GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME VI. NO. 45.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1835.

WHOLE NO 305

THE PATRIOT

Is printed and published weekly by WILLIAM SWAIM.

At two dollars per annum, payable within three months from the date of the first number, or three dollars will be invariably exacted immediately after the expira. tion of that period.

Each subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time within the first three months from the time of subscri. bing, by paying for the numbers received, according to the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance within the year, will subject the subscriber to payment for the whole of the succeeding year, at the rates above mentioned.

A year's subscription will be ascertained by the numbers of the paper and not by calendar months. Fifty-two numbers will make a year's subscription; and in the same proportion for a shorter time.

Those who may become responsible for ten copies shall receive the 11th gratis .- An allowance of ten per cent. will also be made to authorized agents for procuring subscribers and warranting their solvency or remitting the cash.

ADVERTISEMENTS, Not exceeding 12 lines, will be neatly inserted three times

for one dollar;-& twenty-five cents for each succeeding publication:-those of greater length in the same propor-

All letters and communications to the editor, on business relative to the paper, must be POST-PAID, or they will not be strended to.

Every subscriber will be held strictly to the LETTER of the above terms, "without variation or shadow of turning." Let no one deceive himself by making calculations upon our indulgence

SCLECTE

"And 'is the sad complaint, an classe rue !! hat'er we write see bring forth nothing ner. "

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHN BELLDLE. When I sett off my second chapter, I believe I was spunking up to Sally Jones like all vengeance and threatening to give her the butt end of my sentiments, was in 17 Well I was as good as my word. The next Subbath day I went to work after meeting, upon the outer man, as Deacon Carpenter says, and by sun down, things looked about right. I say nothing; but when I stood up to the glass, to finish, and sort of titivate the hair and whiskers and so forth-I saw a little fellow there that looked wicked. And say- Lit Sally Jones knows which side of her bread is buttered -- but no matter she sha'nt say I did'nt give her a chance.

Well I went over to the Squire's pretty well satished in mind; so after fluttering and rowing about her a little while, I up and show the cloven foot. -"Sally," says I "will you take me for better for worser?"

At tast she said, "I'd as he's have you as any body in the world Jorn, but -1 declare-I can't."
"You can't ba; and why?"

"C.use."

"Cause I cant-and that's enough. I would in a minute but for only one reason:-and that wam afeard to tell ve?"

"Poh, poh," says I "don't be bashful; If there's only one stump in the way I guess here's a fellow ---"Well then look t'other way, John, I cant speak if you look at me."

"O yes, there, now's your time," says I with a flirt-"The reason is-Joe Bowers, the stage driver. Now you shan't tell no body, John, will ye?"

Who would have thought this of Sally Jones! It seemed to me the very old boy had got into women. They hirly put me to the nonplush. All this time, my popularity with the ladies was amazing. To see them flattering and soft soaping me all over, you would have sworn I had nothing to do but to pick and choose. I had as much gallanting to do as I wanted, every where; for politeness and gentility, I never turned my back to no man. Then. they were so thick and familiar with me, that they did'nt are what they said or did before me: and finally whenever they had any errands or chores to do-who but I was the favorite, bird to fetch and carry? I was forever racing and cantering from post to pillar, to do their biddings. Rain or shine, snow or mud,-nothing stopped me, and I may say, I tarry earned their smiles by the sweat of my brow. Then it was, **O Mr. Beedle! What should we do without Mr. Beedle !! But when I caught one alone, and began to touch up the matrimonial sentiments, then how quick the tune was changed! O the ways of the women are curious.

Patty Bean was not the first I run against by a long shot: I never lost any thing for want of asking and I was plaguy ant to begin to talk turkey, aiway when I got sociable, if it was only out of politeress Now and then one would promise, and then ily off at the handle, but most all contrived some reason or other for giving me the bag to hold. One had taken the resolve never to marry-no, never, never' and the next Sunday morning she was published. Another chicken thought she was a great deal to young to undertake to manage a family. At Lest I wok a great shine to the school mar n, but ain floreneam; I though she was ten years ofter to a L and taken of

and hand, she fixed up her mouth and says she 'sl've ley, she promised to keep dark, but she told the Doc- affoat, and such a fine taut rigged gentleman as you quicker than "respect and esteem," unless it is a "but, its none of my business." wet blanket. But let Huldah alone; she had her eye upon Deacon Carpenter all the time.

women, from beginning to end.

till the twenty ninth of February-when the gals will. turn round and court the fellows. Its none of my business, but, if I was you, I would'nt let the 'tother thing, and happened (by mere chance ye know) women make a fool of me any more,

Well, I took a resolution and I stuck to it firm,for when I once set up my ebenezer, I am j st like a mountain. I stuck to it till along pretty well puts me in mind of you, Hannah." into January, when I had to go to singing school. I must go to singing school, for I was main leader in A.O., its just the thing for a store," says I treble, and there was no carrying on the parts without me. But that was nothing, if it had'nt fell to my lot to go home with Hannah Peabody four times running. Politeness before every thing. Well she kept growing prettier and prettier every time, but I only grit my teeth and held on the harder .

By and by, Sanday came round, and I felt sort of uneasy, moping about home; and says I, this resolution will never set well upon my stomach, without air and exercise; and before I had done thinking of this, I was more than half way to Captain Peabooy's. It was about daylight down as I was passing by the kitchen; but hearing a cort of snickering inside I slipped up and peeped into the window, just out of curiosity.

There was no condle burning -for Mrs. Peabody is saving of tallow-but I could see Hannah and Pol-Patridge, the help, telling fortunes, in the ashes, by of me, John," says she. firelight. I turned round to go off, and run right agin Jack Robinson. Jack was come to set up with the help and would insist upon it, I should go in and see Hannah. "She has'nt had a spark this month," says he, "and in you shall go, or I'll lick

Well, there was no dodging here, & all I had to de was to grin & bear it. So in I went, & once in, good by to resolution. - The short and the long of it is, 1 was soon as deep in the mud as I had been in the mire. But I had another guess chap than Sairy Jones to deal with now And here was the chiffer-ence between them. Where you got a slap in the chops from S.i -- clannah kept ye off with a scow and a cock up of the nose. And Madain could'n bear holding. With her, it was "Talk is talk, but hards off, Mister."

But I rather guess I had cut my eye teeth by the time. If I had'nt learnt something about the natur of women, the kicks I had taken from all quarters fell upon barrer ground. There is no way of dealing with them but to coax and flatter; you gain nothing, let me tell ye, by saving soft soap; and you must be sly about it. It is no way to catch a wicked devil of a colt, in a pasture, to march right up, bridle in hand; you must sort of sidle along as if you was going past, and whistle, and pretend to be looking 'tother way: and so round and round, till at last you corner him up,-then jump and clinch him by the forelock .- O, I'm not so great a fool as I might be.

But it was a long tedious business, before Hannah and I could come to any sort of an understanding .-There was old Captain Peabody was a stump in my way. He was a man that had no regard for politeness: he travelled rough shod, through the town, carrying a high head, and a stiff upper lip, as much as to say. "I owes nobody nothing, by ——." He had been a skipper, and sailed his schooner all along there. This was a thing easier said than done. It shore, till he got forehanded, then went back up country and set down to farming. But I never truckle to no man, if he's as big as all out o'doors. And after he poked his fist in my face, one 'lection, we never law." But she would'nt hear to it. She had no butched horses together.

Well, as I was afraid to go to the house and court Hannah in the regular way, I had to carry on the But no; he would not meddle with other folks' bu-war just when and where I could; sometimes of a siness—he made it a point. dark night, I could steal into the kitchen. But my safest plan was to track her to the neighbors' houses where she went to spend evenings; skulk about till she started home, then waylay her on the road. Pretty poor chance, this, you'll say. But as if this wasn't enough, Hannah herself must join in to plague me half to death.

You see I wanted to let her know what I was arter in a sort of a delicate underhand way, and keep myself on the safe side of the fence all the time, if there was to be any kicking. But Hannah had no notion of riddles; she would not understand any thing short of plana English I hinted plaguy suspicious about true love" and "Copid's darts," and all that. Then I would heave a long sigh, and say "what does that mean Hannah?" But no: she couldn't see, poor soul: she looked as simple and innocent all the while, as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

She was plagny close, too, as to her goings and o mags; and if she happened any time by accident, to let drop the least word, that showed me where to find her next time, she was so mad with herself that he was ready to bite her tongue off.

