# 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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#### THE PATRIOT

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#### SELECTED.

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

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

From the Farmers' Reporter.

MESSES. EDIFORE:-When, a few days ago, the freemen of Stokes County, living in the vicinity of Salem, met at the polls according to the proposition of our last Legislature, in order to signify whether it was their will, that in the course of the present summer a convention should meet, for the purpose of framing a new State Constitution under such restrictions, as it has pleased the Legislature to prescribe to their constituents, it was with lively feelings of mortification and regret, that I perceived how the motives of the few citizens, as voted against such convention, were either altogether unknown, or when known, that they were misconstrued and assailed. It falling to my humble lot to belong to the minority, that could not give their consent to such a convention, it will, I trust, not be deemed Impertinent, when in your columns I communicate to my fellow\_cauzens the motives, by which in self with a few friends were actuated, when recording our votes against the proposed convention.

When in the year 1776, soon after our declaration of independence, our present State Constitution was framed, it will be generally known, that the present western part of North-Carolina was settled but very thinly, constituting almost a wilderness, dotted only here and there by the habitations of a few farmers and hunters. Even the present State of Tennessee at that time belonged to the chartered explored by civilized man and containing only the wigwams of a few savages and the haunts of wild beasts. The limits of the western counties were in consequence extremely extensive, two or three, perhaps more, of the present counties constituting at that time a single one. Now it happened, that since that time the free population in the western counties increased in a much more rapid ratio than in the castern counties, which was owing, I presume, to the fact, that the number of slaves in the west is comparably small to what it is in the east, where chi-fly the descendants of the first settlers of the state own, in many cases, immense tracts of land, and hundreds of slaves to cultivate them, of which we in the west see fortunately but very few instances among os. Our landed property is much more equally divided; it is chiefly, (would to God we could say universally) cultivated by free men; bodily labour, or the earning of our bread by the sweat of the brow, is not considered discreditable or degrading among us, as it is frequently in places where almost exclusively slaves are employed.

This rapid increase of population in the west rendered it from time to time necessary to divide our counties, which so frequently occurring, occasioned our eastern brethren to take unbrage at our growing prosperity; they grew jealous under the wellgrounded apprehension, that the predominant power to regulate the concerns of the S te according to their fancy, hitherto exclusive y especial by the east, might gradually slip into the hands of the west; -absolutely disregarding the principle, on which a lone a republican government can continue to exisany length of time, viz: Equality of representation. Our eastern brethren has been in t. when consenant,

to insist on the division of some inconsiderable east- ble one, retaining one representative and limiting the ern county, containing perhaps only a few bundred freeholders. This power, at once possessed by the east and exercised with ruthless severity, has at last become such a monstrous crying evil, that the taxes, paid into the State Treasury by some of the eastern counties are even not sufficient to defray the daily pay of the members sent by these counties to the Legislature. Even the expenses of their superior courts, I apprehend, stand under the same predicament. It was mainly this intolerable grievance, viz: the preponderating influence of the east in our Legislature, justly acquired about sixty years ago, but the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until since most unjustly maintained when the free population of the west far exceeds the free population of the east, and some other minor defects, discovered by the experience of time in our constitution, which roused in the peop e of the west the conviction of the necessity of a convention, for the purpose of a mending our constitution, in which conviction I fully and unreservedly participate with my western brethren. But that convention, to which I conscientiously can give my humble cousent, must be an unrestricted one, untrammeled, unshackled by limitations, enacted by a set of men, who cannot even produce the shadow of the authority under which they acted, when they pretended to prescribe to the sovereign people to be assembled by their delegates in convention, on what subjects they have gracious to one dollar; - & twenty-five cents for each succeeding leave to deliberate, and on what others they are imperiously commanded to keep silence. How men, emerging fresh from the ranks of a free people, elected, I hope, on account of their superior learning, intelligence and sagacity, invested barely with the authority to enact laws, in order to carry on the current business of the state government, men, who themselves in their restriction act acknowledge the right of the people to declare by its vote, whether any convention is to meet or not, how these men, almost in the same breath, afterwards could muster up the courageous assurance, to prescribe to the people in convention assembled, what they are allowed to speak, is utterly incomprehensible to my weak understanding. It certainly, these few years past has become much more fashionable than formerly among our public men to flatter the people with their unaltenable rights and reserved privileges. -Popular sentiment, the will of the people, the sovereignty of the states, have been the fruitful themes, on which sermons innumerable have been delivered in stentorian tone, and homilies been sung in the highest strain. And this has been done by none more loudly, than by the very men, who either themselves committed violent encroachments on the liberies of their fellow citizens, or defended similar ncroachments committed by others, whom they considered their superiors. And this charge, I apprehend, is exactly applicable to most of the wise men of our last legislature, who either framed or even only consented to that odious convention law. Whoever recollects, that most, if not all, the restrictions contained in the said law, were proposed by the eastern members for the avowed, undisguised purpose of retaining, even in the proposed convention, the undue w. ight, erjoyed hitherto by them in the legislature; whoever will undertake the trouble of comparing the population of our sixty five courties, according to the last census, with the limited number of 120, as designated by the restriction law must irresistibly become convinced, that by a convention limited in such a manner, the west can gain a very little, if any thing. But it has been alleged by some triends of the convention, that we cannot lose any thing, and that, what little perhaps we may gain, must be accepted with gratitude. A spirit of compromise, it is said, must animate the western as well as the eastern members of the convention. I willimits of our S ate, though I presume entirely the lingly agree, that a compromising spirit in private as well as in public life is sometimes a very desirable and amiable virtue. But. I trust, it will be generally admitted, that in morals as well as in politics there are some principles on which no compromise ought to take place. One of these principles, I hope, is equality of representation, another one is the confining strictly the powers of our public men within the sphere described by law, which both principles in the present case appear to be intimately blended together. Confidence continually reposed in public men, is certainly no republican virtue; & it behooves a people wishing to continue to enjoy freedom, to watch public men vested with temporary power. with a jealous eye, and to check them immediately whenever they transgress their proper limits; we know it by our own experience, that as frail, proud and vicious beings, we are only too apt to abuse

power entrusted to us, when we find it uncontrolled. A convention, in order to be an efficient one and able to give the least satisfaction to the west, musbe invested with the right to choose one of two alternatives; either to allow to each county such an additional number of representatives, as it may be entitled to by its population, which would give to some of the western counties from five to nine delegates, and consequently would increase the number of our legislators to a very inconvenient size, besides rendering the legislature -till more expensive; or the other alternative, which consists in undoing the wrong, committed now for years past by our legislatures,-a number of eastern counties ought consequently to be again condensed into a single one, so as o equalize in some degree the large western countres in por ulation. But the application of both these medies, which alone could cure the evil radically

whole number of 120.

Were the proposed convention even endowed with super-human wisdom, and animated generally and individually with the most fervent wish to redress every grievance, we might expect of course, that limited and bound as they must remain by the law, that after a painful labor, the constitution which they will usher into the world, cannot but be a rickety, miserable and sickly creature, which, if the people can be gulled into its acceptance, may perhaps be carressed and fondled a short time, but which certainly sooner or later, when its internal defects and real deformity become generally known, will be rejected with scorn and detestation. The new constitution will not, cannot, ought not satisfy the west; the injustice of the east will continue to be felt, complaints and recriminations will not cease, as the main grievance must be left without redress; we shall, before many years elapse, insist on another convention, in order to frame a new constitution, and the good people of North Carolina will present to the other members of the union the curious unenviable spectacle of framing in the course of a few years at least two new constitutions, or playing with constitutions like children with their baubles. A constitution I should suppose constitutes the fundamental law of the state, which every officer, the highest as well as the lowest, is compelled by his oath to support; even our legislators, when framin: new taws, are imperiously bound by the principlelaid down in our constitution. quently our duty to regard it with feelings of profound respect and solemn awe, to manage it, when requiring alterations, with tender circumspection and not to undertake any alterations without the most urgent necessity. Any law by being often changed, loses with every change, even by a trifling one, some of its moral force, which it ought to possess over the community, and its enactor justly neurs the suspicion of fickleness, levity and weakness of mind.

