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. 49.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1835.

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THE PATRIOT

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NORTH-CAROLINA.

"Let wisdom through her councils reign, And her's shall be her people's gam."

STATE CONVENTION.

Monday, June 3th.

The meeting of the convention in conformity with a previous resolution, was this morning opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Phecters, of the Presbyterian church.

The following additional members appeared, were qualified and took their seats; Mr. Skinner, of Chowan, Mr. Holmes, of Novetlanover, Mr. Sawyer, of Chowan, and Mr. Collins, of Washington.

Mr. R. D. Spaight from the committeee appointed to form rules for the government of the convention, made a report which was adopted after a few remarks, chiefly on an amendment proposed to admit certain officers, &c. in the lobby of the church, of annual meetings of the general assembly, and f r which was rejected. The galleries are appropriated the biennial instead of tricnnial election of secretary. to the use of persons who desire to hear the procee- of state. dings of the convention.

One of the rules reported for the government of this body, provides that the year and nays shall be taken on the call of one fifth of the members present,

Mr. Wilson moved to amend this provision, so any individual member; but after a few remarks from terms during which he shall be eligible. a member of the committee, stating that the rule as reported was in conformity with the practice of congress, and of most other legislative bodies of the union, that it would prevent any individual member from unn-cessarily protracting the public business; and that no instance ever occured of a refusal to take the yeas and nays, when called for on any important subject, the mover withdrew his motion.

On motion, 200 copies of the rules were ordered

to be printed.

Judge Gaston, from the committee appointed to consider and report the manner in which it will be ex-A pedient to take up the business of the convention, amendments should be made vacating the office of a present. When this report came before the conmade the following report,

the convention will be most conveniently brought before the convention by their proceeding to consider and to act upon the following resolutions, which are therefore reported simply as representing a plan of operations, and not as indicating an opinion on the merits of any of the resolutions;

1. Resolved, that so much of the act, entitled. "An act concerning a convention to amend the constitution of the state," which act has been ratified by the people, as directs amendments to be made to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members of the senate to not less than thirty four, nor more than fifty, to be elected by the districts, to be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods by counties in proportion to public taxes paid into the treasury of the state, by the citizens thereof; also, so much of said act as directs an amendment to be made to the constitution whereby to reduce the number of members in the house of commons to not less than nmety, nor more than one hundred and twenty exclusive of borough members, to be apportioned according to federal population; and also so much thereof as relates to the residence and qualification of persons voting for senators and ersons eligible to the senate, be referred to a comittee of 13 members, one of whom shall be selecfrom each of the congressional districts of this e, with instructions to frame and report the a-

dments as by said act required.

Resolved, that so much of the said act as direct

necessary ordinances and regulations to be prescribed for the purpose of giving operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended, and also so much thereof as directs that the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the said constitution, be referred to a committee of thirteen members to be selected as in the foregoing resolution, with instructions to frame and report the necessary provisions for the purpose of carrying the said directions into execu-

3. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report, whether any, and if any, what a-mendments are proper to be made to the constitution of this state, as to the exclusion in whole, or in part, of borough members from the house of commons.

4. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report, whether any, and if any, what amendments are proper to be made to the said constitution, as to the abrogation or restriction of the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the senate or house of commons.

5. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report, whether any, and if any, what amendments are proper to be made to the said constitution, to disqualify members of the assembly, and officers of the state, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of this state, from being, or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of this state, or the United states, or any other goverement.

6. Resulved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report, whether any, and if any, what a mendments should be made to the said constitution. so as to make the capitation tax on slaves and free white polls equal.

7. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what amendments be necessary in the mode of appointing and removing from office militia flivers and Justices

8. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what amendments be proper to compel the members of the general asssembly to vote viva voce, in the election

9. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report, whether any, and if any, what amendments be proper to be made in the 32d article of the constitution.

10. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what amendments be proper to be made in the constitution for supplying vacancies in the general assembly accruing before the meeting of the general assembly.

11 Resolved, that a committee be appointed to

nquire and report whether any, and if any, what amendments be proper to provide for biennial instead

12. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what anendments be proper to provide for the election of governor by the qualified voters for the members of the house of commons, and pre-cribing the term that the year and nays should be taken on the call of for which he may be elected, and the number of

13. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to nquire and report whether any, and if any, what amendments may be proper providing that the Attorney-general shall be elected for a term of years.

14. Rosolved, that a committee be appointed to an and report whether any, and if any, what amendments should be made providing a tribunal whereby judges of the supreme and superior courts and other officers of the state may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office,

15. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what the approbation of a large majority of the members justice of the peace, and disqualitying him from hold-It appears to your committee that the business of ing such appointment upon conviction of an infamous crime or of corruption and mal-practice in

> inquire and report whether any, and if any, what amendments should be made providing for the removd of any of the judges of the supreme or superior courts for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the legislature.

17. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what amendments should be made providing that the salar- moved to amend the resolution by providing for the ies of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

18. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any amendments ought to be made, and if so, what amendments are proper, to provide against unnecessary private legislation. 19. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to

moure and report whether it be proper to make any amendment, and if so, what amendment, so as to provide that no judge of the supreme court shall be ligible to any office, nor any judge of the superior court to any other office than that of judge of the supreme court, white retaining his judicial appoint-

After realing the report, Mr. G. said, if it were now in order, he would proceed very briefly to ex. E. T. Brednax, Charles Fisher, Alex. Gray, D. M. he confe plain, what perhaps might not, after the report has Barringer, J. M. Hutcheson, Gov. Swain, J. McD. pling.

convention a convenient and regular method of treating the several matters submitted by the act of last session to its consideration.

In considering this subject, the committee made a manifest distriction between what the people, in approving and sanctioning the act of assembly have determined shall be done by the convention, and what they have left to their discretion.
With respect to the first class of duties, the com-

mittee thought it proper to propose the appointment of two distinct committees, each consisting of thirteen members, one from each congressional district, to prepare plans for carrying them into effect.

With regard to the discretionery subjects, the committee begged to be understood, that they have no other object in view, but to bring the several matters contained in the act before the convention in such a form as that the sense of that body may be distinctly taken upon them, without any recommendation for their adoption.

The committee has framed a resolution suggesting the appointment of a committee upon every amendment of the constitution mentioned in the act of assembly, and leave it to the convention to determine the propriety of appointing such committee. If they should determine that it is unnecessary to act apon any subject, they can decline appointing the committee.

The mode in which the convention will act upon each resolution, will be for their wisdom to deter-

The convention can, at once, declare its unwillingness to act upon any subject; or they may refer the matter to a committee, and, after consideration and report, reject it as inexpedient.

By moving to strike out any resolution, by modifying, or by voting against any proposition, there need be no scruples of delicacy, as is frequently the case when considering a resolution moved by an in-dividual. These resolutions are reported by a conmittee as forming a plan of operation for the convention to act upon as they may think proper.

Judge G. supposed this explanation scarcely ne essary; but the matters on which the convention is called upon to act, are so momentous in principle, and may be so important in their consequences, that he wished members to satisfy themselves on every question, and to come to a decision only after full and free discussion.

A motion was made that the report lie on the table and be printed.

The president said the motion to print was in or The report would, of course, he on the table

Gen. Speight did not object to printing the report, on said it would save time if the convention would ake up and reter the two first resolutions, to which ie supposed there could be no objection, to appoint the proposed committees, as they could then immediately prepare the necessary materials for making reports to the convention. He therefore made that

Judge Daniel was opposed to the reference of the ubject in question to a select committee, at present. le would prefer committing the subject to a comnittee of the whole, in order to settle the question as to the number of members of which each house should consist. When this matter was adjusted, it would be proper to refer the subject to a select committee, to prepare the details of a bill to carry the views of the convention into effect.

