to pay fifty cents per week, because she had found herself unable to meet the demand,—every resource for obtaining money having been cut off by the severity of the season. The black, more generous than many who are more ambitious for a reputation for benevolence, admitted the shivering applicants, and at once resigned for their accommodation for the night, the only two seats in the cellar, and cast a fresh handful of tan upon the ashes in the fire place.

It was a scene of wretchedness, want, and misery, calculated to soften the hardest heart, and to enlist the feelings and sympathies of the most selfish. The regular tenants of the cellar were the colored man and his wife, who gained a scanty and precarious subsistence, as they were able, by casual employment in the streets, or in neighboring houses. Having in summer made no provision for the inclemencies of winter, they were then utterly destitute. They had sold their articles of clothing and furniture, one by one, to provide themselves with bread, until all were disposed of, but two broken chairs, a box that served for a table, and a small piece of carpeting, which answered the double purpose of a bed and covering. Into this department of poverty were the mother and daughter,—lately ejected from a place equally destitute of the comforts of life,—introduced. The former was a woman of about fifty years, but the deep furrows on her face, and her debilitated frame, betokened a more advanced age. Her face was wan and pale, and her haggard countenance and tattered dress indicated a full measure of wretchedness. Her daughter sat beside her, and rested her head on her mother's lap. She was about twenty five years of age, and might once have been handsome,—but a life of debauchery had thus early robbed her cheeks of their roses, and prostrated her constitution. The pallidness of disease was on her face,—anguish was in her heart.

Hours passed on. In the gloom of midnight, the girl awoke, from a disturbed and unrefreshing slumber. She was suffering from acute pain, and in the almost total darkness which pervaded the apartment, raised her hand to her mother's face. "Mother," said she, in faltering accents, "are you here?"

"Yes, child: are you better?"

"No, mother,—I am sick,—sick unto death! There is a canker at my heart,—my blood grows cold,—the torpor of mortality is stealing upon me!"

"In the morning, my dear, we shall be better provided for. Bless Heaven, there is still one place which, thanks to the benevolent, will afford us sustenance and shelter."

"Do not thank Heaven, mother, you and I are outcasts from that place of peace and rest. We have spurned Providence from our hearts, and need not now call him to our aid. Wretches, wretches that we are!"

"Be composed, daughter,—you need rest."

"Mother, there is a weight of woe upon my breast, that sinks me to the earth.—My brief career of folly is almost at an end. I have erred,—Oh God! I fatally erred,—and the consciousness of my wickedness now overwhelms me. I will not reproach you mother, for laying the snare by which I fell,—for enticing me from the house of virtue, the home of my heart broken father,—to the house of infamy and death; but oh, I implore you, repent!—and let penitence be the business of your days."

"I do,—I do! But, alas! my child, what hope is there for me?"

"God is merciful to all who—"

The last word was inaudible. A few respirations, at long intervals, were heard, and the penitent girl sank into the quiet slumber of death. Still did the mother remain in her seat, with a heart harrowed by the smittings of an awakened conscience. Until the glare of daylight was visible through the crevices of the door, and the noise of foot passengers and the rumbling of vehicles in the street had aroused the occupants of the cellar, she continued motionless, pressing to her bosom the lifeless form of her injured child. When addressed by the colored woman, she answered with an idiot stare. Sensibility had fled,—the energies of her mind had relaxed, and reason deserted its throne. The awful incidents of that night had prostrated her intellect, and she was conveyed from the gloomy place, A MANIAC!

The Coroner was summoned, and an inquest held over the body of the daughter. In the books of that humane and estimable officer, the name of the deceased is recorded,—LETITIA L*****.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WHO ARE "THE DEMOCRACY?"

Not you Nullifiers of the south, nor you Union men of the south! You have neither of you part nor lot in the great Democratic party, of which the Globe is the organ, Gen. Jackson the lieutenant general, and Martin Van Buren the commander in chief. The south was once thought the nursery of democrats, the strong hold of democracy; but that was in the rude and ignorant days of Jefferson and Madison, long before the Executive discovered that he was the sole depository of the people's power.—In this day of illumination from that fount of light, the New York school, patent democrats are very different things from those simple souls who supported the last war when Van Buren opposed it, and voted for Madison, while Van Buren joined the Federalists.—There are none now in the south—"Andrew Jackson says so." Hear his organ, the worthy priest of such a deity:

"I Judge White carry off the south. [the possibility is admitted then,] Mr. Clay will come into the house as the real competitor for the chief magistracy, against the candidate of the democracy"

According to the Globe, then, take the whole south from the Union, and "the democracy" still remains.

The democracy are those only who will obey Mr. Van Buren's caucus at Baltimore.

The democracy are the office holders. Martin Van Buren their candidate, is the candidate of the democracy:—and Gen. Jackson declares that the man nominated at the caucus of Baltimore, to wit, Martin Van Buren, will be the candidate of the great "Republican party."

See too the admission of the falsehood which many of the government prints have endeavored to palm upon their readers.—They have pretended and some of them still pretend, that the Baltimore convention will deliberate and choose, and might select some other candidate, than the elect of gen. Jackson. But here the Globe clearly excludes Judge White from any such chance, for it says he may "carry off the south"—and Henry Clay will oppose "the candidate of the democracy."