If, therefore, we are to have a new constitution let it be such a perfect one as can be possibly devised by the concentrated wisdom of the state; let us not be satisfied with some miserable patchwork, which in a short time must be torn to pieces and then be remodeled again, a convention in order to frame only a tolerable constitution, must not be prevented by any means to apply boldly the pruninknife to every defect which is an acknowledged evil

But what are we to do, will the gentie meck and vocates of compromise say, if the east is not willing to do us full justice? The remedy is a very simple one, and can be pointed out in a few words, Le us separate Let us imitate the example of Tentes see, which upwards of forty years ago actuated to certain grievances the exact specification of which is unknown to me, separated from North Caronna. and declared itself an independant state. Why cannot we form the state of West Carolina? It is only a peremptory declaration of this import, which in in opinion will bring our eastern brethren to their proper senses and render them willing to grant us the long denied justice.

I have already hinted somewhat at another defec in our system of government, which in my humble opinion ought to be remedied, viz; the representation of slaves, which by the regulation of the last legislature is now it appears, to be formally ingrafted on our state constitution. It may flatter the pride and presumption of a slave-holder to know, that three fifths of his slaves are to be represented in the state legistature, as they are most unreasonably in congress; though but even few intelligent slave holders will be found willing to defend by serious arguguments the justice of the representation of slaves. But certainly every freeman, not owning slaves, must feel deeply interested in the non-representation of slaves .-- Never ought he to cease to protest, both by words and deeds, against that enormous anomaly in our federal government, which presumes to represent in an assembly of free men, slaves consid ced as property in law.

Finally, I deem it necessary to mention another point, which seems to me to demand imperiously the attention of a free, unrestricted convention viz: the gradual abolition of slavery. Whoever considers seriously the fact, that in a few years slaves will cease to exist in the British Westindies and in consequence almost certainly in the French, Danish and panish Islands too; whoever is acquainted with the geographical situation of the Westindies & their near vicinity to our most southern shores must come to the irresistable conclusion, that this cessation of slavery in the Westindies must exercise a powerful offuence on our slaves. If no prospects are held out for their gradual relaxation & final removal of their chains, we certainly in times not very remote shall have our slave wars as well as the Romans and Sicilians had theirs. The examples of Sparticus and Adronicus, will be imitated by some coloured leader and the fairest portion of the union will be devastated with fire and swor l.

I forbear to extend my remarks by speaking difusely on the unseasonable time for holding the covention, when the violence of party spirit has reached its utmost height, which violence certairly incapacitates men of different political parties to examine the fundamental deficiencies of their constitution, in a calm dispassionate manner.

These, Messrs, Editors, are the principal reasi

vention proposed to us, and they are herewith submitted to the candid and indulgent judgement of your readers.

ASCLEPTADES.

Salem April 7th, 1835,

COMMUNICATIONS

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

FOR THE GREENSBOROUH PATRIOT.

These who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

"Now it happened" "when a few days ago" I was looking over the Farmers' Reporter, it was with "lively feelings" of gratification, that "I perceived," that a celebrated political wifter, over the signature of "Asclep:ades," was opposed to the "odious convention law" as he terms it. "Now it happened," that this gentleman, has occasionally, for some years, been venting his spleen. pouring out his vials of wrath and indignation, with 'ruthless severthe present administration, through the columns of that paper, and no man has stooped so low as to regard his "super-human wisdom;" and now to the end that he may know that he is not beneath the notice of every man in the community, I hope it will not be deemed "impertinent" in me, "when in the columns or your paper," I return him a passing compliment, and my humble thanks for the great light he has shed broad, in this lower world, on the subjects he has discussed.

In opposing a convention, he acts "only" consisent with his former course of political conduct. When in the year 1801, a few days" before the ternination of the elder Adams' administration, as president of the United States, mama says "how it happened" he "went into opposition" and commenced his hostility to our government, and has continued to exercise it with "ruthless severity" ever since. And it seems be is ""conscientiously" bound never to come out at the same hole he went in at. Mr. Aselepiades takes his text in the other sort of a book than he did, "when a few days" previous to one preidential election, he charged the people with "igorance and apathy,"-that they were not compsent to elect a president; but now, the people are very thing-are omnipotent,-and the legislature is othing-"is edious"-has usurped the rights of e people; and 'only' because the law authorizing onvention does not suit his own "capricious ney." It is no part of my purpose to conince him by serious arguments that he is baring up the wrong tree: But I will quote a passage r two in his communication, to convince him that presents the "unenviable spectacle" of contradicig himself, as well as the legislature, and a large ajority of the state, 'He says "that the convention a which I can con-cientiously give my humble conent, a ust be an unrestricted one, untrainin elec, anhackled,-ena ted by a set of men who cannot eon produce a shadow of the authority, under which ney acted." I another paragraph he says "we know it by our own experience, that as frail proud and vicious beings we are only too apt to abuse power entrusted to us, where we find it unconrolled." If this is not a contradiction, "it is utterly incomprehensible to my weak understanding" what

I think it very uncanded and unfair, to say the least of it, in Mr Asclepiades, to endeavor to excite an alarm among the people about "slave ware" [ his argument amount to a leetle more than nothing -surely it is an argument in favor of the west. How the representation of slaves in a state government will be more likely to create "slaves wars" than when represented in the federal government, is "utterly incomprehensible to my weak understanding." As to 'slave wars,' a few of our mountain boys could conquer with "ruthless severity" all the slaves in N. Carolina, and all the "rickety, miserable critters" that will ever be let loose upon us from the British Westindies,-French, Danish and Spanish islands too. As regards the "monstrous crying evil" of a few counties in the east not paying taxes into the state treasury "sufficient to defray the daily pay of the members sent by those counties to the legislature," I apprehend there are some counties in the west which "stand in the same predicament." Mr. Asclepiades charges our eastern brethren with having exercised the "power" with "ruthless severity; but in justice to our eastern brethren, I must be permitted to say that they have exercised the "power" with a great deal of moderation.

It is a "monstrous crying evil" in these United States, that we have so many foreigners among us, who have no community of "feelings" and interest in common with us-who have been raised up under a despotic government, and who are endeavoring to in-graft them on our republican government; and one of them ought to deem it a "monstrou-" great favor to be permitted to live under the protection of our government with his mouth shut, and his pen "trammelled, shackled and fettered.'

