

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,
What'er we write, we bring forth nothing new."

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

From the Farmers' Reporter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

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-citizens the motives, by which myself 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 limits of our State, though I presume entirely unexplored by civilized man and containing only the wigwags 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 eastern 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 chiefly 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 us. 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 umbrage at our growing prosperity; they grew jealous under the well-grounded apprehension, that the predominant power to regulate the concerns of the State according to their fancy, hitherto exclusively enjoyed by the east, might gradually slip into the hands of the west;—absolutely disregarding the principle, on which alone a republican government can continue to exist any length of time, viz: Equality of representation. Our eastern brethren, however, when consenting reluctantly to a division of counties, did not seem to

to insist on the division of some inconsiderable eastern county, containing perhaps only a few hundred 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 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 people of the west the conviction of the necessity of a convention, for the purpose of amending 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 consent, must be an unrestricted one, untrammelled, 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 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 unalienable 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 liberties of their fellow citizens, or defended similar encroachments 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 weight, enjoyed hitherto by them in the legislature; whoever will undertake the trouble of comparing the population of our sixty five counties, 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 friends 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 willingly 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, must be 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 still more expensive; or the other alternative, which consists in undoing the wrong, committed now for years past by our legislature,—a number of eastern counties ought consequently to be again condensed into a single one, so as to equalize in some degree the large western counties in population. But the application of both these remedies, which alone could cure the evil radically, is rendered impossible by the restriction law, which

ble one, retaining one representative and limiting the 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 beguiled 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 framing new laws, are imperiously bound by the principles laid down in our constitution. It is consequently 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 incurs 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 pruning knife to every defect which is an acknowledged evil.

But what are we to do, will the gentle meek advocates 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. Let us separate. Let us imitate the example of Tennessee, which upwards of forty years ago actuated by certain grievances the exact specification of which is unknown to me, separated from North Carolina, and declared itself an independent state. Why cannot we form the state of West Carolina? It is only a peremptory declaration of this import, which in my 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 defect 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 legislature, as they are most unreasonably in congress; though but even few intelligent slave holders will be found willing to defend by serious arguments 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 considered 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 Spanish Islands too: whoever is acquainted with the geographical situation of the Westindies & their near vicinity to our most southern shores must come to the irresistible conclusion, that this cessation of slavery in the Westindies must exercise a powerful influence 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 Spartacus and Adronicus, will be imitated by some coloured leader and the fairest portion of the union will be devastated with fire and sword.

I forbear to extend my remarks by speaking diffusely on the unseasonable time for holding the convention, when the violence of party spirit has reached its utmost height, which violence certainly 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 reasons

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

ASCLEPIADES.

Salem April 7th, 1835.

COMMUNICATIONS.

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

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

MR. EDITOR:

"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 writer, over the signature of "Asclepiades," 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 severity," against certain individuals in this county, and the 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 of your paper," I return him a passing compliment, and my humble thanks for the great light he has shed abroad, in this lower world, on the subjects he has discussed.

In opposing a convention, he acts "only" consistent with his former course of political conduct. "When in the year 1801, a few days" before the termination 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 he is "conscientiously" bound never to come out at the same hole he went in at. Mr. Asclepiades takes his text in the other sort of a book than he did, "when a few days" previous to one presidential election, he charged the people with "ignorance and apathy," that they were not competent to elect a president; but now, the people are very thing—are omnipotent,—and the legislature is nothing—"is odious"—has usurped the rights of the people; and "only" because the law authorizing a convention does not suit his own "capricious fancy." It is no part of my purpose to censure him by serious arguments that he is barking up the wrong tree; But I will quote a passage or two in his communication, to convince him that he presents the "unenviable spectacle" of contradicting himself, as well as the Legislature, and a large majority of the state. He says "that the convention to which I can conscientiously give my humble consent, must be an unrestricted one, untrammelled, unshackled,—enacted by a set of men who cannot even produce a shadow of the authority, under which they acted." In 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 uncontrolled." If this is not a contradiction, "it is utterly incomprehensible to my weak understanding" what is.