It would seem then that let Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Alabama, Louisiana, and Georgia—all go over unanimously to Judge White, and yet the "democracy" remain to run their candidate.—And whence comes this democracy? They are composed of the office holders and employers of government, from a cabinet secretary down to a door keeper, and from a mammoth mail contractor, down to a "paper and twine mercenary." And what states will they carry?—First on the list "all hail Connecticut." Yes, Van Buren has carried Connecticut and the land of the Hartford convention leads the van of the "democracy" of the union! Let southern men mark that, and infer from it, what principles Van Buren has been making interest with, and what interests his administration will observe. Already his organ gives out that he can afford to dispense with the south, and if he dare tell us this while seeking office, what will he do and say to the south when confirmed in power?—*Charleston Mercury.*

BUONAPARTE.

In a conversation on the subject of religion, which he held with his friends at St. Helena, he said—among other things, "How is it possible that conviction can find its way to our hearts, when we hear the absurd language, and witness the acts of iniquity of the greatest number of those whose business it is to preach to us? I am surrounded with priests who preach incessantly, that their reign is not of this world, and yet they lay hands on every thing they can get. The pope is the head of that religion from Heaven, and he thinks only of this world," &c.

The emperor ended the conversation by desiring my son to bring him the New Testament, and taking it from the beginning, he read as far as the speech of Jesus on the mountain. He expressed himself struck with the highest admiration at the purity, the sublimity, the beauty of the morality it contained, and we all experienced the same feeling.

DICK.

A monstrous long tail.—By the almanac of the Bureau of Longitude for 1835 we learn that Haley's famous comet of 1805 will make its appearance about the middle of October next, with an enormous tail of about eight millions of miles in length.

If Lieut. Morrison's account of the approaching comet be correct, we of the corps editorial shall

quakes, droughts and epidemics and "gorgons dire" of every shape, from Kamtschatka to Cape Horn, are to be as thick as blackberries, or "autumnal leaves in Vallambrosa." But we are not to be frightened from our propriety by their hobgoblin tales. The universe is in good hands.—*N. Y. Star*

Character.—Among the zealous and devoted christians who are raised to do good in the world through Whitfield's instrumentality, was a man by the name of Hogg, a grazier and large butcher in the town of Gloucestershire. His character for integrity was so thoroughly appreciated that even the irreligious farmers in the neighborhood often said to him in dealing: "Mr. Hogg, we know you will give us the value of our cattle; you are the best judge of the proper price; take them and pay us what you think them worth." Never in a single instance, it is said did they regret their confidence in his honesty.—When the world is so full of christians, why is it that an instance like this is rare? Think of a christian not perfectly trust-worthy! Whose life for the ten or twenty years of his profession has been such that his neighbors will not trust him where his own pecuniary interests come in competition with theirs! Suppose the present generation of young christians were to aim at a change in this respect—fixing their eye on nothing less than a state of things in which the title of a christian shall imply in him that bears it, such honesty and aloofness from the love of money, that he will be trusted as Mr. Hogg was!

Fatal Marriage.—A young lady of Nevers, universally admired and beloved, was married to a person who had been established in the town for some months only, but had made himself generally respected. The wedding day had passed in uninterrupted felicity, and the happy pair retired to the nuptial chamber, leaving the guests still enjoying the festivities of the occasion, when their gaiety was suddenly checked by a dreadful scream from the bride. The chamber was opened, and she was found in a fainting fit, grasping in her hand a fragment of the shirt of her husband, torn from the shoulder on which was displayed the brand which proved him to have been a convicted felon. It is said the senses of the unhappy girl appear to have fled for ever. A question has arisen whether Art. 232 of the civil code which declares that the condemnation of either of a wedded pair to an infamous punishment, shall be a sufficient cause for a divorce, is applicable to this extraordinary case. The parents of the young lady have, it is said, applied to M. Philip Dupin and M. S. rot, two eminent counsel, of the Paris bar, for their opinions.

"Book of life."—This is the title of the 16th No. of a periodical work recently published at the North, entitled *Elements of astrology*, by Edward Postlewayt Page, High Priest of Nature, &c. This book, says Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post, undertakes to prove by infallible calculations that the great Day of Judgment is to take place next year, (1836,) amidst earthquakes, comets and a general convulsion of nature, and the MILLENIUM will commence!!

The author says "Did the infatuated world but know all my calculations, or only a ten thousandth part of them—good heavens! what processions, and shouting, and dancing, and ringing of bells, and serenading with bands of music, and firing of cannon, should usher in the millennium of 1837. Like a steam boat under a high pressure of steam the earth would tremble with the joy of its inhabitants."

A powerful preacher.—A Kentuckian, who had listened to an eloquent and popular preacher, gave the following account of him:

"I'll tell you what it is," ejaculated he, "that's what I call a real tear down sweater: he's a barkwell and holdfast too; he doesn't honey it to 'em and misse his words—he lets it down to 'em hot and heavy; he knocks down and drags out; he first gives it to 'em in one eye, then in t'other; then in the gizzard, and at last he gets your head under his arm, and then I reckon he feathers it in between the log and the horn; he gives a fellow no more of a chance than a 'coon has in a black jack."

"Then you give him more credit for his sincerity than you usually do men of his cloth," said his auditor.

"Yes, yes! there's no whipping the devil round the stump with him; he jumps at him teeth and toenail, and I'm flambegasted if I don't think he rather worsted the Old Boy this morning! and he's the best match I ever saw him have."

Deaf and dumb.—The late Mrs. Jane W ———, of Scottish memory, was equally remarkable for kindness of heart and an absence of mind. One day she was accosted by a beggar whose stout and healthy appearance startled even her into a momentary doubt of the needfulness of charity in this instance. "Why exclaimed the good old lady, "you look well able to work." "Yes" replied the supplicant, "but I have been deaf and dumb these seven years." "Poor man what a heavy affliction!" exclaimed Mrs. W ———, at the same time giving him relief with a liberal hand. On her return home she mentioned the fact, remarking, "what a dreadful thing it was to be deprived of such precious faculties." "But how" asked her sister, "did you know he had been deaf and dumb for seven years?" "Why was the quiet and unconscious answer, "he told me so!"