The manner in which the people treat Mr. Asclepiades' communication brings to my recollection an anecdote. When a few days" previous to our last presidential election, "now is happened" a distinguished political writer,—ene of the "purest citizens" of those "disceneral there," when is bank

government and people was "spreading its demoralization in every direction"-and when the "steps to obtain" an agency in a bank must be more or less connected with "adulation" of the stockholders--with "hypocrisy or defamation," who signed his name Astleprades, came out in the Farmers' Reporter with a "whole string" containing a "rich store" of abuse and invective against our venerable and patriotic aderal executive, but unfortunately for him refuted by practical experience. His "whole string and rich store" of abuse, charged the president with the violation of ladian treaties-violations of the constitution of the United States-lying-perjury-nullification-hypocrisy, &c. &c. He went so far as "extremely to moderate his claims on veracity of chiracter" and to "astonish" the "eyes" of the world with his invective and abuse, thereby fully earning the imputation of leetle political "story teller." So "nauseating and disgusting" were his charges a gainst the president, that even the most violent op posers of the present administration could not "swal low them as a sweet morsel," From my observation among the people, I have "perceived as how a certain letter of the alphabet, as well as certain names which begin with that letter, like certain individuals, had become very unpopular with the peo-ple in their "ignorance and apathy." I allude to the letter S. This letter begins names which we all hold in "abhorrence." For instance sheriff, slavery, seduction, scoundrel &c. But not withstanding the unpopularity of- or prejudice against the letter S, yet it begins names which are more interesting to mankind than any other, for instance, Salvation, Sound doctrine, Self defence, Silver &c But the people in their "ignorance and apathy," did not understand orthography,-or in other words did not understand spelling and pronouncing such "hard names" as "Asclepiades:" and in their "ignorance and apathy" under-tand the meaning of it to be simply this-Ascle piade (paid) S to write this: and happily for the United States, that the people in their "ignorance and apathy" do understand their political interests much better than they do divi ding spelling and pronouncing such "hard names" brought from a despotic government. The people in their "ignorance" said Jackson and Clay, and S w. know, but who is Ascle? Is he a candidate for president? One of the company observed that As le was a foreigner and bank "whig;" and then the people cried out-we will not bearken to his counsel-we will not have Ascle to "reign over us." He was not born to "command" us-dame him and his "official organ" too. And the people in their "ignorance and apathy" regarded these reproaches as having some of S's "shuffling pollicy"-alias stratagems-alias political libels invented by self-interest and ambition, to "entrap" them in their "ignorance and apathy." by his known "doplicity and want o principle" to geduce them to join him in his "nefareous" schemes,—and immediately the cry was heard, huzza for old Hickory—it S and Ascle are against him we must be for him. And some of the people who had intended to vote against bim, turned hart and voted for him, because they thought S. and Ascle was against him.

In conclusion, Mr. editor, you will give me leave to state, that if "madam rumor," speaks the truth. the first two letters of the real name of this "fashionable" and distinguished political writer are Doctor rederick H. Shuman, agent of the Cape Fear bank Salem, and that he has altered a bank bond to nake it suit his own capricious "fancy," whereby the mother bank will lose some hundreds of dollars f she does not with "ruthless severity," make th doctor "se parate" the money from his own pocket.

"Whoever considers seriously" the "powerful in-Buence of which he has at once possessed himself, in West Carolina," by the "anomalous" exercise of the qualienable rights and reserved privileges" of the ank, "must come to the irresistable conclusion" hat "only a peremptory declaration of this import" rom the "mother bank" will bring him to his "proper enses," and render him willing to grant her the long

And now, Mr. Asclepiades, should this attract our attention, and should you think proper to reply o it. I beg the favor of you not to make use of any ore "hard names," as I in my "ignorance and apaiv," do not understand any but the English lanuage, and that in a very imperiect manner,

Finally, I deem it nessessity to mention that I have uoted a great many texts---some from a former, and ome from the latest edition of the book called "Asleptades." "the exact specification" of which vill be "unknown" to those persons who have not t once possessed themselves" of "these both" inquable editions, containing the context and the ommentaries.

"I forbear to extend my remarks, by speaking difusely" on his 'unreasonable conduct," and "violent ereachments" on the purses of the bank debtors, charging them five per cent, discount on South arolina currency.

Stokes county, May 1st, 1835.

P. S. The above lines were penned for the "anwed undisguised purpose" of having them parmunic ited to the public, "when in the columns" in "West Carolina" -- and I sent them to the ediMISCELLANEOUS.

"Tenets with books, and principles with times.

RANDOLPH MEETING.

On the 6th day of May, inst. it being court week, no previous notice having been given, all the citizens of the county of Raudolph then present, were invited to attend in the courthouse, for the purpose of nominating two suitable persons to represent the county in the approaching state convention: When upon the chairman explained the object of the mee- our countrymen-Therefore, Resolved. ting in a brief address.

On motion of John B. Troy, Esq. it was unanimously resolved, that each citizen of the county, entitled to vote for a member of the house of commons should be entitled to a vote in this meeting, and that the meeting proceed to vote by ballot, for two per- dict, according to engagement, and of necessity will ted in independence: the struggles and trials that folsons to serve in said convention; whereupon ballot- be for MARTIN VAN BUREN as President. ings took place, which resulted in the nomination of Gen. A. Gray and Col. B. Elliett, by a large majority of the persons present, not less than 70 votes being given at any balloting.

the day having advanced and a much larger number of citizens having assembled, John B. Troy, Esq. moved the following resolutions.

1st. Resolved, That this meeting highly disapprove of the political resolutions passed by the last legislature, instructing our senators to expunge from the United States that as he is himself free from Brown, Jackson, M Comb, de the journals of the senate certain resolutions which the intrigue, promises and bargains of Party, so will had been passed by that body in relation to the removal of the public money from the bank of the United States.

2d. Resolved, That the passage of the said resolutions was not desired or expected by the people, and that they therefore highly approve of the course of our senator, Willie P. Mangum, in refusing to be

governed by them.

3d. Resolved, That this meeting approve of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states.

4th. Resolvedy That this meeting high disapprove of the proposed Baltimore convention, as an attempt on the part of the friends of Mr Van Buren, to dictate to the people and to control the freedom of elections, so as to secure the election of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency, which this meeting would highly deprecate.

The mover of the resolutions addressed the meeing in support of them. After he had concluded, Mr. A. Staley, the senator from this county in the last legislature, addressed the meeting in defence of the political resolutions passed by the last legislature, and in vindication of his vote for laying on the table of the senate, the resolutions recom- ending the discribution of the public lands among the states .- Several other gentleman expressed their views at considerable length, when a vote was taken on each resolution separately, and each one was unanimously adopted, (Mr. Staley not voting either way.)

On motion of J. M. A Drake, it was unanimously Resolved, That this meeting recommend to their tellow citizens, Hugh L. Write of Tennessee, as the next president of the United States.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary, and that a copy be sent to the editors of the Raleigh Register, Greensborough Patriot, and Carolina Watchman for publication.

Wm. HOGAN, Ch'm.

J. WORTH, Sc'ry.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.-At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of John- of the propriety or impropriety of the taxes which son county, exceeding one hundred in number, at are levied upon him. He stands as a blank in the the Court House in Smithfield, on the 2nd of May, circle of intelligent men, and must be silent, or o-1835, the Rev. Jesse Adams, on motion of Mr. pen his mouth only to show that he does not under-Bython Bryan, was conducted to the Chair, and stand the subject of conversation. To a man of feel-Rasnom Sanders appointed Secretary. ing this is humiliation. But a man who diligently

ceeded by others of great ability and cloq- of the common topics of conversation, uence, from Col. John M'Leod and Doct. H. He should reflect, also, that his child votes of freemen, was repelled with indignation and

The following gentlemen, or motion of Major N. Williams, were appointed a committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting:-Doct. Ennis, Bython Bryan, Will. Whitfield and Col Win, W. Johnson, to which number was added make a progress accordingly. A newspaper in one the name of Maj. N. Williams; who after a short absence, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which are believed to have passed without ition is connected with his advancement.

