THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

VOLUME III.

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the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each succeeding publication. A libera deduction will be made in favor of those who A liberal dvertise by the quarter, or for a longer period. Or Letters to the publishers must come free of postage, or they cannot be attended to

OLD TIMES.

HARTFORD CONVENTION.

The proceedings of a Convention of Delegates, convened at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, Dec. 15, 1814. REPORT, &c.

The Delegates from the Legislatures of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and from the counties of Grafton and Cheshire, in the State of New Hampshire, and the county o Windham in the State of Verriont, assembled in con-vention, beg leave to report the following result of their conterence:

The convention is deeply impressed with a sense of the arduous nature of the commission which they were appointed to execute, of devising the means of defence against danger, and of reluef from op pressions proceeding from the octs of their own Government, without violating constitutional principles, or disappointing the hopes of a suffering and injured peopled. To prescribe patience and firamess to those who are already exhausted by distress, is sometimes to drive them to dispair, and the progress towards reform by the regular road, is irksome to these whose imaginations discern, and whose feelings prompt a shorter course But when abuses, reduced to a system and accumulated through course of years, have pervaded every department of Government, and spread corruption through every region of the State; when these are clothed with the forms of law, and enforced by an executive whose will is their source, no summary means of relief can be applied without recourse to direct and open resistance .- This experiment, even when justifiable, caunot fail to be painful to the good citizen; ! and the success of the effort will be no security against the danger of the example. Precedents of resistance to the worst administration, are engerly seized best. Necessity alone can sanction a resort to this measure; and it should never be extended in duration or degree beyond the exigency, until the people not merely in the fervor of sudden cx. citement, but after full deliberation, are

given such constructions to that instru- in cessity. These are among the princiment, and produced so many abuses un-pal objections against precipitate meas-ur s tending to di unite the States, and for a charge is at hand. These who so believe, regard the evils which surround farewell address of the Father of his persuasion, that no change, at any time, or on any occasion, can aggrarate the mis-eries of their country. — This pointion may ultimately prove to be correct. —But as the evidence on which it rests is an affect or the ophice affairs, the evidence on which it rests is not yet conclusive, and as measures adopted upon the assumption of its certainty might tions are submitted, in the hope of te- an immediate or speedy pressure, with a able bodied men, to serve for one or more conciling all to a course of moderation view of suggesting means of present re- years for the defence of the frontier, is vantages of the border war, to those who ing campaign is not enlivened by the which may save them from list : in the next place, of The Constitution of the United States, under the auspices of a wise and virtuous administration, proved itself competent to all the objects of natural prosperity, comprehended in the views of its framers. No parallel can be found in history, of a transition so rapid as that of the United States from the lowest depression to the highest felicity-from the condition of weak and disjointed republics, to that of a great, united and prosperous nation. Although this high state of public jects. happiness has undergone a miserable and afflicting reverse through the prevalence been induced upon the country, are not peculiar to any form of government.-The lust and caprice of power; the corruption of patronage, the oppression of The weaker interests of the community by the stronger, heavy taxes, wasteful expenditures, and unjust and rumous

But to attempt upon every abuse of pow or to change the Constitution, would be to perpetuate the evils of revolution. tollows o

Again the experiment of the power of the Constitution to regain its vigor, and of the people to recover from their delusions, has been hitherto made under the greatest possible disadvantages aris ing from the state of the world. The fierce passions which have convulsed the nations of Europe, have passed the O-cean, and finding their way to the bosome of our citizens, have afforded to the administration the means of perverting public opinion, in respect to our forign relations, so as to acquire its aid in the indulgence of their animosities

and the increase of their adherents .-Forther, a reformation of public opinion, resulting from dear bought experience, in the Southern Atlantic States, at least, a not to be despaired of. They will have felt, that the Eastern States cannot be made exclusively the victums of a capricious and impassioned policy. They will have seen that the great and essen

tial interests of the people, are common to the South and to the East. They will realize the fatal errors of a system which seeks revenge for commercial injuries in the sacrifice of commerce, and aggrdvates, by needless wars, to an immeas urable extent, the injuries it professes to redress. They may discard the influonce of visionary theorists, and recognize the benefits of a practical policy. Indications of this revolution of opinion, among our brethren in those States, are already manifested. Whileys hope remains of its ultimate completion, its pro-

gress should not be retarded or stopped. by exciting lears which must check these favorable tendencies, and frustrate the forts of the wisest and best men in those States, to accelerate this propitions change.

Finally, if the Union be destined to ing test of the existence of these cases issolution, by reason of the multiplied abuses of bad administrations, it should, if possible, be the work of pesceable times, and deliberate consent. Some of the power would consequently be no-thing more than metely nominal, as it new form of contederacy should be sub stituted among those States, which shall intend to maintain a Fideral relation to each other. Events may prove that the causes of our calamities are deep and permanent. They may be tound to proceed, not merely from the blindness or State authorities to watch over the rights reserved, as of the Uogted States to exprejudice, pride of opinion, violence of party spirit, of the confusion of the times; but they may be traced to implacable combinations of individuals or of States, to monopolize power and office, and to tion of the rig har force under an officer trample without remorse upon the rights of high fink of the standing army, with power to call for the militia, as circumand interests of commercial sections of the Union. Whenever it shall appear stances in his judgment may require ; by those who are naturally hostile to the that these causes are radical and perma nent, a separation by equitable arrange ment, will be preferable to an alliance by constraint, among nominal friends. but real enemies, inflamed by mutual hatred and jealousy, and inviting by intestime divisions contempt and aggression determined to change the Constitution. from abroad. But a severance of the he has no authority to sub-titgte military It is a truth, not to be concealed, that Union by one or more States, against the a sontiment prevails to no inconsiderable will of the rest, and especially in a time extent, that the Administration bave of war, can be justified only by absolute To station an officer of the army in : sponding to his rank, for the purpose of ur s tending to di unite the States, and be called into service, is a manifest evawhen examined in connection with the

people who have appointed them for this litra in their right to command. The power of dividing the militia of purpose, and they are naturally led to a consideration in the first place, of the the States into classes and obliging such the irrevocable, some general consideral dangers and grievances which menace classes to furnish by contract or draft,

It may be here remarked as a circumed cases only has the National Govern tance illustrative of the determination ment any power over the militia; and it of the Executive to establish an absolute onclusively that for all general and ordinary purposes, this power be control over all description of citizens, longs to the States respectively, and to that the right of impressing seamen into the mayal service is expressly asserted by them'alone. It is not only with regret, but with astonishment, the convention the Secretary of the Navy in a late report. perceive that under color of an authority Thus a practice which in a foreign goverament has been regarded with great conferred with such plain and precise li abhorrence by the people, finds advocates among those who have been the loudest mitations, a power is arrogated by the executive government, and in some instances sanctioned by the two Houses of Congress, of control over the militig, which if conceded, will render nu there to condemn it. The law authorising the enlistment of

minors and appentices into the armies of the United States, without the censent of parents and guardians, is also repugwhich if conceded, will render nu citory the rightful authority of the individual States over that class of men, and by placing at the disposal of the national gonant to the spirit of the Constitution .-By a construction of the power to raise vernment the lives and services of the rmies, as applied by our present rulers, great body of the people, enable it as not only persons capable of contracting are liable to be impressed into the army, pleasure to destroy their liberties, and erect a military despotise on the ruins. but those who are under legal disabili-An elaborate examination of the prin ties to make contracts are to be invested with this capacity, in order to enable ciples assumed for the basis of these ex travagant pretentions of the consequenthem to annul at pleasure, contracts ces to which they lead, and to the insur made in their behalf by legal guardians. mountable objections to their admission Such an interference with the municipal would transcend the limits of this report. A lew general observations, with laws and rights of the several States, could never have been contemplated by an exhibition of the character of these the framers of the Constitution. It im-pairs the salutary control and influence pretentions, and a recommendation of a strenuous opposition to them, must not,

however, be omitted. It will not be contended that, by the terms used in the constitutional compact. the power of the national government to call on the militia, is other than a power expressly limited to three cases. One of portant relations in society;-so that by the conscription of the father, and the suduction of the son, the power of the Executive over all the effective male pothese must exist as a condition precepulation of the United States, is made dent to the exercise of that power-un less the laws shall be opposed, or an in-suggestion shall exist, or an invasion omplete.

shall be made, Congress, and of conse

quence the President as their organ, has

o more power over the militia than over

But if the declaration of the Presi

but should be admitted to be an uner

this important power would depend, not

upon the truth of the fact, but upon ex-

eentive infailbility. And the limitation

might always be eluded. It tollows,

berefore, that the decision of the Pro-

sident in this particular, cannot be coa-

clusive. It is as much the duty of the

ercise the powers which are delegated.

The arrangement of the United State

into military districts, with a small por-

and to assume the command of them, is

not warranted by the Constitution or any

law of the United States. It is not de-

nied that Congress may delegate to the

President of the United States the pow-

er to call forth the militia in the cases

which are within their jurisdiction ; but

prefects throughout the Union, to us

their own discretion in such instances.

military district without troops corre

he arours of a foreign nation.

Such are some of the odious features lets of a free country, under the lumited powers of the constitution. What por tion of them will be embraced in acts fiinnally to be passed, it is yet impossible to determine. It is however sufficiently darming to perceive, that these projects manate from the highest authority; nor of the Secretary of War, the classification of the militia embraced the principle of only; and that in the House of Repreantatives, a motion to appoint the minmamong the white population excluevely, which would have been in its op ration a direct tax, was streauously arged and sopported.

In this whole series of devices and stitution, and a disposition to violate its provisions, demanding from the individual States' a firm and decided opposttion. An iron despotista can impose no is assuming to act in the name of the tation. people, may transform the great body of citizens into soldiers, and deliver them

No war, not held in just abnorence by a ple, can require the aid of such straegems to recruit an army. Bad the coops already raised, and in great numtaking command of the militia that may ers sacrificed upon the frontiers of Caada, been employed for the defence of hour, let Government leave to New Engheid the remnant of her resources, and she is ready and able to defend her terintory, and to resign the glories and adnot delegated to Congress. If a claim to are determined to persist in its prosecu

rights and liberties of their citizens. The next subject, which has occupied the attention of the convention, is the means of defence against the common enemy. " This naturally leads to the enquirics, whether any expectation can be reasonably entertained, that adequate provision of the Eastern States will be made by the national Government ?-Whether the several States can, from their own resources, provide for self de fence, and fulfil the requisitions which are to be expected for the National Treasury ? and generally, what course of conduct ought to be adopted by those States in relation to the great object of defence 1

Without pausing at present to com ment upon the causes of the war, it may be assumed as a truth, officially announce ed, that to achieve the conquest of Car nadian territory, and to hold it as st of Can pledge for peace, is the deliberate pur pose of the Administration. This enterprize, commenced at a period when Government possessed the advantage of selecting the time and occasion for mak ing a sudden descent upon an unprepar ed enemy, now languishes in the third year of the war. It has been prosecuted with various fortune, and occasional of the parent over his child, the master brilliancy of exploit, but without any over his servant, the guardian over his sold acquisition. The British armies ward; and thus destroys the most imments Their navy commands Outario The American ranks are thinned by the casualties of war. Recruits are discouraged by the unpopularity of the contest and by the uncertainty of receiving their