A suicide of a novel kind has recently taken place in the most popular quarter of Paris. A young man, 22 years of age, killed himself by taking poison and left the following singular letter on his tablet:—"I die in the Catholic religion; I leave my

has always frightened the fair sex. I go to seek in Heaven a society whom my aspect will not annoy; for I imagine, that freed from its carnal covering, my soul will not dismay the inhabitants of the other world."—signed "J. F."

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1835.

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

CONVENTION QUESTION. The long agony is over! the people of North Carolina have decided that they will call a convention to amend their constitution. The no less important duty therefore, of selecting proper delegates to represent each county in the convention, will now devolve upon the citizens of the state. The governor has issued his proclamation for polls to be opened for this purpose and has appointed Thursday, the 21st inst. for the election to take place. The convention it will be recollected, is to meet in this city, on the fourth day of June.

We trust that every citizen of North Carolina will be deeply impressed with a sense of the obligation he is under to his country, in voting for members to represent him in the convention. If ever there was a time when demagogues should be guarded against, it is now. By demagogues we mean men of limited information and disorganizing principles—men who unacquainted with the first principles of government, abound with that vanity which springs from ignorance, combined with an undue thirst for popularity. The efforts of such men to worm themselves into favour should be resisted, however boisterous their professions of zeal for the rights of the people. No man should be elected who rides about the country canvassing for votes, or who nominates himself for the station. If he have merit, let his neighbors find it out, and bring him forward. It is a matter with which party considerations have nothing to do, and which ought to be wholly lost sight of in making a selection. The task confided to a convention is a most arduous one, demanding the highest moral and intellectual attainments of which man is capable. An incorruptible integrity—an ardent patriotism—a sound and vigorous judgment, aided and improved by long observation and experience, and last, though not least, a capacity for the calm, cool and dispassionate investigation of subjects, the most momentous in their consequences to the present and future generations. How important is it then, that in constituting a convention, uninfluenced by any other consideration than an ardent love of country and a deep solicitude for the happiness of ourselves and posterity, we should choose those, and those only, whom we conscientiously believe to be qualified for the station.—Register.

MOCK RELIGION.—Of all the self-sothing fantasies that ever entered into the head of man, there is none more ridiculous, more absurd, or more impious than those of a man, who, after passing the ordeal of a camp meeting, shows a disposition to say to his neighbor, "stand aside, I am more holy than thou." It is very unaccountable that the intelligent amongst these "noisy professors" have never discovered that the letting in of this more holy than thou notion, to take its empire over their mind, was never calculated to "refine the manners nor to mend the heart." It is almost equally unaccountable that men of plain common sense, who have never learned by history the dire effects of this assumed sanctity, should submit to such trammels. We are met by all hands with— "the natural man discerneth not the things of the spirit." But if this is their spirit, indeed as natural men, we wish not to discern such things on our spirit.

We wish not to make a mock of serious things. And we admit that there are many professing persons whose outward conduct shows them to be "good men and true." But such ridiculous airs as many of our ephemeral "professors" put on, do deserve the most sovereign contempt. Their hearts, and understandings, and imaginations should be assailed with the shafts of reason, or satire, or ridicule, or any thing that would make them open their own eyes to what appears to us their absurdity and hypocrisy.

OUR FRENCH CLAIMS.—The Journal of Commerce, of Monday says—"We understand, on good authority, that the committee of the French chamber of deputies, had at the last dates, passed unanimously upon various items of the American claims, as not liable to any objections: which items amount to over twenty seven millions of francs!"

The Paris correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer under date of the 15th March, writes—"The ministry of the Duke de Broglie has adopted the recognition of the American treaty, as a cabinet measure, and there can be no doubt that it will out-live this first shock with which it is threatened. In yesterday's sitting of the chamber of the deputies, M. Guizot, the minister of public instruction in answer to the renewed interpellations of M. Mangin, announced that the prosecution of the state trials, was also to be a cabinet measure. Should the new administration meet with equal success, in passing this second ordeal, they will still have a severe trial, during the discussion on the budget." The writer says nothing further upon the subject of our claims, but gives an account of the jealousies and rivalry existing between some of the French Ministers.

ordinary development of unfeeling brutality towards Pierson, the victim of his fanaticism, been acquitted of murder by poison, for want of sufficient evidence. But who, after reading the facts proved, can rise from the trial without a thorough conviction that his death was at least accelerated by the most savage neglect on the part of Matthias, who left him to starve and to perish almost alone in his chamber, without the slightest attendance or nursing which can be called such, and without food or even water to drink! When Matthias did consent to give him water—for nothing was ever done either on the farm or in the house, not even a mouthful of victuals taken by any of the fraternity in the family without his permission—he poured it, as he would upon a dog, into the grasping mouth of the dying man, then struggling on the floor, almost naked, and in the last agonies of his disease! This, and the fatuity, the voluntary debasement of the personages of the family, chiefly females, subjecting themselves by a system of abject menial obedience to the will of this impostor, will forever form a theme for reflection, as astounding and incomprehensible as it is degrading and revolting to human nature. That a family of nine respectable persons, one it is true a black woman, and several of their children, in the possession of the comforts and elegancies of life, with their country seat, coachman, carriage, &c. should have been found to exist in this free and enlightened community, secluded themselves from the rest of the world, for the purpose of devoting themselves, and services, and property, to an ignorant and ferocious impostor, who had insinuated himself so far into their confidence as to palm himself off upon them, in the language of Mrs. Folger, as "God the Father, possessing the Holy Ghost," and the type of the "last trumpet of the angels in the Revelation," that they should have abandoned themselves to the most unlimited credulity in the truth of these profane declarations, and believed him to be what he professed, will forever be a black and damning spot on the alleged refinement and civilization of the age.