Whereas, we, a portion of the people of Johnston county, believe that the freedom of Elections in choose sing our Rulers and Law makers, constitutes the very foundation of Civil Liberty, and, knowing that the fixing upon those who shall be our public men, to be voted for under a general ticket system, is so interwoven and connected with the election itself, that we took upon any method or means to fix upon the country the man or men to be voted for, without a clear and undoubted expression of public sentithe F cross-Reporter, a paper which is publish- ment, arising directly from the body of the people. a violation, and infringen ent of the sacred right of elecrs of that paper and requested them to give my flow, which we value above all price: -And whereas, ermon" a place in their paper; but it was with we are unable to perceive any benefits in the freedom ively techings of mortification and regret" that I of election, if a few shall possess themselves of the erceived how" they refused to publish the whole great power of directing the people for whom they it; test I coloned wish to "separate." Therefore, must vote, or not vote at all under a general ticke; have send " is another recent educant of "Asciepta-s" to the often of the Greensherough Patriot, and or described to be made by those who attempt to dequested him to piece "these both" a place in his the people to order, before the real sovereign people then serves know any thing about it. We, therefore, conceiving that to be the consequent result, if not the general objects of all party Conventions and

versed .- With them, it is this: We a few, will choose useful members of society. the men, and the people must elect. Under such a Newspapers give us a great variety of indialents.

1st. That as elections are freely with the peocandidates; otherwise elections are empty bubbles.

verdict and candidate.

discharge of the responsible duties of a President of his Administration be, as it ought to be, based on the high ground of purity, and lasting justice, without the corrupting bias of party favorites.

5th. That as High L. White has been called on, and brought before the public by the People, by their own voluntary action, and has consented not to retuse if they deem him qualified, we look upon him as the most fit person before the country, and that we will use all honorable means to promote his election to the Chief Magistracy of those United Sates. On motion of Major Williams it was

Resolved. That the Papers in thi- State friendly the election of Judge White, and to purity in the Richard Mendenhall 45. We shall give the results in the elective franchise, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, Revolved, That the thanks of the meeting be swarded to their Chairman and Secretary for the ability and impartiality with which they have performed their respective duties.

JESSE ADAMS, Chairman.

RANSON SANDERS, Sec'y.

-NEWSPAPERS.

This folio of our pages, happy work! What is it but a map of busy life! Its fluctuations, and its vast concerns! at Comper.

Every father of a family , whatever may be his circumstances and situation, ought to regard the instruction of his family as an object deserving his particular care and attention. Their instruction touch es his immediate interest, and their amusement light ens labor and diffuses cheerfulness and good humor Both are important in forming the minds of his chil dren and adapting them to future usefulness.

But I will begin with the father himself. If he is in business, he will find in the adv rtise ents that which more or less concerns every man. It he converses with his fellow men, he is unable to impart the news of the week, unless he reads the paper. He cannot understand his rights-he cannot judge ing this is humiliation. But a man who diligently The meeting was explained in an able and lucid ly reads any well conducted newspaper, and reflects address from the chair. This address was suc- on what he reads, cannot possibly be called ignorant

He should reflect, also, that his children are des C. Ennis, in which the propriety of a movement of timed to mingle with the busy world, and that a the people in their own matters was inculcated, and newspaper is a complete "map of busy life" exhibitthe attempt to dictate and control the opinions and ing in one view all its "vast concerns"—the convulsion of empires, the speeches of the statesmen, the operation of armics, the concerns of the state, the country and the town, in which we live, and finally of all who buy and sell. A child beginning to read is delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are familiar, and he will year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every farmer must consider that substantial informa-

The mother of a family being one of its heads, and and having a more immediate charge of the chitdren ought to be intelligent of mind, and pure in language and always cheerful and circumspect,

As the instructer of her children, she should be

She will find essays, moral and sentimental, with poetry and wit, to enliven her solitary hours, and edify her children. She should reflect also that a mind so occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for emergency-her children are amused by reading and study, and are of course considerate and more easily governed. If she is amhitious that her husband and children should be as intelligent as the best of her neighbors, she will encourage reading as the great end to attain that object. And if her children are advancing into society, she should particularly reflect, that nothing promotes the cause of virtue as reading.

How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grog-shop, which ought to have been spent in profitable reading!-llow

lasting blast. The pure and plain rule of ac-tion in such matters, under our form of govern-ment, is, for the people to ax upon and then elect. duly reflect that it is the mind which stamps the for-But now as offered to be practised by a Convention tune of us all; and on its early impressions it will deor Caucus at Baltimore, the rule is completely re- pend whether we grovel in ignorance, or shine as

course it is but blind folly for the people to have not found in any book whatever. I remember, any election at all. Protesting therefore as we do, when a boy, of having access to a file of newspaagainst a selection for us by any set of interested persofrom the year 1758 up to that time. They politicians- for as such we look upon those who as- were bound in files without the omi-sion of a single semble at Baltimore-we do cheerfully record our week. The oldest were of the size of a common scattiments as expressed in the following Resolutions, | sheet of writing paper, the volumes had increased to William Hogan, Esq. was called to the chair, and under the hope that they may at least be instrument the size of the present day .-- These papers occupied Jonathan Worth was appointed secretary; where tal in producing a kindred feeling in the bosons of every hour I could obtain for a long time, and I traced the origin and progress of our revolutionary war with an interest which no history whitever ple, so must be, and so ought to be, the choice of could have given .- The old quarrels with the colomal governors, the petition to his majesty, full of lev-2nd. That the Convention about to assemble at alty, and asking only a redress of grievances, the em-Baltimore is truly a "packed jury," and their ver-ly resistance and kindling of a flime which eventualowed, with the battles by sea and land, all in plain 3d. That as we believe this Baltimore Conven- newspaper style. This was interspersed with the tion was gotten up by office-holders and office see- marriages of persons who are now in the midst of kers, to continue in their own hands the "loaves and their grand children, and the advertisements of perfishes" of the Treasury chest, we look upon that cir- sons who had long left the theatre of business. This After the foregoing business had been concluded, cumstance alone, as a sufficient objection to their recalling of ancient times is a most pleasing and profttable survey, affording a luxury which is indescriba-4th. That we look upon the ments of HUGH L. ble. In like manner the youth of future days will WHITE, our own fellow-native son of N. Carolina, turn over the file of some newspaper printed during as qualifying him in an eminent degree for the the late war, and will dwell with rapture on the exploits of Hull, Decatur, Jones, Perry, McDonough,

#### GREENSHORGUGA:

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1835

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

Convention election. We have not nearly ir in the separate places of election in this county. The result in this place is as follows: John M. Morchead 305, Jonathan Parker 212, Andrew Lindsay 104, James Neely 77 and different counties as fast as they come to hand.

If We have recently visted the counties of Surry vil Iredell, We collected many interesting facts which will be entirely new to our readers. They will be itten le to next week, except one very important circumstance, which we cannot put off any longer-namely; that in these two counies, in each of which we spent two days only, we obtained nearly one hundred subscribers. We say to every county in the state "Go thon and do likewise!" Let Van Burenism fear and tremble. The day of its overthrow cometh as a thief the night.

VAN BURENISM IN GUILFORD. On Tuesday last, being our county court week, The citizens who were assembled from every part of the county, in this place were collected together by the ringing of the bell and the proclamation of the sheriff, for the purpose of making an expression of opinion in relation to the Baltimore convention. No previous notice of this meeting had been given. The people composing it, were such as had assembled from different parts of the county, on other business; and of course, may be regarded as the unerring representatives of public opinion in the different sections of the county.

The meeting was organized by appointing Joseph Gibson chauman, and Alfred E. Hanner and William Swaim secretaries. George C. Mendenhall introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this meeting highly disapprove of the Baltimore convention, viewing it as a dangerous at-tempt to promote a particular individual to the office of president of the United States, contrary to the wishes of a majority of the people of this Union."

