

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

VOLUME III.

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

NUMBER 7.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, in advance—or Three Dollars, after the expiration of three months from the date of the first number received.—No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and a failure to order a discontinuance within the year will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements.—at One Dollar per square, for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each succeeding publication. A liberal deduction will be made in favor of those who advertise by the quarter, or for a longer period. 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 of Windham in the State of Vermont, assembled in convention, beg leave to report the following result of their conference:

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 relief from oppressions proceeding from the acts of their own Government, without violating constitutional principles, or disappointing the hopes of a suffering and injured people. To prescribe patience and firmness to those who are already exhausted by distress, is sometimes to drive them to despair, and the progress towards reform by the regular road, is irksome to those 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, cannot 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 eagerly seized by those who are naturally hostile to the 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 fever of sudden excitement, but after full deliberation, are determined to change the Constitution.

It is a truth, not to be concealed, that a sentiment prevails to no inconsiderable extent, that the Administration have given such constructions to that instrument, and presumed so many abuses under color of its authority, that the time for a change is at hand. Those who so believe, regard the evils which surround them as intrinsic and incurable defects in the Constitution. They yield to a persuasion, that no change, at any time, or on any occasion, can aggravate the miseries of their country.—This opinion may ultimately prove to be correct.—But as the evidence on which it rests is not yet conclusive, and as measures adopted upon the assumption of its certainty might be irrevocable, some general considerations are submitted, in the hope of reconciling all to a course of moderation and firmness, which may save them from the regret incident to sudden decisions, probably avert the evil, or at least insure consolation and success in the last resort.

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 dispirited peoples, to that of a great, united and prosperous nation.

Although this high state of public happiness has undergone a miserable and afflictive reverse through the prevalence of a weak and profligate policy, yet the evils and afflictions which have thus 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 ruinous wars, are the natural offspring of bad administrations, in all ages and countries. It was indeed to be hoped, that the rulers of these States would not make such disastrous haste to involve their infancy in the embarrassments of old and rotten institutions. Yet all this have they done; and their conduct calls loudly for their dismission and disgrace.

But to attempt upon every abuse of power to change the Constitution, would be to perpetuate the evils of revolution.

Again the experiment of the powers 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 arising from the state of the world. The fierce passions which have convulsed the nations of Europe, have passed the Ocean, and finding their way to the bosoms of our citizens, have afforded to the administration the means of perverting public opinion, in respect to our foreign relations, so as to acquire its aid in the indulgence of their antipathies and the increase of their adherents.—Further, a reformation of public opinion, resulting from dear bought experience, in the Southern Atlantic States, at least, is not to be despised. They will have felt, that the Eastern States cannot be made exclusively the victims of a capricious and unpassioned policy. They will have seen that the great and essential 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 aggravates, by needless wars, to an immeasurable extent, the injuries it professes to redress. They may discard the influence 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. While hope remains of its ultimate completion, its progress should not be retarded or stopped, by exciting fears which must check the favorable tendencies, and frustrate the efforts of the wisest and best men in those States, to accelerate this propitious change.

Finally, if the Union be destined to dissolution, by reason of the multiplied abuses of bad administrations, it should, if possible, be the work of peaceable times, and deliberate consent. Some new form of confederacy should be substituted among those States, which shall intend to maintain a Federal relation to each other. Events may prove that the causes of our calamities are deep and permanent. They may be found to proceed, not merely from the blindness or prejudice, 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 trample without remorse upon the rights and interests of commercial sections of the Union. Whenever it shall appear that these causes are radical and permanent, a separation by equitable arrangement, will be preferable to an alliance by constraint, among nominal friends, but real enemies, inflamed by mutual hatred and jealousy, and inviting by intestine divisions contempt and aggression from abroad. But a severance of the Union by one or more States, against the will of the rest, and especially in a time of war, can be justified only by absolute necessity. These are among the principal objections against precipitate measures tending to divide the States, and when examined in connection with the farewell address of the Father of his country, they must, it is believed, be deemed conclusive.

