

ation, have it—there cannot be too much. He agreed with the gentleman from Wilkes (Mr. Wilson) that it was not necessary a majority of the qualified voters should have actually voted for calling a convention. It is sufficient that there was a constitutional majority—a majority of those who did vote.

Mr. Gaither rose to move an amendment, viz: that the committee report a tabular statement, showing the vote of the people on the convention question, at the election in 1833. The vote taken in April last, he contended, was not a fair test, inasmuch as it was not the usual time of holding elections, and the people did not turn out. But in August, when they had been accustomed to repair to the polls, the vote was some indication of the strength of the friends of convention.

Mr. Jacobs hoped the amendment would prevail, though he did not believe a poll was opened in his county (Perquimans) on the question.

Mr. King had no objection either to the original resolution or the amendment, but he thought there was a marked difference between the vote of 1833 and 1835. The first was taken without the sanction of the legislature and the question was, will you alter the constitution or not? In 1835, the people went with a perfect understanding of the question to the polls. It was directly propounded—Are you for or against a convention? One reason why the people did not more generally turn out at the last election, was, the certainty of success, as indicated by the vote of 1833. Another was, the busy season had just commenced among the farmers, and they were too much engaged to leave their homes.

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

Gov. Swain had no objection to all the information being procured which gentlemen might desire; but as it was avowed that the object of that information was not to lessen the labors of this body, but to enlighten 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 us. He moved therefore to modify the resolution so as to provide for the appointment of a select committee, to prepare the tables desired, instead of imposing the labor on the original committee. He loved this modification to meet the views of the gentlemen from Perquimans and Burke, (Wilson and Gaither) though he believed it impracticable to obtain the information asked for; and if obtained, that would be totally irrelevant to any matter at issue. There never had been any regular returns of the vote at the August election of 1833, the statement published having been informally furnished by members of assembly. It would be impossible to ascertain the number of white voters, for the simple reason that one half of the clerks did not, in their return to the comptroller's office, distinguish between black and white polls; and if they did, voters of color were not subject to taxation, and therefore not included.

Gentlemen had spoken of the thin vote in April. They might be astonished to learn that, with the exception, it was the largest general vote ever given in the state on any occasion. The exception was the presidential vote of 1828. The vote of 1824 was much smaller than the convention. In 1824, the aggregate vote for electors of president and vice-president, was 36,036; in 1828 it was 47,776; and the number of votes polled for and against the convention, in April last, was 49,244. He thought the estimate which had been made of the increase of population (by Mr. Wilson) as erroneous, and expressed the opinion that so far from our population having increased 15 per cent. between the years 1824 and 1835, it had not equalled 3 per cent.—He was not sure that it had not diminished, indeed. He repeated he had no objection to the amendment, but for the purpose stated, he would accept the gentleman's amendment.

The chair appointed Mr. Jacobs, Jones, of Wake, and Mr. Wilson, to consider the resolution. They agreed to do so. The chair appointed Mr. Jacobs, Jones, of Wake, and Mr. Wilson, to consider the resolution. They agreed to do so.

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Judge Gaston said, that next in importance to the great work of amending the constitution, was the duty imposed by the second resolution. Personally, it was matter of little consequence to him how the committee should be constituted; whether the members should be taken from the congressional or the judicial districts. But it ought certainly not to be so small as proposed; it should be sufficiently large to represent the views and interests of the various sections of the state.

Mr. Wilson (of P.) said he appreciated the force of the remarks made by the gentleman from Craven, and therefore modified his amendment so as to provide for the appointment of two members from each judicial district, instead of one.

The question being loudly called for, and the president having stated it to be first on striking out, Mr. Jacobs demanded the yeas and nays, which stood as follows: yeas 61, noes 64. So the motion was 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, Gilliam, Toomer, Montgomery, Shober, Giles, Shipp, Burchett and Dobson.

Dr. Smith, of Orange, said he presumed the next resolution would be considered in committee of the whole, but to afford gentlemen time for reflection, and a comparison of views, he moved to adjourn; but withdrew the motion, at the suggestion of Judge Gaston, that no motion had yet been made to submit 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 10.

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

Mr. Leseur laid on the table a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee, to whom should 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 carrying the same into effect.

Gen. Jacobs 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 was 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. Swain to the chair.

Dr. J. S. Smith moved that the committee take up 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 to borough members which was first in order.

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

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 borough members, from the house of commons, was then taken up for consideration.