Mr. Mendenhall briefly explained the purpose of the Baltimore caucus, or convention, as it is falsely termed. He mentioned that meetings had been held in almost every part of the United States, for the purpose of expresing their convictions in relation to this convention; that the people of this county were as deeply interested as any other portion of the United States; and that they had an undoubted right to enter their protestations against

John M. Morehead followed on the same side. He said, as the meeting was purely accidental, it would be likely to contain a fair representation of opinion in the county. He gave a history of that splendid abortion in Rockingham, of which we had occasion to speak some weeks ago, for the purpose of showing the manner in which delegates are gotten up, to the Baltimore humbug-He said the purpose of the caucus was to nominate that herself instructed. A newspaper ought to contain arch intriguer, Martin Van Buren, as a candidate for the nothing improper for the eyes of a mother or her next presidency, and endeavor to ram him down the throats of the people, by alleging that he was the candidate of the republican party, when, in fact, not one man in a thousand had ever participated in the nomination, either immediately or remotely. He gave a description of the New York system of political tactics, introduced by Van Buren, and by winch he had acquired his distinction. In New York, under the system of Regency drilling, every man must stick to his party, right or wrong, and the whole political forces of that state are more completely disciplined than the soldiers under General Jackson were, at the Lattle of New Orleans. He hoped guards against the inroads of vice, or so effectually the honest republicans of the good old North state, were not prepared to become slaves to such dictation,

Mr. Morehead expressed much gratification at hearing

My dean fell w." - at a gramatic authorate the caucuses to fix c relidates for themselves, and not for

since then he had become heartily penitent; and was son has practiced upon the principle, that when one public proud to find that Mr. Shepperd bad independence enough to oppose, with all his energy, whatever he believed to be wrong in any administration. He then drew a contrast between the ments of Martin Van Buren of New York. and Judge White of Tennessee, and concluded.

He was followed by John M. Dick, who avowed that it the purpose of the Baltimore convention was, to nominate any particular person instead of ascertaining the sense of the republican party throughout the United States, it ought to be reprobated by every honest and honorable man. But where, he asked was the evidence that such was its design? He gave Mr Morehead a lecturing on the subject of his former predilections in favor of Jackson's administra tion. He said Judg- White had always been a Jackson man, and had supported all the measures of his administration until he had heard himself talked of as a candidate for the presidency; that Judge White was not brought torward by his friends; but was supported by Mr. Nullifier Calhoun, and the father of that edious American system-Henry Clay. He then mounted the United States Bank and belabored it most unmercifully. He at first admitted that, with certain modifications, he had no objection to its recharter, but he concluded by saying the "monster must be put down!"

Mr. Morehead said, that Mr. Dick's objection to Mr. White on the ground that he was sustained by the friends of the American system--came with a bad grace from an advocate of Mr. Van Buren, who made a speech in favor of, and voted for the "odions" tariff of 1828! And as proof that Judge White was leagued with the nullifiers, he had voted for the FORGE BILL, for the purpose of aiding general Jackson in putting down the nullifiers!

The question on the passage of the resolution was then distinctly stated by the chairman,-and the result was, 93 in favor of the resolution and opposed to Martin Van Buren,-and BARELY 3 in favor of Van Buren and opposed to the resolution! We think it right that the names of those who voted in the minerity should be handed down to posterity, to be dealt with, as they in their wisdom shall deem most proper! They were John M. Dick, I. J. M. Lindsdy, and Francis L Simpson! The first of these, Mr. Dick, was in favor of Crawford, who was nominated by a caucus, until Jackson had power and patronage to dispense and then he chimed in with the Jackson ranks. The second, Dr Linds y, was all along opposed to the present administration, until he got the appointment of postmester conferred upon him-Since that time, he has b come a pa-Globe" and an advocate for the New York TACTICIAN! And as for the third and last, we have never, as yet, been able to ascertain what he is.

A resolution was adopted requesting all the anti Van Buren papers in the United States, and particularly in this state to publish the proceedings of this meeting,

JOSEPH GIBSON, Chm. ALFRED E HANNER Secretaries.

MEXICO AND SCUTH AMERICA, The packet ship Congress, captair Kitaball, arrived at New York, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 8th April, & brings intelligence that a new revolution, had broken out in the south of Mexico, which threatens serious consequences to the present government. So far as we can learn, it appears that the first movement was made by general Alvazer, the governor of the state of Zacatecas, who came out with a proclamation declaring that St. Anna was incapable of acting as president until he is fully tried by a competent court, and establishes the justice kins. Staley voted throughout, with the Jackson party of his conduct, in disobeying the old congress. The proclamation also declares the present congress illegitimate, calls for the restoration of the old one, and the return of the vice president, Gomez Facto, to the executive authority At the latest accounts, these other important states, viz: St. Louis Potosi, Morelia and Durango, had united with Zicaiccas in this declara-

St. Anna had proceeded with 5,000 regular troops to Zacatecas, to put down the revolt, and a serious conflict was anticipated.

Private advices from Vera Cruz of the 8th ult, announces that a great excitement prevailed there among the adherents of Santa Anna, and that serious apprehersions were entertained that another revolution in favor of a central government, would be made by the having escaped from the press. He must be a man of A garrison of that city, 2,000 strong.

Semor Alleman, appointed minister to the court of Paris, who was on the point of embarking on board the Congress, was detained in consequence of an unex. pected order from government. It is said that he is our readers to the meeting recently held in the county implicated in the death of Guerrero, and that the sentence of the court martial, which condemned the latter will be revised.

The generals will probably again plunge Mexico into blood. There will be no end to such things-until they are reduced into subjugation to the civil law.

There has recently been a great insurrection of the African slaves at Bahia, in Brazil, in which many lost their lives. About two hundred were left dead in the streets--many of them rashing on the bayonets of the soldiers, rather than remain in slavery. A few of the soldiers were killed.

The brig Baltimore at Salem, in 26 days from Para, brings the following intelligence,-On the 19th and appointed minister to Spain. This ungrateful hypo-21st Febuary another revolution took place, in which crite has the ability to manage the general postoffice de-Me cher the president, and 80 others were killed. Vin- partment better than it was managed by general Barry remain. A report says 500 men are now preparing, in has gone to a place where he can get plenty of wine, Letters from Maranham, of the 20th March, state that kill himself! a frigate and three small vessels and several hundred

a sinner of the same description about that time; but that | Appointing Successors. It is true, that Gen. Jack officer's term of service expires, he has a right to appoint his successor. But we had hoped the practice would die with the present expiring administration! In this, however we have been mistaken. It is making its way down through all the grades of office, even to our county court and property, these emigrants are superior to any com- benevolent designs of the society. benches!

We were present, in the courthouse last week, when Joseph Gibs on, Six, resigned his appointment as chairman of the county court, and so pregnnant with anxiety was he on the subject, that, before he waited to see whether the court would accept of his resignation, he MOVED that John A. Mebane be appointed as his successor! Now w have no objection to the appointment of Dr. Mebane to that office; for, although we do not view him in the light of a triend, we have candor enough to admit that he is among the most EFFICIENT magistrates in the county-par ticularly on the bench; but we like to see things done decently, and in order-hence our objections to the course pursued by Gibson. He certainly rendered to the county an infinite service, when he resigned the station he has so long held with DOUBTFUL integrity; but he done himself no credit when he departed so far from all parhamentary rule, as to urge upon the court the appointment of a PAR TICULAR MAN as his sucessor. If he had merely made the suggestion, and left the court to consider of the matter, the case would have been different; but he actually made the motion, and repeated it two or three times before he got a second. But as the county is relieved from a burthen by his resignation, we shall cease to complain.