I think it very uncandid and unfair, to say the least of it, in Mr Asclepiades, to endeavor to excite an alarm among the people about "slave wars." If his argument amount to a *little* 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 "slave 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 ingraft them on our republican government; and one of them ought to deem it a "monstrous" 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 it happened" a distinguished political writer,—one of the "purest citizens" of those "degenerate times" when a "bad

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 Asclepiades, came out in the Farmers' Reporter with a "whole string" containing a "rich store" of abuse and invective against our venerable and patriotic federal executive, but unfortunately for him refuted by practical experience. His "whole string and rich store" of abuse, charged the president with the violation of Indian 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 character" and to "astonish" the "eyes" of the world with his invective and abuse, thereby fully earning the imputation of *little political "story teller."* So "nauseating and disgusting" were his charges against the president, that even the most violent opposers of the present administration could not "swallow 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 people 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 notwithstanding 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, Sinner &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" understand 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 dividing spelling and pronouncing such "hard names" brought from a despotic government. The people in their "ignorance" said Jackson and Clay, and S we know, but who's Ascle? Is he a candidate for president? One of the company observed that Ascle was a foreigner and bank "whig;" and then the people cried out—we will not hearken to his counsel—we will not have Ascle to "reign over us." He was not born to "command" us—damn him and his "official organ" too. And the people in their "ignorance and apathy" regarded these reproaches as having some of S's "shuffling policy"—alias stratagems—alias political libels invented by self-interest and ambition, to "entrap" them in their "ignorance and apathy," by his known "duplicitry and want of principle" to seduce them to join him in his "nefarious" schemes,—and immediately the cry was heard, huzza for old Hickory!—if S and Ascle are against him we must be for him. And some of the people who had intended to vote against him, turned about 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 Frederick H. Shuman, agent of the Cape Fear bank at Salem, and that he has altered a bank bond to make it suit his own capricious "fancy," whereby the mother bank will lose some hundreds of dollars if he does not with "ruthless severity," make this doctor "separate" the money from his own pocket.

"Whoever considers seriously" the "powerful influence of which he has at once possessed himself, in West Carolina," by the "anomalous" exercise of the unalienable rights and reserved privileges" of the bank, "must come to the irresistible conclusion" that "only a peremptory declaration of this import" from the "mother bank" will bring him to his "proper senses," and render him willing to grant her the long denied.

And now, Mr. Asclepiades, should this attract your attention, and should you think proper to reply to it. I beg the favor of you not to make use of any more "hard names," as in my "ignorance and apathy," do not understand any but the English language, and that in a very imperfect manner.

Finally, I deem it necessary to mention that I have noted a great many texts—some from a former, and some from the latest edition of the book called "Asclepiades," "the exact specification" of which will be "unknown" to those persons who have not at once possessed themselves of "these both" invaluable editions, containing the context and the commentaries.

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

Stokes county, May 1st, 1835.

P. S. The above lines were penned for the "unpaved undisputed purpose" of having them announced to the public, "when in the columns" of the Farmers Reporter, a paper which is published in West Carolina—and I sent them to the editors of that paper and requested them to give my "vermon" a place in their paper; but it was with lively feelings of mortification and regret that I perceived how they refused to publish the whole; but I did not wish to separate. Therefore, have sent this and the latest edition of "Asclepiades," to the editor of the Greensborough Patriot, and requested him to give "these both" a place in his paper.

My dear fellow, I am a dramatic author to the

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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 Randolph 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 William Hogan, Esq. was called to the chair, and Jonathan Worth was appointed secretary; whereupon the chairman explained the object of the meeting 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 persons to serve in said convention; whereupon ballots took place, which resulted in the nomination of Gen. A. Gray and Col. B. Elliott, by a large majority of the persons present, not less than 70 votes being given at any balloting.

After the foregoing business had been concluded, 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 journals of the senate certain resolutions which 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. Resolved, That this meeting highly 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 meeting 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 recommending the distribution of the public lands among the states.—Several other gentlemen 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 fellow citizens, Hugh L. White 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, Sec'y.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.—At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Johnston county, exceeding one hundred in number, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 2nd of May, 1835, the Rev. Jesse Adams, on motion of Mr. Bythou Bryan, was conducted to the Chair, and Ransom Sanders appointed Secretary.

The meeting was explained in an able and lucid address from the chair. This address was succeeded by others of great ability and eloquence, from Col. John McLeod and Doct. H. C. Ennis, in which the propriety of a movement of the people in their own matters was inculcated, and the attempt to dictate and control the opinions and votes of freemen, was repelled with indignation and scorn.