One day she was going to her aunt Molly's to pend the evening, and she went all the way round things. Is'nt that fair?" to Dector Dingley's, to tell Mrs. Dingley not to tell . - "For," says she, "I don't want him to be

a great respect and esteem for you. Mr. Beedle, but tor, and what does the Doctor do, but comes right are, can run one down in no time." and so forth. Nothing will cool a man down over and tells me. "Gone all stark, alone," says he,

Well, as I was going moping along home, from sunk in my skulking nest, in aunt Molly's barn. It your consent." This is the day that I have marked with a piece of Squire Jones' I fell in with Dr Dingly. The doctor saw in a minute that something was the matter, and he went to work and pumped the whole out of the house. I had a scheme in my head that wards the door without saying a word. But his eyes secret out of me. Then he seemed so friendly that Hannah little dreamt of; and I lay and thought it rolled like all creation ! I up and told the whole of my experience with the over, till she came out; and when I got her under my arm and walked down the lane, think's I, I'll marched right straight off, and never turned my head "Well John," says he "I advise you now to wait set the stone a rolling any how, let it stop where it to the right or left, till I was fairly home and

> So I set in to talking about this and that and to mention our old hatter Shop, that stands at the corner, that my father used to work in, when he was alive. And says I, speaking of the old shop, "it

"Well-

"Sweep out the dirt, and old hat parins and ruck-" "Well-"

"Take the sign, rub out "Hatter" and put in "Mer-"Well, John -

" I hen get rum and molasses, and salt fish, and ribbons, and calicoes-"

"O," says she, "it's my new calico gown you was thinking of-isn't it pretty?"

"O!" says I, "'tis a sweet pretty gownd-But the upshot of the matter is, Hannah have finally concluded to set up Store and get married, & settle myself down as merchant for life-

At this, Hannah hung down her head and gave a nicker. "And how does all that put you in mind

"Guess

"I wont gues, nor touch to, so there now-

What she said is all lost, for I'll be shot if I can remember. It is all buz, buz in my bead like a dream. The first thing I knew, we were right agin Capt. Peahody's barn, walking as close together as we ould, with comfort, and our arms crossed round sch others' waist. Hannah's tongue had got thawd out, and was running like a brook in a freshet, and all one steady stream of honey. I vow, I was ready to jump out of my skin.

It was a mile and a half good, from Aunt Molly's o Capt. Peabody's, and I thought we had been about a minute on the road. So says I, "Hannah, of that name." et's go set down under the great apple tree, and have a little chat, just to taper off the evening " now sat down and began to talk sensible. We settled all the predicaments of the nuptial ceremony, and then talked over the store, till we saw ourselves behind the counter; I weighing and measuring and dickering and dealing out, and she, at the desk, pen in hand, figuring up the accounts. "And mind John," says she, "I'm not agoing to trust every body at the corner, I tell ye." But just as we were beginning to get sociable as I thought, Hannah looks ip, and says she, what can that are great red stream e in the sky, away down there beyond Saccaray?" I rather guess," says I, "it is a fire in the woods.

"Fire in the woods! I'll be skinned if it is'nt daylight coming. Quick, John, help me into the window, before father is stirring, or here'll be a pretty how

d'ye do."

The next job was to tell the news to Captain Peabody. Hannah had settled it that she should in my c.op for days, like a raw onion. to persuade Hannah to marry first & ask afterwards notion of doing any thing condestinely. Then I asked Dr. Dingley to go and break the ice for me. siness-he made it a point.

"Well," says I, "if I have got to come to the scratch, the less I consider on it the bette r. one stormy day, I put my head down against a North-easter, and set my feet a going, and the next thing, I was standing right before Capt. Peabody. He was in his grain house shelling corn; setting on a tub, with an old frying pan stuck through the handles. And he made the cobs fly every which way, hit or miss, he did'nt care. But it'tickled him so to see me dodge 'em that he got into uncommon good humor.

"Well Johnny Beedle, what has brought you up here right into the winds eye this morning?

"Why Cap'm, I have got an idee in my head."

"No! how you talk!" "Ye see, the upshot of the matter is, I've a no-

tion of setting up store, and getting a wife, and settling myself down as a merchant.'

"Whoorah, John, there's two ideas, a store and

"But I want a little of your help," says I.

"Well, John," says he, "I'll do the handsome thing by ye. If you keep better goods than any body else, and sell cheaper, you shall have my custom and welcome-provided you'll take pay in sauce and

"O yes, Cap'm,"

"And I wish our success, on the other tack. No was to be no peace for me those and I was in

"O yes, Cap'm, I have run down Hannah, al-ready."

"My Hannah ?"

This raised my blood, and I felt so stuffy that I housed.

Well, now, says I, my apple cart is upset in good earnest. And when I went to Dr. Dingley for comfort, says he, "John, I wash my hands of this whole affair, from beginning to end. I must support my character, I am a settled Doctor in the town, and the character of a Doctor, John, is too delicate a flower to go poking round and dabbling into every body's mess." Then says he, "Mrs. Dingley, I warn you not to meddle nor to make in this busi ess. Let every body skin their own eels." "Hott your tongue, you fool you," says she-"did he ever hear of me burning my fingers ?"
Howsomever, there was under hand work carried

on, somewhere and by somebody. I don't test take out of school. I had no hand in it, till one day. Dr. Dingley, says he, "John, if you happen to be wanting my horse and shay, this afternoon, about three o'clock, go and take it. I never refuse to lend, you know. And I hope Capt. Peabody will gain his lawsuit with Deacon Carpenter, that he has gone down to Portland to see to. But that's none of my

business."

Somebody, ton-I don't say who-told me that there was a certain Squire Darling, living in a cer tain town, about ten miles off that did business and asked no questions. Well, in this said town, just alter sundown, a young man named Joseph Moyey was walking near the meetinghouse, with a sort of a cream colored hook under his arm; and he heard something in the woods, this side, that, if it wasn't a Hurrycane, he'd give up guessing. Such a cracking and squeaking and rattling, —such a thrashing and grunting and snorting! you never heard! He stopped and looked back, and all soon came to light. There was an old white faced horse came scrambling along out of the woods, reeking and foaming, with an old wooden top shay at his tail, and a chap about my size flourishing a small bean pole pretty well broomed up at the end. And says I, "Mister, can you tell me where one Squire Darling lives ?"

"Which Squire Darling?" says he, "there's two

"His name is John," says I.

"Faith," says he, "they are both Johns too, but one is a lawyer, and tother a cooper."

"O, then it must be the lawyer, that I want,"

With this, the young man gave a square Hannah and a wink at me: and "come along," save

he, "I am going right there now; and i'll shew you the Squire, and fix things for ve."
"Hannah," says I, "this is lucky."

Well, he carried us into a small, one story house, little further on, full of books and papers and dust; and a smelling of strong old dead tobacco -moke.-Here we sat down while he went our about our business. We waited and waited till long after dark, and were glad enough to see him come back at last. with a candie, "The Squire is very sick, says he, but I have over pursuaded him.' And the next minute the Squire came grunting in all moffled up in a great coat and spectacles on, and a great tall woman with him to witness for the bride.

Well, he went to work and married us, and followed up with a right down sensible sermon, about increasing on the earth' never felt so solemn and serious. Then tollowed kissing the bride all round; then the certificates, and then I gave him two silver dollars, and we got into

the shay again and off we wert.

After this, nothing happened to speak of, for Capt. Peabody had no suspicions. But one morning, at break of day, as I was creeping softly down Capt. Peabody's back stair, with my shoes in the hand as usual, I trod into a tun of water, sta ing on the third step from the bottom, and down I a me slam bang. The Captain was agoing to kit his hogs, and had got up betimes, put his water on to heat, and was whetting his butcher knife in the

The first thing I saw' when I looked up, there stood Capt. Peabody, with a great butcher knife in his hand, looking down upon me like a thun er cloud! I want to know if I did nt feel streaked! He clinched me by the collar and stood me up, and then raised his knife over me as high as he could reach. I thought my last minute was come. Blood would have been shed as sure as rates, if it had'nt been for Mrs. Peabody. She stepped up behind and laid ho d of his arm; and says the, - its no matter Mr. Peabody, they are married."