A. H. Shepperd, This gentleman attended our last county court. The explanation of his political course, we believe, gave general, if not universal satisfaction. He voted for restoring the deposites to the bank of the United States, after they had been removed contrary to law. His reasons for this vote were, that they were entirely safe in that institution,-and that the banks to which they had been removed were IRRESPONSIBLE, which rendered the funds of the nation UNSAFE! He voted in favor of renewing the charter of the bank of the United States. The March 1837, vice Andrew Jackson whose term of grounds on which he defended this vote were, that, without some such institution as this, the commercial concerns of our citizens cannot be carried on without great difficulty, risk and loss,-that the paper of local banks, though it may be good at home, must forever be local in its characer -that a bank of the United States will tend to restrict the circulation of local paper, and keep it within proper bounds,-and that the great monied concerns of the nation cannot be carried on with safety and facility without some such institution. He was also in favor of Clay's land bill n which North Carolina is more deeply interested, perhaps, than any o her state in the Union. The public lands belong to the government of the United States: Clay's bill proposed to divide the proceeds of the sales of these lands among the several states: The bill was passed by congress, but VETOED by Jackson, who alleged that the new states which had never expended a drop of blocd or even a a dollar towards the acquisition of these lands, were entitiled to the whole of them because they were located within their territorial limits; and that the old states who had sacrificed their lives, their treasure, their all, ... should now have no part nor lot in the matter!

MEETING IN RANDOLPH. The attention of the reafer is directed to the proceedings of a meeting held in he county of Randolph, on the 6th inst. It appears that Mr. Staley has worked himself in o a foggy predicament. He, however, acted more like a white man than the Jackson commoner from that county, Hawlast winter, but he now comes out and hazards a decent political nullification, by a lame and impotent effort to defend the course he pursued. In the first place, his infixed vanity and ignorance ought to place him in retirement---but his vote to instruct Mangum, and particularly, against a proper distribution of the public lands, ought to render his political damnation complete. We do not know whether Hawkins will be a candidate this year or not, but we think he probably will, from the circumstance, that we saw him, week before last, distributing among the people, the convention acts, as "a new thing under the sun!" We call this shedding light upon a benighted world, for a member of the legislature to rake up the cob-webbed lumber of a passing age, as spread it before the people, as entirely new---as just New York a loan is authorized of two millions and a great hind-cast! which, in times like these, is much betier than fore-cast!

MEETING IN JOHNSON. We invite the attention of of Johnson. They speak forth the language of soberness and truth. When Martin Van Buren can be stripped of that "halo of glory" which he has acquired by serving under such a chief, and exhibited in his native deformity, the people of North Carolina will drop him as they would a hot potator. Let the people be informed and they will do right. Give us 150 subscribers to the we will not leave even a spot of grease to indicate the place where Van Burenism once stood!

4095£900 On the 1st inst. Amos Kendal was inducted into office as postmaster general, in the place of Mr. Barry, agre Melchris, accomplice in the revolution of the 7th But who can doubt that his purpose will be-not to January, is now at the head of affairs, but not likely to guard against fraud, but to conceal it? General Barry the country, for an attack on the town in a day or two. and that cheap, and it matters not how soon he may

AMERICAN COLONIZATION. The brig Red Rover! A part of Bassa Cove, in Liberia, on the west sailed from New Orleans for Liberia on the 4th inst., coast of Africa, has been purchased by the commissi with 71 emigrants, all from the state of Mississippi, ex- ers of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pocept three, who were from New Orleans. It is is said, sylvania. Little difficulty is apprehended in secur that, for intelligence, useful knowledge, moral worth, pany heretofore sent to the colony. They are also acquainted with the nature of the country to which they are going, having learnt from their friends Gloster power if we can, so as to make every man as secur-Simpson and Archy Moore, ministers of the gospel, who voting for whom he pleases, as he is in matters of w lately returned from a visit to Africa, whither they went for the purpose of examining the colony of Liberia for themselves, all the advantages to be obtained from emi-

The estimated value of the slaves who were emahcipated for the express purpose of going into this expedition, is \$26,500. And the actual amount in money contributed by the citizens of Miss:ssppi, towards the charter of a vessel and outfit of emigrants, including \$1,100 given to Archy Moore, to assist him in purchasing his children, amounts to more than 12,000 dollars. Belonging to the company are several mechanics, and an excellent mill and gin wright. They take with them a gin stand and different varieties of cotton seed, and a full supply of mechanic's tools. They also intend stopping at the Cape de Verd Islands, to take in a supply of mules for agricultural purposes in the colony. Several of them can read, and six of them can write. Two of the young men are sufficiently well educated to be emploped as schoolmasters.

IMPORTANT, -"EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS," with (out) the advice and consent of the Senate.

MARTIN VAN BUREN of New-York, to be PRESI-DENT of the United States, from and after the 4th

vice William T Barry, appointed MINISTER to

WILLIAM T. BARRY to be MINISTER to SPAIN vice C. P. Van Ness returned.

W. C. Pickett, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, vice Amos Kendall, appointed Post Master General.

We announce the first appointment that the l'eople may have no further trouble in selecting a successor "to the greatest and best." These things are all fixed now a days without their intervention.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR. - We learn that at the ate meeting of the Sockholders of this Bank, the Directors, were authorised to make a Dividend of Five per cent, preparatory to admitting the new Stockholders to a participation in the corporation privileges, and that a considerable surplus still remained undivided, for the joint benefit of the new and old Stock holders.

The Directors were also authorised, at such time as they may think proper, to open Books for subscriptions to the balance of the Capital authorised by the new Charter.

Ten times the amount of foreign capital has been introduced into the United States, that was invested in the bank of the United States, at the time of the veto-and more than ten times that amount had been introduced before. We do not complain of that. Capital is wanted in a new and rapidly growing country. Pennsylvania "is sold to the Britsh," as Washington city is to the Dutch, but the money if rightfully expended, was rightfully borrowed. In New York there are very large investments of English capital, -one of the deposite banks belongs, "body and breeches" to a "most noble marquis."-except about a sufficiency to form a pard of directors. This is all well, and we see that at half of dollars to bring in the Croton river, which is to he raised in Europe --- and we say that this is well, also. Louisiana is said to have a banking capital of 50,000, 000 dollars a large part of which is foreign. We have no horror of foreign capital if subjected to American management.

Judge White's popularity is daily increasing in North Carolina, and there is every probability that the will obtain the vote of that State. The Halifax Advocate says:, "but a few months ago, he was unpublication of the most prominent thought of arts he is now one of the most prominent." thought of; and he is now one of the most prominent Greensborough Patriot in each county in the state, and candidates for the next Presidency. There have been several meetings held throughout the State, recommending Hugh Lawson White for the Presidency One in this place; one in the town of Oxford, and another in Lexington, Davidson County."

> It is probable that the banking capital of the several states has been increased not less than fifty or sixty millions, since it was determined that the bank of the United States should be put down. The next year will add greatly to this amount, if there be not a blow up in the mean time!

TORNADO.-A violent Tornado was experienced Castle for payment. ymen, were going to Para to restore tranquility. This of The proceedings of the Randolph Meeting, would in Liberty county, Geo, on the 25th alt.

the whole of the district, which will happily further

JUDGE WHITE says; --- "My principles are to li gion, in worshipping his Maker according to the d tates of his conscience. When power is so limited the no man can so use it as to injure his opponent, then a then only, do I consider myself safe."

The use of tobacco, more especially in smoking, d poses to idleness, and idleness. has by the learned, beconsidered as the root of all evil, "An ielle man's bra is the devil's work-shop."

FIRE IN WILMINGTON. The Fayetteville Observ says;---"It is with great regret we learn that a serior calamity has befallen Wilmington, in the destruction the new and valuable planing machine belonging to M Lazarus, and the steam rice mill belonging to the er ate of Mr. Beatty; together with a very large quanti of naval stores, lumber, 4c."

James Rainy and Bedford Brown have been appoint ted by a captain's company in Rockingham county, represent this district in the Baltimore convention Here's public opinion for you! Judge Ramy has long been fishing for the appointment, and as he is fit for nothing else, we have no objection to his filling it. An as for Bedford Brown----But we can't! The game not worth the candle!