WHAT SHARE CAN I HAVE IN THE DESTINIES OF MY COUNTRY?—The same share that the rill has in the rivulet, and the rivulet in the sea. Should every little streamlet tarry at its fountain head, where would be the river, that dispenses fertility—the ocean, bearing commerce and wealth upon its never resting tide? The share that a joint heir has in the valuable estate of a deceased parent. An estate left us by our political fathers, more valuable than the mines of Golconda, or the gold of Peru. An estate they snatched from the hands of a tyrant, and placed untrammelled in the possession of their sons. The share that the wary sentinel has, in guarding his post, while all is peace and quiet within the lines, while an indefatigable enemy is ever on the watch, to take advantage of his sleeping, or neglected vigilance. Every son and daughter of this vast republic, has a share in the "destinies of this country." The daughter, in instilling into their sons the principles of freedom and liberty. The sons, when age and circumstances call on them to take the places of, or part with, their fathers, to put in practice the principles which they have imbibed from their mothers, to guide them through life.

Their independence is not to be maintained without trouble and persevering labor; and should we become enervated by sloth and luxury, and our mouths become closed in supineness, there are those, that stand ready, even now, in this yet free republic, to fasten the chains of slavery upon us, and release us from the trouble of self government. It is only by the loud breathings of Freedom, from every breast, that some ambitious aspirant may be prevented from mounting the throne, and becoming the Autocrat of the United States.—Sun.

SENATOR MANGUM. At a meeting of the citizens of Beaufort county, N. C. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that we have witnessed with the greatest alarm, the usurpations of the present chief magistrate of the United States in his attempt to subvert the rights of the states; in his unlawful seizure of the public treasury; in his attempt to overawe and control a co-ordinate branch of the government; and in endeavoring to influence the right of suffrage by a general system of rewarding his partisans and proscribing those, honestly differing with him in politics.

Resolved, that the conduct of our senator, the hon. Willie P. Mangum, in ably and fearlessly opposing the corrupt course of the present administration, meets with our warmest approbation.

Resolved, that we witnessed with indignation the attempt made by our legislature at its last session to embarrass his political course, and to drive from the national councils one of the few of our political men "who dare be honest in the worst of times."

Resolved, that a committee of twenty be appointed by the chair to express to the hon. Willie P. Mangum, our approval of his political course in the senate of the United States, and to request him to accept of a public dinner in this town at such time as may suit his convenience.

A young man lately committed suicide in Paris, bequeathing his body to his parents, and stating the cause, to be his extreme personal ugliness, which had rendered

WHISKEY vs. TEMPERANCE.—A severe contest seems to have been carried on between the whiskey drinkers and the temperance men, in the Borough election in Circleville, Ohio, which resulted, as it appears from the votes polled, decidedly in favor of the whiskey boys. The highest whiskey candidate, says the Alexandria Gazette, having 133 votes, and the lowest temperance candidate only received 67. After the result of the election was known, the whiskey boys determined to have a jollification over the victory, in the military style. But some of them paid dearly for their victory, as appears from the following account of the affair, as given in the Circleville Herald.

"Between ten and eleven o'clock, they charged and discharged a six pounder, in the west part of the town to the great annoyance of the good people who were seeking repose, and to the destruction of the windows in the vicinity. From thence they repaired with the weapon of war, to the summit of Mount Philippi, alias, "the Mound," the southern part of the town. Here there were three heavy discharges, the two first accompanied with yells and tumultuous shoutings. In leading for the last shot, (which was very incautiously attempted without securing the vent,) the charge exploded, and the groans of death were substituted for shouts of triumph. It was now the hour of midnight—and when the writer repaired to the scene of death, about ten minutes after the catastrophe, he found the ground strewn with the bodies of four men. Mr. John White was horribly mangled; gave one convulsive struggle; and was dead! A man named Hood, was awfully disfigured, and so wounded in the right arm as to render immediate amputation near the shoulder necessary. The other two were only stunned, not materially injured. The tumultuous crowd who had a few minutes before thronged the summit, and vexed the welkin with their shouts, had disappeared, and the scene was dismal and solitary."

GENIUS.—There are but few words in our language so indiscriminately applied as that which heads this paragraph. Let a man be particularly shrewd about any thing, however humble his vocation, and he is straightway christened a genius. We have heard of a tapster, who was said to have a double genius—i. e. a genius for drawing liquor, and a genius for drinking the liquor after it was drawn. No one, we think, will deny that the writer of the subjoined advertisement, copied from a Tuscaloosa (Ala.) paper, is gifted in a remarkable degree with a genius for writing advertisements:

Persons indebted to the TUSCALOOSA BOOKSTORE, are respectfully requested to pay their last year's accounts forthwith. It is no use to honey the matter; payment must be made, at least, once a year, or I shall run down at the heel. Every body says, how well that man Woodruff is getting on in the world; when the fact is, I have not, positively, spare change enough to buy myself a shirt, or a pair of breeches.—My wife is now actually engaged in turning an old pair wrong side out, and in trying to make a new shirt out of two old ones. She declares, that in "Virginia" where she was raised, they never do such things and that it is moreover, a downright, vulgar Yankee peice of business altogether.—Come, come, PAY UP! PAY UP! Friends keep peace in the family, and enable me to wear my breeches right side out. You can hardly imagine how much it will oblige, dear sirs, the public's most obedient, most obliged and most humble servant.