Dr. J. S. South thought the proper course was that recommendee by the committee, in the report just read. The committee proposed, would consist of a member from each congressional district, and would by a full and tree examination of the subject, ne able to form such a plan for effecting the leading objects of the convention as would probably meet vention either in whole or in part, it would be exammed, discussed, and probably amended.

After a desultory debate of some length, on the notion to take up the resolution just referred, the 16. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to question was decided in the affirmative. The first resolution being under consideration, Mr. Wilson of Perquimons, moved to amend it by striking out "one member from each congressional district," and inserting "one member from each judicial district." On this motion, considerable debate arose, not necessary to be reported. A division of the question was called for, and it was first taken on striking out, and decided in the negative, 74 to 51. Mr. Gaither appointment of two committees of thirteen each; one to consider of the amendment to be made to the constitution, so far as respects representation in the senate; the other to consider of amendments in relation to representation in the house of commons. Negatived without a count. Mr. McQueen then moved to enlarge the committe from 13 to 26 members, being two from each congressional district. This motion prevailed, and the following gentlemen were have too chosen to constitute said committee, viz: J. L. Bailey, Jesse Witson, David Outlaw, Judge Daniel, Jo seph Halsey, Josiah Collins, R. D. Spaight, Jesse Speight, Gov. Owen Owen Holmes, Josian Crudup, enced b William P. Williams, John D. Toomer, John B. Keity, J. S. Smith, Kimbrough Jones, J. M. Morehead,

quest of Mr. Morehead, who submitted the following resolution:

Resolved. That the convention meet every day a 10 o'clock, A. M. unless otherwise ordered.

The question thereon was decided in the affirmative, without debate. Dr. Smith having renewed his motion the house adjourned.

Tuesday, June 9.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, of the methodist courch.

Mr. Jacocks moved that the resolution laid on the table, a day or two since, in relation to procuring certain statistical information be taken up for consideration; which was agreed to. The resolution having been read, Mr. J. said, that the object of it was in a great measure superseded by the adoption of one of similar import offered by Mr. Giles. There was however a single point embraced in his resolution, on which he still desired information, for the purpose of obtaining which, he would modify it by striking out the whole after the word "resolved" and inserting-" That said committee report the number of votes taken in each county in the state upon the convention question, on the first and second days of April last.'

The president having stated the question,

M: Welborn remarked, that it he could perceive any beneficial result which could flow from the proposed inquiry, he would cheerfully vote for it. -lle would like to hear the gentleman's reasons for desiring the information.

Mr. Jacocks replied, that he wanted the informa tion for his constituents. He did not know that would aid the convention in arriving at any partic ular conclusion, but it would be satisfactory to the

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, rose to move an a mendment. It was certainly very desirable, before ou old constitution was upturned, and its structure utterly demolished, that every fact having a bearing on the subject should be made public. The people have a right to this information; they ought to know their real strength, and what portion of them it is woods. sire so great a change in our fundamental law. If this infomation goes forth under the sanction of this convention, it will be received by the people as having the stamp of authority upon it. He therefore moved to amend the resolution by adding as follows?

"And that said committe also inquire and report the number of free white voters in each county."

If he remembered correctly, the census of 1830 showed the number of white males entitled to vote to be between 80 & 85,000, while the recent vote or the convention question exhibited only 27,000 votes in favor of that measure. - And no doubt the voter had increased in the time intervening between the last census and the late vote, judging by the rate of increase since 1790, which he estimated at 30 per cent. up to 1830 and 15 per cent since. It is impor tant that the people should know these and similar facts, so that they may act understandingly when the constitution is presented to them for ratification He hoped the amendment would prevail.

Mr. Welborn said, it was true, the late vote was comparatively small one; but did not experience show that the people would not turn out to vote ur less under the influence of some strong motive .-The majority obtained was a constitutional one as that was sufficient. As respects informing the pe ple, they already know all that it was proposed communicate to them by the desired publication,

Mr. Giles, being one of the committe to whom t subject was proposed to be referred, was opposed to the adoption of the amendment, simply on ground of the impracticability of obtaining the mation called for. Perfectly willing to under labor which might devolve upon the comm was convinced there was no source whe be possible to obtain the number of for in each county in the state. Mr. Cooper hoped the amen

vail. It was a sufficient reas that the people wanted light of

in it. Judge Gaston begged lo on the proposed amendme the amendment resisted b discover the benefit whigh thought it a sufficient respectable gentlemen wanted to throw light interest. Without it would be which they w perience, he so great a ter tempt to wi is necessar conclusio tion sour great lig!

ing the voted to ings which

certain t

hat the committee report a tabular statement, sections of the state. owing the vote of the people on the convention asmuch as it was not the usual time of holding vide for the appointment of two members from each ections, and the people did not turn out. But in judicial district, instead of one. ngust, when they had been accustomed to repair ength of the friends of convention.

Mr. Jacocks hoped the amendment would pres county (Perquimons) on the question.

Mr King had no objection either to the original solution or the amendment, but he thought there as a marked difference between the vote of 1833 nd 1835. The first was taken without the sanction the legislature and the question was, will you alr the constitution or not? In 1835, the people cut with a perfect understanding of the question to e polls. It was directly propounded-Are you for on, was, the certainty of success, as indicated by est commenced among the farmers, and they were o much engaged to leave their homes.

Mr. Wilson, of P. said, that in April last, the peole were called out for a specific object, which was ud down in the act of assembly, to be found in alost every voter's house. Why then was there not a eneral turn out? "I have bought a yoke of oxen and nnot come. I have married a wife and therefore nnot come," &c. These excuses were all considd evasions in Scripture, and so, he presumed, were reasons given why the voters did not turn out. would tell the gentleman from Iredell, why they not go-they were dissatisfied with the act, and not feel interest enough to vote. He thanked the tleman from Burke (Mr. Gaither) for his amendnt. He feared no investigation, and wanted all light that could be thrown on the subject.

Gov. Swain had no objection to all the informain being procured which gentlemen might desire; It as it was avowed that the object of that informaon is not to lesson the labors of this body, but to mighten the people, he hoped to see the original proposition disencumbered of the several amendments.
That was in the printer's hands and would soon be before u. He move therefore to modify the resolution so as to provide for the appointment of a select committee, to prepare the tables desired, instead of mposing the labor on the original committee. He oved this modification to meet the views of the intlemen from Perquimons and Burke, (Wilson and nither) though he believed it impracticable to ohin the information asked for, and if obtained, that would be totally irrelevant to any matter at issue. ere never had been any regular returns of the .. the August election of 1833, the statement blished having been informally furnished by mem of assembly. It would be impossible to ascerthe number of white voters, for the simple rea that one half of the clerks did not, in their re-..., to the comptreller's office, distinguish between brack and white polls; and if they did, voters o-45 were not subject to taxation, and therefore included. Jentlemen had spoken of the thin vote in April

They might be astonished to learn that, with igle exception, it was the largest general vote evven in the state on any occasion. The exception the presidential vote of 1828. The vote of 1824 esident was much smaller than the convention I 1824, the aggregate vote for electors of ni and vice-president, was 36,036; in 1828 it 1,776; and the number of votes polled for and and the convention, in April last, was 49,244. He of the estimate which had been made of the inving increased 15 per cent. between the such as are not foreseen.