John Word announces to the citizens of Milton, tha Amos Kendall-to be Post Master General he has opened a "dancing academy." He does not men tion in his advertisement, whether he learns his pu pils the "step genteel," or whether he places them of a hot griddle, where they would be likely to dance of themselves.

> FAVETTEVILLE MARKET .- Brandy, peach, 60 a 70 Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 91 a 10. Beeswax, 19 20. Coffee 121 a 14. Cotton 161 a 171. Corn 80 85. Flaxseed \$1 a 1 15. Flour \$5 50 a 6 00. Feath ers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 41. Molasses 29 a 31. Nails cut, 6 a 61. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 15; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 180 a 51 19. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 43 a 5. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 30 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

#### DEATHS.

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

DIED, in Rockingham county on the 16th inst. of Clemactricus Marasmus, James Patrick sen, in the 74th year of his age.

On the 19th inst, in the same county, Mrs. Nancy Patrick wifeof the said James Partick, aged about 65

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANSION HOTEL, Situated at the North corner of the Courthouse, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regerd to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are aiready known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (stage-passengers, private gentlemen, and families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodgs With a well arranged house, Gegant Dining and Lodg-ing-Rooms, clean and well-aired Beos, first rate Cooks, at-tentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort,

pains will be spared to it then included after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER,

RICHARD W. LONG. Salisbury, November 8, 1834.-44-3

#### ROCKINGHAM SPRINGS.

THE above establishment, now in the occupancy of the subscriber, is now ready for the reception of Visters. No pains will be spared to render comfortable, all invalids who may wish to enjoy the benefit of the water, and such as may wish to spend the summer in a healthy and delightful situation.

Terms of boarding, \$1,50 cts per day, for man and horse. A reasonable allowance will be made for tamilies

WILLIAM P FORREST.

The Raleigh Star, Fayetteville Observer, and Tarborough Free Press, will give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts, to the Pestmaster at Lonex Castle for payment.

WILLIAM P. FÖRREST.

Rockingham county, May 1835 .-- 44--3



#### POETRY.

or less inspire my conduct than my song." LADY AND THE PIE: OR, RNOW THYSELF .- By Hunnah More. A worthy squire of sober life Had a conceited boasting wife: Of him she daily made complaint, Herself she thought a very saint. She lov'd to load mankind with blame, And on their errors build her fame. Her fav'rite subject of dispute Was Eve and the forbidden fruit. 'Had I been Eve,' she often cried, Man had not fail'n, nor woman died; I still had kept the orders giv'n, ... Nor for an apple lost my Heav'n; To gratify my curious mind I ne'er had ruined all mankind; Nor from a vain desire to know, Entailed on all my race such wo." The squire replied, 'I fear us true. The same ill spirit lives in you; Tempted alike, I dare believe, You would have disobey'd like Eve." The lady storm'd and still deny'd Sin, curiosity, and pride. The squire, some future day at dinner, Resolved to try this boastful sinner; He griev'd such vanity possest her, And thus in serious terms address'd her: M.dam, the usual splended feast. With which our wedding day is grac'd, With you I must not share to-day, Fre business summons me away. O all the dainties I've prepar'd, I beg not any may be spar'd; In lee in every costly dish, En v. 'tis what I really wish; O to observe one prohibition, Nor hink it a severe condition: On one small dish which cover'd stands. You must not, dare to lay your hands; Go-disubey not or your life, Or henceforth, you're no more my wife." The treat was serv'd, the squire was gone, The murm'ring lady din'd alone; She saw whate'er could grace a feast, Or chirm the eye, or please the taste: But while she ranged from this to that, From ven'son haunch to turtle fat; On one smill dish she charc'd to light, By a deep cover hid from sight: 4.1 here it is-yet not for me! I must not taste, nay, dare not see; Why place it then? or why forbid That I so much as lift the lie ? Prohibited of this to est, I re not for the sumptuous treat; 1 .uder if 'tis fowl or fish, To know what's ti ere I merely wish. In took-O no. I lose for ever, If I'm berray'd, my husband's favor. Iown I think it vastly hard. Nay, tyranny, to be debarr'd. John, you may go---the wine's decanted, I'll ring or call you when you're wanted. Now left alone, she waits no longer; 'I'll peep, the harm can ne'er be much, For though I peep, I will not touch. Why I'm forbid to lift this cover-One glance will tell, and 'tis over. My husband's absent: so is John, My peoping never can be known, Trembling, she vielded to her wish, And rate'd the cover from the dish; She starts -- - for lo! an open pye From which six tiving sparrows fly. She calls, she screams, with wild surprise, 'Haste, John, and catch these birds,' she cries. Job hears not, but to crown her shame, In at her call her husband came. Ster, ly he frown'd as thus he spoke: 'Thus is your vow'd allegiance broke! Self-ign'rance led you to believe You did not share the sin of Eve. Like hers, how blest was your condition! Like Heav'n's, how small my prohibition! Yer you, though fed with every dainty, Sat pining in the midst of plenty; This dish, thus singled from the rest, Ot your obedience was the the test---Your mind, unbroke by self-denial, C d not sustain this siender trial. He ty from this be taught, Le ri c. d r t another's fault,-

> -----WHAT A FARMER WANTS,

Go wood like Eve, from this sad dinner,

You're both a var and curious sinner."

For business always ready.

Good careful habits well infix'd And judgment acting clearly, To sift out truths with error mix'd. Though it should cost him dearly.

He wants a neat and prudent wife. Who, when he earns, can save it---Who kindly sooths the cares of life. (Best gift of him who gave it.)

He wants a snug and tidy farm, And health and strength together ---A house and barn to keep all warm In cold or rainy weather.

Heaven's blessing then must crown the whole Or all his hopes are blasted: But with this resting on his soul, The purest joys are tasted.

He then enjoys a biss unknown To those the world calls greatest ---Known only to the good alone, The earl s and the latest.

# ARIBTY

For the Patriot.

MR. SWAINS

Will you be good enough to print the following for the benefit of those who may be reduced to the like dilemma as myself.

WRITING A LOVELETTER.

My dear girl: - pshaw! - how the deuce do I know she's my dear girl? But she's a girl though, and a dear one too. And that's not all, she's handsome and accomplished; at least I suppose she's accomplished, for I never had what I presume would be the pleasure of her acquaintance. But that's no reason I never should;—so here goes tor writing my loveletter. But really I don't know fairly how to begin to write a fashionable epistle on amatory business .-- Dear girl: -- that sounds too familiar; wouldn't look like a first ice-break ought to;-'twould come in properly enough if we had had a correspondence of long standing. And that we have not had—it's no reason we shouldn't though. So now I'll begin,
My dear must —let me see,—that won't quite an

swer the purpose; it looks too much like condescens sion on my part, to put such a little choolgirl phrase at the beginning.—Don't teel much like stooping over her in a dictatorial way when I am in her presence,-feel more like looking up, and humbly implo-

ri gher favors.

Madam. deign to look,-no, I declare that sha'nt go in. The spirit of her servant, that would be her "master," (her partner I mean,) and "natural lord," is too proud for such detestable sentimental fawning. S pose I son o' divide the matter, like the great San ho Panza's verbal repetition of his master's cel-

enrated letter to Dulcinea. "High, and subterrane lady;"-ha, ha !-it's funny, but then it-nor nothing like it will not do, for I always hated compromise. Then the wind-up of this epistle-can't take i for my pattern neither. "Yours, till death. "-S'p se the pretty bussy should marry somebody else, what a down right har 'twould make me !

I might say, Be pleased, Madam, to allow, &c. but the I on't know whether she would regard it in the light of a command, or of a request.