Under these impressions, the convention have proceeded to confer and deliberate upon the alarming state of public affairs, especially as affecting the interests of the people who have appointed them for this purpose, and they are naturally led to a consideration in the first place, of the dangers and grievances which menace an immediate or speedy pressure, with a view of suggesting means of present relief; in the next place, of such as are of a more remote and general description, in the hope of attaining future security.

Among the subjects of complaint and apprehension, which might be comprised under the former of these propositions, the attention of the convention has been occupied with the claims and pretensions advanced, and the authority exercised over the militia by the executive and legislative departments of the National Government. Also, upon the destination of the means of defence, in which the Eastern States are left; while at the same time they are doomed to heavy requisitions of men and money for national objects.

The authority of the National Government over the militia, is derived from those clauses in the Constitution which give power to Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." Also, "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia; and for governing such parts of it as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." Again, "the President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States."—by these specific

ed cases only has the National Government any power over the militia; and it follows conclusively that for all general and ordinary purposes, this power belongs to the States respectively, and to them alone. It is not only with regret, but with astonishment, the convention perceive that under color of an authority conferred with such plain and precise limitations, a power is arrogated by the executive government, and in some instances sanctioned by the two Houses of Congress, of control over the militia, which if conceded, will render nugatory the rightful authority of the individual States over that class of men, and by placing at the disposal of the national government the lives and services of the great body of the people, enable it at pleasure to destroy their liberties, and erect a military despotism on the ruins.

An elaborate examination of the principles assumed for the basis of these extravagant pretensions of the executives to which they lead, and to the insurmountable objections to their admission, would transcend the limits of this report. A few general observations, with an exhibition of the character of these pretensions, 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 out the militia, is other than a power expressly limited to three cases. One of these must exist as a condition precedent to the exercise of that power—unless the laws shall be opposed, or an invasion shall exist, or an invasion shall be made, Congress, and of consequence the President as their organ, has no more power over the militia than over the armies of a foreign nation.

But if the declaration of the President should be admitted to be an unerring test of the existence of these cases, this important power would depend, not upon the truth of the fact, but upon executive infallibility. And the limitation of the power would consequently be nothing more than merely nominal, as it might always be eluded. It follows, therefore, that the decision of the President in this particular, cannot be conclusive. It is as much the duty of the State authorities to watch over the rights reserved, as of the United States to exercise the powers which are delegated.

The arrangement of the United States into military districts, with a small portion of the regular force under an officer of high rank of the standing army, with power to call for the militia, as circumstances in his judgment may require; and to assume the command of them, is not warranted by the Constitution or any law of the United States. It is not denied that Congress may delegate to the President of the United States the power to call forth the militia in the cases which are within their jurisdiction; but he has no authority to substitute military prefects throughout the Union, to use their own discretion in such instances. To station an officer of the army in a military district without troops corresponding to his rank, for the purpose of taking command of the militia that may be called into service, is a manifest violation of that provision of the Constitution which expressly reserves to the States the appointment of the officers of the militia; and the object of detaching such officers cannot be well conceived to be any other than that of superceding the Governor or other officers of the militia in their right to command.

The power of dividing the militia of the States into classes and obliging such classes to furnish by contract or draft, able bodied men, to serve for one or more years for the defence of the frontier, is not delegated to Congress. If a claim to draft militia for one year for such general object be admissible, no limitation can be assigned to it, but the discretion of those who make the law. Thus with a power in Congress to authorize such a draft or conscription, and in the Executive to decide conclusively upon the existence and continuance of the emergency, the whole militia may be converted into a standing army disposable at the will of the President of the United States.

The power of compelling the militia and other citizens of the United States by a forcible draft or conscription, to serve in the regular armies, as proposed in a late official letter of the Secretary of War, is not delegated to Congress by the Constitution, and the exercises of it would not be less dangerous to the liberties than hostile to the sovereignty of the States. The effort to deduce this power from the right of raising armies, is a flagrant attempt to pervert the sense of the clause in the Constitution which confers that right, and is incompatible with other provisions in that instrument.—The armies of the United States have always been raised by contract, never by conscription, and nothing more can be wanting to a government possessing the power thus claimed, to enable it to usurp the entire control of the militia, in derogation of the authority of the State, and to convert it by impressment into a standing army.