& 1835, it had not equalled 3 per cent.— Our forefathers must h not sure that it had not diminished, in-He repeated he had no objection

> e would accept the gentle mly object being to spread blic which he deemed es-

iry, but for the purpose stated,

were then agreed to, The chair appointed acocks, Jones, of Wake,

> ed to consider the seterday. Agreed

> > o as to make

conven- The representatives from a few towns, in protecting

born) that it was not necessary a majority of the it was matter of little consequence to him how the lified voters should have actually voted for call- committee should be constituted; whether the mema convention. It is sufficient that there was a bers should be taken from the congressional or the nstitutional majority—a majority of those who did judicial districts. But it ought certainly not to be so small as proposed; it should be sufficiently large Mr. Caither rose to move an amendment, viz: to represent the views and interests of the various

Mr. Wilson (of P.) said he appreciated the force estion, at the election in 1833." The vote ta- of the remarks made by the gentleman from Craven, n in April last, he contended, was not a fair test, and therefore modified his amendment so as to pro-

The question being loudly called for, and the pres the polls, the vote was some indication of the ident having stated it to be first on striking out, Mr. Jacocks demanded the year and nays, which stood as follows: ayes 61, noes 64. So the motion was il, though he did not believe a poll was opened in lost. Judge Gaston moved a verbal amendment, to make it correspond with the first resolution, and as amended, the resolution was passed. The following members were chosen to constitute the committee. viz: Messrs. Skinner, Branch, Louis D. Wilson, Bryan, Meares, Gılliam, Toomer, Montgomery, Sho-

ber, Giles, Shipp, Burchett and Dobson.
Dr. Smith, of Orange, said he presumed the nex resolution would be considered in committee of the whole, but to afford gentlemen time for reflection, against a convention? One reason why the peo- and a comparison of views, he moved to adjourn; e did not more generally turn out at the last elec- but withdrew the motion, at the suggestion of judge Gaston, that no motion had yet been made to submit he vote of 1833. Another was, the busy season had the remaining resolutions to such a committee. A motion to this effect, having been made with regard to each, and carried, Dr. Smith renewed his motion, and the convention adjourned.

Wednesday, June 18.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters, Mr. Council Wooten, a delegate from Lenoir, ppeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Leseur laid on the table a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee, to whom hould be referred so much of the act providing for this convention, as relates to the reduction of the number of the members of the senate and house of commons, for the purpose of reporting a plan for arrying the same into effect.

Gen. Jacocks from the committee appointed to report the number of votes given in favor of a convention at the late election, and also the number of qualified voters in the state, made a report which as ordered to be printed.

The resolutions yesterday referred to a committee of the whole coming up for consideration, on motion, the convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole and the president called gov. wain to the chair.

Dr. J. S. Smith moved that the committee take ip the 11th resolution, which has relation to the meeting of the general assembly, whether it shall be annual or biennial. He thought it best to take up this resolution in preference to the 3d, in relation borough members which was first in order.

Several members objecting to this course and dearmy the resolutions to be taken up regularly, the question was taken for first considering the 11th, and

The the third, resolution, which directs an inquiry whether any and what amendments are proper to be made, as to the exclusion in whole, or in part of horough members, from the house of commons, was hen taken up for consideration,

Dr. J. S. Smith moved to strike out the whole of the resolution, after the word "Reselved," and inserieit is expedient to abolish borough representation entirely."

The question being called for on this amendment judge Gaston rose and said, that he trusted that this proposition, would not be decided without disthe extent of our power to remove whatever blemishes we may discover in the constitution, we should proceed with great caution, lest we introduce evils which we know not of; and it is prudent when making a charge in the political institutions of the country, to depart no further from existing usaof population (by Mr. Wilson) as erroneous, ges than necessity requires.—There are always inconveniencies resulting from such changes, and often

Our forefathers must have had some reason which induced them to give to a few of the incorporated towns in the state a distinct right of representation. Perhaps a little consideration may enable us to discover the most obvious of these reasons. The great purpose of all governments, is to promote the happiness and insure the safety of its citizens. Power must be conferred which is adequate to these purposes, but care should be taken to place it in the hands of those who are not likely to abuse it to the purposes of wrong and oppression. Where there are portions of the community, who, in addition to the interest they feel in their country's good, have certain interests of their own-whose occupations, general committee, and pursuits, and property are of a kind distinct from those of their fellow citizens generally-and these portions are relatively weak in comparison with the rest of the state-there is always great dancommittee, ger lest their rights should be overlooked or invathe first res- ded. It is essential that there should be secured to them some friend who will see that their grievances shall be made known and their wants communicated, where relief may be had, and that they shall patch but not be made to bear more than their fair share of therefore the public burthers. Many of the subjects of taxahdrawing tion, are to be principally found in incorporated towns. Taxation without representation always must lead to oppresion. However disposed the legislatrike out ture might be to do exact justice in the apportionment of taxes, unless the interest of these towns d this ar- were distinctly represented, they might be in the sithe spirit untion of a judge who heard but one side of a cause.

the interests of their immediate constituents, became

friend of agriculture, yet every man of experience ernment, but they are not suited to our republican knows that feuds will sometimes occur between the system. Before the existence of the general governbest of friends .- There will be occasional jealousies and rivalries-and these, unless restrained, will burst out into acts of enmity. There is emment need on these occasions that the few and the weak should find a protector in the legislative hall. The so that there is no longer any necessity for borough strong may protect themselves, but the weak must invoke the protection of authority. And even then there are no misunderstandings and no conflicting interests, representatives are generally wanted, who, from their pursuits & associations are familiarly cognisant with those subjects to which the great hody of the legislature must necessarily be strangers. How can we expect commercial concerns to be made intelligible to a body of country gentlemen, so as to procure a wholesome legiclation upon them, except through the representatives of towne? For correct information in every art, recourse is had to those who profess it. You go to the builder for estimates before you erect your house, you consult the physician when your health is attacked, and ask advice of the lawyer when your property is contested. On questions which you have never had occasion to consider-totally foreign from your habits-you are called upon to legislate. Surely it is wise that there be some associated with you on whom you may rely for correct information,

Our forefathers had probably discovered from experience under our colonial state, that the repre-

sentatives of boroughs (as they are called) were usually distinguished for intelligence, firmness and independence, and might have been unwilling to deprive the legislative councils of the aid of such men. It cannot be doubted but that the collision of minds strengthens the mental faculties. When men are brought into close connexion & interchange habitually their opinions, on the various subjects which engage their attention, as social beings, there will be this collision. He who represents constituents, to every one of whom he is intimately known, and with whom he every day associates, feels that his legislative acts are not subjected to that misrepresentation, nor his motives to that misconstruction, which might with greater success be attempted against one less favorably situated. If such attempts be made they must be made openly, and can be instantly met. He is not under the necessity of travelling first to one and then to another corner of a county to explain and vindicate his conduct. Without claiming for him au extraordinary portion of virtue, he can venture with more confidence to follow out and sustain with manliness his own convictions of right. If the framers of our constitution thus believed, our expeence under the constitution has proved that this be lief was well founded. -It is not always that the towns which have the right of representation in our general assemnly have sent their ablest and their best men. But all will admit that generally the town members have been among the most intelligent, liberal and independent members of that body.