D. WOODRUFF.

HOW TO GET YOUR PAPER. When you call at the office for your paper and the postmaster very promptly tells you he has no paper for you, request him to look over his files; and when he has carelessly glanced over them once and says there's no paper, ask him to be so good as to look again—it may be he has overlooked it. And when he shall have examined carefully and reports no paper—it is a close question, but ask him if he recollects to whom he loaned it? And if he has no recollection of having loaned it, inquire if any of his idle customers (for country postoffices are frequently kept in stores,) have been lounging about his counting-room that morning? And if he has not been visited by these drones, inquire if any of the children have been about the office since the mails were opened? And if you can't get on the trail, go to your neighbor who takes the same paper, and ask him if he has received his? And if he has not, you may conclude the mail has failed, or that all is not as it should be with the printer, or some intermediate postmaster has not done his duty. But if your neighbor has received his, go back and tell the postmaster that your paper must be in his office, if he has not loaned it out. And, after diligent search, it may be found in some dark nook.

These remarks are not applicable to all offices. There are many diligent postmasters who discharge their duties punctually. They have the thanks of the whole community, and especially of the Printers.—Cumberland Presbyterian.

MEETING AT EDENTON. On the 10th instant, a public meeting was held at Edenton; at which Baker Hoskins, esq. acted as chairman, and John B. Howcott, secretary. A resolution was introduced by Dr. Wm. C. Warren, declaring that, of the two candidates now before the people for the presidency, (Hugh L. White and Martin Van Buren,) the meeting decidedly preferred Judge White; upon which an animated debate arose, which continued till dark, when the meeting adjourned to the first Monday in May. In the course of the debate, the meeting was addressed by James Iredell, David Outlaw, Josiah Collins, Jesse Wilson, S. T. Sawyer, and H. W. Collins, esq's.—Star.

LOAVES AND FISHES. Charles R. Ramsay, formerly editor of the Constitutionalist, in this city, is now editing a Van Buren paper in Cincinnati. When Mr. Ramsay left this place, Major Barry gave him a clerkship in the postoffice department. The correspondent

A NON COMMITTAL DENIAL.—The Washington Globe says, "We have to say, that we have seen it stated in the Mirror, National Intelligencer, and Telegraph, that Amos Kendall is to be Postmaster General; but we have never seen nor heard it stated upon any authority entitled to credence, on such subjects."

Short as is this little paragraph, the genius of both Van Buren and Blair must have concurred, in its composition. It has all the evasiveness of the first, and all the impudence of the last. HZ to look down upon the veracity of any body else! [Telescope.

GOLD. We have been informed of a very large yield of the precious metal at the Brindletown mine in Burke county: It has been worked since the years 1832 and '33, and abandoned by the Messrs. Carsons, when a gentleman of that County, Mr. Levi Perkins, commenced washing over the gravel, and fortunately struck a quantity which must have been overlooked, from the enormous quantity of gold it yielded. With nine hands only, in working six days, he washed out four hundred and sixteen pennyweights of pure gold. This is worth ninety cents per dwt. making 374 dollars and 40 cents, or 6 dollars 93 2-9 cents to the hand per day. This is a deposite mine. [Watchman.

"A convention 'fresh from the people,' says the president in his letter to Mr. Gwyn. Behold an example!

The Van Buren members of our legislature, (says the Louisiana Intelligencer,) have appointed delegates to the Baltimore convention, in behalf of the people of the state. This will save them the trouble of choosing for themselves."

"A want of decency is a want of sense."

An attack in the last Standard upon two distinguished functionaries, has excited much remark, and, so far as we have heard, called forth the unqualified reprobation of all parties. If "the party" do not become ashamed of their organ, they will confess themselves a shameless set.

When Sir Isaac Newton delivered an opinion which any one chose to controvert he did not take the pains to defend it, but contented himself with saying,

"I believe sir, if you will be at the trouble of examining my opinion, you will find that I have very good reasons for it."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Branly, peach, 60 a 70 Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 9 1/2 a 10. Beeswax, 19 a 20. Coffee 12 1/2 a 14. Cotton 16 1/2 a 17 1/2. Corn 80 a 85. Flaxseed \$1 a 1 15. Flour \$5 00 a 5 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4 1/2. Molasses 29 a 31. Nails, cut, 6 a 6 1/2. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 15; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a \$1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4 1/2 a 5. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton, Bagging 25 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN R. CARTER,

GUNSMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to execute any work in the line of his profession, in a superior style, both for neatness and durability.

RIFLES.

either Half Stock, or Whole Stock, Brass or Silver Mounted, will be made to order, at a short notice, on accommodating terms.

JOHN R. CARTER.

Jamestown, Guilford, N. C. May 12th, 1835.

TEN CENTS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 3rd inst, an indentured apprentice to the blacksmithing business, by the name of

GEORGE SPRUCE.

He was bound to me by the county court of this county and left me without any just cause or provocation.

He is about nineteen years of age, and of the ordinary stature, has blue eyes and light colored hair, his face rather inclined to be freckled.

I hereby forewarn all persons against harboring, trading with, trusting or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law, as I am determined to prosecute all such as disregard this notice. I will give the above reward (but pay no extra charge) to any person who may deliver him to me in this county.

OBEDE ANTHONY.

Guilford County, May, 1835—43—3.

WOOL CARDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and customers that he is now prepared to execute WOOL CARDING in a superior style.

ALSO,

he intends having ROLLS constantly on hand, and for sale at the most liberal terms. Wool carded at six and a quarter cents per pound. Wool, Cotton, or Flaxseed will be taken at cash price.