"Married to that puppy!" rosted the Captain. "Ye- Sir," says I, "and here's the certificate. And I pulled it out of my jacket pocket and a it to him. But I did'nt stay for any more ceres as soon as I felt his gripe loosen a little, I said of hke an eel and backed doors, -- and made tracks home, about as fast as I could begot. But ther

the Captain would do something rash, & I could beither sit still nor stand still, est drink, or think.

About the middle of the afternoon, Dr. Dingley came bouncing in, out of breath, and says he John, you have been cheated and bamboozled. Your marriage ain't worth that. It was all a contrivance of Jack Darling the lawyer and his two imps Joe Morey and Peter Scamp." This was all he could say till he had wiped his face and taken a wig of cider to recover his wind and then he gave me the particulars.

When Captain Peabody had read my certificate, be could not rest; but tackled up and drove right do un to let off his fury upon his old friend Squire The moment he got sight of the Squire. Darling. he turned to, and called him all the foul names, he could lay his tongue to for half an hour. The Squire denied every thing. The Captain downed the cer tificate, and says he, "there's black and white a gainst ye, you bloody old sculpen."

The Squire knew the hand write was his nephew's as soon as he saw it, and the truth was brought to light. But, as the storm fell in one quarter, it rose from the other. Squire Darling had smelt tar in his day and had'nt forgot how to box the compass, and as soon as the saddle was on the right horse, he set in and give the captain his own back again; and let him have it about Nor-Nor-West, right in his teeth, till he was fairly blown out. They shook hands then, and seeing Hannah and I had got under weigh together, they said we must go the voyage, and no time must be lost, in making all fast in the lashings, with a good fine square knot, before change of weather, So the Squire slicked up a little, got into the shay and come home with the Captain, to hold the wedding that very night, How D ctor Dingles happened to be in the towns

just at the nick of trane, I don't know. It was I is lucka ras soon as he saw which way the wind was, he lies ked up and cantered home in a hurry. After he had got through with the particulars, says he show Mr. Bordle it's none of my business, but if I had such a hitch upon Captain Peabody, I would hang back like a stone drag, till he agreed to back my note for two hundred dollars in the Portland Bank, to buy goods with, to set you up in the store.

I thought strong upon this idea, as I was going over to Captin Peabody's. But the moment I shew the least symptons of backing, such a storm was raised as never was seen. Father and mother in law and Squire Darling set up such a yell all together, poor Hannah, she set down and cried. My heart failed me, and I made haste to give in and plead sorry, as quick as possible: and some how in my hurry. I let it out that D ctor Dingley had set me on: and so was the impocent cause of his getting a most righteous licking, the first time Captain Peabods cought him. It wasn't settled short of thirty dol-

Well, Squire Darling stood up and married us a bout right,-and there was an end of trouble. Mother-in-law would not part with Hannah, and she ninde father-in-law give us a setting out in the north end of his house. He could not stomach me very well for a while:--but I have managed to get on the blind side of him. I turned right in to work on his farm, as steady and industrious as a cart horse. And I kept on pleasing him in one way and another, more and more, till he has taken such a liking to me, that he would not part with me for a cow. He owns that I save him the hire of a help, out & out, the year round.

There, -now I have done. I can't patronise the newspapers any more. I have enough to do what is more profitable about home. Between hard work m the filds, and chores about house and barn and hospen, I can't call a minute my own, summer nor winter. And just so sartin as my wife sees me come in and set down to take a little comfort, just so sarthe is the to come right up to give me the baby to

Noty hunv. The stories that are going the rounds, from mouth to mouth, about my first marriage are all a pack of hes invented by Joe Morey and Peter Scamp, just to make folks laugh at my ex-

I OREIGN.

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world, Aras from all nations lumbring at his back."

FROM FRANCE.

maximum due to this country, and the debate, was liberty itself. on the substitute. It is however evident that the opposition being unable to defeat the passage of the ues and dominishing the majority which they may possibly do, but not defeat the bill. The allowance or twelve milious is equivalent to a defeat, and will

The president of the council to the course of the d but, made the following remarks.

In expressing doubts of the good faith of France, the president of the United S has had done so withon the shadev of a pretext. From respect for the A. manie nije , a, he would abstan from characteriztheir president's econoct. The French government addressed no reproach to the American government, but that smipl recalled the French ambasador. No stronger on azore could have been adopted, unless a declaration of war had been made. The American circulate to the me nacing recommendations of president Jackson. Had it been with the friends of Constitutional Liberty in every of a twise, if rance would have adopted the necessas part of this state, and more especially in the western ry measure. Dur with it bravade, and as became part, for the purpose of producing perfect concert of the digness of a great mation.—(Hear, hear)—On action in the great struggle for liberty, which is now sand America, it was not the former could be expess conveniently can, prepare and publish an Address,

The question might be reduced to these terms-What was necessary for the honor of France?-What was required by the respect due to the rights of nations, -and to the principles of public probity? The president of the council here entered into certain pen assault on the freedom of elections, and a daring considerations connected with the history of the American claim, whence he inferred that it was im- and as such, ought to arouse the patriotic indignation possible to deny that France had injured America, of every citizen who is worthy of the name of FREEand consequently owed her an indemnity. Napoleon himself had in principle admitted the justice of the American claim. The government of the restoration had repeatedly admitted it,—and was the gov-ernment of July to be less liberal than Napoleon less just than the government of the restoration?

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

GREAT MEETING OF THE PEOPLE IN ROWAN.

Pursuant to the call of the grand jurors, heretofore made, the freemen of Rowan county, in great numbers, assembled in Salisbury, on May the 18th. At 11 o'clock, the courthouse bell was rung for the meeting to take place, as on former occasions in the courthouse. In a few moments the courthouse was filled up to overflowing, and several hundred persons outside unable to get in.

The meeting was organized, by calling John Gres Esq to the chair, and Judge James Martin, Doct. John Scott, Gen. James Cook, and Nathan Chaffin, Esq. as assistant chairmen. Robert Macnamara, and Alexander Long, were appointed secretaries,

As soon as the meeting was organized, a proposi tion was made that the assembly should adjourn to Mr. Vogler's Grove southeast of the courthouse, in order that all the people attending might have an opportunity of participating in the pusiness of the day, which was carried by general pprobation.

From the courthouse, the PEOPLE, with the committee and the officers of the meeting, the governor of the state, and senator Mangom, at their head, marched to the place of adjournment. The elegant band of music from Salem being here, on their way to the Mecklenburg celebration, very obligingly joined in, and conducted the whole concourse, with cheering and martial music to the grove, where hastv arrangements had been made for the occasion by Mt. Vogler.

As soon as the meeting was re-organized, by the officers taking their places, the chairman arose, and, in a clear and lucid address, of thirty minutes in length, explained the purposes of the meeting.

A- soon as the chairman had concluded his remarks, General Thomas G. Polk, as organ of the committee appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, presented those which follow below, with a few introductory remarks. resolutions were then read. A letter from the Hon-Bedford Brown, excusing himself from attending this meeting was then read .- His excellency David L. Swain, and the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, who had both been invited to attend and participate in this rocceding, addressed the people in the order of their names, at considerable length, and with great force and eloquence. Gen. Duff Green of Washington city, who happened to be casually present, on his way further south, also, upon a call from the committee, addressed the meeting on the critical state of the country, in a plain but masterly style. Each of these distinguished strangers on descending from the stand, were respectfully but heartily cheered by the assembly.

The resolutions were then put to vote, and UNAN MOUSLY ADOPTED. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, We, the freemen of Rowan county believe that the best and only sure safe-guard of Liberty is to be found in the constant vigilance of the people over the conduct of their public servants, who, for the time being, may have charge of the government,-and furthermore that it is not only the right, but the duty of the people whenever they see the government, in any of its departments, going wrong, to meet together, declare their opinions, and give the alarm:-We, therefore, the freemen of Rowan County, in Salisbury assembled, do solemnly

Resolve. That, in our opinion, the rapid progress which the federal government, within a few years past has made, and is still making in the usurpation The ship Citizen, Capt. Merchant, from Havre, of power not granted by the constitution—in the a-trings Paris does to the 11th, and Havre of the buse of powers that are granted—in the extrava-13th. The missionly question was under warm cance of public expenditures, and in the corruption discussion. Mr. Bignon, whose active exertions of repulican principles-is such as ought greatly to descated the old bill, revived a proposition which he alarm all pairiotic and thinking men, not only for the mode at that time to allow twelve millions as the safety-of our republican institutions, but even for

Resolved, For the purpose of arousing the people of North Carolina to a just sense of their danger -bill, resort was had to this node of creating efficul- that the friends of the constitution, of economy in public expenditures, and of reform in the abuses of the government, without loss of time, should every where organize themselves for active and open opnever be accepted by the people of the U. States, crations. To this end we recommend to them, in every county, to appoint a central committee, and committees of vigilance in each captain's district; whose duty it shall be to awaken the people from their lethargy, to detect the artifices of the caucus party, and of the office-holders and office-seekers, and holdly to expose them to the people; and generally to adopt such other measures as they may think best calculated to interm the public mind and thereby save our institutions from the fate that now threatens them.