Are not these, and reasons like these, sufficient to warn us against a hasty determination to abolish altogether berough representation?—there may be some of the seven towns to whom the right has been given that are now too inconsiderable to be permitted to retain it. It such be the case, let us reform as to thembut under the idea of reforming, let us beware of rash innovation.

It may be, added judg G. that I am under a bias from the circumstance of my residing and having always resided in one of the towns to which decapitation is threatened. However this may be it can not detract from the force of the reasons which I have suggested, if upon consideration it appears to the committee that they indeed have force. From the cit izens of that town I have received no communications on the subject-but I cannot doubt their opinions. With a full knowledge that one of the questions which was to be referred to this convention was the propriety of disfranchising them of a right which must be dear to them from long enjoyment and experience of its utility, with a voice almost unanimous they gave their suffrages for a convention. They resolved to peril this right in an attempt to reconcile discordant sectional interests, and to remove those h mistrust and prejudice had spread through our land.

In this hope he had concurred with them,-He arnestly trusted that the attempt might be successful, but it could not be, unless a spirit of harmony was encouraged here. This spirit certainly required that in what was called the struggle for power, a minute and calculating jealousy should be suppressed. A member more or a member less on one or the other side of the state was in itself a matter of very little moment. As indeed a struggle for power, he viewed the subject in convention as greatly exaggerated by the fears of the one & in the aspirations of the other section of the community. Of his friends from the East, who had heretofore possessed it, he would ask, what mighty benefits have we gained from it? And to his brethren of the West he would say-and he hoped that they would not regard an old man as presumptuous in venturing the prediction should they succeed in gaining the glittering prize, they will essentially find its intrinsic value far below the estimate which they now put upon it. In the formation of a government, the citizenscan meet upon no other ground than that of precise equality of powr-but in the arrangements of a government it is impossible to pursue a scheme of mathematical equality. Care should be taken that the deliberate will of the great body of the community should predominate-but care must also be had that the voice of all and every portion of it should be heard.

Dr. J. S. Smith said, as he had submitted the amendments to the resolution under consideration, rule of assessment upon lands and personal it would be expected that he should offer some rea- It was this principle of voluntary grank sons in its support. He had long considered the sub-sentation for the purpose of taxation, while

Judge Gaston said, that next in importance to the framers of our constitution. Agricultre is the great | members to borough towns was derived from Enggreat work of amending the constitution, was the interest of this state. It is decidedly an agricultural land, where it was introduced for the encouragement He agreed with the gentleman from Wilkes (Mr. duty imposed by the second resolution. Personally, state—but it is not exclusively so, Every en- of trade. Such establishments might have anlightened man knows that commerce is the best swered the purpose of the British monarchical govment, town representatives might have been useful for the encouragement of commerce; but by the constitution of the United States all matters of commerce are transferred to the federal government, representation on this ground. He knew of nothing but the inspection laws that was necessary to be attended to by our legislature in behalf of these borough towns. It is true, that men of talents are frequently sent to the legislature to represent these towns; but if the towns were deprived of the privilege of sending members, the same men would probably be elected from the countres in which the towns are situated-besides, professional men and country merchants are frequently sent to the legislature by the counties, and commercial men could whenever they pleased, present any object to the general assembly by way of memorial, which would doubtless be attended to.

Has the moral condition of the borough towns, asked Dr. S. improved by the privilege which they possess of sending members to the legislature? On the contrary, the annual elections, it is notorious, in most of the towns, are productive of fends, quar-rels and bloodshed! Mechanics and others are excited by the parties interested in such elections, business is neglected, and the morals of the people are corrupted. These excesses may not be so prevalent in the large town, as in the smaller, though, he presumed, they existed to some extent in all.-And he could see no reason why a few men resident in a town should possess as much political power as the largest county in the state. At a time when we are about to correct irregularities in our constitution this inequality ought not to be overlooked. He hoped therefore, his motion would be agreed to-

Gen. Welborn doubted the propriety of abolishing borough representation altogether, knowing from experience, that the most talented members of the legislature are generally sent by these towns. It is true, that these men might be elected to represent the counties in which the towns are situated, were the town elections abolished, though he was aware of the existence of a prejudice in the country as gainst taking members from towns. He thought the seaports, where the commerce of the country is principally carried on, and whose interests are disunct from those of the country at large, ought to send representatives who understand, and who would be able to defend them. He should like to hear the subject further discussed.

Judge Daniel said, it was true, that some of the horough towns were small, but they contain men of talents, and sent able representatives to the legislaure; and, as had been remarked by the gentleman from Craven, political power cannot be equally divided. Some portions of country are more advanced in knowledge and civilization than others, so that a state of equality cannot be prescribed. Judge D. gave a historical account of the origin of borough representation and of the house of commons in England, which he said arose from the great aid which the trading and wealthy portion of the community had it in their power te afford to the king in carrying on war, &c. Judge D. denied the position of the gentleman from Orange, that because congress had the power to regulate commerce, there was now no necessity for borough members to take care of commercial interests in our legislature. The commerce which congress regulated was the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, whereas the trading interests which the borough members were xpected to attend to, were those of our own stateand especially to see that this portion of our citizens were not overburdened with more than their due portion of taxes. He was aware that the election of these members were at times productive of a good deal of excitement and bad feeling; but this was an evil, like some others, which attend the enjoyment of the privileges of a free Lovernment. He hoped the motion would be disagreed to.

Mr. Dockery moved to except the towns of New. bern, Wilmington and Fayetteville from the motion of the gentleman from Orange.

Mr. Halsey moved to strike out Fayetteville, and add Edenton to the amendment proposed.

The president declared the motion out of order. Judge Gaston observed, that the amendment to he amendment, brought before the committee the question of partial, in preference to total abolition of porough representation. It was difficult to discuss this precise question, without adverting to the priniple involved in the original amendment. He hoped therefore, that he would be excused for adding few words in relation to the general question, which would bear also upon the immediate proposition.

He thought the gentleman from Orange maccurate n tracing the origin of representation in the English nouse of commons. The granting to boroughs of corporate powers for the regulation of their internal concerns, arose from the desire to encourage and oster their pursuits-their mercantile, trading and mechanical operations. But the incorpotation of boroughs was not to be confounded with their sending of representatives to parliament. The latter had its origin in another principle, which might with truth he called the very foundation of English freedom. The necessities of the king required subsidies or grants, and these could be obtained only by the assent of the great body of his subjects. They were levied upon real and upon personal property. The shires, and the principal boroughs-that is to say, the landed and trading interests -- the former thro their knights, and the latter by their delegates, summoned for the purpose of declaring the of subsidy which they were willing to grant

ity to contribute increased. Their reasonable claims there are certain loathsome eptiles which leave a nauscould no longer be resisted, and political power was the necessary result. This same principle--- no taxation without representation --- which was the foundation of political liberty in England, was the foundation of political liberty also on this side of the Atlantic, and is entitled to our peculiar reverence. What becomes of it, if you abolish borough representation? The tax-payers of the towns are to have no voice in the senate--- and if you deny them members in the house of commons---which will be the practical result of merging them in the counties --- they will have no voice any where.

It is the subject of almost universal regret, that we have not great commercial towns, and that the products of our soil principally find their markets in other states. At this moment when we so ardently desire to build up commercial cities within our borders, what will be thought of the plan to disfrauchise all the towns in the state? Surely, the intelligence will not sound pleasantly in the cars of their inhabitants. Surely such a plan does not exhibit very cheering evidence of a determination to encourage commere, or to give security and activity to mercantile enterprize, or to whatever may improve and advance the state.