In the the prosecution of this favorit f the noble system proposed by the ru- warfare, the Administration have left the xposed and vulnerable parts of the country destitute of all efficient mean of defence. The main body of the rega iar army has been matched to the from tier. The navy has been stupt of a grea part of us sailors for the service of the Lak's. Meanwhile the enemy scours the hould it be forgotten that by the plan sea coast, blockades our ports, ascendour bays & rivers, makes actual descentin various and distant places, holds some tireet taxation upon the write population by force, and threatens all that are as satlable, with fire and sword. The seaboard of four of the New Lingtand States foliows guis curvatures, presents an exent of more than seven hundred miles, generally occupied by a compact population, and accessible by a naval force exposurg a mass of people and property measures for thising men, this conven-tion discern a total disregard for the Con-a great proportion to the residue of the maritime frontier of the United States. This extensive shore has been exposed to frequent attacks, repeated contributions, and constant alarms. The rego harder servitude upon the citizen, than lar forces detached by the National Ge to force has from his home and his oc- vernment for its defence, are more precapation, to wage off-usive wars, under- texts for placing officers of high rank in taken to gratify the pride or passions of command. They are besides coefficient mis master. The example of France has to a few places, and are too insignificant recently shown that a cabal of individu- in number to be included in any compu-

These States have thus been left to a dept measures for their own defince .over into the hands of a single tyrant .- The militia have been constantly kept or the alert, and harrassed by garrison duties, and other hardships while the expenses, of which the National Government decline the reinbursement, threat en to absorb the resources of the States. The President of the United States has refused to consider the expense of the militia detached by State authority, for the indispensable defence of the State as chargeable to the Union, on the ground d a refusal by the Executive of the State, to place them under the command of officers of the regular army. Detach points of militia placed at the disposal of the General Government, have been dismissed either without pay or with depreciated paper. The prospect of the ensu-

professed an intention to favor, and to herish, as an indemnity for the failure of these branches of husiness, struggling in heir infancy with taxes and obstructions, which seriously affect their growth. The specie is withdrawn from circulation.these buildens must prepare to become their principal support, as all other sources of revenue must be exhausted. Under these circumstances, taxes of a description and amount unprecedented in this country, are ma train of imposition, the burdens of which must fall with the heaviest pressure upon the States east of the

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Potomac. The amount of these taxes for the ensuing year, cannot be estimated at less than five millions of dollars pon the New England States, and the xpences of the last year for defence, in Massachusetts alone, approaches to one million of dollars.

From these facts, it is almost superfluous to state the irresistible inference that these States have no capacity of defraying the expense requisite for their own protection, and, at the same time, of discharging the demands of the naional treasury.

The last enquiry, what course of con-unct ought to be adopted by the aggriev-States, is in a high degree momen-When a great and brave people shall feel themselves deserted by their Government, and reduced to the necessity either of submission to a foreign enmy, or of appropriating to their own use, those means of defence which are indispensable to self prestruation, they annot consent to wait passive spectators of approaching ruin, which it is in their power to avert, and resign the last remant of their industrious carnings, to be issepated in support of measures destructive of the best interests of the na-

This convention will not trust thema lves to express their conviction of the satastrophe to which such a state of hings inevitably tends. Conscious of heir high responsibility to God and their country solicitous for the continuance of the Union, as well as the sovereignty of the States, unwilling to furnish obstacles to peace-resolute never to subant to a foreign enemy, and confiding in the Divine care and protection, they will, until the last hope be extinguished, indeavor to avert such consequences.

With this view they suggest an arrangement, which may at once be consistent with the honor and interest of the National Government, and the scenity of these States. This it will not be dif-ficult to conclude, if that Government should be disposed. By the terms of it hese States might be allowed to assume their own defence, by the militia or othof the taxes raised in each State might be paid into its treasury, and credited to the United States, but to be appropriated to the defence of such State, to be accounted for with the United States. No doubt is entertained that by such an arrangement, this portion of the country could be defended with greater effect, and in a mode more consistent with eonomy, and the public convenience,

than any which has been practised. Should an application for these purposes, made to Congress by the State Legislature, be attended with success. and should prace upon just terms appear to be unstainable, the people would stand together for the common defence, until a hange of Administration, or of disposiion in the enemy, should facilitate the courrence of that auspicious event. It would be inexpedient for this convention to diminish the hope of a successful issue to such an application, by recommending, upon supposition of a contrary event, alterior proceedings. Nor is it indeed within their province. In a state throws so solemn and trying But the duty incumbent on this con-vention will not have been performed without exhibiting some general view of such measures as they deem essential to s cure the nation against a relapse into d ficulties and dangers, should they, by the blessing of Providence, escape from their present condition, without absolute To this end a concise retrospect of the state of this nation under the adindispensable to secure these States from vantages of a wise administration, contrasted with the miscrable abyss into that the States can discharge this sacred which it is plurged by the profigacy and fully of political theorists, will lead to some practical conclusions. On this subject, it will be recollected, that the immediate influence of the Federal Constitution upon its first adoption, and for fatally succeeded in their attempts at the twelve succeeding years, upon the prosspring of New England's prosperity, was a constraince a belief in the transcendoney of its perfection over all other hu-

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1841.

as are of probably avert the evil, or at least more remote and general description, draft miluia for one year for such gene in the hope of a taining future security. rai object be admissible, no limitation Among the subjects of complaint and a more remote and general description, draft militia for one year for such gene apprehension, which might be comprised of those who make the law. Thus with

under the former of these propositions, a power in Congress to authorise such a the attention of the convention has been draft or conscription, and in the Execuoccupied with the claims and pretentions tive to decide conclusively upon the exadvanced, and the authority exercised istence and continuance of the emergen over the militia by the executive and le- ey, the whole militia may be converted into a standing army disposable at the gislative departments of the National Gowill of the President of the United vernment. Also, upon the destitution of the means of defence in which the States. The power of compelling the militia

Entern States are left; while at the same and other citizens of the United States tim; they are doomed to heavy requisitions of men and money for national ob- by a foreible draft or conscription, to

serve in the regular armies, as proposed in a late official letter of the Secretary of The authority of the National Government over the militia, is derived from War, is not delegated to Congress by the of a weak and profigate policy, yet the those clauses in the Constitution wich constitution, and the exercises of it evils and afflictions which have thus give power to Congress "to provide for would not be less dangerous to the libercalling forth the militin to execute the tres than 'rostile to the sovereignty of the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections State. The effort to deduce this power and repel invasions." Also, " to provide from the right of raising armles, is a flufor organizing, arming and disciplining grant attempt to pervert the sense of the the militia; and for governing such parts clause in the Constitution which confers of them as may be employed in the ser- that right, and is incompatible with other vice of the United States, reserving to provisions in that instrument .- The arwars, are the natural offsoring of had ad. the States respectively the appointment mies of the United States have always ministrations, in all ages and countries. of the officers, and the authority of train- been raised by contract, never by coa-It was indeed to be honed, that the ra-lers of these States would not make prescribed by Congress." Again, "the ing to a gevenment possessing the power such disastrous haste to involve their President shall be commander to chief thus claimed, to enable it to usurp the infance in the embarrassments of old of the army and maxy of the United entire control of he militia, in deroga and rotten institutions. Yet all this Sides, and of the militia of the several tion of the authority of the State, and to and rotten institutions. Let all alls States, when called into the actual service convert it by impressment into a stand foully for their dismission and disgrace. of the United States."- In these specific ing army.

That acts of Congress in violation of forted by necessity from those whose in then arise, the Legislatures of the States, the Constitution are absolutely void, is climation might lead them to conceal the or conventions of the whole people, or an undemable position. It does not, embarrassment of the Government, it is delegates appointed by them for the exhowever, consist with the respect and apparent that the treasury is bankrupt, press purpose of another convention, forbearance due from a confederate State and its credit prostrate. So deplorable must act as such urgent circumstances

ances.

r rom

is the state of the finances, that those may then require. towards the General Government, to fly who feel for the honor and safety of the to open resistance upon every infraction of the Constitution. The mode and the country, would be willing to conceal the energy of the opposition should always melancholy spectacle, if those whose infatuation has produced this state of fiscal conform to the nature of the violation, the intention of its authors, the extent concerns, had not found themselves com pelled to unveil it to public view.

of the injury inflicted, the determination If the war be continued, there appears manifested to persist in it, and the danno room for reliance upon the National ger of delay. But in cases of deliberate, dangerous, palpable infractions of Gov-rament for the supply of those the Constitution, affecting the sovereign- means of defence, which must become

ty of a State and liberties of the peodesolation and ruin. Nor is it possible ple ; it is not only the right but the duty of such a State to interpose its authority duty from their own resources, and confor their protection, in the manner best tinue to sustain the burden of the nationcalculated to secure that end. When emergencies occur which are either beal taxes. The Administration, after a youd the reach of the judici d tribunals, long perseverance in plans to baffle everg effort of commercial enterprize had or too pressing to admit of the delay ineident to their forms, States, which have no common cupite, must be their own epoch of the war. Commerce, the vital perity and happiness of the nation, seemed judges, and execute their own decisions. It will thus be proper for the several annihilated .- Embargoes, restrictions States to await the ultimate disposal of and the rapicity of revenue efficers, had was institutions. In the estatogue of the obnoxious measures, recommended completed its destruction. The various blessings which have fallen to the ballo of by the Secretary of War, or peading he-fore Congress, and so to use their pover labor, in the branches of his messive distance which our constructions and so to use their pover labor. according to the character these me a pendent on commetee, have disappent cloud d. A free constraint on primitive transmission is shall finally assume, a self chally of The fisheries have shared its fate, of he great and matrix table statement, to protect their own sovereignty, and the Manfactures, which Government has i realized the fondest hopes of libert, and

independence-the progress of agriculture was stimulated by the certainty of valto to the harvest-and commerce, after traversing every sea, returned with the riches of every clime, A revenue, se-cured by a sense of honor, collected without oppression, and paid without mormuts, molted away the national debt; and the chief concern of the public creditor arose from its too rapid diminution. The wars and commotions of the European nations, and the interruptions of their commercial intercourse afforded to those who had not promoted, but who would have rejoiced to alleviate their calumities, a fair and golden opportunity, by combining themselves to lay a broad foundation for national wealth. Although occasional vexations to commerce arose from the furious collisions of the powers at war, yet the great and good men of that time conformed to the force of circumstances which they could ont control, and preserved their country

in security from the tempests which overwhelmed the old world and threw the wreck of their fortunes on these shores. Respect abroad, prosperity at home, wise iaws made by honored legislators, and prompt obedience yielded by a contented people, had silenced the enemies of republican institutions. The arts flourished-the sciences were cultivated-the comforts and conveniences of life were universally diffused-and nothing remained for succeeding administrations, but to reap the advantages, and cherish the resources, flowing from the policy of heir predecessors.

But no sooner was a new administra-too established in the hands of the paropposed to Washington policy, than a is determination was perceived and we'd of changing a system which had idy produced these substantial fruits. consequences of this - change, for a veirs after its commencement, were ifficient to counteract the prodigiapulse towards prosperity, which perseverance in new plans of adtion, at length developed their coress and deformity, but not until a write of the people had been deceived

fluvery, and influmed by passion, into dness to their defects. Under the thering influence of this new system. indeciension of the Nation has been uniform and rapid. The richest advanages for securing the great objects of the institution, have been wantonly rejected. While Europe reposes from the convulsions that had shaken down her ancient institutions, she beholds with amazement this remote country, once so happy and so envired, involved in a ruinous war, and excluded from intercourse with the res of the world.

To investigate and explain the means whereby this fatal reverse has been efforted, would require a voluminous dis-Nothing more can be attempt-CHISSIDD. edsin this Report than a general allusion to the principal outlines of the policy which has produced this vicisitude .-A many these may be enumerated

First-A deliberate and extensive for affecting a combination among min States, by exciting local jealousand ambition, so as to secure to popur leaders in one section of the Union. cultrol of public affairs in perpetual accession. To which primary object nost other characteristics of the system nav be reconciled.