Dr. J. S. Smith moved to strike out the whole of the resolution, after the word "Resolved," and insert "it 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 discussion. While it is our duty, sir, said he, to the 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 change in the political institutions of the country, to depart no further from existing usages than necessity requires.—There are always inconveniences resulting from such changes, and often such as are not foreseen.

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, 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 danger lest their rights should be overlooked or invaded. 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 not be made to bear more than their fair share of the public burthens. Many of the subjects of taxation, are to be principally found in incorporated towns. Taxation without representation, always must lead to oppression. However disposed the legislature might be to do exact justice in the apportionment of taxes, unless the interest of these towns were distinctly represented, they might be in the situation of a judge who heard but one side of a cause. The representatives from a few towns, in protecting the interests of their immediate constituents, became, in a great extent, guardians of the interest of all.

It would be a great advantage to have a committee of the whole, to consider the resolution. They agreed to do so.

framers of our constitution. Agriculture is the great interest of this state. It is decidedly an agricultural state—but it is not exclusively so. Every enlightened man knows that commerce is the best friend of agriculture, yet every man of experience knows that feuds will sometimes occur between the best of friends.—There will be occasional jealousies and rivalries—and these, unless restrained, will burst out into acts of enmity. There is eminent need on these occasions that the few and the weak should find a protector in the legislative hall. The 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 body 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 legislation upon them, except through the representatives of towns? 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 representatives 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 an 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 experience under the constitution has proved that this belief was well founded.—It is not always that the towns which have the right of representation in our general assembly 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 borough 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. If such be the case, let us reform as to them—but under the idea of reforming, let us beware of rash innovation.

It may be, added Judge 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 citizens 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 heart burnings which mistrust and prejudice had spread through our land.

In this hope he had concurred with them.—He earnestly 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 citizens can meet upon no other ground than that of precise equality of power—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, it would be expected that he should offer some reasons in its support. He had long considered the subject, of borough representation, and had come to the conclusion, that it was a great advantage to have a committee of the whole, to consider the resolution. They agreed to do so.

members to borough towns was derived from England, where it was introduced for the encouragement of trade. Such establishments might have answered the purpose of the British monarchical government, but they are not suited to our republican system. Before the existence of the general government, 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, so that there is no longer any necessity for borough 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 counties 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 feuds, quarrels 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 towns 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 against taking members from towns. He thought the seaports, where the commerce of the country is principally carried on, and whose interests are distinct 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 borough towns were small, but they contain men of talents, and sent able representatives to the legislature; 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 in their power to 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 expected to attend to, were those of our own state—and 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 government. He hoped the motion would be disagreed to.

Mr. Dockery moved to except the towns of Newbern, 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 the amendment, brought before the committee the question of partial, in preference to total abolition of borough representation. It was difficult to discuss this precise question, without adverting to the principle involved in the original amendment. He hoped therefore, that he would be excused for adding a few words in relation to the general question, which would bear also upon the immediate proposition.

He thought the gentleman from Orange inaccurate in tracing the origin of representation in the English house of commons. The granting to boroughs of corporate powers for the regulation of their internal concerns, arose from the desire to encourage and foster their pursuits—their mercantile, trading and mechanical operations. But the incorporation 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 be 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 through their knights, and the latter by their delegates, summoned for the purpose of declaring the amount of subsidy which they were willing to grant in aid of assessment upon lands and personal property. It was this principle of voluntary grant in aid of taxation, which was the basis of the English constitution, and which was the basis of the English constitution, and which was the basis of the English constitution.

their rights--as they increased in wealth their ability to contribute increased. Their reasonable claims could 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 disfranchise all the towns in the state? Surely, the intelligence will not sound pleasantly in the ears of their inhabitants. Surely such a plan does not exhibit very cheering evidence of a determination to encourage commerce, or to give security and activity to mercantile enterprise, 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 drew my first, and hope to draw my last breath, and 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 acrimony 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 member in the hall of legislation, they may be compelled to send you "lobby members." Heard in the legislature, they can do no harm. 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 persuasion may be used of a different character. The intelligent 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, Wilmington and Fayetteville, that is no reason why they should 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 motion before the committee, but he had not been convinced by them. He had no doubt that the representatives from the counties in which the several boroughs 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, JUNE 20, 1835.

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

We are authorized to say that Ralph Gorrell, Esq. is a candidate to represent this county in the house of commons 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 received.