JOSEPH H. SISELOFF.

Jamestown, May 1st, 1835—43—ind.

JOB PRINTING.

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

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough Oct. 16, 1833.

WANTED

To hire, a good cook and washerwoman; to whom liberal wages will be given. A free white woman would be preferred. apply at THIS OFFICE. Greensborough, Feb. 6th 1835—29—ind.

WANTED



POETRY.

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

THE STATESMAN'S GRAVE.

In solemn mood I strayed
Upon a sweet spring day,
Where men of every name and grade
Were mould'ring in decay.

And there I wept o'er one
Whose soul once glowed with fame---
Whose mind with finest genius shone,---
Whose was an honored name.

When I beheld the weeds
That grew his relics o'er,
I thought of all his lofty deeds,---
The honors that he bore.

Within a splendid hall,
With firm, but graceful mein,
He calmly rose; and over all
Death's stillness seemed to reign.

He paused; and dread suspense
Hung o'er the anxious throng;---
They longed to hear his eloquence
Flow the thick aisle along.

But ah! dread truth! a dart
From fate's relentless bow,
Had pierced the frail shield of his heart
And laid the speaker low.

He fell! the statesman fell,
Amid the blaze of fame;
The secret sigh, a lonely knell,
Paid honor to his name.

His bones neglected lie
Beneath the rankling weed;
His monument, the canopy
Spread out above his head.

Such is the gratitude
Mankind pay to the dead,
A martyr to the public good:
A low, forgotten bed!

I fain would lead a life
That had no love for fame,
Beyond the reach of human strife,
Where none e'er knew my name.

How sweet then, life's race o'er,
To lay me down and die;
To soar where tears are shed no more,
To realms beyond the sky.

VARIETY.

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

OLD GOLD WITH NEW SUPERSCRPTIONS,
Or Specimens of a new edition of Johnson.

A. The key-note of all knowledge—the first sound infancy utters—the latest pain permits us to articulate. In the Scottish dialect, with an apostrophe, it stands for what it really is in every tongue, *he all*. It was the earliest whisper of language—the human voice which echo made her first essay upon, as it rushed over the lips of man, so soon as they had given way to the earliest respiration of existence.

To Abash. A lost attribute of virtue—supposed to have gone to Heaven in search of some missing tar.

Abduction. The Irish method of wooing an heir-ess.

Acrostic. Verses with but one word of meaning in them. Deprived of their initials, they would be even more endless than they are.

Age. A crime to which no one would plead guilty, even on promise of pardon; a quality in rich uncles, and port wine, and stupid books.

Anagram. A point—to attain which, many, like fox hunters, care not what they leap over.

Applause. To all but players something unsubstantial as the smell of a dinner, or the sound of a billing.

Auburn. A color nobody can describe, and of which there are no specimens in Syme's Nomenclature—but a great many in love lockets: the name of a village where Apollo delivered lectures on political economy.

Auger—Auger, Reader! it is you alone who can define the difference betwixt what penetrates deal boards—and futurity,

Austerity. That which effects for its wearer what ice does to the puddle and the pool—hiding either its shallowness or its depth beneath the crust of frigidity.

Aurora. A lady who opens the gates of Heaven, as the old woman unfolds those of the church-porch so early in the morning that modern poets have never been able to get up to see, and therefore wisely refrain from mentioning her.

Avordupois. A term which is no longer of weight in society. Like Buonaparte, it lost its own dignity when it ceased to be a measure.

ment—men are positively rewarded by some for still playing upon.

Balcony. A place for flower pots to stand upon—romantic damsels to lean over—and lovers to climb up to.

Ball. A thing that can turn round—men and women's heads, by making them kick their heels.

Balloon. A silk bag with grass in its belly, and an ass at its tail.

Bamboozle. To address compliments to a jury, a plain woman, or a rich fool.

Beard. A trophy boys long for every hour from twelve to sixteen, and men curse every morning from twenty to fifty.

Bending. The "first position" in the march of promotion.

Cat. An animal old maids love, because it gives out Sparks when it is rubbed.

Damages. The gilding of horns, and Court Plaster for tweaked noses.

Dancing. That action which is to motion what music is to sound, and eloquence to speech—a movement to which misses are trained for leading bachelors near man-traps, as decoyducks tempt wild ones in the snare.

Debt. "The soldier of society," for men to tolerate each other, for what they owe each other.

Deserts. What fortune does to merit: seldom what she gives.

Dun. A more accurate time-keeper than ever Halley made.

Envy. The oxidation of the soul; but it is only the meaner mines and metals that rust.

Face. Not only the title-page of a man—but often, too, the table of contents.

Faction. Any body of politicians who do any thing opposed to any of the notions of any of us.

Fan. An almost forgotten instrument, which was wont to winnow away the frowns of our grandmothers.

Fascination. The air and manner of one's mistress.

Hair. The foliage of the human tree. The drape of a fine woman's face, and that part of what is connected with their brains, which youngsters must carefully cultivate. The only crop which many thick soils can produce, and one that fifty thousand people in the United States can live by cutting.

Imagination. That power which can create without substance, paint without color, and kill without crime.

Kissing. The lover's employment of lips when words won't pass over them: the poetry of contact; and the dram-drinking of boyhood.

Label. What any body feels to be true, but fears to have known.

Lover. One who loses himself, to obtain possession of another.

Moment. A flap of the wing of time. The life of a thought.

Nose. The seat of one sense which snuff takers gratify at the expense of the other four—and common sense besides. The tell tale of conviviality, which will accompany one into his cups, and yet be the first to blush and blab about the matter.