Secondly .- The policical intolerance displayed and avowed, in excluding from office men of unexceptionable merit, for want of adherence to the Executive creed.

Thirdly .- The infraction of the judiciary authority and rights by depriving pariges of their offices in violation of the 'onstitution.

Fourthly .- The abolition of existing faxes, requisite to prepare the country those changes to which nations are ways exposed, with a view to the acquistion of popular favor.

Fifthly .- The influence of patronage o the distribution of offices, which in ness States has been almost invariably made among men the least entitled to themselves as ready instruments for distructing public opinion, and encouraging instruction to hold in conte

summated the work of national ruin, un- No union can be durably cemented, in and of recommendationa, suited to the less favored by defects in the Constitution.

To enumerate all the improvements of which that instrument is susceptible, and to propose such amendments as might render it in all respects perfect, would be a task which this convention has no thought proper to assume. They have confined their attention to such as experience has demonstrated to be essential, and even among these, some are considered entitled to a more serious attention than others. They are suggested without any intentional disrespect to other States, and are meant to be such as shall find an interest in promoting .-Their object is to strengthen, and if possible to perpetuate the union of the States, by removing the grounds of ex-isting jealousies, and providing for a fair and equal representation, and a limitation of powers, which have been misused.

The first amendment proposed, relates to the apportionment of Representatives among the slaveholding States. This cannot be claimed as a right. Those States are entitled to a slave representation by a constitutional compact. It is therefore merely a subject of agreement, which should be conducted upon principles of mutual interest and account noda tion, and upon which no sensibility on either side, should be pemitted to exist. It has proved unjust and unequal in its operation. Had this effect been forescen. the privilege would probably not been demanded; certainly not conceded. Its tendency in future will be adverse to that harmony and mutual confidence, which are more conducive to the happiness and prosperity of every confederated State, than a mere preponderance of power, the prolific source of jealousies and controversy, can be to any one of them. The time may therefore arrive. when a sense of magnanimity and justice will reconcile those States to acquiesce on given to the Nation. But a in a revision of this article, especially, as a fair equivalent would result to them in the apportionment of taxes.

The next amendment relates to the admission of new States into the Union. This amendment is deemed to be high ly important, and in fact indispensable. In proposing it, it is not inteded to recognize the right of Congress to admit new States without the original limits of the United States, nor is any idea entertained of disturbing the tranquility of any State already admitted into the Union. The object is merely to restrain he constitutional power of Congress in admitting new States. At the adoption of the Constitution, a certain balance of power among the original parties was considered to exist, and there was at that time, and yet is among those parties, a strong affinity between their great and general interests .- By the admission of hose States that balance has been materially affected, and unless the practice be modified, must ultimately be destroy ed. The Southern States will first avail hemselves of their new confederates to

govern the Eeast, and finally the Western States, multiplied in number, and augmented in population, will control the interests of the whole. Thus for the sake of present power, the Southern States will be common sufferers with the East, in the loss of permanent advantages .- None of the old States can find an interest in creating prematurely an overwhelming Western influence, which may

hereafter discern (as it has heretofore) benefits to be derived to them by wars and commercial restrictions.

The next amendment proposed by the convention, relates to the power of Congress, in relation to embargo and the in terdiction of commerce.

Whatever theories upon the subject of commerce, have hitherto divided the pinions of statesmen, experience has at ast shown that it is a vital interest in the United States, and that its success is essential to the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, and to the wealth, finances, defence, and liberty of the nation. Its welfare can never interfere ral exertion of a vast patronage is disuch distinction, and who have sold with the great interests of the State, but rected towards the security of a new e inust promote and uphold them. Still lection. The interest of the country, those who are immediately concerned in the welfare of the people, even honest he prosecution of com e. will of ne.

which every great interest does not find croachment and combinations of other system of embargoes and commercial retrictions shall have been reviewed, when e fluctuation and inconsistency of pub-te measures, betraying a want of infornation as well as feeling in the majority shall have been considered, the reason ablences of some restrictions upon the power of a bare majority to repeat these oppressions, will appear to be obvious. The next amendment proposes to re-strict the power of making offensive war. In the consideration of this amendment,

it is not necessary to inquire into the justice of the present war. But one scutiment now exists in relation to its expediency, and regret for its declaration s nearly universal. No indemnity can ever be attained for this terrible calamiy, and its only palliation must be found

in obstacles to its future. recurrence .successful prosecution ; the felicity of our situation exempts us from its neces sity. In this case, as in the former, those more immediately exposed to its fatal ef-fects are a minority in the nation. The commercial towns, the shores of our seas and rivers, contain the population, whose vital interests are most vulnerable, by a Our nation may yet be great, our union foreign enemy. Agriculture, indeed, durable. But should this prospect be must feel at last, but this appeal to its utterly hopeless, the time will not have sensibility comes too late. Again, the immense population which has swarmed into the West, remote from immediate danger, and which is constantly augmenting, will not be averse from the occasional disturbances of the store and interest may not unfrequently comthe nation into needless wars, and com pel it to become a military, rather than a happy and flourishing people. These considerations which it would be easy to sugment, call loudly for the limitation osed in the amendment.

Another amendment, subordinate in mportance, but still in a high degree ex pedient, relates to the exclusion eigners, hereafter arriving in the United States, from the capacity of holding offices of trust, honor or profit.

That the stock of population already these States, is amply sufficient to in render this nation in due time sufficiently great and powerful, is not a controvertible question. Nor will it be seri ously pretended, that the national deficiency in wisdom, arts, sciences, arms or virtue, needs to be replenished from foreign countries. Still, it is agreed, that a liberal policy should offer the rights of hospitality and the choice of settlement to those who are disposed to visit the country. But why admit to a participation in the government aliens who were no parties to the compact-who are ignorant of the nature of our institutions, and have no stake in the welfare of the country, but what is recent and transito-It is surely a privilege sufficient, to admit them after due probation to be-come citizens, for all but political purposes. To extend it beyond these limits, is to encourage foreigners to come to these States as candidates for preferment. The convention forbear to express their opinion. upon the inauspicious effects which have already resulted in the honor and peace of this nation, from this misplaced and indiscriminate liberality.

The last amendment respects the limtation of the office of President to a single constitutional term, and his eligibility from the same State two terms in uccession.

Upon this topic, it is superfluous to debate. The love of power is a principal in the human heart which too often impels to the use of all practicable means any invasion thereof which shall be made to prolong its duration. The office of President has charms and attractions which operate as powerful incentives to this passion. The first and most natu-

present state of public affairs. The pe itself reasonably secured against the en- culiar difficulty and the delicacy of per forming, even this undertaking, will be interests. When, therefore, the past appreciated by all who think seriously upon the crisis. Negociations for peace are at this hour supposed to be pending, the issue of which must be deeply inte-resting to all. No measures should be adopted, which might unfavorably affect that issue ; none which should embarrass the Administration, if their professed desire for peace is sincere; and none which on supposition of their insincerity, should afford them pretexts for pro longing the war, or relieving themselves from the responsibility of a dishonorable seace. It is also to be devoutly wished, that an occasion may be afforded to all friends of the country, of all parties, and in all places, to pause and consider the awful state to which pernicious counsels and blind passions have brought this people. The number of those who per-ceive, and who are ready to retrace er-Rarely can the state of this country call for or justify offensive war. The genius of our institutions is unfavorable to its sary to rally and unite them by the assurance that no hostility to the Constitution is meditated, and to obtain their aid, in placing it under guardians, who alone can save it from destruction. Should this fortunate change be effected, the hope of happiness and honor may once more dispel the surrounding gloom re dispel the surrounding gloom.

> been lost, which shall have ripened a ge neral sentiment of the necessity of more mighty efforts to rescue from ruin at least some portion of our beloved coun-

Resolutions adopted by the conven ion.

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby recommended to the Legislatures of the several States represented in this con-vention to adopt all such measures as may be necessary effectually to protect the citizens of said States from the cperations and effects of acts which have been or may be passed by the Congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorised by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That it be, and hereby in ecommended to the said Legislatures, to authorize an immediate and carnest application to be made to the Government of the United States, requesting their consent to some arrangement whereby the said States may, separately or in concert, be empowered to assume upon themselves the defence of their territory against the enemy ; and a reasonable portion of the taxes, collected within said States, may be paid into the respective treasuries thereof, and appropriated to the payment of the balance due said States, and to the future defence of the same. The amount so paid into the said treasuries to be credited, and the disbursements made as aforesaid to be charged to the United States.

Resolved, That it be, and it hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the aforesaid States, to pass laws (where it has not already been done) authorising the governors or commanders-in-chief of their militia to make detachments from the same, or to form voluntary corps, as shall be most convenient and conformable to their constitutions, and to cause the same to be well armed, equiped and disciplined, and held in readiness for service; and upon the request of the governor of either of the States to employ the whole of such detachment or corps as well as the regular forces of the States, or such part thereof as may be required and can be spared consistantly with the safety of the State, in aseisting the State making such request to repel

or attempted by the public enemy. Resolved, That the following amend ments of the Constitution of the United States, be recommended to the States represented as aforesaid, to be proposed by them for adoption by the State legisla tures, and, in such cases as may be deemed expedient, by a convention choach State. n by the neo

Sixth. No person who shall hereaf. directed to the tenant, and the one for the ter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Retenant to the church.

presentatives of the United States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States.

Seventh. The same person shall not be elected President of the United States second time; nor shall the President be elected from the same State two terms in succession.

Resolved. That if the application of these States to the government of the U. States, recommended in a foregoing Reolution, should be unsuccessful, and peace should not be concluded, and the efence of these States should be neglected, as it has been since the commencement of the war, it will in the pinion of this convention be expedient for the Legislatures of the several States o appoint Delegates to another conven tion, to meet at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the third Thursday of June next, with such powers and instructions as the exigency of a crisis so monentous may require. Resolved, That the Hon. George Ca-

hot, the Hon. Chauncey Goodrich, and the Hon. Daniel Lyman, or my two of them, be authorized to call another meeting of this convention, to be holden in Boston, at any time before new dele gates shall be chosen, as recommended in the above Resolution, if in their judgment the situation of the country shall urgently require it.

GEORGE CABOT. NATHAN DANE, WM. PRESCOTT, HARRISON G. OTIS, TIMOTHY BIGELOW, JOSHUA THOMAS, SAMUEL S. WILIE, JOSEPH LYMAN, STEPHEN LONGFELLOW jr DANIEL WALDO, HODIJAH BAYLIES, GEORGE BLISS, CHAUNCEY-GOODRICH, JAS. HILLHOUSE, JOHN THREADWELL, ZEPHANIAH SWIFT, NAT. SMITH, CALVIN GODDARD ROGER M. SHERMAN, DANIEL LYMAN, SAMUEL WARD, ED, MANTON, BEN. HAZARD. BEN. WEST, MILLS OLCOTT, WM. HALL, jun. Hartford, January 4th, 1815.

SELF MADE MEN.