Resolved. That the Central Committee, appointed by this meeting, forthwith open a correspondence at the square of in a vision, and the losses from the freemen of Rowan county to the people of

an undoubted right to decide on the treaty of try, and particularly over the Southern States; and 1831. If it approved of that treaty, it would vote urging upon them the necessity of retrenching the post office department, that tun ortical branch of a the funds necessary for carrying it into execution. extravagancies in public expenditures, and of reform- government through which hight and knowledge ing the abuses of the government.

Resolved. That the late attempt of the president of the United States, to DICTATE to the people who shall be their next president, in our opinion is an ooutrage on the constitutional rights of the people:-

Resolved, That the convention, which is to assemble in the city of Baltimore on the 20th day of this month, for the purpose of nominating MARTIN VAN BUREN as next president, is another attempt to subvert the constitution of the country-to take from the people the right of choosing their own president, and to transfer it to an irresponsible CAUCUS, composed of interested office-holders, and office-seekers.

cy; and to the end that our fellow citizens throughprincipal ones:-We are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren

1st. Because he has always been hostile to the principles of the great republican party; the first noted political act of his life, was in hostility to the re-publican party. During the late war, when the ENEMY was spreading desolution along our whole coastof our towns sacked, and destroyed with fire-when the brutal savage was turned loose on our southern and western frontiers, to scalp and murder our de-REN leagued in with the opposition of the north, o defeat the republican candidate for the presidency, and to disgrace and drive from power the republican party:--And yet, notwithstanding all the, his partizans, the office-holders, have the effrontery to call him the cand date of the republican party!

2nd. Because, he is ho-tile to the peculiar interests of the southern states. In 1820, when a most daring and unconstitutional attempt was made in congress on the subject of the Missouri question, to interfere with the constitutional rights of the southern people, he was found an active and zealous supporter of the nefarious scheme. His subsequent vote, in the New York convention, to place free negroes, as regards the right of suffrage, on an equal footing with white men, is another evidence of what his principles are on this subject, so important to the people of the stave holding states. This ought to be a serious warning to the southern people, not to elect one whose principles are so fatal to our rights, and safety.

3rd. Because, he is an advocate of a protective Ta-RIFF. "In conventions of Manufacturers at home, and in his seat in the senate, we find him steadily aphas acted on the industry of the south so oppressively as actually to have endangered the peace and Un-1828, a measure which is now characterized as "the bill of abominations;" this Tariff system aims to impose heavy taxes on the necessaries of life, such as iron, steel, nails, salt, sugar, coffee, coarse cotton, and coarse woollen cloths, articles that are extensively used by the common people, while on silks, wines, jewellery, fine cotton, and fine woollen cloths, articles mostly used by the rich, light duties, or no duties at all, are desired.

4th. Because, he is now avowedly in favor of a system of Laternal Improvement by the General Government contrary to the long established doctrine of the Republican party; that is: he is in lavor of taxing the people of one State to make roads and canals in another S ate. We hold, that it is unjust to tax the people of North Carolina to make improvements for New York, or for any other State; let each State make its own roads, and canals.

5th. Because, he has been chiefly instrumental in introducing into the practice of the Federal Government that system of proscription, and party discipline, which is so rapidly destroying the freedoom of opinion, corructing the morals of the country, and making the Government itself a distinct interest from that of the people. By this system, within the past few years, under the influence of Mr. Van Buren, more then three thousand persons have been turned out of office, not for acts of misconduct, but merely for opinion's sake, and their places filled up by persons, not because they were well qualified for the duties of the office, but merely on account of their political servility to Martin Van Buren, and because they were willing to prostitute their offices to secure his election to the residency: thus converting offices, which were created for the benefit of the people, into so many recruiting posts to be occupied and used to perpetuate power in the hands of a ruling faction.

6th. Because, he is in favor of an extravagant

To show how the government is going on under the VAN BUREN SYSTEM, We have only to refer to public documents furnished by the Executive Departments themselves.

It appears, from these documents, that in the ear 1823 the whole expenditure of the Government, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to \$9.784,000; and, that in 1833 it had run up to the enormous sum of \$22,713,000'

Public documents also show that, in the year 1825 the number of persons who received salaries and stipends out of the public chest, was about fifty six thousand, and that in 1833 this list had been increased to upwards of one hundred thousand persons, who are now fed out of the Public Treasury, from the taxes collected of the

openly arrayed themselves against the plan. What,

7th Because under this Plan Born must circulate to the people, has been corrupted and prostituted to the vilest purposes of parti-

Public Documents show that when Judge M'Lear left the office, it was in a flourishing condition-no only supporting itself in all its operations, but actually leaving a surplus of several hundred thousand dold lars in the strong box of the department. So sicely however, had Mr. Barry been in that department single year, before signs of disorder and confusion began every where to show themselves. It appears from the reports of the committees of congress, appointed to examine into the condition of the department, that not only disorders and confusion exist in it, but practices of the most open corruption. It is proven that the postmaster general has been in the practice of giving large sums of money to favorite & partizan Mail contractors, under the name of catra Resolved. That we are opposed to the election of allowances,—it is proven that the chief clerk in the Martin Van Buren of New York to the presiden-department has been concerned in contracts, and has, by some means, grown rich out of the spoils of out the state, may know our reasons for this opposi- the public treasury; - and as might be expected from tion, we will here briefly set forth the heads of the all this, it appears that the department itself has become wholly insolvent, and now owes a debt not far short of a million of dollars! In the days of Washington, or either of his six successors, what would have been the course of the executive towards a public officer setting as Mr. Barry has don-? Ge answer be would have been dismissed from office, and punished for his offences. But we see that Mr. Barry in when our northern frontier was over run, and many defiance of public opinion, has been retained in office and thereby encouraged in his mal-practices; and now, lately we have seen him rewarded for his misdeels by app inting him embarsador to Spain, with ienceless women and children, MARTIN VAN BUL a salary of \$9,000, and an oastit of \$9,000 more, making \$11 000 to lin or one y ar! - one as if to try how much the patience of the country will bear, we see the convenient tool of Mr. Van Beten-As mos Kendall-enstalled in his place as posimustergeneral of the United States! A few years ago Amos Kendall begged Mr. Clay for a clerk-hip of \$1,500 per year, which was denied him. he now receives as the reward of his ingratitude to his benefactor, an office worth \$6,000 per year.

8th. We are opposed to Martin Van Buren, because he has attempted to enhant the influence of foreign governments in the struggles of our domestic parties .- His correspondence, while Secretary of Size, with the British Court, and with the Pope of Rome, too clearly manifest this design to leave any doubts about it.

Fir these, and many other reasons, we are opposed to Martin Van Buren, and would deprecate his election to the presidency, as fatal to the welfare of the Umon, if not to liberty itself.

Resolved, That we will support Hugh L. Whrte, of Tennesser, for next president: but, at the same time we make this declaration, self-respect on the proving and sustaining the odious Tariff policy, which one hand, and fair-dealing on the other, require us to so withat we take him as an alternative. Nevertheless, we believe him to be an able and honest statesman; and under these circumstances, we will give to him our open, candid, and zealous support.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of our able and patroitic senator, Willie P. Mangum, in the senate of the United States, and more particularly of the firm and manly stand which he has taken against all executive encroachments on the constitution, or on the legislative department of the government: He deserves the gratitude of the people for his faithfulness in their service .- We tender him the thanks of this meeting.

Resolved. That the conduct of the members of the last legislature, who voted for resolutions instructing our senators to do an unconstitutional act, was an outrage on the constitution, and a disgrace, not to him at whom the blow was aimed, but to the authors of the measure, and, as such, merits the severest reprehension of the people.