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 as this, they are liable, themselves, for the subscription price of such papers as may be sent to, and remain in their offices, by their own "in omission!" We ask it as a matter of favor, and we will hereafter enforce it as a matter of right--That, in all cases where a subscriber removes, or refuses to take his paper from the office, the postmaster give us immediate notice of the fact that we may not waste our paper, ink and brains for nothing.

H. W. CONNER'S CIRCULAR. Hercules would have been considered a fool, who he set out to slay a hy-

Browns and Conners of the passing generation. But there are certain loathsome reptiles which leave a nauseous slime 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 same direction, without a struggle.

We shall take up his last circular to the citizens of his district, and deal with it as its futility, fallacy and 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 financial concerns of the country, and passes on, without even condescending to tell us that not one dollar of of this immense sum is safe. Suppose the banks in which these funds have been placed by lawless hands, were 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 treasury, when it is as unsafe as the pocketbook of a citizen 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 affairs. 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 spoils next morning, and leave the people of the United States to whistle for their "available balance" of five millions! This is a correct view of the condition of our "treasury," in 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 purpose.

Mr. Conner next lugs in some half a page of common place, hackneyed and worn out cant, in relation to the general pecuniary distress which followed the removal of the deposits. His reasoning on this subject shows him to be, either a knave or an idiot, or both. He says the pressure was produced, not because the deposits were removed, but because the bank curtailed its discounts! This is another specimen of his miserable evasion. The enemies of the bank declared, that if the funds of the government were withdrawn, it would, at once, become weak and powerless. The deposits 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 as in the last agonies of expiring nature, was immediately magnified into a frightful monster, with one foot upon the land and the other upon the sea, and holding the destinies of the world in her withering and unrelenting grasp!

But to be serious: The heavy runs made upon the bank, for the purpose of breaking it, compelled it, for a time, to suspend its accommodations. This produced distress among the people; but it was the fault of the government and not of the bank. When the exactions of the government were all promptly met, the bank again commenced its accommodations, and a temporary prosperity revived among the people! This temporary prosperity, produced by the liberal policy of the bank itself, is represented by Mr. Conner, as the result of the wise measures of the government, in removing the deposits! How supremely absurd! How ridiculously preposterous! None but a fool or a scoundrel would attempt to trace such a result to such a source! Let Billy Conner choose which horn of the dilemma he will; or both for aught we care!

While on this subject, we have one further remark to make. The charter of the bank of the United States will expire on the fourth of March next. It is a pre-

established to supply the country with a currency, we shall see, and feel, and know, and understand what is meant by "distress!" Such a prostration of commerce, of industry, and energy has never been witnessed in this country! Let the reader mark this prediction! If it be not verified, let Conner be a prophet and every man else a liar: but if its verification be written on the ruins of our country, on his treacherous head be your abiding vengeance!

Conner says, himself, "The bank of the United States alone had the power to relieve;" and yet he bestraddles this institution and rides it under whip and spur, through more than half his long career! He represents it as a "monster"--a very devil incarnate--with "seven heads 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 this monied she-monster of hell shall cease to be? We ask this question in sober sincerity, and call upon Mr. Conner to answer it to his constituents--to his conscience--to his country--to his God!

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 deposits. And he here copies the "16th section of the bank's charter," as conclusive. "The deposits of the money of the United States, in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank or branches, unless the secretary of the treasury shall, at any time, otherwise order and direct." Here he stops with a one-sided view of the matter, without telling his constituents that the same charter also provides, that even the secretary of the treasury shall not remove the deposits from the bank of the United States, without good and sufficient reasons, which reasons he shall lay before the next congress.

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! Duane, 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 deposits 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 deposits without cause; and Mr. Conner attempts 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 over 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 universal power in defiance of opposition. So much for Mr. Conner's "right" to remove the deposits!

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!" 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 delirium is such a delightful one, that he can gabble nonsense eternally.