The following gentlemen, on motion of Major N. Williams, were appointed a committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting:—Doct. Ennis, Bythou Bryan, Will. Whitfield and Col. Wm. W. Johnson, to which number was added the name of Maj. N. Williams; who after a short absence, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which are believed to have passed without dissent:—

Whereas, we, a portion of the people of Johnston county, believe that the freedom of Elections in choosing 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 sentiment, arising directly from the body of the people, a violation, and infringement of the sacred right of election, which we value above all price:—And whereas, we are unable to perceive any benefits in the freedom of election, if a few shall possess themselves of the great power of directing the people for whom they must vote, or not vote at all under a general ticket; as under such a state of things, the election is made or designed to be made by those who attempt to *drill the people to order*, before the real sovereign people themselves know any thing about it. We, therefore, conceiving that to be the consequent result, if not the general objects of all party Conventions and caucuses to fix candidates for themselves, and not for

lasting blast. The pure and plain rule of action in such matters, under our form of government, is, for the people to fix upon and then elect. But now as offered to be practised by a Convention or Caucus at Baltimore, the rule is completely reversed.—With them, it is this: *We a few*, will choose the men, and the people must elect. Under such a course it is but blind folly for the people to have any election at all. Protesting therefore as we do, against a selection for us by any set of interested politicians—for as such we look upon those who assemble at Baltimore—we do cheerfully record our sentiments as expressed in the following Resolutions, under the hope that they may at least be instrumental in producing a kindred feeling in the bosoms of our countrymen.—Therefore, Resolved.

1st. That as elections are freely with the people, so must be, and so ought to be, the choice of candidates; otherwise elections are empty bubbles.

2nd. That the Convention about to assemble at Baltimore is truly a "packed jury," and their verdict, according to engagement, and of necessity will be for MARTIN VAN BUREN as President.

3d. That as we believe this Baltimore Convention was gotten up by office-holders and office seekers, to continue in their own hands the "loaves and fishes" of the Treasury chest, we look upon that circumstance alone, as a sufficient objection to their verdict and candidate.

4th. That we look upon the merits of HUGH L. WHITE, our own fellow-native son of N. Carolina, as qualifying him in an eminent degree for the discharge of the responsible duties of a President of the United States—that as he is himself free from the intrigue, promises and bargains of Party, so will 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 Hugh L. White has been called on, and brought before the public by the People, by their own voluntary action, and has consented not to refuse 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 States.

On motion of Major Williams it was Resolved, That the Papers in this State friendly to the election of Judge White, and to purity in the elective franchise, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

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

JESSE ADAMS, Chairman.

RANSOM 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!

Cooper.

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 touches his immediate interest, and their amusement lightens labor and diffuses cheerfulness and good humor. Both are important in forming the minds of his children and adapting them to future usefulness.

But I will begin with the father himself. If he is in business, he will find in the advancement of which more or less concerns every man. If 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 of the propriety or impropriety of the taxes which are levied upon him. He stands as a blank in the circle of intelligent men, and must be silent, or open his mouth only to show that he does not understand the subject of conversation. To a man of feeling this is humiliation. But a man who diligently reads any well conducted newspaper, and reflects on what he reads, cannot possibly be called ignorant of the common topics of conversation.

He should reflect, also, that his children are destined to mingle with the busy world; and that a newspaper is a complete "map of busy life" exhibiting in one view all its "vast concerns"—the convulsion of empires, the speeches of the statesmen, the operation of armies, 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 make a progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every farmer must consider that substantial information is connected with his advancement.

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

As the instructor of her children, she should be herself instructed. A newspaper ought to contain nothing improper for the eyes of a mother or her children.

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 ambitious 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 guards against the inroads of vice, or so effectually 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!—How

or thoughtlessly fallen into temptation! These are serious reflections, and I hope all who read this, will duly reflect that it is the mind which stamps the fortune of us all; and on its early impressions it will depend whether we grovel in ignorance, or shine as useful members of society.