Resolved. That the chairman of this meeting appoint the Central committe, and that the Central committee appoint the Committees of vigilance in each Captain's district.

Hamilton C. Jones, E-q. now arose, and, after a few very pertinent remarks explanatory of the subject, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, that the tion for this electoral district, is a voluntary assumption of our political rights; not made with the knowledge or consent of one in one hundred of the freemen of this county, nor with the knowledge or approbation of one in one thousand of the freemen of his district-which he has gone on to mis-represent.

On motion- Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the two Salisbury napers, in the United States' Telegraph, at Washington City, and that all the Whig papers in this state likewise be requested to publish them.

JOHN GILES, Chm.

JAMES MARTIN, JOHN SCOTT, JAMES COOK, Assistant Chairmen NATHAN CHAFFIN. ROBERT MACNARAMA. | Secretaries ALEXANDER LONG,

THE OREAT CELEBRATION OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The streets of Charlotte were thronged throughout the day with a dense crowd of people, assembled from all the surrounding country-to witness the imposing spectacle of the first Grand Celebration of our own Independence. The feeling & enthusiasm of the whole multitude was beyond any thing we ever witnessed. The Revolutionary Soldiers-with their satin badges marked '75 instead of '76-the great men of our State, and a numerous concourse of When, at the last S ssion of Congress, an effort was strangers from South-Carolina, and the more distant made to lessen these expenditures, and reform counties of our own State, were present and joined in the to probable any position of a war between France before us . - Also, that said Committee, as soon as they these abuses, Martin Van Buren, and his partizans, the celebration. The day was unusually splendid. The immense military parade, under the command

passed through the streets and the procession to ared, and joined in opposite Dr. Boyd's Hotel. Thence by any counsel, After hearing the charge of his honor, they proceeded to the Church grove, where arrange- judge Settle, the Jury retired; and after a short time, they ments had been made for the delivery of the oration, returned a verdict of GEILTY! and the reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration. The stand from which the oration was delivered, was wreathed all around with flowers-a decoration posure, seemed to shrink, appalled, at the sound of the ers of them, again, were "nothing to brag of." On one for which we were indebted to the taste of the young ladies of Charlotte. The Grove was crowded all |choosing: and they had passed upon the evidence, and told out a court, or, at least, with but two magnitrates around further than the human voice could reachand it is no exaggeration to say that there were five thousand within hearing of the stand.

At precisely half past one, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong opened with a prayer; and then followed Mr. Osborne, the Reader of the Declaration, who prefaced his task with a few eloquent and pertinent remarks. He then read the Declaration and gave out the name of the Signers, in a loud and impressive voice. Then followed the Orator, Franklin Smith. Esq. He gave a succinct and eloquent account of the aggressions of the Mother country upon the rights of the Colonies, and then came down to the period of the Diclaration. He sketched the character of the Mecklenburg Convention, and in a strain of feeling eloquence, commemorated the virtues of the heroes of the 20th of May, 1775. It was an eloquent performance, and gave universal satisfaction.

Then came the dinner. Upwards of 600 persons sat down to the table, prepared by Dr. Boyd, in a Grove fronting the house of Dr. Caldwell. The greatest good feeling prevailed, and merriment and social cheer went brisk around. The toasts announced as the toasts of the day-were arranged by the committee consisting of Mr. Davidson, Dr. Duniap, Wm. J. Alexander and Franktin Smith, Esqs. Mr. Senator Mangum, Governor Swain, and others spoke at length upon the politics of the day, Gen. Graham gave an interesting historical sketch, by way of response to the sentiment in compliment to him. The whole day went off joyously well.

In the evening, there was a splendid Ball. The room was crowded with ladies, gaily attired, who seemed to enjoy the celebration as much as the youth of the county. The supper table was beautitully arranged, and the large center Cake was gilded with the inscription-The 20th of May, 1775. Charlotte has not seen such a day for 60 years.

In our hurry to go to Press, we are obliged to omit the Toasts, and the Letters from invited guests, who could not attend, and a more particular account and notice of the proceedings of the day.

Miners' and Farmers' Journal.

GREENS FORGUGH:

SATURDAY, MAY 30 1835

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

Convention Delegates.

Guil ford. John M. Morehead -- Jonathan Parker. Randolph, Alexander Gray- B E 101. Rowan, Charles Fisher ... John Giles. Stokes, Matthew R. Moore--- E. Shober. Wake, Kimbro Jones --- Henry Seswell Franklin, tl. J. G, Ruffin --- Win. P. Williams. Cumberland, Archibaid McDairmid--- John D. Toomer. Robeson, John W. Powel- - R. C. Bunting. Anson, Win. A. Morris--- Joseph W. White. Richmond, Alfred Dockery --- H. W. Harrington. Bladen, John Owen---Samuel B. Andres. Warren, Nathaniel Macon--- Weldon N. Edwards. Granville, Robert B. Gilliam --- Josiah Crudup. Cabarrus, D. M. Barringer .-- Christopher Melchor. Nash, Joseph Arrington --- Willis Boddie. Sampson, Thomas J. Faison--- Wm. B. Meares. Orange, Dr. Montgomery .-- Dr. J. Smith. Cuswell, Wm. A. Lea- Calvin Graves. Person, John Williams --- Moses Chambers. Rockingham, Dr. R. Broadnax .-- Thos. L. Laseur.

this unfortunate man was put upon histrial for stealing a ne- proposition ! gro. The case was tried on Friday; and the whole evidence taken together, clearly established the following facts: On the second day of D cember, 1834, he said Dr. Mowbry, in company with Isaac Albright, passed through Salisbury, with a carryall, in which they had a negro which they had stolen from Georgia. In passing along a back street, Mowhry saw a negro boy, the property of Charles F. Fisher. He invited the boy to the camp near the race ground, expression as this, William P. Dobson, now of Surry, but where they intended to stry that night, alleging that they had sundry articles to trade u, on,

The boy accordingly went. At right a d Mowbry were then together at the camp. They induced the negrit go with them, alleging that they would sell him to wiomsos ever might offer the best price. The negro was then to runaway and return to them again; when they promised to give him a hundred dollars of the money for which he might be sold; and plso to turnish him with papers that would take him safe to a free state. Two witnesses saw the said Mowbry and Albright in Orange county, with the same boy and another one, and Mowbry was offering them Albright put up to claim to them in Orange; but said they belonged to Dr. Mowbry. The evidence next found them in Petersburg jail, negroes and all. Mr. Fisher and Mr Slater, sheriff of Rowan, went to Petersburg, -trok possession of Fisher's negro, and conveyed M wbry and Albright to Salisbury jul. After they had been confined there, Albright in hearing of the Shor ff, charged Mowbry with having been the cause of all his difficulties,to which Mowbry replied: "God dann you,-you have been trying to pack the whole blame on me, all along, and I don't intend to bear it any longer. You know very well that we were in Co. in stealing the negroes; and that we were to sell them, and divide the profits !"

The above were the material points in the evidence The prosecution was conducted by t'e solicitor W. J. Al exander, and N. W. Alexander of Charlette; and the prisoner was detended by Gen. James Cook, and J. F. Kerr of Rowan. On the part of the pro-

was said that could possibly have been urged in his defence

The prisoner, who, during the whole course of the trial, seemed to maintain something like collectedness and comword GUILTY! He had been tried by a jury of his own him, that there was no chance of escape, but through executive clemmency.

Gen, Cook took exception to the indictment, and moved an arrest of judgment. The indictment did not charge from whose possession the negro was taken, -which he alleged to be a fatal defect. He asked permission of the court to examine the indictment, and to search the authorities on the subject, until next morning. This per- upon the competency of his own testimony!" mission was readily granted, and the court soon after ad-

On Saturday morning, court was again opened, and the prisoner was brought to the bar. General Cook renewed his motion in arrest of judgment: but as he said, without being able to find any additional authority to sustain his motion. He corcluded by saying: "I regret that I have not been able to find more to allege in defence of this truly upfortunate man,-I regret that his guilt is so palpable !"

The Judge then, -after a feeling address to the prisoner. during which all present, not excepting the Judge, were deeply affected, even to tears,-pronounced the sentence of death, to be executed on the 19th day of next month.