Originality. The only thing impossible of attainment by perseverance: a mark no one ever hits by aiming at it.

Pain. The primum mobile of life, since to escape from its incessant pursuit, is the secret of all our actions.

Pen. The lever of Archimedes.

Physic. Any preparation which we swallow with reluctance, at the bidding of our fears or physicians.

Pun. The paper-currency representative of, but not always convertible into, the bullion of wit.

Quack. A title which the Faculty assume the power of conferring on all who kill without their permission.

Robbing. Of all arts, that one which admits of being done in the greatest varieties of ways.

Tavern. An independent territory, of which a shilling makes you a sovereign. A place where diners are more cheaply bought by coin, than elsewhere by complaisance.

Violin. An instrument which a man seldom arrives at perfection in playing, till he is too deaf from age to hear his own notes.

Yawn. An enjoyment never to be indulged in, in the presence of a sweetheart or a patron. A thing impossible to do in reading our lucubrations.

Yes. One of the syllables of fate—a peg upon which destiny hangs the hope of lovers.

Yielding. What mistresses are when they utter the preceding short word.

Excision--Scene in a School-room.—"Jem," said the master, "you were not in school yesterday."

"No sir—Here's the 'scuse mother sent ye," at the same time holding out a slip of paper on which were written the following seemingly Egyptian hieroglyphics:—

"cept atom to gou a taturing."

"Well, Jem," said the master after examining it for some time, "what did you do yesterday?"

"Dog tatur!"

"O yes!"—Kept at home to go potatoing.

"You charge me 50 sequin," said a Venetian Nobleman to a sculptor, "for a bust that cost you only 10 days labor." "You forget," replied the artist, "that I have been thirty years learning to make that bust in 10 days."

Words, words.—A gentleman speaking of a clergyman, whose discourse was by no means deficient in words—said he had frequently known him whip one idea in a peck measure for a whole afternoon!

"A caution." From a late English paper; the following was last week posted up in a conspicuous place in Peckham Surry:—

"Whereas several idle and disorderly persons have lately made a practice of riding on an ass be-

same time, to take special care of themselves, lest by some unfortunate mistake, he should shoot the wrong animal."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

For the relief of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen—such as Heart-burn, Sick Head-Ache, Acid Eructations, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Pain and Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Head-Ache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Jaundice, Flatulence, habitual Costiveness, Piles, &c.

The most delicate females and children take them with perfect safety. In full doses experience has shown them to be a most efficient ANTI-BILLIOUS MEDICINE.

The extensive and rapidly increasing demand for this valuable compound in the above diseases and the daily accounts received of its usefulness give assurance that these pills will ultimately supercede the pernicious use of calomel as a domestic medicine, as well as a large portion of the popular drastic pills with which the country has been so long and liberally supplied.

Testimonials of the claims of these pills to public patronage, from the following gentlemen, have been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished, and will accompany each box, viz: Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. U. S. Attorney for the District of N. C. Wm. S. Moon, Esq. Pub. Treasurer. The Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of N. C. Governor Iredell; Hon. Henry Potter, Judge of the U. S. Circuit court for the dist. of N. C.; Rev. Wm. M. Peters, D. D. Late pastor of the Presbyterian church, Raleigh; Rev. G. W. Freeman, Rector of Christ church, Raleigh; Capt. E. P. Guion; Rev. B. T. Blake, of the Methodist E. Church; Weston R. Gales, Esq. William Hill Esq. Secretary of state; Hon. George E. Badger; Hon. Richard Hines, late member of congress from the Tarboro district; James Grant Esq. comptroller of public accounts in North Carolina; and Professor Anderson, University of N. C.

Prepared solely by Thos. L. Jump, Chemist, Raleigh, and sold whole sale and retail at the store of Beckwith & Jump, and by appointment in almost every town in this state. Raleigh August 15.

The above pills constantly kept on hand and for sale by W. R. D. LINDSAY.
Greensborough, N. C. April, 30—41—12.

LOOK OUT.

THE subscriber deems it his duty to caution the public against one of the MEANEST, if not the greatest scoundrels with which it has been his misfortune to deal.

SOME six or eight months ago a man—if his sneaking phiz will allow him to be called such—by the name of

JOHN REYNOLDS

came to me for employment professing to be a "first rate" cabinet maker. He was then as destitute of MEANS, as I have since learned he is of CHARACTER, having but one pair of pantaloons and other "old clothes" in proportion.

He commenced work in my shop, and seemed to do well for a short time at first, and I consented to furnish him with a decent suit of clothes. As soon as he rigged himself out in these and viewed himself before the mirror,—like many other SUCKS of our "day and generation"—he became too stiff to pursue an honest avocation for a subsistence.

After this, his visits to the shop became less frequent than my business required. I repeatedly urged him to fulfil his engagement with me, at least so far as to pay for the coat he STRUTTED in; but all remonstrance was in vain. He was insensible to every thing but the fascinations of the bridel and grog-shop!

At length, say some time last week, he pocketed his consequence, and was off to the westward, to practice similar frauds upon others, who are hereby cautioned against him. And in order that they may know him, I can furnish the following description: He is about the ordinary size and may be known by his red hair, red nose, port grey eyes, and a most unredemably sneaking look! His dress was a brownish broadcloth coat with a velvet collar, blue cloth pantaloons, and a black hat.

JOHN B. KINGSBURY.

Greensborough, N. C. April 27th.—40—3.

Editors in the western part of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, &c. might prevent similar impositions by giving an insertion to the above.

SALE

Of Houses and Lots in Leakesville.

I shall expose to sale in the town of Leakesville on Wednesday the 13th day of May next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following property to wit:

SIX WHOLE LOTS & THREE PARTS OF LOTS.