Moral evils arising from contested town elections are alleged as a reason for demanding this disfranchisement. Sir, said Mr. G. in the town where I which is situate in the county that I have the honor in part, to represent, such contests have indeed occurred, and have been conducted with an accrimony which all party contests never fail to engender. Our citizens have occasionally been visited by that political phrenzy from which no community is ever wholly exempt, but if contests among them have been severe, it is to be recollected they are infrequent. The public attention is generally directed to some individual, who, without opposition or canvass, is called to represent them. In the small towns it may be otherwise, and if these are no longer fit to be trusted with the right of separate representation, take it from them. But because these are to be excluded, do not disfranchise all.

It is in vain to deny that commercial communities have peculiar interests of their own.-These they must endeavor to protect and advance through some agent or other. If we deny them a constitutional agent, they will be driven to get agents of another kind. If they are to have no mem er in the hall of legislation, they may re compelled to send you "lobby members." Heard in the legislature, they can do no So few in number, their voice can be effectual only when it is the voice of truth and justice. But when members of the assembly shall be approached through the other agents, means of perint. Higent may, indeed, be addressed by reason, and the just by fair statements-but the uninformed may be misled by falsehood, and those whose consciences are in their pockets may be convinced by arguments directed to the seat of their sensibilities.

Mr. Kelly saw no propriety in continuing borough representation, which he thought would be inconsistent with the principle proposed to be established by fixing our representation in the general assembly on federal numbers and taxation combined. For though the commerce of the state may be principally carried on in the towns of Newbern, Wilshould each send a member, as they would be represented on the same common ground with all the other inhabitants of the state. He had listened with attention to the arguments which had been urged in favor of the notion before the committee, but ha not been convinced by them. He had no doubt the several horoughs are situated, would attend sufficiently to their interest, if one of them were not generally the very man whom the town would have elected had they possessed the privilege of doing so.

On motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which being granted, the convention then adjourned, till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JUVE 20, 1835

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

#7-We are authorised to say that Ralph Gorrell, Esq. is a candidate to represent this county in the house of com mons of the next legislature.

The space necessarily occupied by the proceedings of the convention, in our columns, prevents immediate attention to the communication of "S. S." which has been

OF To POSTMASTERS, We not unfrequently receive notices from postmasters in different parts of the country, that persons to whom papers are directed at their offices, have either moved away, run away, or refused to take the papers out for some three, six, twelve, or eighteen months. Now, in all such cases of gross neglect prosperity revived among the people! This temporary another; "This will answer our purpose well enough, as this, they are liable, themselves, for the subscription prosperity, produced by the liberal policy of the bank and we don't want to be taxed for the benefit of these price of such papers as may be sent to, and remain in their offices, by their own ", in of omission!" We ask as a matter of right-That, in all cases where a subserithat we may not waste our paper, ink and brains for

eous sime behind them, wherever they crawl, and send forth an infection upon every breeze;-These must be encountered before they can be exterminated. Hence our excuse for rolling up, and wading through political filth, after the honorable Henry William Conner!

If all the circulars published, and speeches delivered by this erratic political mountebank, were collected together & printed, side by side, they would form an amusing specimen of the most miserable truckling, shuffling, inconsistency, absurdity and evasion. He has always been found in the rear of public opinion, endeavoring to shape his course by what he believed to be the prevailing sentiment among his constituents. His opinions have never been known on any question, until he had ascertained the popular side of that question in his own district; and when that current has seemed to oppose his course, he has always dropped his fins, and glided in the this monied she-monster of hell shall cease to be? We same direction, without a struggle.

We shall take up his last circular to the citizens o his district, and deal with it as its futility, fallacy and science-to his country-to his God! falsehood deserve. After a fulsome exordium,-in every line of which the reader may trace the naked and deformed hypocrite, -he copies from the report of the secretary of the treasury, a glowing description of the drew my first, and hope to draw my last breath, and financial concerns of the country, and passes on, without even condescending to tell us that not one dollar of deposites of the money of the United States, in places of this immense sum is safe. Suppose the banks in in which the said bank and branches thereof may be eswhich these funds have been placed by lawless hands, tablished, shall be made in said bank or branches, unwere to wind up business to-morrow, and divide the cash on hand, how would the government ever be able to command a copper of it? It is an insulting mockery to prate to the people about the large amount in the that the same charter also provides, that even the secretreasury, when it is as unsafe as the pocketbook of a cuizen would be in the hands of a rascally bankrupt !

We are not talking idly about this matter. Suppose "the government" should order an investigation of these banks in which "the treasury" is deposited, in order to ascertain whether they are solvent or not, what would be the result? Would they open their doors, and their books, and submit to an investigation into their real condition? Or would they not rather meet their inquisitor in the teeth, and say, "Sir, you have no right to inquire into our private effairs. We shall manage our business in our own way. Go tell that "government" which sent you here, that we bid it defiance !" They might, and very probably would, thus forbid searching, wind up the same evening, divide the speils next morning, and leave the people of the United States to whistle ter their "available ballance" of five millions! This is a correct view of the condition of our "treasury," ir relation to which Mr. Conner talks so flippantly; and if he had a single particle of honesty, moral or political, in his whole composition, he would not have disguised it from the people: But the truth by no means suited his

Mr. Conner next lugs in some half a page of common place, backneyed and worn out cant, in relation to the general pecuniary distress which followed the ren.oval of the deposites. His reasoning on this subject shows mington and Fayetteville, that is no reason why they hum to be, either a knave or an idiot, or both. He says the pre-sure was produced, not because the deposites were removed, but because the bank curtailed its discounts! This is another specimen of his miserable evasion. The enemie, of the bank declared, that if the funds of the government were withdrawn, it would, at that the representatives from the counties in which once, become weak and powerless. The deposites were removed; and the bank still lived. An attempt was then made to break it down by drafts upon its weakest points. This unwarranted proceeding put the bank on the defensive, and compelled it to draw in and retain its funds, to meet these exactions whenever they might be made.

> The bank thus succeeded in proving, beyond dispute, its abundant solvency, by cashing the drafts of the government as fast as they were presented. She was represented as being so weak and impotent, without the funds of the government, that those funds were not safe in her keeping; but when these funds were removed. contrary to the constitution, law and expediency, and she was found still able to sustain herself, the tune was changed; and the institution which had been represented little unhappy. In 1831, when he was opposed by Bartas in the last agenies of expiring nature, was immediately magnified into a frightful monster, with one foot upon the land and the other upon the sea, and holding ling scullion—he lifted his voice, long and loud against the destines of the world in her withering and unrelen- the establishment of a mint in his district. He said it ting grasp!

both for aught we care!

While on this subject, we have one further remark to H. W. Cenner's Corcular. Hercules would have make. The charter of the bank of the United States lies off and makes another thrust at the bank of the United States. And this last is the most unkind, ungenerous,

their rights --- as they increased in wealth their abil- Browns and Conners of the passing generation. But established to supply the country with a currency, we made for no other purpose than to excite a mean prejushall see, and feel, and know, and understand what is dice in the minds of the vulgar! For a though it is true meant by "distress!" Such a prostration of commerce, that widows and orphans in England, have deposited of industry, and energy has never been witnessed in this their funds in this institution, for safe keeping; yet the country! Let the reader mark this prediction! If it stock thus vested, is subject entirely to American conbe not verified, let Conner be a prophet and every man trol. The English stockholders have no voice whatever else a liar: but if its verification be written on the ruins in the management of the bank. And if banking b of our country, on his treacherous head be your abiding profitable at all, why not make to ourselve- a profit or vengeance!