We have understood from good authority, that the pris oner made a full and circumstantial confession of his guitt to the bystanders, while the jury had retired to make up their verdict. He said he first set out with Albright in order to get from him the amount of a claim he held against him. And that Albright drew him into the felony before he took time to reflect upon the awful consequences !"

We understand that his connexions are respectable is Baltimore and Norfolk; and we honestly believe he was led into his present difficulty by want and wretchedness, which were the result of intemperate habits, without any original depravity of heart. He lived for several months in this place, where so far as we know, he was never even suspected of dishonesty. And we sacredly and religiously believe if ever there was a fit subject for executive clemency, it is this truly unfortunate victim of intemperate habits and a confiding heart !

SLANBER !- An action for slander was tried at the last Superior court for the county of Macon, before judge Settle. The counsel for the defendant was a swearing, fight ing, whiskey-drinking, nullifying, Georgia lawyer. We give the following as the substance of his speech:

"May it fileuse your Honor: and Gentlemen of the Jury. I am about to lay down for your consideration a proposition, which cannot be questioned. And if I err in this proposition, the sagacity of the opposing counsel will readily detect and expose its fallacy -- if it be not based upon the immutable principles of eternal truth, the ingenuity of Col. "Such-a one," will detect and expose its absurdity before you, -and if he should fail yonder sits one (pointing to the Judge) who, if I be not correct in my proposition, will show you its error

The proposition I am about to lay down, gentlemen of the jury, has been advanced and maintained by the most emment writers on the law of slander, both in Europe and America.—and has been autained by every commentator from Hale and Blackstone, down to the most contemptible pettifoggers that swarm in our county courts. The proposition which I am about to by down, gentlemen of the jury has never been controverted or questioned. It is a proposition which has been recognized by all the English courts, and the courts under the government of the United States, and the sovereignty of the states separately, have practiced upon it. The proposition is this:-But bef re I state it. let me again tell you, that if it be not true, the ingenuity of the opposing counsel, will detect its fallacy; and I again call upon his honor to correct me if I am wrong. Gentlemen, the proposition is this: Slunder is stander. Unless the words spoken, be slanderous, an action for slander does not lie, and before the plaintiff can rec ver on an action for slander, he must prove the speaking of slanderous words. He must prove the speaking of slanderous words, before he can recover on an action for slander: because an DR. WILLIAM H. Mowbry .- We were present during action of slander does not he, unless the words spoken be the last term of the Superior court for Iredeal county when slanderous ! Gentlemen, I persist in the correctness of my

> VAN BURENISM .- We understand that the postmaster at Old Town in Stokes county, whose name is John But. ner, is a V a Buren man, "good and true !" late war with Great Britain, he was on the side of the enemy, and was frequently heard to wish that the American Eagle might fall a prey to the British Lion. For some such then we believe of Stokes also, swore he would kill him,as he ought to have done, but the old tory plead for mercy, and the bystanders interfered, and prevented Dobson from knocking his chunk out !

> V n Buren was also opposed to the war, and we now find, under his patriotic administration, this old traitor to his country's rights, acting as postmaster,-and not only so, but exercising the franking privilege to a very doubtful extent. We learn from an unquestionable source that he has been in the habit of franking whole bundles of cotton warn, of five pounds each, to his worthy brother, and immocurate co-worker in the cause of Great Britain and Van Burenism-Sclomon Spainhour! How convenient it is for such men to hold appointments under such an administration! No wonder they are eternally clamoring against every man, who dares be honest enough to utter an opinion that may seem to militate against their political swindling.

JESSE CONNER, from the Mecklenburg district, we fear, cill have no opposition. He has sold himself-body and oul-if he has any-to the magician of Kinderhook! We regret that a district containing so much intelligence, patriotism, and high toned principle, should be represented in be congress of the United States, by such a miserable us a copy of his last circular. We saw it some time ago. and intended to lay our hand in generous indignation upon

the truth. And on the part of the prisoner, every thing! SURRY COUNTY. We have been informed that the A FAILURE! At Lincoln Superior Court an atte population of this county has much improved within the was made to have an anti Van Buren meeting. It past ten years. Steps were taken at the last county proposed to hold it in the evening, - and as soon as court, for the construction of a poor house. The magis- tacticions got hold of the idea, they run in every dir trates, many of them seemed to be intelligent, and to tion, to call in the forces of the magician. Every we know the business they were expected to transact. Othoccasion we recollect, they were trying a cause, withon the bench. General Cook remarked, that they could get along better, perhaps, if they had a court. Mr. Boyden replied, that one of the members of the court was a witness in the case, but be was in the courthouse and that was sufficient. "Of course," said General Cook;" it will be enterely proper that he should decrile

> While in this county, we heard their candidates for convention hold forth to the people. They were Meshack Franklin, William P. Dobson, and Henry P Poindexter. We have not yet learned whom the people have chosen-but one remark we are inclined to make, that they cannot possibly leave Franklin out of the convention. And as for Poindexter, we like him every way better than Dobson, because we believe him to be an honest politician; and we have never understood that Dobson made any pretensions to political integrity-With him, we understand the maxim to be--- "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" --- any means --- no mat. ter how low and unprincipled --- to effect my present clection --- I can effect the next by some other stratagem

And besides this, he voted to lay the resolutions on the table of the senate last session of the legislature, relative to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. The people of Surry would consult their own interest by examining into this subject, before the next August election. The proportion of these proceeds, to which N. Carolina, would be entitled, under a proper system of distribution, could not be less than one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars per annum. Now where is the man, who looks to the interest and prosperity of North Carolina, that would vote against such a distribution? William P. Dobson from Surry, together with a majority of the senate of the last legislature, voted against it! And so did Harrison M. Waugh, in the commons from the same courty! Surely, the citizens of Surry are too high minded and patriotic, to countenance, by their votes, much longer, men who are so regardless of the interest of the state, as to vote away from her, two hundred thousand dollars annually, to please Martin Van Buren! We shall

SLANDER SUIT .--- An action was brought by a Mr. Redman against Hiram Williams, for slander, which was tried at the last term of Iredeil Superior court. It was in proof, by three or four witnesses, that Williams publicly charged Redman with having stolen money from the tail of a cake cart in Statesville. The witnesses for the defendant stated that they were not certain of having heard all the conversation between the parties; but they heard the defendant tell the plaintiff, that be might as well have stolen the money, as to have claimed and taken that which was not his own, under the circumstances. The evidence, however, seemed to satisfy the Jury, that the plaintiff's reputation had not been such as to suffer more than to the amount of fifty dollars, and returned a verdict accordingly. We understand that both the parties, previous to the commencement of this suit, stood fair enough before their neighhors; but the developments in this case went far to satisfy our mind, that a man ought to have a very good character, and to have had that good character very wantonly assailed, before he should be instrumental in having it investigated before a Jury.

WILLIAM FLINT, who represented the county of Stokes in the last legislature of the state, and who voted for instructing senator Mangum, we understand, has recently had some difficulty with his miller. He was in the habit of having his grain ground at a mill where they too tenth for the toll: winte all the other mills ground for an to Miss Susan, daughter of Mr. John Shields. eighth. Having been a customer of long standing he did not wish to break off without assigning some reason. He accordingly repaired to the miller's house, big with the business which took him there and addressed the knight of the toll-box, somewhat on this fashion.

"You know I've been a good customer, and I've always paid you the tenth for grinding my corn and wheat, without ever grumbing; but all the other millers grind tor an eighth, -aid you must grind as cheap as they do, or I toust quit your mill!" On being asured by the miller that he would grind for him as he was a particular friend and only charge him the eighth-he went away perfectly satisfied, and promised to continue his custom! No wonder that men who have become so distinguished for intelligence and economy should regard themselves as fully competent to the task of instructing a senator in congress or determining clearly what should be done with the proceeds of the sales of public lands!

IREDELL COUNTY. We recently paid a visit to this county, and without meaning any disparagement to the other counties we have seen, we cannot do otherwise than to remark, that the population of the county generally, is decidedly better than that of any other county which has yet come within our range. From the appascullion. We wish some friend in that district would send rent intelligence of the people generally, we think demagogues would find cold comfort in that county. In short; we think, with an extensive circulation of the -but it has been accidentally mishaid and we have. Greensborough Patriot among them, they would eradi-We shall not say and feather," nor shall we whip or cate the last remaining vestige of Van Burenism, and Graham, a

shop was ransacked for its apprentices, in order that numbers might be swelled as large as possible. By running to the highways and hedges, and compel all to come in, but White men, they were able to vote those who were foremost in getting up the meeti Let the free White men of our state learn a lesson for this. Let them do their business in broad dayling The Van Buren men are accustomed to every specie dirty work, which can always be carried on more nessfully in the night, than any other time, Hor en can't hold a candle to them in the dark!