Newspapers give us a great variety of incidents not found in any book whatever. I remember, when a boy, of having access to a file of newspapers from the year 1758 up to that time. They were bound in files without the omission of a single week. The oldest were of the size of a common sheet of writing paper, the volumes had increased to the size of the present day.—These papers occupied 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 whatever could have given.—The old quarrels with the colonial governors, the petition to his majesty, full of loyalty, and asking only a redress of grievances, the early resistance and kindling of a flame which eventuated in INDEPENDENCE; the struggles and trials that followed, with the battles by sea and land, all in plain newspaper style. This was interspersed with the marriages of persons who are now in the midst of their grand children, and the advertisements of persons who had long left the theatre of business. This recalling of ancient times is a most pleasing and profitable survey, affording a luxury which is indescribable. In like manner the youth of future days will turn over the file of some newspaper printed during the late war, and will dwell with rapture on the exploits of Hull, Decatur, Jones, Perry, McDonough, Brown, Jackson, M. Comb, &c.

GREENSBOROUG :

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1835

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

CONVENTION ELECTION. We have not heard of in the separate places of election in this county. The result in this place is as follows: John M. Morehead 305, Jonathan Parker 212, Andrew Lindsay 104, James Neely 77 and Richard Mendenhall 45. We shall give the results in the different counties as fast as they come to hand.

We have recently visited the counties of Surry and Iredell. We collected many interesting facts which will be entirely new to our readers. They will be attended to next week, except one very important circumstance, which we cannot put off any longer—namely: that in these two counties, in each of which we spent two days only, we obtained nearly one hundred subscribers. We say to every county in the state "Go thou and do likewise!" Let Van Burenism fear and tremble. The day of its overthrow cometh as a thief in 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 chairman, and Alfred E. Hanner and William Swann secretaries. George C. Mendenhall introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this meeting highly disapprove of the Baltimore convention, viewing it as a dangerous attempt 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 expressing 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 it.

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 arch intriguer, Martin Van Buren, as a candidate for the 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 which 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 battle of New Orleans. He hoped 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 Mr. Shepperd confess his political sins. He said he

a sinner of the same description about that time; but that since then he had become heartily penitent; and was proud to find that Mr. Shepperd had independence enough to oppose, with all his energy, whatever he believed to be wrong in any administration. He then drew a contrast between the merits of Martin Van Buren of New York, and Judge White of Tennessee, and concluded.

He was followed by John M. Dick, who avowed that if 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 lecture on the subject of his former predilections in favor of Jackson's administration. He said Judge 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 forward by his friends; but was supported by Mr. Nullifier Calhoun, and the father of that odious 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 "odious" tariff of 1828! And as proof that Judge White was leagued with the nullifiers, he had voted for the FORCE 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 minority 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. Landis, 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 clung in with the Jackson ranks. The second, Mr. Landis, was all along opposed to the present administration, until he got the appointment of postmaster conferred upon him—Since that time, he has become a patron of the 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.

ALFRED E. HANMER } Secretaries.
WILLIAM SWAIN }

JOSEPH GIBSON, Chm.

MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA. The packet ship Congress, captain Knaball, 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 Alvarez, 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 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 Facio, to the executive authority. At the latest accounts, these other important states, viz: St. Louis Potosi, Morelia and Durango, had united with Zacatecas in this declaration.

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 apprehensions were entertained that another revolution in favor of a central government, would be made by the garrison of that city, 2,000 strong.

Senior 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 unexpected order from government. It is said that he is 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 rushing 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 21st February another revolution took place, in which Mecher the president, and 80 others were killed. Vinagre Melchris, accomplice in the revolution of the 7th January, is now at the head of affairs, but not likely to remain. A report says 500 men are now preparing, in the country, for an attack on the town in a day or two. Letters from Maranhao, of the 24th March, state that a frigate and three small vessels and several hundred men, were going to Para to restore tranquility. This

APPOINTING SUCCESSORS. It is true, that Gen. Jackson has practiced upon the principle, that when one public 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 benches!

We were present, in the courthouse last week, when Joseph Gibbons, Esq., resigned his appointment as chairman of the county court, and so pregnant 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 we have no objection to the appointment of Dr. Mebane to that office; for, although we do not view him in the light of a friend, we have candor enough to admit that he is among the most efficient magistrates in the county—particularly on the bench; but we like to see things done decently, and in order—hence our objections to the course pursued by Gibbons. 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 parliamentary rule, as to urge upon the court the appointment of a PARTICULAR MAN as his successor. 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 deposits 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 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 character—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, in which North Carolina is more deeply interested, perhaps, than any other 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 blood or even a dollar towards the acquisition of these lands, were entitled 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 reader is directed to the proceedings of a meeting held in the county of Randolph, on the 6th inst. It appears that Mr. Staley has worked himself into a foggy predicament. He, however, acted more like a white man than the Jackson commoner from that county, Hawkins. Staley voted throughout, with the Jackson party last 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 inflated 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, and spread it before the people, as entirely new—as just having escaped from the press. He must be a man of great hind-cast! which, in times like these, is much better than fore-cast!