In speaking on the subject of gold he seems to be a little unhappy. In 1831, when he was opposed by Bartlett Shipp,--who by the bye, is every way too worthy a man to be brought in contact with such a truckling scullion--he lifted his voice, long and loud against the establishment of a mint in his district. He said it would cost two millions of dollars; and that his dear constituents would be taxed with that sum! He would then talk upon the subject, with tears in his eyes, until his hearers were worked up to the sticking point; he would then draw from his breeches pocket a few pieces of Beckler's coin, of Rutherford, and send it round among the people for inspection. It being new, they were naturally pleased with it, and one would say to another; "This will answer our purpose well enough, and we don't want to be taxed for the benefit of these gulde mine fellers!" But he finds the people in his district have had a little more light on this subject than he ever gave them, and are now decidedly in favor of the mint at Charlotte; and he, acting in perfect conformity with his character, turns his coat and comes out, might 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 sallies off and makes another thrust at the bank of the United States: And this last is the most unkind, ungenerous,

made for no other purpose than to excite a mean prejudice in the minds of the vulgar! For although it is true that widows and orphans in England, have deposited their funds in this institution, for safe keeping; yet the stock thus vested, is subject entirely to American control. The English stockholders have no voice whatever in the management of the bank. And if banking be profitable at all, why not make to ourselves a profit on English stock, which is given up entirely to our own management. A man with a soul in his body, would not resort to such miserable shifts to hood-wink, humbug and bamboozle his constituents.

Another subject not mentioned in the circular before us, we feel inclined to notice. On this subject, Mr. Conner is evidently sore.--We allude to the postoffice department. Twelve months ago, he spoke of general 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 developments of last winter, he manifested a disposition to sneak round the subject, and avoid giving his constituents a faithful account of the base frauds that have been revealed in that seat of corruption! Is this the conduct of a faithful and honest representative, to bark in favor of a particular department of the government, and when its rottenness is exposed, to drop his tail and trot round it? Why did he not send to his constituents last winter, the reports of the committees appointed to investigate the postoffice department, instead of leading 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 allowed 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 insisted 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 in which we reside: and besides this, it is properly the business 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 will never surrender that right but with death. "We claim a charter as broad as the wind, to blow on whom we please!"

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 between 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 want of talent. Upon this, the young sprig flew in a violent passion--angry, vehement and eloquent, observing "there are Jim Hutchinson and Philo White--a he within themselves;" and with a flourish of his rattle and a real legislative strut, boisterously exclaimed "pau noble fratrum!" Upon this exhibition of learning and argument the whig was struck dumb. But a shrewd Dutchman, who had been listening to the conversation came to his relief, and humorously observed--"I not know vat dat means in Latin--but in Dutch, sure, it means a noble pair of dumble pugs!"

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.--Brandy, peach, 60 a Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 9 1/2 a 10. Beeswax, 20. Coffee 12 1/2 a 14. Cotton 16 1/2 a 17 1/2. Corn 85. Flaxseed \$1 a 1 15. Flour \$5 50 a 6 00. Feers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4 1/2. Molasses 29 a 31. N cut, 6 a 6 1/2. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 15; Lo a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 1 00 a \$1 10. Whiskey 36 a Tobacco, (leaf) 4 1/2 a 5. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton gins 30 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville tory Candles 15 cts.

ADVERTISEMENTS

TO COACHMEN

The subscriber wishes to employ JOURNEYMEN Coach makers, Painters and Trimmings. To such, comfortable wages will be given, if applied to.

APPRENTICE

The subscriber also wishes of steady and industrious boys business. To such will be given. None other be taken on any terms.

W O

The subscriber is now in company by steam power up an establishment at a distance. Machinery kept wish to take the ding.

Gre

Tr



POETRY.

"And from each line 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 living:
Oft on that fragrant bank we sat,
That dear, dear one beside,
Oft wore 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 trees;
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 won't 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.

man," said Mrs. Dolderum, who could scarcely keep from falling upon her delinquent husband and slaving 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 damn 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—Oh 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 huzzyl!"

"Just the right age for—"

"I'm too old, am I then? Oh, you vile—"

"I must have Black Maria by the—"

"Oh, 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! toity!" 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 your secret when you was asleep. I put the 'east under the bed, and you blabbed it all out, you did."

"What 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 you?"

"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 mare! 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.—She'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 creature, 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 'aint 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.—New York 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'Flaherty, on Ormond Quay, and which only cost me five guineas, has beat that big clock there a full hour and a quarter since yesterday morning."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1845.

Caveat of Will.

STARKEE SMITH, William Smith, Samuel Smith, Joseph Smith and his wife Prudence, John W. Wilson and his wife Nancy, Ceina Burgess, and Shelby Smith, Plaintiffs, against Scipio Smith, Jonathan Smith and Abel Smith Defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Jonathan Smith and Abel Smith, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Greensborough Patriot, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the fourth Monday of August next;—then and there to show cause if any they have, why the last will and testament of William Smith, deceased, shall not be established, otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to them.