Onio AND Micuigan. The difficulty between O and Michigan respecting their dividing line seems to be settled. It is said that its pursuance of an ucc stitutional act of the Ohio legislature, and regardless the admonitions of the general government, the gover sent commissioners, escorted by armed force, into territory of Michiganito retrace and run the bound line, up to which Ohio illegally claims. The comm sioners were however forcibly driven out by the Mic ganians; and it is said the governor has now orde out 19,000 men to protect the commissioners in th survey. But it is presumed the invasion will be prot tly repelled by the whole force of Michigan. So me for "family jars."

FANNY KEMBLE, an English actress, who visited theatres of our northern cities some time ago, wrote a journal about it, is "being" severely "bug l ten" by some of our periodicals. By what we gather from some extracts we have seen from her Jo nal, the manners of our people were not very agreea to her ladyship-especially those of the civiler sortsshe has returned to England, and is now Mrs. But And we presume she is still occasionally "stitching and "pottering," and "dwaddling," and "gossiping and "writing Journal," and "playing" -- the fool.

JAMES KERR, of Caswell, has for some time b talked of as a candidate for congress, in opposition Mr. Shepperd, of this district. He has received se ral letters from Stokes county, assuring him that he beat Shepperd, in his own county; But on inquiring, earn that al! these letters of solicitation and assuran were postmarked at "Little Yadkın!" W'en Mr. K was assured that any statement from that quarter mi be regarded as the bleating of a sheep, or any o doubtful outhority, he very prudently declined the

GENERAL DUFF GREEN, one of the most industr and talented vegabonds in creation, passed through p ace on the night of the 15th inst. on his way to celebration of the Mecklenburg declaration of indep dence. We saw him in Salisbuay, arm in arm, with co-worker in the cause of nullification, Burton Cra They appeared to be, indeed, "par noble fratrum."

MARRIAGES.

"The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!

And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

MARRIED, On the 13 h mst. Mr. Joseph B gall of Milton N. C. to Miss El za Ann Sang of Pittsylvania county, Va.

At Chapel Hill, 14th mst, Mr. Robert J. Ha dy, of Fayetteville, to Miss Ann Ferguson, of former place.

- In Rowan on the 5th inst. Mr. Henry Graves, Miss Mary Foster.
- In Caswell county; the 6th inst. Mr. James G to Miss Frances A. Menderson.
- In Caswell, on the 14th inst. Mr. Wilham
- On Saturday the 6th inst. at Coelfenham, Te William Backle, Esq. to Miss Jane Davies.

A first young William, bl ishing sigh'd, And oft to pop the question tried; Till after many an effort strong, 'T was found the Buckle had a tongue, He boldly then began to woo, And made dear Jenny Buckle too. Upon the victory he chuckles, Which fastens thus a pair of Buckles.

DEATHS.

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

Dien, lately, of consumption, Johnathan P. shing, president of Hampden Sidney college, Vi

In Raleigh, 12th inst. Weston Gales, infant son the junior editor of the Register.

In Wake county, 14th inst. Miss Cather Jane Brown daughter of the late William Brow In Iredell, 13th ult. Shadrach Alley, aged 34soldier of the Revolution.

Suddenly on the 19th ult. in Micon, N. Caroli N. W. W. Kerr, atto. at law, and formerly a re dent at Danville Va.

In Rutherford county, on the 3rd mst, Wi



POETRY.

. And from each line the noblest truths inspire Vor less matter my conduct than my song."

FOR THE GREENSBOROUN PATRIOT

The time is coming-close at hand, When freedom's sons, a hardy band, Will soon be call'd to choose again A president o'er them to reign.

God save the Union, here's for White, boys, Save the Union, here's for White, boys; Old Virginia never tire,

Some folks hurra for little Van. And say that he must be the man; But Swaim, by all the gods I swear, I'd rather see the devil there-To save the Union, &cc.

The yankees vote for little Van, Because he is a northern man; No slaveholder is be, they say, And he goes with us every way. But save the Union, &c.

Ho! all of you whom th' southern sun His warmest radiance sheds upon; T. you, I say, who cotton grow, A ming or two I'd have you know. Just save the Union, &c.

For those who 're int'rested like you These northern politics wont do. A cow they 'll have, and ther. kick up, A so the price of cotton stop. But save the Union, &c.

The war with Nick and threats to France Led we poor southerners a dance; Each fall on "cotton," like a rocket, Snatch'd just eight millions from our pocket. Save the Union, &c.

On Van's escutehoon 'tis a blur,-Sired by that traitor Aaron Burr: The de'i himself could not have chosen A better cause to damn a dozen. Save the Union, &c.

Yen, Aaron, thou dost live again In him whom we call little Van; And trait'rous villian though thou be, He promises to rival thee. God save the Union, &c.

Come southern brethren, let 's agree From ills like these ourselves to free. Of ballot free-curse the prevention, And damn the Baltimore convention. Save the Union, &c.

Here's Hugh L. White, a southern man, Our only chance 'gainst little Van. Come let us join, for freedom's sake, And say thus then, --- llugh White we'll take, To save the Union, &c.

Now let me add this toast of mine: --From Newarleans to Mason's line. Let all the South in concert blend, And for themselves a leader send To save the Union, &c.

Come freemen let's the effort make For freedom's, and for virtue's sake; And Van we 'li leave---content or no---As Byars says, in "statu quo."

Save the Union, here's for White, boys; Save the Union, here's for White, boys; Old Virginia never tire.

THE PRICELESS PEARL. There is a pearl more rich and fair Than Indian gems of value rare--

More pure than Ophir's gold; A port whose beauty ne'er declines, W ose matchless beauty ever shines In land of joys untold; A land no mortal eye hath seen,

For death's dark waters intervene.

That pearl no mountain cave contains, Not coral bed in deep domains,

The blooming wave below: Its light is not that glittering my Which gilded baubles oft display,

With momentary glow---Its mellow rays are ever shed Around the dying Christian's bed.

'Tis not a pearl by avarice sought ---A pearl from foreign regions brought ---In every clime 'tis found: Region is this pearl divine, Which on the humble heart doth shine.

A foretaste of the joys of heaven.

This pearl will light the darkest way, Night's cheerless hours will turn to day, And rays of hope impart, Dispel the gloomy fears that roll In mournful silence o'er the sou!, And cheer the sinking heart---And wide unfold the throne of Him Who dwells amid the cherubim.

A WRIBIA.

"Fancy has shorted all her howers awas,." In tales, in trifles, and in children's hiay."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANTI-MARRYING, SOCIETY. Declaration of Independence of the Young Men and Bachs elors of Nashville, assembled at Celibacy Hall, read and enaumously adopted by the Society.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the bachelors of the community to dissolve the social bands that have hitherto connected them with the fair sex-and to assume in fashionable circles, the single and unmarried station to which by the laws of reason they are entitled; a decent respect for the opinion of the married part of society compels them to declare the causes which urge them to secede from the empire of love, and to raily around he standard of their inherent freedom and natural independence

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created unmarried; that they are endowed by nature with the unalienable right of remaining in a state of singleness until they are disposed to encumber themselves with the appendage of a wife That to secure this right, all bachelors should be so firmly united in their cause, as steadfastly to resis! the multiplied and insiduous attacks of the fair -the ancient enemy of man's native freedom

Custom and the manners of the age would indeed dictate the propriety of that domestic relation which in all previous times has received the sanction of the world and the approbation of society. But when a long series of balls and parties, of winning smiles and killing glances, p. rsuing invariably, the same object, evinces a design to marry us against our will, it is our right, it is our duty to break the silken chains which hancy weaves for love," and which the imagination caches us so fondly and so familiarly to embrace; and to provide for our future safety and security in the "Hall of celibacy"-the abode of freedom and the home of peace.

The history of the present race of ladies, in this place, is one of repeated encroachments upon the rights of bachelors: tending directly to involve the in absolute despotism-to prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

They have refused their assent to offers of mar riage-the most wholesome and necessary for the interests of particular individuals - the reby manifesting a disposition to exercise the veto power with which the unjust custom of society has clothed them to the direct injury of fallen man.