Among the Western members of Con gress there are many men whose history would be interesting as romance. Many of them are men who have endured poverty and hardship, in the most appalling forms, but an indomitable energy has carried them through it all. One of these members, Mr. Casey, of Illinois, has been more frequently than any other memer, in the present Congress, called to the Chair when the House has gone into Committee of the Whole. A corresponden of the Lowell Conrier gives the following ketch of this gentleman:

" Mr. Casey was born in Georgia and raised in Tennessee. At the age of 17, he married .- One year afterwards, with a small family, consisting of a wife and one child, while Illinois was a territory, he set forth, with all he had of goods and chattels, stowed in a pack about as big as a two bushel basket, his wife by his side. his child in her arms, his pack, on his back, and on his lips these words "Come, wife, I have forty-seven dollars in cash, and a stout heart; don't you be down in the mouth, for I am going to be somebody." Twenty-three years ago he landed in the forest of Illinois, where he now resides. He settled in Jeffersor county, about half way between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. There were then but 5 families within 50 miles of him. St. Louis, one hyndred miles distant, was the nearest village where there was a store. With his own hands he built his Log Cabin, and in the sweat of his brow prov ided the wherewith to feed and clothe himself and his family. Twenty-three years have rolled away, during which period the change in the State of Illinois has been as great as it has been in the

condition of this early adventurer. He was first called to represent his And it is further recommended, that neighbors in the Legislature 18 years the said States shall persevere in their ngo. He then went into the Senate .efforts to obtain such amendments until He was immediately called to preside over that body, which be continued to do First Representatives and direct taxfor four years. He was next Lieut. Goes shall be apportioned among the sevevernor of the State four years, and ofter ral States which may be included within that he was called to the station he now

The church was convened to hear the advice which was to settle all their disputes. The Moderator read as follows; "You will see to the repair of the fences, that they be built high and strong, and you will take special care of the old black bull."-This mystical advice puzzled the church at first, but an interpreter among the more discerning ones was found, who said, Brethern this is the very advice we most need; the direction to repair the fences is to admonish us to take good heed in the admission and government of

our members; we must guard the church by our Master's laws, and keepout strained cattle from the fold. And we must in calle from the fold. And we must im-particular manner set a watchful guard over the Devil, the old black bull who has done us so much bart of late. All perceived the wisdom and fitness of Mr. Bulkley's advice, and resolved to be gov-erned by it. The consequence was, all the animosities subsided, and harmony was restored to be here. was restored to the long afflicted church. What the subject of the letter sent to the tenant, was, and what good effect it had

on him, the story does not tell."

NINE TEEN PLANOS FOR SALE BY E. P. NASH.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINDA. UPON THE FAIREST TERMS POSSIBLE.

TAKE the instruments and try them: if good, keep them; if not, return them without paying for them. As some Pianos are far superior to others, and as purchasers generally are but little ac-quainted with the difference in them (inside,) it seems to me that, in getting so costly an article, too much caution cannot be observed. Many persons are perfectly satisfied with the instruments they have purchased, until a friend or neighbor gets one which is consid-ered superior, and then they wish they had been more particular.

There is no necessity for any thing farther thana limit in price, in any order which may be sent. E. P. NASH. be sent, December, 25, 1840. 46 tf.

REMOVAL.

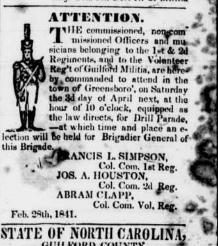
HOM & WALKER would respectfully Throw a WALKER would respectfully inform the public that they have removed their shop to the yellow house opposite Town-send's Hotel, where the Saddle, Harness and Trunk making business will be carried on in all its various branches, on a very extensive scale, by Greenshore', Jan 11, 1841 scale, by Greensboro', Jan. 11, 1841. 48-13

Gray's Invaluable Ointment Separations and states White Swellings, ¹ Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalids' and Burns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, E-ruptions, Chilblains Whitlows, Biles, Piles, roptions, and external diseases grown, W Prepared by the Patentee, W.M. W GRAY, of Raleigh, N. C. late a resident of Richmond, Va. Just received and for sale J. & R. SLGAN.

ELECTION OF BRIGADIER GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS: Madison, Feb. 23d, 1841.

THE Commissioned Officers belonging to the Still Brigade of North Carolina Mithe Sth Brigade of North Carolina Mi-litin are hereby commanded to attend at each of their respective places of Regimental Mus of their respective praces of Regimentarian ter, on the third day of April next, for the purpose of electing, by balloc, a Brigadier General to command the 8th Brigade. SAMUEL A. DALTON.

Maj. Gen. 9th Div. N. C. Militia



the wishes and remonstrances of a peo- cessity be always a minerity of the naple thus apparently divided.

-The admission of new States Sixthly. broginal States, and deeply effected their sudden and injudicious decisions of bare

Secenthly .- The easy admission of sive projects of those who are not activeunturalized toreigners, to places of trust, ly concerned in its pursuits. Of consehonor or profit, operating as an induce- quence, this interest is always exposed ment to the mal-content subjects of the I world to come to these States, ly destroyed, upon pretence of securing a quest of executive patronage, and to other interests. Had the merchants of repay it by an abject devotion to executive measures.

Eighthly .- Hostility to Great Britain awful commerce, how different would and partiality to the late government of have been the state of the treasury and France, adopted as coincident with po- of public credit! How short-sighted pular prejudice, and subservient to the and miscrable is the policy which has main object, party power. Connected annihilated this order of men, and doom this object will be essentially promoted with these must be ranked enormous and ed their ships to rot in the docks, their distorted estimates of the power and recapital to waste unemployed, and their sources of those nations, of the probable affections to be alienated from the Gov-State twice in succession. Such is the general view which this results of their controversies, and of our

ernment which was formed to protect them ! What sccurity for an ample and political relations with them respectively. onvention has thought proper to submit, Lastly and Principally .- A visiona unfailing revenue can ever be had, comof the situation of these States, of their langers and their duties. Most of the

and superficial theory in regard to parable to that which once was realized tenerce, accompanied by a real hatred in the good faith, punctuality, and sense a forgaed regard to its interests, and of honor, which attached the mercantile ers perseverance in efforts to ren class to the interests of the Government! i instrument of coercion and war. Without commerce, where can be found is not conceivable that the ob- the aliment for a navy; and without a the National Legislaturo; and nothing of any Administration could, in havy, what is to constitute the defence, more could be attempted on this occashort a period, have so nearly con, and ornament, and glory of this nation? sion, than a digest of general principles, States when actually invaded.

terity, are secondary considerations.

tion. They are, however, best qualified All the engines of intrigue; all the to manage and direct its course by the means of corruption, are likely to be into the Union, formed at pleasure in advantage of experience, and the sense the western region, has destroyed the ba-of interest. But they are entirely unaemployed for this object. A President whose political career is limited to a single election, may find no other inteare of power which existed among the ble to protect themselves against the rest than will be promoted by making it

glorious to himself, and beneficial to his majorities, and the mistaken or oppresthis Union, according to their respective country. But the hope of re-election is numbers of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, and all othprolific of temptations, under which these magnanimous motives are deprived to be harrassed, interrupted, and entireer persons.

of their principal force. The repeated election of the President of the United States from any one State, affords inducements and means for intrigue, which tend this nation been permitted, by their own to create an undue local influence, and government, to pursue an innocent and

thirds of both Houses. to establish the dominion of particular States. The justice, therefore, of securing to every State a fair and equal chance for the election of this officer from its own citizens is apparent, and

y preventing an election from the same

subjects which it embraces have sepa-

rately received an ample and luminous

investigation, by the great and able as-

sertors of the rights of their country, in

for more than sixty days. Fourth. Congress shall not have

the same shall be effected.

the power, without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the request that he would send it to them in writing. The matters were taken into United States and any foreign nation or serious consideration, and the advice with the dependencies thereof.

Fifth. Congress shall not make or much deliberation committed to writing declare war, or authorize acts of hostil- It so happened that Mr. Bulkley had ity against any foreign nation, without farm in an extreme part of the town, upor the concurrence of two thirds of both which he entrusted a tenant; and to whom Houses, except such acts of hostility be he must have heen about transmiting a in defence of the territories of the United letter at the same time; in superscribing the two letters, the one for the church was

occupies, eight years ago. Corwin, of Ohio, Proffit, of Indiana, Crary, of Mi-chigan, and many other Westren memitrons. Figs, Prunes bers, are like Mr Casey, self-made men."

A Happy Blunder .-. The following Second. No new State shall be admitted into the Uuion by Congress in virtue of the power granted by the Conhumorous story, in which Mr. Bulkley, the first minister of the town of Colchester, Ct.) was concerned, is from an old pubstitution, without the concurrence of two ication:

Third. Congress shall not have pow-" The Rev. Mr. Bulkley, of Colchester. er to lay any Embargo on the ships or Conn. was famous in his day as a casuis vessels of the citizens of the United and sage counsellor. A church in hi neighborhood had fallen into unhappy di States, in the ports or harbors tkereof, visions and contentions which they were

unable to adjust amongst themselves .-They deputed one of their number to the venerable Bulkley for his advce, with a

Feb. 15.

Varnishes &c.

Coach Varnish—superior quality. Copal Varnish, do. Black Varnish, do. Black Varnish, do. Alcohol by the gallon. For sale by WEIR & LINDS AY, Greensboro', Aug., 1840.

Superior Court of Law. ORDERED,-That Thursday of the first

O week of our Court be appointed State's day, and that Witness on Indictments at-tend accordingly. Test, THOMAS CALDWELL, C. S. C. March, 1841.

Fruits, &c.

English Currants, Filberts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, Soda, & Sugar Crackers, Tamarinds, Bunch Rais Walnuts, For sale by Candies, assorted. WEIR & LINDSAY. Greensboro', Aug., 1840.

A SMALL quantity of fresh Meuntain Butter, for sale by the subscribers for ash only. T. CALDWELL& SONS.

RICE. 1 Cask, 670 lbs. RICE, of the new crop, and a most excellent article, for sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY. November 30, 1840.

1-11

Wanted to Bire, A GOOD NEGRO WOMAN for a house servant. Apply to G. C. TOWNSEND,

For the Greensborough Patriot.

NO. V. A call to Temperance. - All the friends of humanity and their country, are called upon to bestir themselves, and come up to the help of the temperance cause against the mighty. The evil of intemperance has gone forth in this happy land, which threatens to bring in one common grave, the virtues and liberties of our country. This evil is more des-tructive in its final consequences, than Calomel, Opium, the lancet, famine or sword. It is the vice which severs the tenderest ties of domestic and social happiness; that blasts the prospects of aged parents, and brings down their gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Every parent, who has a growing family a-round him, should feel deeply interested in the temperance reform. How can parents employ their sons as retailers in their shops of death? Surely they have not looked into future consequences. 1 call upon you to examine this subject, and look well to see its bearing. Do this before it is too late. That the evil of intemperance may be arreated, we are not only called upon to feel and deplore its consequences, but to aid in removing I am convinced that a thorough its evile. reformation can never take place, while christians, for the paltry consideration of a little money, continue to flood our country with their liquid fire. Have they considered how much evil they are de-ing? The number of drunkards they are making, how they are adding to the number of widows, how much poverty and discord they are producing, and how many souls, they are instrumentally fitting for destruction? If they have overlooked those matters, I hope they will attend to an investigation of the subject in all its moral bearings, and do better for time to come. Christians must wake up on this subject more fully. An awful responsi-bility is resting upon them. God has didate for the Nuth district, will be too uttered his voice in relation to this vice. late. The conflicting claimants for the Will you the voice of God regard? "Wo to the drunkard !" " Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God." And "wo should settle the matter between themto him that putteth the bottle to his selves as early as possible, and let our neighbor's mouth." How can he that man be bef re the people. The Whigs filleth it escape? "O! that men would of the Dist ict will support, and will be wise, that they would consider their latter end." Temperate drinkers, I call upon you to dash the cup of poison from your mouth, before you drink the cup of If the canvass cannot be thus arranged, a death. Christians, I call upon you to District convention must meet before shake off the serpent that is now cling- Rockingham court. What we do, we ing to many of your hands. Shake it off before its poisonous fangs pierce you through with many sorrows-before you become more deeply dyed with the blood of your fellow men. 1 will give throw out these hints. you the conduct of a christian Indian. He was on a journey, and being weary and hungry called at the wigwam of an old friend, and desired some refreshment. It was set before him, together with a week for the proceedings of the famous bottle of whiskey, of which he was de sired to drink. "No," said he, "I am a christian, christians don't drink fire wa-Said his host, "are we not friends?" ter." "Yes, but 1 am a christian." "Well," replied the other, "if you won't drink with me, you shall not eat with me."-The christian hero then arose and bid his friend farewell, and pursued his journey, weary and hungry as he was. HUMANITAS.

tion.'