Two of these lots are well improved, having on them good and comfortable DWELLING HOUSES and other necessary out houses, and situated in the most healthy and desirable part of the town.

120 ACRES OF LAND

near Leakesville, part of it adjoining the town;—there is on this land an excellent site for a TANYARD.

I shall at the same time sell a large, and I believe the largest, assortment of

TIN & COPPER WARE

that has ever been seen in this country. The stock of ware is well worth the attention of country merchants: Also a considerable quantity of lumber suitable for building; such as weatherboarding, scantling and flooring.

And furthermore, I shall sell several sets of bands and clamps suitable for manufacturing tobacco. Also one gig and all my household and kitchen furniture consisting of a considerable quantity and variety. Also a parcel of excellent BACON.

A liberal credit will be given.—The length of time to be known on the day of sale.

There has a few weeks ago arrived in this town a considerable amount of banking capital. The president and directors have engaged the building of a large brick banking house, and it is believed the establishment is permanently located. My situation, however, requires me to sell part of my property, and I have determined on selling the whole.

D. DEMPSEY.

Leakesville, N. C. April 17th 1835—40—3.



ECLAT:

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

PEDIGREE.

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

JAMES McNAIRY, Senr.

50 DOLLARS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23rd of April, on the road one mile above Wilkesborough, TWO NEGRO MEN, MILES and LEWIS.—Miles is of a very dark complexion, is about five feet nine or ten inches high, about twenty one or two years of age; had on when he left me an old blue coat, mixed homespun trousers and a black hat. Negro Miles stammers very badly. Lewis is of lighter complexion, is about 25 years old, has a pleasing countenance when spoken to—he is about five feet eight or nine inches high, thick and well-set; had on when he left me an old brown fur hat, half worn or more, a thin striped jacket and a pair of tow trousers.

I expect they will aim to get back to Pasquotank county in this state. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said negroes to me in Wilkesborough, or twenty five dollars if lodged in any jail in the state so that I get them again.

Any person taking up said negroes, or either of them, will please write to Richard Cooke, at Hamptonville N. C. and his letter will be promptly attended to.

LEWIS R. HINTON.

Wilkesborough, May, 1835.—42—4.

NOTICE!

On Friday, the 22nd day of May next, there will be let out to the lowest bidder, in Carthage, Moore county, the building of a brick court house in that place. The contractors furnishing all the materials. The house is to be fifty six feet by forty-two—two stories; the lower story to be ten feet between joists, the upper fourteen feet, the wall of the lower story to be twenty inches thick, and the wall of the upper story to be eighteen inches. To be divided below into four rooms and two passages; above, into three rooms. The partition walls below to be of brick, above of wood, lathed and plastered. The house to be covered with zinc. Further particulars and terms made known on the day.

CORNELIUS DOWD } Com'rs
JOHN MORRISON }
JOHN B. KELLY }

Carthage, N. C. April 6th 1835.—40—4.

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

TIN & COPPER BUSINESS

will still be carried on at the same shop, under his superintendence; where he will keep on hand, for sale, a good supply of Stills, Hatters', Die, and other Copper Kettles; &c. Tin ware in all its numerous varieties.

All kinds of repairs done immediately.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

MOORE DANIEL.

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

FOR SALE.

2 Kegs Saleratus and Pearl ash,
6 hhd's. Molasses,
600 lb. Rice,
1000 genuine Havana Segars,
1000 lb. Nails, assorted sizes,
1500 lb. Muscovado Sugar,
4000 lb. Sweden and English Iron,
3500 lb. Rio and Cuba Coffee,
Just received and for sale by

J. & R. SLOAN.

Greensborough, March 31st, 1835.—35—ind.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about twelve months ago, an indentured apprentice to the blacksmithing business, by the name of WILLIAM MARSH. He was bound by the county court of this county; and let me without any just cause or provocation. He is about eighteen years of age, and the ordinary stature.

I hereby forwarn all persons against harboring, trading with, trusting or employing him under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward but no thanks, for his apprehension and safe delivery to me, at my shop in this county.

JOHN M'GEE.

Randolph county, May 5th, 1835.—42—3.

NOTICE.

I WILL cure cancers of the first kind, for one dollar—of the second kind for five dollars,—and ten dollars for the disease in its worst form, which I can cure.

I can cure them if not seated in the eyes, the throat, or the nose. I have cured several in this neighborhood; and will be thankful for such patronage as I may merit.

HARDY BRIDGES.

Greensborough, April 7th. 1835. 37—13.

H. & J. LINDSAY

Have just received and opened a large and general assortment of Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

ALSO,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries and Dye Stuffs. They invite the examination of the public, at their old stand on the north east corner.

H. & J. LINDSAY.

Greensborough, May 6, 1835—41—ind.

Flour!!

A SUPPLY of family flour, manufactured at the Leakesville mills, now on hand and for sale at the Tin & Copper Shop in this place.

PROPRIETORS.

Greensborough, March 1835—33—ind.

NOTICE.

A meeting will take place at Haywood, on Tuesday the 26th day of May 1835—with a view of forming a new company to render the Cape Fear river and its tributary streams navigable above Fayetteville. Such persons as feel an interest in effecting the same are requested to attend said meeting.

MANY CITIZENS.

Haywood April 24th 1835.—40—4.

Notice!

I wish to contract for 25,000 yellow pine shingles to be delivered in this place by the first of July—and a part of them immediately, for which I will pay cash.

HENRY HUMPHREYS

Greensborough April 28th 1835—40—2.

JOB PRINTING.

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

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough Oct. 16, 1833.

WANTED