There are a great many tender, endearing epithets in use between the sexes, both married and single, such as my dear my honey. my life, my love, my angel, Sal. Bets, Poll, wench, slut, &c. &c., but none of these seem to suit my purpose. Would like to strike out a purely original course for myself, but

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

The extensive and rapidly increasing demand for this ago: even ever since the days of Ruth, and Jezebel, and Xantippe, and a host of other ancients.

But then throwing aside the beginning and the termination, which are considered by some as very essential points, how the deuce shall I conduct the middle of my epistle? Here's the rub—this is the devii of him my estimation. Must not put it full of the property and blaster, the a concepted blackguard; for accompany each box viz. Thomas P. Devereux, Exq. blarney and bluster, like a conceited blackguard; for if I know anything about female physiognomy, & the general character of our country lasses, Susan is a girl of true, if not very highly cultivated taste. Nei-ther must it be filled with that sickening, sentimental stuff which is so thoroughly disgusting to a lover of nature and simplicity. For if I am not wofully mis-taken, I am about to address a girl of sense.

By zounds ! I am -eriously interested in this matter, and why should I not write a few plain, short, business like lines ?- I will. But I will delicately edge in a little innocent flattery, which, it cannot be denied, is quite agreeable to the most of women, and the best of men.

I don't believe every thing depends on the style of the fetter. Something depends on the penmanship, the color of the paper, and the sealing wafer; but still more on the mood she may happen to be in when she receives it. I will contrive that she shall get it on some sentimental Sunday evening, this very month, May; when the sun is low, towards the still, green tre-tops, awhile after she shall have returned from church, when she will naturally think of the be ux, and all her anticipations be of the most pensive, pleasing natere. - Yes, I have hit the nail on the head now; and I hope, ere long, to smite Susan pretty effectually on the heart. So no more at prez-

A SAVING .- An English stock-jobber, known for his time xampled parsimony, although possessed of an immense fortune, one day met a very poor man, one of his own relations. "Come hither, George," said the miser, "do you know I have just now made my ,

for you could not have thought of a more really distressed family." "Are you indeed so very poor, George?" "Sir, my family's starving !" said the man, almost crying. "Hark ye, then, George, if you will allow me a good discount, I will pay your legacy immediately." We need not add, that the terms were accepted of, and that they parted equally He was bound to me by the county court of this county. pleased with the bargain they had concluded.

Although the following contains but three words, yet it comprises all that is required of mankind, save the practice of moral virtues, to ensure eternal happiness. It can be read a great many different ways without altering the letters, by beginning at the letter R in the middle.

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eve
        evive
evilive -
evilative
       evi låt ålive
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    evil&tnent&live
   evil & thepent & live
evil& tnepepent&live
evil& tnepeRepent&live
  evil& the pepent& live
   evil & tnepent & live
    evil&t nent&live
     evil& tnt&tive
      evil& t&live
        evi l&live
         evilive
```

It is stated in the New Orleans Advertiser that up wards of five millions of acres of land in Louisiana are subject to annual mundation, and that that amount comprises about one sixth of the entire territory of the state. From the same paper we learn that the gross amount of land under cultivation does not exceed forty thousand acres, the annual product of which is about ten millions of dollars, or an average of two hundred and fifty dollars per acre. In view of these singular and striking facts, the editor urges the necessity of suitable efforts to reclaim the inundated lands, the profits arising from which would, he contends, be enormous.

<N>

A laugh-a roar, does one good now and then let the puritans say what they may, It is like letting off steam from a high pressure M sissippi steamboat. Laugh and be fat, is a kind of proverb. Cassius, I am quite sure, never laughed. Fat men always laugh, and no one can become fat who don't laugh,

A Rail road in Cuba. We see it stated that the Government of that Island has obtained a loan of £450,000 in London, for the purpose of constructown of Gunies. .

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### BECKWITH'S

### Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

For the relief of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Salery such as Heart-burn, 8 ck Head-Ath. A id Eructations.

Nausea Loss of Appetite, Pain and Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Had Ache, Diarrhoea. Colic. Jaundice, Flatulence, habitual Costiveness. Piles, &c.

The most delicate females and children take them with

from many of similar import, recentive furnished, and will accompany each box viz. Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. U. S. Attorney for the District of N. C. Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq. Pub. Treasurer, the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of N. C. Governor Iredell; Hon. Henry Pater, Judge of the U. S. Circuit court for the dist, of N. C. Rev. Wm. MPI ceters, 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 Tarborough district: James Grant Esq. comptroller of public accounts in North Carolina; and Professor Anderson, Unis versity of N. C.

Prepared solely by Thos. L. Jump Chemist, Raleigh.

Prepared solely by Thos. L Jump Chemist, Raleigh, and sold whole sale and retail at he store of Book ith & 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. LINDS V. Greensborough. N. C. April, 30-41-12.

# 50 DOLLARS REWARD!

ANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23rd of April, to 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 trowsers and a black hat. Negro Miles stammers very badly. Lewis is of lights er complexion, is about 25 years old, has a pleasing comenance when spoken to-ne is about five feet eight or nine inches high, thick and well set; had on when he lett me an old brown fur hat half worn or more, a thin striped jacket

old brown fur hat half worn or more, a thin striped jacket and a pair of tow trowsers.

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 it lodged in any jail in the state so that I get them again.

To Any person taking up said negroes, or either tof them, will please write to Richard Cooke, at Hamitonville.

TENCENTS LEWARDS

RANAWAY tro-n the subscriber on the 3rd inst an in dented apprentice to the black-mithing business, by the name of

GEORGE SPRUICE.

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 freekled.

inclined to be freckled.

I hereby forewarn all persons against harboring, tracing

with, trusting or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law, as I am determined to prosecute all such as may 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, OBED ANTHONY.

Guilford County, May, 1835 .- 43-3

#### DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Morehead & Daniel has been serectofore dissolved; and it is indispensable for the accounts to be closed by each or bond. The bends 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

collection, and the TIN & COPPER BUSINESS

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

All kinds of repairs done immediately.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD MOORE D'NIEL

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

# JOHN R. CARTER. OUN MINAM

RESPECTFULLY interms his triends 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 neat-ness and durability.

RIFLES.

either H If Stock, or Whole Stock, Brass or Silver Mounted, will be made to order, at a short notice, on acc minodating terms.

Jamestown, Guilford, N. C. May 120, 1835

#### FOR SALE.

2 Kegs Saleratus and Pearl ash, 6 hhds. Molasses.

600 lb. Rice, 1000 genuine Havana Segare,

1000 ib. Nails, assorted sizes, 1500 ib. Muscovado Sugar,

4000 b. Sweden and English Iron, 3500 b. Rio and Cuba Coffee, Just received and for sale by

J. & R. SLOAN. Greensborough, March 31st, 1835 .-- 35 -- ind.

#### FIVE CENTS REWARD

R ANAWAY from the subscriber, about twelve months R ago, an indented apprentice to the blacksmithing mass-os, by the name of WILLIAM MARSH. He was cound by the county court of this county, and left me with at any just cause or provocation. He is about eighteen years of

Just cause or provocation. He is about eighteen years of age, and the ordinary stature.

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

JOHN M'GEE.

Randolph county M y 5th, 1835. 42-3.

#### 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 1 beral 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 1 th, 1835—43—ind.

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 threat, or the nose. I have cured several in this neighborhood; and will be thankful for such patronage as I may merit.

HARDY BRIDGES.

## H. & J. LINDSAY

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

ALSO,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries and Dyc 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 Leakes-ville mins, now on hand and for sale at the Tin & Copper Shop in this place,

PROPRIETORS. Greensborough, March 1835-33-ind.

# JOB PRINTING.

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

Greensborough Oct. 16,1833.

#### WANTED

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

### WANTED

TO hire by the month or year a negro man, or boy, app. ply at THIS Concernsborough. Feb 6th 1835-29-ind.