Webster's reply to Hayne .- The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas relates an anecdote in relation to the celebrated reply of Mr. Webster to Mr. Hayne that has never before been published. At the time Mr. Hayne made his attack, Mr. Gales of the National Intelligencer, who had been the most accomplished reporter in the country, chanced to be in the capitol. Hearing that Mr. Webster intended to reply, and being told by him that it would be a short one, he undertook once more his long neglected location of a reporter. Instead, however, of consuming about halfan hour, as Mr. Webster had promised in the commencement as is well known the Senate adjourned before he had finished-Mr. Gales continuing to take note of every word, in the momentary expectation his concluding.

THE PATRIOT.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA .- There has been a difficulty existing for some time, between the Governor of New GREENSBOROUGH: York and the Governor of Virginia. The origin of the controversy was something Tuesday Morning, March 30, 1841. like this : three men, viz : Peter John-CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION .- From the son, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gansey, Proclamation of Gov. Morehead, in ancharged with felony (negro stealing we other column, it will be seen that the ebelieve) under the laws of Virginia, fled Liection for Representatives to the 27th to New York for refuge. They were de-Congress from this State will be held on manded by the Governor of Virginia as Thursday the 13th of May next, instead fugitives from justice ; but the Governor of August, as is usual. Some persons of New York refused to surrender them, having asked the question, we state, that on the ground that the folony with which the election is not for a member for the they were charged, was not considered a Extra Session only, but for the entire 27th crime in New York .- In a short time Congress, which will terminate on the 3d there was a demand made on the Govof March, 1843, and in which, of course, ernor of Virginia, by the Governor of New York, for the delivery of one Robthere will be three sessions .- The authority for thus anticipating the regular ert F. Curry, charged with the crime of

forgery. But Gov. Gilmer, of Virginia. time of holding the election, is given in thought it was a sorry rule that would'nt the 5th section of the 72nd chapter of the Revised Statutes, which we anners work both ways-he therefore refused "If any event shall happen to render the meeting of Congress necessary, after the exto surrender the said Curry, unless the meeting of Congress necessary, after the ex-piration of any Congress, and before the time fixed for the election then next to ensue, a authorities of New York should comply

with the requisition of the executive of new Congress shall be called, the Governor, Virginia. The legislature of Virginia seems

new Congress shall be called, the Governor, on receiving information to that effect, is hereby authorized to declare the same by Proclamation, and to require the freemen of this State to meet in their respective counhowever, not to have been altogether sat sfied with the course pursued by their ties, at the time or times therein to be ap pointed, and at the places established by Taw Governor. They would not believe in then and there to give their votes for Repre-sentatives: which elections, so held in pur-suance of the Proclamation of the Governor. the doctrine that because one man had done wrong, it was proper for another to do so to match him. They therefore shall be conducted in like manner, and to all intents and purposes, shall be as legal and valid, as if the same had been held at the brought up a preamble and resolution, disapproving of the course of their Gov. time or times prescribed in the preceding secernor, and setting forth that he should By the way, it strikes us that the conhave taithfully complied with the constiention contemplated to be held at Wenttution and laws of the United States, worth for the purpose of naming a can. without regard to the conduct of the exe-

cutive of New York. Gov. Gilmer, probably feeling miffed honor of the canvass (if such there are) at the proceedings of the legislature, has resigned his office.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on the 22ud inst., (after a session of one hundred days,) without electing a Gov.

State docket were rather small concerns

commonwealth for the past six months.

contracted with aliquor dealer for a quart

"anightlike feel it." In the course of eigh

for it. There was nothing said about

the number of additional quarts taken :

this "one, bright, particular" quart was

all that had any thing to do with the

case. It was, we understand, questiona-

ble with the court whether this was a

successful evasion of the law. The dea-

ler had sold by a large measure, but the

customer took it by the small. The de-

There was one singular point raised

-no outrageously great rogues having

elect, any one of the gentlemen previousernor. ly spoken of, who may consent to run. Asusonovcu, March 26. The Superior Court of Randolph is in ession this week, Judge Pearson on the do openly. The receipt, just now, of the bench. No case of great or general in-Governor's Proclamation, fixing the 13th terest has come up, and we believe the dockets contain none such." Monday of May for the election, induces us to and Tuesday were devoted to the trial of State cases-always the most animated portion of term time. The cases on the

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION .- We have made room in our columns this convention held at Hartford, Conn., du- insulted the pezce and dignity of the ring the late war with Great Britain,-a perusal of which, we have no doubt, will be not only interesting, but instructive in a case of indictment for retailing .to many of our readers. The aged, who The circumstance bore a strong analogy took part in the affairs of the nation, in to the celebrated case of the 'striped yig. those times, will be interested in a re- It was in evidence that a certain person view of the things that were said and done in the days of their youth ; while of "ball face," and was to take it at varithose among us who have grown up since ous times thereafter. "by the small," as h then, may be instructed by a perusal of these proceedings; we may form some idea of the difficulties the friends of the

war had to contend against, from the opposition they encountered from their own coutrymen. You have all heard the term "Hart-

ford Convention Federalist" used by the demagogue, times without number .--During the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, and while Calhoun acted with the whigs, the leaders of the then administration frequently asserted fendant, however, was convicted and finthat the whig ranks were made up of ed, (though not on the above items of "Hartford Convention Federalists" and proof.) We learned that this retailer was "Nullifiers;" but when Calhoun left a member of a christian church ! the whigs and joined the Van Buren par-

judicial tribunals, or too pressing to admit

The county is building a new courtty, the term Nullifier was no longer a house, which, when finished according

Aflairs at Venezuela. Thos. Haye, Navy Agent, Philadelphia. Lorenzo Draper, Consul, Paris, France. Miles Elliott, Surveyor and Inspector, Hertford, N. C.

William Taggart, Surveyor, New York vice, Ely Moore, removed.

Robert C. Cornell, of New York, to be Receiver General of Public Money at New York, in the place of Stephen Allen, removed.

Samuel Frothingham, of Boston, to be Receiver General of Public Money at Boston, in the place of Isaac Hill, removed.

Bichard K. Call, of Florida to be the Governor in and for the Territory of Florida, in place of Robert R. Reid, renoved.

Charles B. Penrose, of Pennsylvania to be Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of Matthew Burchard, removed. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, in the place of Charles K.

Gardner, removed. Paul Rossignol, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia, in the place of J. J.

Singleton. John Williamson, of Pennsylvania, to be Recorder of the General Land Office. in the place of Hudson M. Garland, removed.

Solomen Van Rensselaer, to be Deputy Postmaster at Albany.

John C. Montgomery, Postmaster at Philadelphia, in the place of James Page, removed.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.-The 1st No. of the 3d vol. of this periodical is before us, and we are pleased to observe the improved style in which it appears, It is published semi-monthly at Jamesstown, N. C., by JOHN SHERWOOD, on a super-royal sheet of 16 octavo pages, at \$1 00 a year, and is filled with entertaining and instructive matter pertaining to the interest of the farmer.

David Bronson (Whig) has been elec. ted a Representative in Congress from the Augusta district, in the State of Maine, rice Mr. Evans, resigned.

For the Greensborough Patriot, WHIG MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

On public notice being given, a large number of the citizens of Randolph

county assembled in the courthouse, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet other delegates from the several counties of the 10th congressional district, in order to nominate a suitable candidate for congress.

On motion of John B. Troy, Esqr., Henry B. Elliott, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. M. B. Leach appointed Se cretary ;--- whereupon the Chairman arose and explained in a brief but lucid teen months from the date of the contract the customer exhausted his quart, & paid manuer the object of the meeting.

Of motion of Benjamin Swaim, Esq. Resolved, That the meeting appoint ten delegates, and that the other counties of the district be requested to hold meetings and appoint delegates also,-to meet in Asheboro n Monday the 12th of April next. On motion of T. Fentress, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Chair appoint the del-

The Chair, after some deliberation, apointed the following gentlemen :

John B: Troy, Esq. Alfred Brower, Jonathan Worth, Gen. Alex. Gray, Michael Cox,esq. J. M. B. Leach, Col. Zebedee Rush, Robert Walker, William J. Long, Jesse Walker.

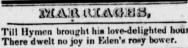
Allen A. Hall, of Tennessee, Charge a lifeless corpse is the most melancholy picture your humble servant ever witnessed, and one I hope never again to behold.-Fayetteville Observer.

> The Extra Session .- The following States have yet to choose representatives to the 27th Congress, viz: Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, Ala-bama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and our own

State-twelve in all. Of these, Connecticut and Virginia vote in April, our own State, (by Gov-ernor's Proclamation) in May, and all the others in August, except Maryland and Misaissippi, which vote later. "It is presumed, however, that unless there is some express provision in the laws of these

States to meet such a contingency, that their Legislatures will be called together to secure their just representation .- Reg.

Texas .- An Act has just passed the Texian Congress, exempting Slaves "in the possession or ownership of the bona fide master, heir or heirs, legatee or legatees, of any intestate or deceased person, from forced sale, by virtue of any writ of venditions exponas, fieri fucias, or execution of any kind." The effect of this law, it seems to us, will be to hold out a bounty to swindlers to run off negroes from the United States .- Register.



MARRIED, In this county on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Eli W. Caruth ers, Mr. Roddy E. Hanner to Miss Nancy E. Rankin.

On the 25th inst., Mr. John W. Mc. Kenzie, of Danville, Va., to Miss Martha Walters, daughter of Mr. Archibald Walters, of Caswell, N. C.

DEATHS.

"Earth to earth-and dust to dust!"

Departed this life on the 11th January, his residence in Marshall county liss., after a short illness, Harrison ones, sen., in the 84th year of his ege He was a native of Cumberland county Virginia, and one of the Virginia Volunteers at the Battle of Guilford, North Carolina, in which he lost his right leg.

Candidates for Brigadier General. CT Some of the friends of Col. JOHN M. COGAN have nominated him for the office of Brigadier General, to command the 8th Brigade of N. C. Militia.

67 We are requested to announce Col. P. JONES as a candidate for the office of Briga. her General, to command the Sth Brigade of North Carolina Militia.

\$100 REWARD.

BROKE the Jail of Guilford county, and B escaped on the night of the 27th instant, four prisoners, to wit, NELSON LITHCOE confined for petty farceny, ALFRED CAU-SEY, for assault and battery, and two runa-way slaves—FRANS, and ANN or JANE. I will give the above reward for the four pri-soners delivered to me in Green-borough together, or fifty dollars for the two negroes, if brought to me or confined in any jail so nay get them-fifteen dollars for Nelson lithcoe, and ten dollars for Alfred Causey, if delivered to me in Greensborough.

DESCRIPTION.