> Conner says, himself, "The bank of the United States alone had the power to relieve;" and yet he bestraddles not resort to such miserable shifts to hood-wink, hum this institution and rides it under whip and spur, through bug and bamboozle his constituents. more than half his long cirular! He represents it as a and ten horns"-ready booted and spurred, to ride in "fretted ruin's fiery car," over the liberties of the country! and yet this "monster" alone has "power to relieve !" To whom then shall we look for "relief" when ask this question in sober sincerity, and call upon Mr. Conner to answer it to his constituents-to his con-

After riding the bank hard enough to leave any body sore in the crotch, who would change positions with less dexterity than Mr. Conner, he comes to the right of removing the deposites. And he here copies the "16th section of the bank's charter," as conclusive. "The less the secretary of the treasury shall, at any time, otherwise order and direct." Here he stops with a onesided view of the matter, without telling his constituents tary of the treasury shall not remove the deposites from the bank of the United States, without good and sufficient reasons, which reasons he shall lay before the next

It is never pretended, however, by honest men, that the secretary of the treasury had any agency in the removal. Every body knows that Jackson himself, "assumed the responsibility," and swore in the plenitude of his wrath, that the thing should be done! Dunne, the then secretary of the treasury, was called upon to execute the capricious will of the executive: But he said, inasmuch as congress had passed a resolution, unanimously, but a few months before, declaring the deposites to be safe, in the bank of the United States, he could see no good reason why he should remove them, and he had no right to remove them unless he could render to the next congress a good reason for so doing. "Then," says general Jackson, "you are no longer secretary of the treasury. Mr. Taney you are appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Duane. Execute my behest, or I will make short work with you as well as him !"

Thus, the president .- by assuming a power over the treasury and its secretary, unauthorized by the constitution and laws,-effected the removal of the deposites without cause; and Mr. Conner attemps to justify it, because the bank charter says the secretary may remove them, if he have good cause for so doing. The president has no more legal control over the treasury or its officers, than he has ever our printing office. It was the purpose of those who organized the department, to keep the money entirely from under his control. Give the sword and the purse of a powerful nation to any man, who is not an idiot, and he may usurp internal power in defiance of opposition. So much for Mr. Conner's "right" to remove the deposites!

After getting along thus far with his circular, he attempts to leave the bank of the United States, and ride through the stakes on the golden humbug! But in the downfall of the "monster," which, according to their own account, has been long since crucified, he seems to "live and move, and have his being I" When he leaves that subject he seems to breathe with difficulty. In short, when on that subject, he is like general Jackson, perfectly deranged, and the defirium is such a delightful one, that he can gabble nonsense eternally.

In speaking on the subject of gold he seems to be a lett Shipp,-who by the bye, is every way too worthy a man to be brought in contact with such a truckwould cost two millions of dollars; and that his dear But to be serious: The heavy runs made upon the constituents would be taxed with that sum! He would bank, for the purpose of breaking it, compelled it, for a then talk upon the subject, with tears in his eyes, until time, to suspend its accommodations. This produced his hearers were worked up to the sticking point; he distress among the people; but it was the fault of the would then draw from his breeches pocket a few pieces government and not of the bank. When the exactions of Beckler's coin, of Rutherford, and send it round of the government were all promptly met, the bank among the people for inspection. It being new, they again commenced its accommodations, and a temporary were naturally pleased with it, and one would say to itself, is represented by Mr. Conner, as the result of the gulde mine fellers !" But he finds the people in his wise measures of the government, in removing the de- district have had a little more light on this subject than it as a matter of favor, and we will hereafter enforce it posites! How supremely absord! How ridiculously pre- he ever gave them, and are now decidedly in favor of the ber removes, or refuses to take his paper from the office, tempt to trace such a result to such a source! Let Billy with his character, turns his coat and comes out, might Conner choose which horn of the dilemma he will; or and main, for the mint at Charlotte-for a gold currency -for a hard money government!

Feeling sore on the subject of gold, however, he sal-

English stock, which is given up entirely to our ow management. A man with a soul in his body, would

Another subject not mentioned in the circular before "monster"-a very devil incarnate-with "seven heads us, we feel inclined to notice. On this subject, Mr. Conner is evidently sore.-We allude to the postoffic department. Twelve months ago, he spoke of genera Barry as an honest, faithful, and efficient public officer and of the department as being in a most thrifty and flourishing condition! But since the developements o last winter, he manifested a disposition to sneak round the subject, and avoid giving his constituents a faithfu account of the base trauds that have been revealed in that seat of corruption! Is this the conduct of a faith ful and honest representative, to bark in faror of a par ticular department of the government, and when its rettenness is exposed, to drop his tail and trot round it Why did he not send to his constituents last winter, th reports of the committees appointed to investigate th postoffice department, instead of loading the mails, with extra Globes, and Tom Benton's speeches? Obviously because, his deeds being evil, he loved darkness rather than light; and he well knew, that if the people were illowed to see the whole truth, they would soon dispense with his services, and place him on the shelf to mould

> It may be thought by some, and will no doubt be in sisted by Mr. Conner, that, inasmuch as we are not in his district, we ought to hold our peace, and at furthest do nothing more than "bite our thumb !" But we claim to be as deeply interested in the representation of the Mecklenburg district, as we are in that of the one is which we reside: and besides this, it is properly the bu siness of the newspaper press, to expose to the people the dishonesty, duplicity and treachery of their servants At any rate, we have the right to do so, and we wil never surrender that right but with death. "We claim charter as broad as the wind, to blow on whom w olease !"

> A NEW DEFINITION .- On the silvery waters of Clear Creek, in the lower end of Mecklenburg county; a few days since, a warm political discussion took place be tween a whig and an administration man .-- when the former observed to the latter, who had been at a Latin school, that his party could not be kept up for the wan of talent. Upon this, the young sprig flew in a violen passion---angry, vehement and eloquent, observing there are Jim Hutchinson and Philo White--- ho within themselves;" and with a flourish of his ratta and a real legislative strut, boisterously exclaimed "p nobile fratrum?" Upon this exhibition of learning a argument the wing was struck dumo. But a shrewd of Dutchman, who had been listening to the conversation came to his relies, and humorously observed-------I not know vat dat means in Latin --- but in Tutch, sure, it means a noble pair of dumble pugs !

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET .- Brandy, peach, 60 a Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 94 a 10. Beeswax. 20. Coffee 124 a 14. Cotton 16} a 171. Corn 85. Flaxseed \$1 a 1 15. Flour \$5 50 a 6 00. Fe ers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 41. Motasses 29 a 31. I cut, 6 a 6k. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 15; Lo a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 100 ag1 10. Whiskey 36 Tobacco, (leaf) 4 a 5. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton ging 30 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Favetteville. tory Candles 15 cts.

ADVERTISEMEN

TO COACH-M

The subscriber wishes to JOURNEYMEN Coach mal makers, Painters and Frinm ommended. To such, cons ommended. To such, con wages will be given, if appli

APPRENTI

The subscriber also wi of steady and industriou bove business. To such will be given. None of will be given. be taken on any terms.

The subscri informing the now in com by steam p up an est ceive a lil at a dista

Mach ly kept wish to

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POETRY.

out from each time the noblest truths inspire; Nor less inspire my conduct than my song "

THE POET'S GRAVE.