MEETING IN JOHNSON. We invite the attention of our readers to the meeting recently held in the county 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 potatoe. Let the people be informed and they will do right. Give us 150 subscribers to the Greensborough Patriot in each county in the state, and we will not leave even a spot of grease to indicate the place where Van Burenism once stood!

On the 1st inst. Amos Kendal was inducted into office as postmaster general, in the place of Mr. Barry, appointed minister to Spain. This ungrateful hypocrite has the ability to manage the general postoffice department better than it was managed by general Barry. But who can doubt that his purpose will be—not to guard against fraud, but to conceal it? General Barry has gone to a place where he can get plenty of wine, and that cheap, and it matters not how soon he may kill himself!

The proceedings of the Randolph Meeting, would

AMERICAN COLONIZATION. The brig Red Rover sailed from New Orleans for Liberia on the 4th inst., with 71 emigrants, all from the state of Mississippi, except three, who were from New Orleans. It is said, that, for intelligence, useful knowledge, moral worth, and property, these emigrants are superior to any company 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 Glover Simpson and Archy Moore, ministers of the gospel, who 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 emigration.

The estimated value of the slaves who were emancipated for the express purpose of going into this expedition, is \$26,500. And the actual amount in money contributed by the citizens of Mississippi, 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 employed as schoolmasters.

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

MARTIN VAN BUREN of New-York, to be PRESIDENT of the United States, from and after the 4th March 1837, vice Andrew Jackson whose term of service expires.

AMOS KENDALL—to be Post MASTER GENERAL vice William T. Barry, appointed MINISTER to Spain.

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 People 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 late meeting of the Stockholders 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 Stockholders.

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 British," 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 deposit banks belongs, "body and breeches" to a "most noble marquis,"—except about a sufficiency to form a board of directors. This is all well, and we see that at New York a loan is authorized of two millions and a half of dollars to bring in the Croton river, which is to be 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 he will obtain the vote of that State. The Halifax Advocate says:—"but a few months ago, he was unthought of; and he is now one of the most prominent 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 in Liberty county, Geo., on the 25th ult. Resident

A part of Bassa Cove, in Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, has been purchased by the commissioners of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania. Little difficulty is apprehended in securing the whole of the district, which will happily further benevolent designs of the society.

JUDGE WHITE says;—"My principles are to live power if we can, so as to make every man as secure voting for whom he pleases, as he is in matters of religion, in worshipping his Maker according to the dictates of his conscience. When power is so limited to 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, does to idleness, and idleness, has by the learned, been considered as the root of all evil. "An idle man's bed is the devil's work-shop."

FIRE IN WILMINGTON. The Fayetteville Observer says;—"It is with great regret we learn that a serious calamity has befallen Wilmington, in the destruction of the new and valuable planing machine belonging to Mr. Lazarus, and the steam rice mill belonging to the estate of Mr. Beatty; together with a very large quantity of naval stores, lumber, &c."

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

John Woid announces to the citizens of Milton, that he has opened a "dancing academy." He does not mention in his advertisement, whether he learns his pupils the "step genteel," or whether he places them on a hot griddle, where they would be likely to dance off themselves.

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 1/2. Flour \$5 50 a 6 00. 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, 10 1/2 a 11 1/2. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4 1/2 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 Clematicus Marasmus, James Patrick sen, in the 74th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. in the same county, Mrs. Nancy Patrick wife of the said James Patrick, aged about 65 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAN'SION 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 regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already 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 Lodging Rooms, clean and well-ventilated Beds, first rate Cooks, attentive 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.

TO TRAVELLERS.

The Great Western Mail Line, and the Cheraw Line, all stop at and depart from the MANSION HOTEL; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and others who are industrious and well disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road 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 Visitors.

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 families by the week or month.

WILLIAM P. FORREST.

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

Rockingham county, May 1835.—44—3