Netson Lithcoe is about 25 years of age, fair complection, red face and about six feet high, shoulders rather stooped, was whipped at our last county court for stealing money. not bacon. No doubt but there are scars on his back-has a sore on one of his legs-supposed to wear a mixed coat, striped pantaloons, black relvet vest and drab colored

Alfred Causey is about 30 years of age, stout made, about five feet eight or nine mehes high, well formed, and will get drunk it any

nance, his dress not recollected. Frank is about twenty-five or twenty-eight years of age, stout made, about five feet, six inches high, dark complexion, very thick lips, speaks negro like; when speaking of his wife he calls her him, him do so; has a large scar on his forchead next to his hair, and a

small one under his lip. Ann or Jane is a-bout 20 or 25 years of age, rather under size,

State of North Carolina.

Governor, Captain General and Com-mander in Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.

W HEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellen-WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of cy, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States : an event which ren-ders it expedient and necessary that the Elec-tionsfor the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an ear-lier day than the usual time of holding said Elections : Floction

Elections: Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General As-sembly of this State entitled "An Act con-cerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the Uni-ted States," (Revised Statutes of North Cor-cing, Chemics 234) and to the end, that the ted States," (Revised Statutes of North Car-olina, Chapter 72d.) and to the end, that the Freemen of this State may be duly represen-ted in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and re-quiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Of-ficers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held. for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by the United States, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Return-ing Officers, to meet for the purpose of com-paring the Polls, at the times and places pre-scribed by law for that purpose. And I do by this, my Proclamation, further " requiro the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time" aforesaid, and " at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Recreating and there to give their votes for Representa-tives," in the next Congress. In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed,

and signed the same with my hand.

Done as the twenty-second day of this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one thousand eight hundred and Done at the City of Raleigh, of the United States the sixty-fifth. J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor : JA. T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Secretary.

The thorough bred Horse

NICK BIDDLE:

SIRED by the imported Fylde, dam by To-moleon, will stand the present season in Guilford county, N. C. He will be at Bruce's Noads Wednesday and Thursday the 10th and 11th instant, and at Greensborough the 15th and 16th, and will attend his stands regularly every ninth day, except when absent at public places. He will attend the Super-or Court of Stokes at Germanton the 5th of April; at Greensborough the 12th, and at

Ventworth the 26th and 27th. For further particulars see hand-bills. WH.LIAM H. BRITTAIN. March, 1841.

Clover Seed. 20 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, a first rete article, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

Pocket Book Lost,

March 22d, 1841.

I LATELY lost a large red morocco pocket book, considerably worn, and tied around with a leather string. There was no money in it-but a counterieit one dollar bill on the Macon bank of Georgia. It contained a namber of valuable pipers, the principal part of which was put into my hands for collection. Among others, a note of \$47 (with a credit of \$20) on Thomse Rich, given to Joseph Stanly; also a note of \$40 on the same and given to Joseph Stanly; a note of \$65 on Hez-ekiah Johnyon and J C. Lamb, payable to Millikan Cummins; a note of \$65 on Benjamia Clark, of Reedy Fork, not recollected to whom it was given; a note of \$8 on Allen Cook, given to Jesse Wheeler; a note of \$7 20 on Edmund Pettiford, payable to Abel Gardner; a judgment and execution against George D. Mendenhall for \$70; a judgment and execution against Joel Moody for \$50 in favor of Abel Gardner; -- with a number of others not at present recollected with suffi-cient distinctness to describe them. All pesons are forwarned against trading for any of the above papers. A liberal reward & my sin-cere thanks will be given to any person who may return my pocket book and papers to me, 8 miles west of Greensboro'—near James-town. JOSHUA CRANER. March 14th, 1841.

GARDET SERDS

For Sale by 1841. JESSE H. LINDSAY

Asugnoro', March 24, 1841.

By His Excellency, John M. Morchevd,

Unwilling to leave off before Mr. Webster had finished, Mr. Gales continued the next day until he had concluded .----But when he came to look at the notes, be to write them out, appeared so formidable, that he shrunk from it as an impossibility, with the many other engagements that occupied his time.

Soon after, Mr. Webster called upon Mr. Gales to request a report of speech, as it was impossible for the former to give any thing beyond a mere sketch, having spoken unpromeditatedly, and to much greater length than he had any expectation of doing when he began. Mr. Gales expressing his utter inability erament to fly to open resistance upon every to comply; but his lady, who had been infraction of the Constitution. in the habit of assisting her husband in reading his notes when a reporter, undertook the task, and in the course of a the sovereignty of a State and inserties of the people; it is not only the right but the duty of such a State to interpose its authority for ster a full report of his speech in the their protection, in the manner best calcula-hand writing of his wife. It will be remembered that that speech of Mr. Weboccur which are either beyond the reach of ster was not published until after a delay the of several weeks. It was owing to these circumstances. Mr. Gales has now in his possession the notes, handsomely *in judges, and execute their own decis-ions.*" bound.

It is stated that Mr. Webster did not The Hon. Levi Lincoln, of Massachange five words in the whole report. - chusetts, has resigned his trust of Rep-This is one of a very few instances on record, in which we have a master-piece of eloquence taken down as it full from cester district, to which he was re-electthe brs of the speaker. ed some months ago.

word of reproach ; but was immediately to the plan, will be a credit to the counaltered to that of State Rights, and used ty. It is well arranged for convenience, with office rooms in the basement, and in a different sense. And these consisthe magnitude of the task that it would tent politicians should also have meta. the court room above. It may turn out morphosed the term " Hartford Conven- a fault to the structure that the jury tion Federalist;" for these Hartford folks rooms are situated immediately behind were great Nullifiers-nearly equal to the bench : the noise of the jury (parti-Calhoun himself. For example, take the cularly in cases where they are so unfortunate as to be "hung") we think will following passage in their address:

annoy the court. "That acts of Congress in violation of the

Constitution are absolutely void, is an unde-niable position. It does not, however, consist " Politics " appear to be agitated but little among the people. The President's with the respect and forbearance due from a confederate State towards the General Govproclamation, however, has somewhat aroused them, and active measures are in progress to bring out a whig candidate But in cases of deliberate, dangerous, palpa-ble infractions of the Constitution, affecting the sovereignty of a State and liberties of the mity is the word here.

> APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT .---Among some of the most important appointments by President Harrison, we notice the following :

Edward Curtis, collector for the port of New York, in place of John J. Morgan, removed.

James Hunter, collector at Savannah, Ga. vice A. B. Fannin, removed. Ogden Hoffman, District attorney, for the Southern District of New York, in The scene was indiscribable. To see WM. In place of Benj. F. Butler, resigned. A human being lying in the wild woods March 24, 1841

on of Jesse Walker, the Chairman was added to the number of deletalk. fur ca gates. will I

V.

M

On motion of John B. Troy, Esq., frock. Resolved, That the Secretary forward the roceedings of this meeting to the Salisbury venr. from they Watchman, the Greensborough Patriot and the Southern Citizen for publication. H. B. ELLIOTT, Chm'n. they rageo Gre

J. M. B. LEACH, Sec'y.

Mr. Hale: One of the most heart rending circumstances that has ever been witnessed occurred in this neighborhood a few days since. On the evening of the 11th inst, a little girl, about 10 years AR old, (though small,) the daughter of Mr. and Wallace, asked her mother to let her go ever to the old place (a place they formerly the p for this congressional district. Unani- lived at,) and drive the cow home. The sale good mother at first refused, but, after tully some persuading, consented. The little being being girl set off; night soon arrived, but no and the S news of her. The alarm was immediately given, several persons hunted nearly all night (which was very rainy) without success; in the morning a goodly number of persons assembled, searched all

day, but to effect; the second, third, and fourth days, from fifty to seventy persons searched diligently. Late on the evening of the fourth, she was found about a mile and a half from home, (had

o dark as Frank, but much smarter to Frank is supposed to have on an old up and short jacket. Ann it is supposed have on a striped yellow or brown cotton , no other dresses known that she may . When taken up, they'said they were South Carolina, but have lately said were from Alabama ; no knowing where are from as they have lied most out- ously. JOHN M. LOGAN, Jailor. censborough, March 28th, 1841. 7tf.	rebruary, 1941.
	For sale by well & minusay,
	Quinine !!! DURE Sulp, Quinine. (French prepara-
NEW SPRING GOODS.	tion.) For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.
ARNUM, EGERTON & CO. Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va. E now opening a more extensive, com- piete and desirable assortment of Fancy Staple DRY GOODS than they have had; selected with great care and under most favorable circomstances, for whole- and retail trade. They would respect- ask the attention of dealers to their stock, g confident that their prices are as low, their terms as liberal as any House in State. JACOB B. VARNUM, ROBERT C. EGERTON, JOSEPH H. PALMER. arch 25 7.7-3	JESSE H. LINDEAY.
	T. CALDWELL & SONS H ^{AVE} just received 1 Hind, MOLASSES, 1000 fbs, NAILS, 500 fbs, COFFEE, 000 fbs, COFFEE, 000 fbs, COFFEE,
ATTENTION.	1 box Northern SOAP,

THE commissioned officers of Cavalry be I longing to the regiment attached to the Sth brigade and 9th division of North Carolina militia, you are hereby notified to attend a Greensborough on the 3d of April next at the hour of 12 o'clock, in order to vote for a Brig

Magnesia. of Life. Worm Ten and Salve. , 1840. ine!!! wein & LINDSAY. Seed. rticle of clover seed. for sale by SSE H. LINDEAY. LL & SONS SSES, ÈÈ, ESE, OF TURPENTINE. 4 SALTS, ern CANDLES, n SOAP, 5 bbls. TAR, A supply of Window Glass, (* by 10 and (4 by 20.) Shot, coil Rope, Bad-Cords and Plow-Lines.—Also a quantity of Dried Fruit; —all of which they will sell low for each. Greensboro', Feb. 24th, 1841. $\begin{array}{c} 6000 \text{ lbs. of choice from for scale by the subscribers, cheat for each <math display="inline">T, CALDWELL \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \end{array}$



POERS.

The Muse ! what e'er the Muse inspires, My sou! the tuneful strain admires.

I have no Wife. I have no wife !--young girls are fair, But how it is I cannot tell, No sooner are they wed, than their Enchantments bid them all farewell. The girls, God bless them, make us yearn To risk all olds and take a wife, To cling to one and not to turn Ten thousand in the dance of life.

it no how.

If women do snarl up a feller's heart

strings, though, they keep him out of o ther scrapes; any body will tell you that.

A man that is in love a lectle is not al-

Love, according to my notion on it,

mind, now I think on it, of our cruise

through Hell Gate in Captain Doolittle'

sloop; for just as the tide and the wind

was a carrying us on the rocks, we dropt anchor and kept off. I look on the uses

of women purty much as I look on the

freshet that in the spring brings down

the Connecticut the raal rich soil for the

meadows in Weathersfield. They make

a great deal of splutter, and fuss in their

when they light on a feller for good they

are the raal onion patches of his exis

tence. Put us together, and the soil

will grow any thing ; but keep us apart,

and we are all thistles and nettles .- N.

Keep it Moving --- When Gen. Harri

son was first nominated for the Presiden-

ev, the Aristocracy (Mr. Van Buren's

Y. Espress.

a Log Cabin".

as ever.

his Country .- Register. "

and isn't a sneaking round of nights.

I have no wife !- who'd have his nose Forever tied to one lone flower, E'en though that flower should be a rose, Plucked with light hands from fairy bower Oh better far the bright boquet Of flowers of every clime and hue,

By turns to charm the mind away, And fragrance in the heart renew

I have no wife !-- I now can change From grave to gay, from light to sad, And in my freedom wide can range, Fret for a while, and then be glad. I now can heed a syren's tongue, And know that eyes glance not in pain-Make love apace, and being "flung,"

Get up and try my luck again ! I have no wife !-- and I can dream Of girls who're worth their weight in gold

Can bask my heart in Love's broad beam, And dance to think it yet unsold;

Or I can gaze upon a brow, Which mind and beauty doth enhance,

Go to the shrine and make my bow, And thank the tates I have a chance !