HUTCHES, Joseph Holderby, clerk of our said court, at office in Wentworth, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1845.

JOSEPH HOLDERBY, C. C. C.

A true copy, June, 1845—48—6.

NOTICE!

The Sunday School Union of Guilford county will hold its annual meeting at the court house, in Greensborough, on the 4th of July at 10 o'clock A. M.—There will be several addresses delivered and the usual business of the society transacted.—The different schools connected with this union are respectfully requested to forward their reports to the president of the union as early as possible.—It not, to end them

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 line starts from Greensboro' every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock A. M. and arrives at Salem, 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 Tennessee.

Leaves Wythe C. H. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrives by Salem every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY by 4 o'clock P. M. 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 during 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 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 Salem to Lexington N. C. three times a week to correspond with the arrivals and departures of the great Northern and Southern line of stages, Peck & Wolford, contractors, at Lexington. Leaves Salem every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 o'clock, A. M.—Leaves Lexington every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY after the arrival of the stage from the South.

This route 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 furnace, 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 cheap.

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

Fare from Greensborough to Salem;	\$2
" Lexington to Salem;	1 50
" Salem to Wythe C. H.	6
" Salem to Newbern	7

Way Passengers 7 cts. 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 (Salem,) 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 Spleen—such as Heart-burn, Sick Head-Ache, Acid Eructations, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Pain and Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Head-Ache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Jaundice, Flatulence, habitual Constiveness, Piles, &c.

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

The extensive and rapidly increasing demand for this valuable compound in the above diseases and the daily accounts received of its usefulness give assurance that these pills will ultimately 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 liberally supplied.

Testimonials of the claims of these pills to public patronage, from the following gentlemen, have been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished, and will accompany each box, viz: Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. U. S. Attorney for the District of N. C. Wm. S. Moon, Esq. Pub. Treasurer; the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of N. C. Governor Ireddell; Hon. Henry Potter, Judge of the U. S. Circuit court for the dist. of N. C.; Rev. Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D. late pastor of the Presbyterian 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. William Hill Esq. Secretary of state; Hon. George E. Badger; Hon. Richard Hines, late member of congress from the Tarboro district; James Grant Esq. comptroller of public accounts in North Carolina; and Professor Anderson, University of N. C.

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

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



MASONIC.

It has been resolved by the members of "Greensborough Lodge, No. 76," to celebrate the anniversary of "St. John the Baptist" on Tuesday the 23rd inst. (instead of the 24th—as usual.) This arrangement is made to suit the convenience 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.—Transient brethren, and other members of the Fraternity in town and country adjacent, and the members of the adjacent Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend and join in the celebration.

By order of the Lodge,
JED. H. LINDSAY, Sec.
JOHN M. LOGAN, Commit. of
WILLIAM KEENE'S resignation.

Office of the Philadelphia

GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM.

The Modern Acting Drama contains all the Plays and Farces published in the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. There are many of our subscribers who know who are desirous of preserving them. Those who wish to procure this work, and thereby secure the dramatic portion of the paper complete, will do well to forward their names 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.

A PREMIUM.—Any person forwarding a 10 dollar note to the publishers (post paid) will be entitled to 4 copies of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, either all 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 quarter sessions for Guilford county, I shall offer for sale on Tuesday 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,
JOSEPH DONNELL,
ERVIN DONNELL.

May 22nd, 1835—45—3.

FOR SALE

2 Kegs Saleratus and Pearl ash,
6 bbls. Molasses,
600 lb. Rice,

1000 genuine Havana Segars,
1000 lb. Nails, assorted sizes,
1500 lb. Muscovado Sugar,

4000 lb. Sweden and English Iron,
3500 lb. Rio and Cuba Coffee,

Just received and for sale by

J. & R. SLOAN.

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

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

TIN & COPPER BUSINESS

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

ALSO,

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

Wool carded at six and a quarter cents per pound. Wool, Cotton, or Flaxseed will be taken at cash price.

JOSEPH H. SISELOFF.

Jamestown, May 17th, 1835.—43—ind.

NOTICE.

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

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

HARDY BRIDGES.

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

H. & J. LINDSAY

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

ALSO,

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

H & J. LINDSAY.

Greensborough, May 6, 1835—41—ind.

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 Greensborough.

May 25, 1835.

Flour!!

A SUPPLY of family 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—53—ind.

NOTICE.

I 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 else. Call and see.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough, Oct. 15, 1835.

WANTED