They have refused their sanction to the marriage f others of the community, unless they would reimquish their right of choosing wives for themselves; a right inestimable to all young men, and formidable to matchmakers and old maids only.

They have called together large meetings of the sex at places where our attention would be directed to the beauty of their persons and the ghtter of their dresses for the sole p rpose of exciting our imagin ation, and kindling into a flame the dying sparks o

They have ridiculed and sneered at individuals repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness these encroachments upon the rights of unmarried men.

They have endeavored to increase the population of this state; for this purpose, procuring the legislature to reduce the hitherto moderate tax upon marriage licences.

They have kept among us a parcel of dandies to perform those services which men would be so proud to render.

They have affected to render the female independent and superior to the male portion of the community.

They have combined together to subject us to petticoat jurisdiction-a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and repugnant to the laws of nature. For taking into favor large bodies of dandies.

For proteeting them by their smiles and influence from the just ridicule to which their breaches of decorum and good manners subjected them.

For forcing some of our acquaintances to marry against their will.

For carrying us to bails and parties to be danced to death in order to retain their layor.

Por interfering in many cases with the rights of husbands—exciting their mothers and sisters to resist their lawful fords and masters, and causing to be inflicted on many of our married friends the hornal contain lecture, a species of punishment more formaliable to husbands than the dungeons of the inquisition.

For suspending the free will of bachelors and declarge themselves invested with full nowers to the clarge themselves in the clarge themselves and depart from the MANSION HOTEL, and, naving an extensive and secure Stable, and Osters who are industrious and well disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assoned that no pains will be spared to fit their hor as for duty on the clarge that the clarge that

claring the uselves invested with full powers to negottate marriages in all cases what-oever.

They have abdicated their authority over us to which we were so willing to submit, by declaring us fit subjects for the attacks of all maids and marriage seeking spinsters in the community.

They have constrained our fellow men taken captive by them, to war against their bretheren. For this purpose inciting them to dwell on the

happiness of increed hite,-which happiness it is well known is founded only on the assertions af benpecked husbands.

Against these attacks we have often petitioned for

contrary to our better judgements. We have reminded them of our miform gallantry and love. We have appealed to their native nobleness of soul and adjured them by the marriage ceremony to let us choose for ourselves but they have been deaf to the voice of reason and of love. We must, therefore acquiesce in the necessity which urges us to this declaration, and hold them as we do the rest of womankind, enemies to our peace and quiet, and the industrious promoters of marriage and curtam lectures. We, therefore, the young men and bachellors of Nashville, do ordain and publish this our declaration of independence, in support of which we mutually pledge our lives and our rights to marry.

Signed, for and in behalf of the anti-marrying society at Celibacy Hall, assembled the 30th January, 1335.

DICK MARRY-ALL, President. TOM COURT-ALL, Secretary.

The Salem Landmark . a paper which has undertaken to put down intemperance in drinking by the grossest intemperance in language, has lately "extended its tusiness," and makes war upon tobacco, after the foll-wing fashion, speaking on the subject of the impropriety of the use of that heterodox weed by c'ergymen:

"What a splended figure the apostle Paul would have made, had he gone about to proclaim the sublime truths of christianity with a quid of tobacco and a long nine in his mouth!

Talleyrand's last. His medical adviser having latery endeavored—alas! vain man!—to worm a secret out of him relative to the late affairs in Spain, "Dector," said the inimitable diplomatist, "I make it a rule never to speak on any subject of which I pussess the slightest knowledge. We'll talk of med-

icine, if you please."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BECKWITH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

For the relief of almost every varity of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Love and Silver such as Heart-burn, Sick Head- Ac . A id Eructations,

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

The most delicate females and children take them with

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

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

mel as a segmente medicine, as weir as a large portion of the popular drastic pills with which the country has been so long and liberally supplied.

Testimonials of the claims of these pills to public patronage, from the following gentlemen, have been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished, and will accompany each box, viz Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. U. S. Attorney for the District of N. C. Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq. Pub. Treasure. the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of N. C. Governor Iredell; Hon. Henry Potter, Jadge of the U. S. Circuit court for the dist. of N. C. Rev. M. M. M. P. eeters, 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 Hil. 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 Anterson, University 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 the store of Beckwith & Jume, and by appointment in almost every town in this state. Raleigh August 15.

The above pills constartly kept on hand and for W. R. D. LINDS VY. Greensborough, N. C. April. 30 -1: -12.

MATSION HOTEL.

Situated at the North corner of the Courthouse,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public in genral, that they have recently purchased and taken postion of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the traveling 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

With a well arranged house, clegant Dining and Lodgs ing-Rooms, clean and well aired Beds, 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 a l who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

TO TRAVELLERS.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834.-44-3

ROCKINGHAM SERINGS. THE above establishment, now in the occupancy of

The above establishment, now in the occupancy of the subscriber, is now ready for the reception of Visiters. No pains will be spared to render combinable, all invasids 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.

17 The Raleigh Star, Fayetteville Observer, and Tar-Agathet these attacks we have often petitioned for berough Free Press, will give the above three insertions, redress. Nor have we been wanting in our atten-

50 DOLLARS MENAROL

RANAWAY from the subscriper on the 23rd of April, Ne on the road one mile above Wikesborough, TWO NEGRO MEN, MILES and LEWIS. Miles is of a very dark complexion, is about five lett nine or ten inches high about twenty one or two years of acc; had on when he well dark complexion. Is askill not received a certification about twenty one or two years of ace; had on when he elime an old blue coat, mixed homespun trowsers and a black hat. Negro Miles stammers very badle. Lewis is of light or complexion, is about 25 years old, has a pleasing complexione when spoken to—he is about five icet eight or non-inches high, thick and well-et; had on when he left me an old brown fur hat half worn or more, a thin striped jacks 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 ledged in any jail in the state so that Iget them again.

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

LEWIS R. HINTON.

Wilkesborough, Man. 1835.—42—4.

Wilkesborough, May, 1835. - 42-4.

TEN CENTS REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 3rd inst. an in-

GEORGE SPRUICE.

He was bound to me by the county court of this county, and left me with at 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 treckled.

I hereby forewarn all persons against harboring, trading with tracting annular and har mader the heady of

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 The copartices in or Morenead & Daniel has been berefit to be coved by each or bend. The bonds and accounts of long steading must be paid very shortly.

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

TIV & COPPER BUSINESS

will still be carried on at the same shop, under his super-intendence; where he will steep on hand, for sale, a good supply of Stris, Harter's, Die, and other Copper Kettles! & Tin were in all its numerous varieties.

IF th kaids of repairs done immediately, JOHN M. MORI HEAD.

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

JOHN R. CARTER. CUISMITT,

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

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

JOHN R. CARTER. James wn, Gulford, N. C. Mey 12th, 1835.

FOR SALE.

2 Kegs Sateratus and Pearl ash 6 hlds. Molasses, 600 ib. Rice,

1000 genune Havana Segars, 1000 th. Nats, assorted sizes, 1500 b. Muscoyado Sugar, 4000 b. Sweden and Euglish Iron,

3500 th, Reo and Cuba Coffee, Just received and for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

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

WOOL CARDING.

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

he intends having ROLLS constantly on hand, and for sale at the most interal terms.

Worl 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.

MOTIOM.

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

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

HARDY BRIDGES.

Greensborough, April 7th 1835. 37-13

H. & J. LINDSAY Have just received and opened a large and general assort-ment of Spring and Summer Dry Goods. ALSO,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries and Dye Suffs They arrive the examination of the public, at their old stand on the north cast corner.

Greensborough, May 6, 1835-41- and.

Flour!!

A SUPPLY of headly flour, an outlectured at the Leakes-tile mills, now on hand and for sale at the Tin & Copper Shop in this place,

PROPRIETORS. Greensborough, March 1855-33-ind,

JOB PRINTING.

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

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough Oct. 16,1933.

WANTED

To hire, a good cook and washerwoman; to whom liberal wages will be given. A free white woman would be preferred, apply at THIS OFFICE.

Greensborough, Feb, 6th 1835—29—ind,

WANTED

TO hire by the month or year a negro man, or boy, ap-

Greensborough, Feb 6th 1835-29-ind.