I have no wife !---and like a wave Can float away to any land,

Curl up or kiss, or gently lave The sweetest flowers that are at hand.

A pilgrim, I can bend before The shrine which mind and heart approve

Or. Persian like, I can adore Each star that gems the heaven of love

I have no wife !- in Heaven they say, Such things as weddings are not known ; Unyoked the blissful spirits stray

O'er fields where care no shade has thrown Then why not have a heaven below, And let fair Hymen hence be sent! It would be fine; but as things go,

Unwedded folks won't be content !

"The Old Arm Chair."

I love it, I love it, a.d who shall dare To chide me, for loving that Old Arm Chair, I've treasured it long as a holy prize, I've bedewed it with tears, and conbalmed it with sighs:

Would ye learn the speil! a mother sat there, And a sacred thing is that Old Arm Chair.

In childhood's hour I lingered near

- First hallowed spot with listening car; And centle the words that mother would give
- I'm fit me to die-to teach me to live.

told me iil would never betide-

With truth for my creed, and God for my ouide.

She taught me to lisp my earlies prayer, As I knelt beside that Old Arm Chair.

I sat and watched her many a day When her eye grew dim and her locks were gray;

And I almost worshipped her when she smiled And turned from her Bible to bless her child Years rolled on-the last one sped, My idol was shattered, my earth star fled, I learned how much the heart can bare, When I saw her di- in that Old Arm Chair

'Tis past-'tis past, but I gaze on it now With quivering breath and throbbing brow, 'Twas there she nursed me-'twas there sh died.

And memory flows with lava tide. Say it is folly, and deem me weak, While the scalding drop starts down my

ach. Summoning resolution, however, dazzled and scorched. It wakens me up in this cold weather, and kindles such he walked up to an elderly looking gented Clergyman of the Methodist society. Dated, Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1838. pulse in my heart, that the blood runs tleman, and gravely said-" Will you go home to dinner with me through. And then all fired, the things

have so many sly ways of coming over a feller with them are crinkum crankums o-day, brother?"

" Where do you live?"

Dr. Jayne — Dear Sir, -- I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three months, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflamation of the Lungs, " About twenty miles from this, sir." of thairn, that I don't think much of a Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medi-"No",- said the man, coloring, "but feller that can see their purty mouths york, and not feel his work too. If they ou must go with me."

ine I have over tried.

Very respectfully yours, R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using your Expecto-rant. C. C. P. CROSBY.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

Jayne's Hair Tonic

aut experiencing much, if any, benefit,

Jayne's Tonic Vermituge,

trainzes acidity or sourcess of the stomach-

worms produce their young ; and by remova

prietor does not consider necessary to pub

at once, five and six inches long. For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

nently.

"Thank you-I will cheerfully." adle up, I cant help sidling too if I died;

After that time, the minister was no and when them black eyes fall flash on nore troubled about his dinner.-Prot. ne, I wilt right down under 'em as cut and Visitor. grass in Weathersfield on a hot summer lay. It is natur all this, and I can't help

At an assembly a gentleman entered nto conversation with a young nobleman who was near him. Being a stranger. he made several inquiries respecting the company, which were answered with great politeness. At length he said, "Who is that fat sow at the other end ways a running into rum holes, and other such places. He don't go a gambling, of the room?" "That, Sir," replied the Counters of D_____, and J have the bonor to be one of h r little pigs." good anchor for us on this 'ere voyage of life!-it brings up ro all standing when we put on too much sail, it puts me in

The Woodpecker .- An Irishman was observed one day attentively watching a redheaded woodpecker, while it was apping a beech tree. On being asked what attracted his attention, he said I'm speering at that strange bast upon vonder tree-for sure enough the silly crathur has knocked his face against it all his head is a gore of bluid.

A New Business IN GREENSBOROUGH

spring time, with their rustles and their ribbons, and their flotillas, I know; but THE subscriber takes this method of in-forming the citizens of Guilford and the public in general, that he has commence nanufacturing

Wool Carding Machines, ooth single and double, and has no doubt n saying that they will be equal to any manu-factured in the United States, as he has emaloyed a first-rate Northern workman to carry on the business; and any person who has in idea of purchasing can ascertain the ability of the manufacturers by examining their

It is the design of the proprietor to have two or three machines ready for the ensuing spring crop of wool, and as he has been at considerable expense in procuring the best materials that old Guilford can produce, he solicits the patronage of all those who wish to purchase machines. Old machines can be epaired here, and any orders from a distance

prepared to do all kinds of smithing usually

A. E. LYNN. 1-tf.

MILL STONES.

the FRENCH BURR, the KULN, and the ESOPUS, varying in price from ~25 to \$2000 per pair, and in size from 3 feet to 5 feet. I believe those who want, will find it to their per par, and in size from 3 feet to 5 feet. believe those who want, will find it to their interest tocall and see me. I ask the atten-tich of Millers to the French Burr Stones es-pecially, as I will sell them of the very besmality. and at a less price than was ever

October, 1840.

TO MILL OWNERS and Mill Wrights.

7 E have just received a large assor mer of the Anchor Bolting Cloths, whic we will sell lower than they have ever been sold in this county. We will say to any gen tleman buying of our cloths, that we wil warrant them in every respect to be the gen uine Anchor Cloths. Should any of these stance. The time has been when mill own ers would have to pay from fifty to one hun dred dollars-just compare them with our present prices, and you will buy a new cloth without any further ceremony. From No. 6 o No. 10.

All we ask of you is to call and examine our cloths before you purchase cj-ewhere McCONNEL & LINDSAY. December, 1840.

ALL and close your accounts in the month C of January, if you wish to save interest; and those whom we hold bonds on must set-tle them in that month, if they expect to keep clear of paying cost. McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

December 25th, 184 DINSOLUTION. THE copartnership hitherto existing be-tween Boshamer & Albright, in the Boot and Shoemaking business is dissolved by intuition, every subject presented to him, mutual consent. The Books are in the hands in all its details and bearings. He has of George Albright, and those indebted are hereby notified to call and make settlement immediately. HENRY BOSHAMER, GEORGE ALBRIGHT. Jan. 18, 1840.

all a flushing so, without being kind a almost as empty as the minister's stom- Jayne's Indian Expectorant. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, THE following Certificate is from a prac-tising PHYSICIAN and a much respec-ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.

Thomas S. Galloway, | Petition for Parti-Hugh McAin & others. | tion of Lands. Hance McAin decease I, are not inhabitants of this State : It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor informing the defendants of the pendency of the American Baptist, writes as follows: New York, June 15, 1838. To Dr. Jayne,-Dear Sir,-I have made this suit, and that they personally be and ap-pear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforessid, at the Courthouse, in Wentworth, on the fourth Monday of May next, then and use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benfamily, for the last six years, with great ben-efit. Indeed I may consider my fite prolong-ed by the use of this valuable medicine, un-der the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of ray wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tinson, of the Island of Jannics. For all cases of cough, unfaination of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My ennest, wish is, that others afflicted as I have been may experience the same relief, which I am there to oppose, answer or demur to said pe-tition, otherwise it will be heard exparte as to them, and the Court will decree agreeably

to the prayer of the petitioner. Witness, Joseph Holderby, Clerk of our mid Court, at office the fourth Monday of February 1841. JOSEPH HOLDERBY, C. C. C.

Pr. Adv. \$5 60.-5-6

Javne's Carminative Balsam IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy to Dysentery, Diarrhua, or Looseness, Chol

era Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholie, Gri ping Pains, Sour Stonach, Flatalency, &c &c., and all Spasmodic and Nervous Disease-as sick and Nervous Headach, Hysteria. FOR the growth, preservation and restora-tion of the Hair. This is an excellent article, and has, in numerous instances, pro-duced a fine growth of hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years. Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch, dated Cramp, &c. &c. This is one of the most efficient, pleasan

and safe compositions ever offered to the pub-lic tor the cure of the various derangement-of the *stomuch* and *bowels*, and the *only* arti-cle worthy of the least confidence for curing PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1840. Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir-1 feel that 1 can can CHOLERA INFANTUM or Summer COM hardly say enough to you in favor of the Hair Tonic prepared by you. My hair had been tailing off about two years, and had become

PLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm. All persons are requested to try it, forthere is "no mistake" about its being one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet dotailing off about two years, and had become very thim, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week, it ceased to fail off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it. If faith-fully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tenic, I had tried almost all the various arti-cles employed for the hair, such as the Macovered. Hundreds ! nay thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians Clergymen, and families of the first respecta bearing the drongest testimony in its bility

favor, too numerous to publish. For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

PRESS FOR SALE.

cless employed for the hair, such as the Ma-cassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, & c. & c. with-BEING desirous of embacking in another basiness, 1 now offir the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for

Respectfully, yours, S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chesnut st. C Before Dr. Fitch used this Tonic his I do not know of a more eligible situation for persona destrous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina, Terms accommodating. Application must hair began to be gray, but now there is not a gray hair to be found on his head For safe by WEIR & LINDSAY.

be post paid. Our exchange papers will oblige us by co-pying this advertisement until forbidden. F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

THIS Vermitige is so perfectly safe, and pleasant that children will not refuse to MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MED-ICINES. - These medicines are debt-ed for their name to their monitest and senake it. It effectually destroys Woams; neuincreases appetite-and acts as a general and permanent tonic, and is therefore exceedingly seneficial in intermittent and remittent fevers channels of life, and enduing them with re-newed tone and vigor. In many hundred andigestion, A.c., and is almost a certain cure for FEVER AND AGUE of children, and certified cases which have been made public. what is of great importance, it does it permathe human trame is liable the happy effects o It not only destroys Worms, and invigorate ACTEATS LIFE PILLS AND PILEARS income participations, and a con-BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquanted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they are compounded, and upon which they they are compounded, and upon which they are compounded. the whole system, but it dissolves and car-ries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of chil-dren, more especially those in but health.— This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which consequently set. t, it is impossible for them to remain in the dy. It is harmless in its effects on the system

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend thenelves in diseases of every form and descrip-Their first operation to to loosen from and the health of the patient is always im-proved by its use, even when no worms are costs of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly setscovered. Numerous certificates of its useng around them, sail to remove the hardenalacss have been received, which the proed faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicates only partially cleanse these and leave such collecish; yet to give the reader an idea of its Vermitige powers, he will mention a few cated masses behind as to produce databatic cos-tiveness, with all its train of evids, or sudder ses. He gave it to his fittle nephew, not four years old, and in a few days he dischar-ged newards of ninety Worms. He also gave tharrhoad, with its immound dangers. Theit to his daughter, then about three years old, when it brought away thirty Worms in one who examine the human boy els after death nce the preparices of these well infornight. Joseph Thompson, near Salem, N. J. ad-ministered this Vermifuge to a ciuld between ed men against quark medicine---or medi-cines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the ministered this vermities to a child between two and three years old, and says that on a few days she discharged one hundred and thereity-seven large Worms. Mr. Joseph A. Lentz, of Penn Township Savings Instatution, in this City gave it to one to his children, and says that after the naty organs. The blood, which takes its requ sixth dose it brought away about filty Worms color from the agency of the liver and the langs before it passes into the heart, being thus purdied by them, and nourished by food SPOONER'S PATENT BYGEIAN MEDICINES through the veins, renews every part of the

A RE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medi-observations in use. These medi-observations is very structure of the block of the b omes are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to of tect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent comprise the Hygeian or Family Pill; the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and dis-eases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill-tone Servet, Worms, Asthma and Consumpto cure intermittent levers and agues. For further information the afflicted are invited o possess themselves of the Hygeist and Extra Hygeist, turnished gratis at the proprietor's office No. 2 Astor House, New York, and by all his agents. These papers contain infor-ination exceedingly interesting to the sick and invehils, together with twenty-five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates that must convince every reasonable mind, tha that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable. For sale also by T. CALDWELL & SONS. Greenshoro' Jan. 1st, 1840.