O! LET me repose in that lonely spot Where the maple trees are waving, Where the briar-rose doth sweetly blow And the brook their roots is laving: Oft on that fragrant bank we sat, That dear, dear one beside, Of wove I a crown of the sweet wild flowers For her, my bonny bride.

Sweet is the spot with its nooks and dell, Its purling brook and grand old 'rees; Its flowers and moss, its ferns and vines, Just rustled by the passing breeze, There at eve the bright fire-fly His sparkling lamp doth bring; The katy-did, with merry note, In her gladness there doth sing. The blue-bird there doth build her nest, The leaves shut out the sky; 'Tis a sweet spot-oh! I love it well-

There, there, I wish to die. W. D.

Permit a laughter loving girl, To fill a corner of your paper-You would, if you could see the curl Of her dark hair, and waist to taper!

I have some half a dozen beaux, Forever in my path way sighing, Each one looks like a faded rose-Poor things! you'd think they all were dying!

But there is one so full of mirth, That all that I can do wont move him! The happiest fellow on the earth-He swears we girls cannot but love him!

It vexes me to see him laugh, I tell him that he has no feeling; I've tried one season and a half To bring him to my presence, kneeling!

I know he loves me--so he swears-But swears he will not be down-hearted-I've tried my best with frowns and tears, And once or twice have well nigh parted.

But all in vain-he will not kneel-He will not sigh -- I must surrender! He tells me that he's made of steel, But well I know his heart is tender.

nanother thought just strkes me now -uz (It shall take place by next October!) pel marry him-! will I vow! And that. I guess, will make him sober!

ABIETY

vey has shorted all her powers away, alles, in trifles, and in children's play."

f at a secret. There is a superstitious no-Advalent among the people in the middle Bat persons sleeping may be made to unfol. crets of their breasts, by placing a cup of yeast, under their heads while in that state. erewith their breasts are overioaunder the operation of barm, e any thing but balmy. They

> working out the secrets he determined to get he suspected or havr own. According-

lk in their sleep, and their

blurted out as if they were

that the freth of a barrel

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derum

Dolde-

man," said Mrs. Dolderum, who could scarcely keep from failing upon her delinquent husband and

clawing his eyes out as he slept. "My wife is always making a fuss about nothing."
"She is, ha? But she'll let you know its something before you're much older, to leave her and

run after other nasty critters.' "But danin my wife!" exclaimed Mr. Dolderum, snapping his fingers as he slept, "I don't care that for

her, when I'm determined upon a thing." 'You don't, ha? But I'll let you know you shall care for her, you-you-On I'd tear your eyes out this minute, if it wasn't that I want to hear the name of the nasty jade first.'

'Slender neck, broad chest, a mane and tail-' 'Very familiar, upon my word! Oh, the vile huzzy!

'Just the right age for-

'I'm too old, am I then? Oh, you vile-' I must have Black Maria by the-

'On the ugly brute! Leave me for a black woman! I'll tear his eyes out as he lies." And thereupon Mrs. Dolderum fell upon her sleeping husband, tooth and nail; and by the time he was fairly awake, the blood was running down the sides of his face in streams.

"What-what-woman-what the devil are you about?' said Mr. Dolderum, as soon as he was fairly awake.

'I've found out your secret, you nasty faithless, intolerable--

Hoity! torty!' exclaimed Dolderum in great astonishment, 'what's all this? what secret are you talking about?

'The woman,' said Mrs. Dolderum, bursting into tears.

'The woman! What woman?' Why, the b b-black, woman, you vile, worthless thing, you. You pretend to make strange of it. But I've found-out your tricks. I got at yor secret when you was asleep. I put the 'east under the bed, and you blabed it all out, you did.'

Waat all out? 'About your leaving me, to run after black Maria,

as you call her.' Black Maria! Ha, ha, ha Black ma-ha ha, ha ha! Well that's a good one, wife, I'll be hanged if it aint."

'It's quite a laughing subject, aint it ? you brute

'Did I talk in my sleep, wife ?'

'Did you? yes, to be sure you did. You told all about it, how you'd have her, let it cost what it would. And you called her a beauty.'

'Ha, ha, ha, ha! Shall I tell you what I was dreaming about !'

'I know as well as you can tell me.'

Perhaps not. The secret is safe yet. But you shall have it. I was dreaming of neighbor Haycock's BLACK MARE.'

*Black mage! Is that all ? 'That's all.'

But you called her a beauty, and said her name was Maria.'

'All that's true, whether I said so or not .- Sae's a beauty of a mare, and her owner calls her Black Maria.

But why did you mention my name in connexion with a mare ?' said Mrs. Dolderum.

Because Haycocks asks a thousand dollars for the cretur, and I dreamt you'd scold like thunder, if I laid out so much money upon one horse.

'So I should, Mr. Dolderum, if you'd done such a thing before this blow up. But I'm so dreadful glad taint no worse-my heart is so relieved of its dreadful misgivings—that you may buy twenty mares for what I care.'

Hereupon Mrs. Dolderum wiped the blood from her husband's face, threw away the cup of yeast, and gave her jealousy to the winds .- Newyork Transcript.

An Irishman comparing his watch with the town clock, burst into a fit of laughter. Being asked what he laughed at. he replied, "and how can I help it? Here is my little watch, that was made by Paddy O' nit is supposed, works upon them in the Flaherty, on Ormond Quay, and which only cost me per as it does upon beer, causing them to five guineas, has beat that hig clock there a full the mouth and to send off the spume hour and a quarter since yesterday mounting."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY,

pmville, was a firm belie- Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 18 5.

Caveat of Will.

asty cup under his less wife Nancy, Cetta Burgess, and Shelby Smith, Plaintiff, against Scipio Smith, Jonathan Smith and Abel Smith

reli under result, the satisfaction of the court, that Jonatems began than South and Abel Smith, two of the detendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this stare. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Greensborough Pariot, for said defendants weeks, in the Greensborough Pariot, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the tourth Monday of August next—then and there to show cause if any they have, why the last will and testament of Wildem Smith, dece sed, shall not be established, others wise it will be heard exparte as to them.

Humss, Joseph Holderby, elerk of our said court, at office in Wentworth, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1856.

JOSEPH HOLDERBY, C., C. C.

A true copy, June, 1835-48-6.

NOTICE

The Surday School Union of Guilford county will hold Dolde- I as autual meeting at the comb use, in Greensborough, members of the adjacent Lodges, are respectfully invited to at cost on the 4th or July at 10 o'clock A. M.—There will be severation at the collocation. eral addresses delivered and the usual business of the society transacted. - The different schools connected with this non are a concepty requested to 1 rward their reports previously to that one it possible—it not, to and the

NEW ARRANGEMENT. WALKER'S

Line of four horse Post Coaches, running from Greensborough N. C. by Salem, to Wythe Court House, Va. three times a week and back.

THIS live starts from Greensboro' every Monday, Wen-This live starts from Greensboro' every Monday, Wed-mesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock A. M. and ar-rives at S. lem. same days, at 8 o'clock A. M.—Leaves Salem every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrives at Wythe C. H. Va, every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, P. M. in time to correspond with the great lines leading through the valley of Virginia, to Knoxville, Nashville, &c. in Tens nessee.

Leaves Wythe C. H. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrives by Salem every Turyday, Thursday and saturday by 4 o'clock P. M. and at Greensborough, same evenings, at ten o'clock.

and at Greensborough, same evenings, at ten o'clock. It is so arranged as to correspond in its arrivals at Greensborough with the departure of the following Stages, viz the line to Raleigh' N. C. to Danville and Fredericksburg Va. and to the Petersburg Rail-Road. By this line passengers can be assured to arrive at Knoxville, Tenn. in four days and a half from Greensborough.

The proprietor will run a line of four horse post coaches duduring the time of travelling to the Virginia Springs, viz.from the first of June to the first of October, from Jackson's Ferry on New River, to Newbern Va. to correspond with the departures of Caldwell's Line, from Newbern to the Salt Sulphur, Red Sulphur and White Sulphur Springs, Va.—
This route is between RO and DO miles nearer and This route is between 80 and 90 miles nearer and less expensive than any other stage route from the South to the Virginia Springs.

A two horse hack will be run by the subscriber from Sa-lem to Lexington N. C. three times a we-k to correspond with the arrivals and departures of the great Northern and

with the arrivals and departures of the great Northern and Southern line of stages, Peck & Welford, contractors, at Lexington. Leaves S.dem every Monday Wednesday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, A. M.—Leaves Lexington every Tuesday, Thersday and Saturday after the arrival of the stage from the South.

This rowe passes through Salem, Bethabara, Bethania, within a mile of the Pilot Mountain, by Mount Airy, crosses the Blue Ridge at Good Spur Gap, goes by Poplar Camp furvace, Wythe County, Va. and affords some interesting mountain scenes to those who admire the sublimity of nature. The accommodations of diet &c. are excellent and The accommodations of diet &c. are excellent and

cheap.

The Cosches are made at Troy, N. Y. good and comfortable, the Drivers are careful and attentive, the Teams excellent, and the Fare low—only high dollars from Greensborough to Wythe C. H. V. and from Lexington, N. C. to Newbern, Va. Eight dollars and Fifty

Fare from Greensborough to Salem; \$2 1 50 Lexington to Salem, Salem to Wythe C. H. Salem to Newbern

Way Passengers 7 c's. per mile,

The utmost care, and attention will be paid to baggage and other things entrusted to his care but all at the
risk of the owner.

D. WALKER, Proprietor. May 25th 1835 -43 - ind.

The Greensborough Patriot Carolina Watchman (Salisbury,) and North Carolina Standard, (Raleigh.) will insert the above until forbid, and forward their accounts to the proprietor at mount Airy, Surry County.

BECKWITH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. For the relief of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach. Bowels. Liver and Spleensuch as Heart-burn, Sck Head-Ache, Acid Eructations,

Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Pain and Distention of the Stomneh and Bowels, Head Ache. Diarrhoea, Colic, Jaundice, Flatulence,

habitual Costiveness. Piles. de.

The most delicate females and children take them with

to be a most efficient ANTI-BILLIOUS MEDICINE.

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

Testimonials of the claims of these pills to public patronage, from the full wing gentlemen, have been selected.

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. Win, S. Mhoon, Esq. Pub. Treasurer; the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of N. C. Governor Iredell; Hon, Henry Potter, Judge of the U. S. Circuit court for the dist, of N. C. Rev. Win, M'Pheeters, D. D. late pastor of the Presbyterian church, Raleigh; Rev. G. W. Freeman Rector of Christ church, Raleigh; Rev. G. W. Freeman Rector of Christ church, Raleigh; Rev. E. P. Guion; Rev. B. T. Blake, of the Methodist E. Church; Weston R. Gales Esq. Wilham Hill Esq. Secretary of state; Hon, George E. Balger; Hon, Richard Hines, late member of congress from the Tarborrough district: James Grant Esq. comptroller of public accounts in North Carolina; and Professor Anderson, University of N. C.

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

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



MASONIC.

T has been resolved by the members of "Greensborough Lodge, No. 76," to celebrate the anniversary of "St. John the Baptist" in Tuesday the 23rd mst. (instead of the -as usual.) This arrangement is made venience of members, circumstances, &c. - The Rev. William M. Green will deliver a sermon on the occasion, at half past 10 o'clock A. M. to which the public generally are invited.

The members of the Lodge are specially requested to meet at the Hall at 9 o'clock A. M. preparatory to forming the procession.—I ransient brethre, and other members of the Fraternity in town and country adjacent, and the

By order of the Lod-JED. H. LINDSAY. Committee of JOHN M. LOUAN Committee of VILLIAM KITTE CONTRIBUTION

Office of the Philadelphia

GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM.

The Modern Acting Drama contains all the Plays and Farces published in the Geatleman's Vade Mecum. There are many of our subscribers we know who are desirons of preserving them. Those who wish to procure this work, and thereby secure the dramatic portion of the paper complete, will do well to torward their trames at once, as there are but few copies of the Modern Acting Drama remaining on hand. The terms, &c. are explained in the advertisement in this day's paper. ment in this day's paper.

A PREMIUM.—Any person forwarding a 10 dollar note to the publishers (post paid) will be entitled to 4 copies of the Gentleman's Fade Meeum, or the Modern Active Drama, either ail of one or part of each, as they may request, and they will be forwarded according to their direction for one year. In addition to which they will also be presented with a copy of the Novelist's Magazine, containing the productions of several of the best writers of the present day.

Address, C. ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of pleas and quartet sessions for Guilford county, I shall offer for sale on a uesday the 23rd day of June, at the late residence of Daniel Donnell dec'd,

Eleven Negro Slaves,

consisting of men, women and children.-A credit of nine months will be given-the purchaser giving bond, with approved security. ROBERT DONNELL.

At the same time and place we will offer for sale four

valuable tracts of land, on a credit of twelve months—the purchaser giving bond, with approved security.

ROBERT DONNELL, DOSEPH DONNELL, ERVIN DONNELL.

May 22nd, 1835-45-3,

FOR SALE

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

600 lb. Rice.

1000 genome Havana Segars,

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

1000 ib. Sweden and English Iron, 3500 lb. Rio and Cuba Coffee,

Just received and for sale by J. & R. SLOAN. Greensborough, March 31st, 1835 .-- 35- -- ind.

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

collection, and the

TIN & COPPER BUSINESS

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

All kinds of repairs done immediately.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD MOORE DANIEL.

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

WOOL CARDING.

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

A L S O,

he intends having ROLLS constantly on hand, and for sale

at the most liberal terms.

Wool carded at six and a quarter cents per pound.

Wool. Cotton, or Flaxseed will be taken at cash price.

JOSEPH H. SISELOFF.

Jamestown. May 17th, 1835 .- 43-ind.

MOTIOE.

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

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

HARDY RETUGES

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 Stuffs. They invite the examination of the public, at their old

stand on the north east corner. H & J. LINDSAY. Greenborough, May 6, 1835-41-md.

Appointments

Elder JOHN CULPEPPER will preach at Olive Branch in Person county, on the 14th of June—15th at Bethel—16th at Barnett's—17th at Roxboro'—18th at Clement—19th at Leasburg—20th at Beulah—21st at Caswell C. H.—22nd at Pleasant Grove—23rd at Lick Fork—24th at Wolf Island—25th at Rockingham C. H. and 27th at Greenss buttouch

Flour!!

A SUPPLY of lamily flour, manufactured at the Leakes, ville mills, now on hand and for sale at the Tin & Copper Shop in this place,

PROPRIETORS. Greensborough, March 1835-33-ind.

NOTICE. will give \$18,00 in cash, per hundred for good picked cotton, and \$4,00 for seed cotton delivered at my factory in this place.

HENRY HUMPHREYS.

Greensborough, June 12th, 1835-48-5.

JOB PRINTING

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

German word Oct. 16,1853

W A PED