PROPOSALS For publishing, in the town of Milton, N. C., a weekly Newspaper, to be entitled the

MILTON CHRONICLE.

TO THE PUBLIC THE undersigned, at the solicitation of hu-merous gentlemen, (of both political par-Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William McAin, Forbes McAin, Ro-bert Brney, and his wife Lidia, formerly Li-dia McAin, — Swearengen, and his wife Mary, formerly Mary McAin, heirs at law-of ducting a paper-and that his present object is, employment for himself and support for his

tamily. He does not deem it necessary to go into a He does not deem it necessary to go into a long and elaberate statement of what the pa-per shall be, remembering the trite adage that "the proof of the pudding is in the sating," It will be devoted to morality, (alas' that mo-rality should need the aid of the press in this enlightened age, Literature, Politics, Agricul-ture, the News of the day, both at home and abroad—Amusement,

"Dreams-magic terrors-spells of mighty

powers-Witches, and ghosts, who rove at midnight hours!"

Each number is designed to contain a tabular statement of the Milton, Danville, Clarkes-ville, and Petersburg Markets, regularly re-vied and corrected, which farmers and trades-

en will find important to their interests. The location of Milton, and the intelligence weight and liberality of the surrounding coun-ry, would seem to justify the belief that a pa-set, if well conducted would be sustained. The excitement incident to a warmly contes-ted election has abated; the storm cloud, so surcharged with electric fire, and once so ominous of danger to our political prosperity and imppiness, has shivered its lightning javeling passed away; yet, thank heaven, such is their peculiar nature that they have survived the conflict, though omewhat *sickened* by the jars and the convulsive throes of party rage. It is herefore thought that a paper (although taking a decided stand in politics) devoted to the prosperity and interest of the section of coun-ry in which it is located; one that should be a Chronicie of the news of the day; would meet the wishes of this community better than one of a trictly and exclusively partizan charac-

ter, How far this is the case, the undersign-edfis and prepared to say, and the success of

I are proposed in must along determine. In regard to the politics of the undersigned, brevity (which should never be overlooked in an address of this kind.) procludes a detailed synopsis of their peculiar nature. Hence, he will only remark that the principles set forth by Jefferson and Madison in '95-'99, are his principles; they form his "text book;" they shall, be maintained and detended whenever assailed by the combined forces of avarice and ambition, or assaulted from whatever quarter. Perhaps he reader unacquainted with the undersigned, has suffered his curiesity to rise on tip-toe, by this time, to know his position during the in t Presidential contest. He during the in t Presidential contest. He mir hed un for the banner which floated in the rate under the banner which houses in victory last November-a victory which he foully house will result in restoring the Gov-ernment to its pristine purity. If, however these hopes are not realized if they are deliver sions, let another banner wave with Reform ! ed for their manie to their manifest and sen-sible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with re-newed tone and vigor. In many hundred and in almost every species of disense to which and in almost every species of disense to which the human frame is inside the happy effects of XOFFATS LIFE PULLS AND PHENIX other than the purest and most patriotic mo-tives; he sparsed to think them his country's earing. Parties may exist under any govern-ment, and yet ALL be friends to one and the s only three outputs of charactering, for example, rollec, they differ with regred to the mode of wor-ship, still their object is a united one. But adder some men are so characterly harnessed with T_{H-} party prejudice, that they suffer it to ride them "h shod booted and sparred;" unhanced by a blind and infuriented party zeal, they jusy party in all its mad and rane rous acts, and condemn it in nothing; so rabid, indeed, to some men suffer party spirit to make them, that, irequently, it is permatted to sinder the golden ties of friendship between man and mant forsooth, many men are so bigoted that man; forsofh, many men are so bigoted that they will not even support or read a Newspa-per, becase its polities and theirs are not ex-actly similar. How astanshing ! how inmen-table is the fact. All this is evidently wrong ---it is uncharitable, unpatriotic, and smacks of probleminity--it is an eval which the good sense of the American people must crush, or this happy form of Government will decay

undersigned has said thus much about party

length of this hastity composed and imperfect

address is already far beyond its original de-

independ-

imbecile in mind, notwithstanding the evidences he has recently given, that his Feb. 16, 1841. mental powers are as vigorous and elastic The effect will be, in connec tion with the good he will do for the na. tion, to make him the most popular president since the days of the Father of

Political Slavery .- For the last twelve years, there has been in this country a political Slavery, of the most humiliating kind-a Slavery which has made men subservient craven heared, the fawning drones of power-which has induced even

high minded men, To crock the pregnant hinges of the knee, That thrift might foilow fawning.

Men will now, however, under the new order of things, walk erect in native dignity, and enjoy all their rights as Free. men without let or hindrance. Gen. Harrison has declared in his Inaugural, that so far as he can prevent it, there shaff be no Executive party in Congress -that no Office-holder shall be influenced in the exercise of his political rights by the hope of reward or the fear of pumshment from the Excutive-and that is the right and duty of the Public Press, freely to examine and discuss the policy and measures of the nation. This is practical Republicanism.-Ral. Reg.

Mr. Badger .- We learn from a varie of sources, that the Secretary of the Navy has made a decidedly favorable impression at Washington, and every hody seems astonished that so "great has not been in public life bef re. mao' He has entered, at once, upon the vigor ous discharge of the date- of his De an atotion i as to the reforms which he will bring about. There will be no disappointment either in this mater. His gigantic mind seems to comprehend, as it were by

triends) sneered at him from one cod of the Union to the other, because he was work. "only a County Court Clerk, and lived in The poor men of the country determined to reseat this impertiment effrontery, and they have offer tually done so, by transferring its humble tenant from the cottage at North Bend, to the Palace, at Washington. This ought to be sufficient, one would thrak, to

will meet with prompt attention. **N B.—The proprietor has connected with** his establishment a SMITH SHOP, and is teach Gen. Harrison's opponents, a les son of wisdom. But they will not profit They are now denouncing him as lone in this country.

AM prepared to furnish any quantity of MILL STONES, of three different kinds known in this part of the country, JESSE II. LINDSAY.

cloths not prove what we recommend them to be we will return the money in every in-stance. The time has been when mill own-

Cash Wanted.

But I love it-I love it, and cannot tear My soul from that mother's Old Arm Chair.

Jonathan Slick's Ideas of Love and Lad.es. From Jonothan's New Yours' cults in N. Y.

Gatting in love is somewhat like getsuch a swell, that it busis up all the may be used to influence his determina-strings, so that it can't hold the girt real tion .- Register. at all. When Judy White fust took hold a my arm I give the coat since a real marty smack, where her hand took hold, and that coat I really did love better than any other lever had on; but I never think the better of my vallor gloves for shaking the hands of all the gals in York .-I've only got Miss Miles out of my head, to get a thousand new shining faces in-Lord knows what'll become of me, if I to on to be bedivilled after the women, is I have been this new year's day .--When a feller is made any thing on by fem he must have been brought up under good preaching in Weathersfield to stand it here in New York. I feel as i. I shoulds't is good for much afore long, mys if, the way I am going on, but to shoot up and down Broadway like that en Could, and to hing round gat's with dow- with fifes and basseous, and drums and getars at right. When they heigh ho me so there is no help to feeling.

the moral firmness to do what he believes ting druck ; the more a feller loves the to be right, regardless of clamor or oppomore he wants to,-and when the heart sition, and to abstain from what he gets a going, pitty pat pitty pat, there is considers wrong, whatever inducements

> An old Bachelor's cut at the Ladies .--When we see a near pretty girl with a free but tonoccut aut-dressed tasty vel supple-with checks which we can hardy help kissing and with a pair of heaonly blue eyes, which seem to repose in octfict security byneath their suken ashes, how can we help loving her?-But when we see a woman whose looks seem to say that she is sojourning somewhere about the region of 39, dressed fin pink ribbous, mock gold safety hains, and pinchbeck breastpins, and mancing her steps as if treading on eggs, she reminds me of an old piece of furniure scouted up to sell.

Politeness .- Rev. Mr. -- bad tra hed for to preach to a congregation of _____. After the sermion, he waited very attends, expecting some one of the and goals at regard, which they height has three to invite him home to dunner.— and Multights are respectfully invited to ex-another departed, until the house was October 1840. wethren to invite him home to dunner.----

THE Boot and Shoemaking business will still be carried on at the sign of the Large Boot. Good workmen are em-ployed, and a liberal share of the public cus-

tom will be merited. A good supply of ready made BOOTS &

SHOES kept constantly on hand. GEORGE ALBRIGHT. 50-3m

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

A LL persons indebted to this firm, be their A accounts great or small, are respectfully invited to come torward and close their accounts, at the usual time of settlement. A little cash will be cheerfully received, as we wish to carry on merchandise Those who will not attend to this notice, may expect to find their accounts attended to for them; as settlement must be made, or the business becomo rumous. - Jan 1841.

Anchor Bolting Cloths. HAVE just received a tresh supply of BOLTING CLOTHS, new and of the best quality, from No. 1 to No. 10. Millers

COMNITTED that he himsel may say in their lavor, that the hopes to grin gredit. It is above by the results of a For trial. as runaway slaves. The man is about 25 or 30 years of age, of a dark complexion, com-transition size, shout made, and says his name is FRANK. The woman is about 26 or 25 years of age, common size. They say they are man and with and belong to Barrett Hill, who lives near Jacksorborough. South Caro-tima. Left home last Christmas. Theowner of the above slaves will please come forward, prive property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law. JAMES W. DOAK, Sh ff Greensboro', Guillord Ce., Aug. 27, 1:400.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., Aug. 27, 1540. 2941 GRAY'S Invaluable Unitment for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS.

spirit, because it will be instanced, if not instance of the second seco been thoroughly tested, suit pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsis, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, and Headache, Restlessness, Ilitemper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhava, Cholera, Fevers of all whog party, he will, with a manly ence, consure where he may think censure due: His motto will be, "Willing to praise, but not afraid to blame." But enough---the PIII, For batte Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, Erup-tive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other

TERMS ... The MILTON CURONICLE disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erywill be neatly printed and regularly mailed to subscribers at Two delers and fifty cents only per year, if paid in three months after theresipetas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particular-ly, the Life Medicines have been most eminitly successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost uni-

is to be particular in taking the Lite Medi-cines strictly according to the interactions. In is not by a newsaper notice, or by anything

cent of the first number; otherwise Three dollars, C. N. B. EVANS. diar . Milton, March 2d, 1-11. versaily pre-cribe them. All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patient-Carden Seeds, FRESH and genuine-the growth of 1540 -just received and for sale by OWEIR & LINDSAY.

the Weir & Ludsay also expect to receive in a short true, an assortiment of stand, bien-nial and percent 1 flower seeds, together with variety of bullents roads.

KEEP constantly on hand, PLOUGHS, fo every size, manufactured at the shop of levery size, manufactured at the shop of level Beard, Dean R ver, Guiller I Co., N C.

IESSE D. LINDSAY. Greens's ro', Aug. 1840.

BLUE NEST

 $O_{\rm printed nextly on good paper, and well presend for side at this office, on reasonable$ terms