It may be here remarked as a circumstance illustrative of the determination of the Executive to establish an absolute control over all description of citizens, that the right of impressing seamen into the naval service is expressly asserted by the Secretary of the Navy in a late report. Thus a practice which in a foreign government has been regarded with great abhorrence by the people, finds advocates among those who have been the loudest to condemn it.

The law authorizing the enlistment of minors and apprentices into the armies of the United States, without the consent of parents and guardians, is also repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution.—By a construction of the power to raise armies, as applied by our present rulers, not only persons capable of contracting are liable to be impressed into the army, but those who are under legal disabilities to make contracts are to be invented with this capacity, in order to enable them to annul at pleasure, contracts made in their behalf by legal guardians. Such an interference with the municipal laws and rights of the several States, could never have been contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. It impairs the salutary control and influence of the parent over his child, the master over his servant, the guardian over his ward; and thus destroys the most important relations in society;—so that by the conscription of the father, and the subjection of the son, the power of the Executive over all the effective male population of the United States, is made complete.

Such are some of the odious features of the noble system proposed by the rulers of a free country, under the limited powers of the constitution. What portion of them will be embraced in acts finally to be passed, it is yet impossible to determine. It is however sufficient alarming to perceive, that these projects emanate from the highest authority; nor should it be forgotten that by the plan of the Secretary of War, the classification of the militia embraced the principle of direct taxation upon the white population only; and that in the House of Representatives, a motion to appoint the militia among the white population exclusively, which would have been in its operation a direct tax, was strenuously urged and supported.

In this whole series of devices and measures for raising men, this convention discern a total disregard for the Constitution, and a disposition to violate its provisions, demanding from the individual States a firm and decided opposition. An iron despotism can impose no harder servitude upon the citizen, than to force him from his home and his occupation, to wage offensive wars, undertaken to gratify the pride or passions of his master. The example of France has recently shown that a cabal of individuals assuming to act in the name of the people, may transform the great body of citizens into soldiers, and deliver them over into the hands of a single tyrant.—No war, not held in just abhorrence by a people, can require the aid of such stratagems to recruit an army. Had the troops already raised, and in great numbers sacrificed upon the frontiers of Canada, been employed for the defence of the country, and had the millions which have been squandered with shameless profusion, been appropriated to their payment, to the protection of the coast, and to the naval service, there would have been no occasion for unconstitutional expedients. Even at this late hour, let Government leave to New England the remainder of her resources, and she is ready and able to defend her territory, and to resign the glories and advantages of the border war, to those who are determined to persist in its prosecution.

That acts of Congress in violation of the Constitution are absolutely void, is an undeniable position. It does not, however, consist with the respect and forbearance due from a confederate State towards the General Government, to fly to open resistance upon every infraction of the Constitution. The mode and the energy of the opposition should always conform to the nature of the violation, the intention of its authors, the extent of the injury inflicted, the determination manifested to persist in it, and the danger of delay. But in cases of deliberate, dangerous, palpable infractions of the Constitution, affecting the sovereignty of a State and liberties of the people; it is not only the right but the duty of such a State to interpose its authority for their protection, in the manner best calculated to secure that end. When emergencies occur which are either beyond the reach of the judicial tribunals, or too pressing to admit of the delay incident to their forms, States, which have no common empire, must be their own judges, and execute their own decisions. It will thus be proper for the several States to await the ultimate disposal of the obnoxious measures, recommended by the Secretary of War, or pending before Congress, and so to use their power according to the character these measures shall finally assume, as offensively to protect their own sovereignty, and the

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 enquiry, 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 defence, 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?

Without pausing at present to comment upon the causes of the war, it may be assumed as a truth, officially announced, that to achieve the conquest of Canadian territory, and to hold it as a pledge for peace, is the deliberate purpose of the Administration. This enterprise, commenced at a period when Government possessed the advantage of selecting the time and occasion for making a sudden descent upon an unprepared enemy, now languishes in the third year of the war. It has been prosecuted with various fortune, and occasional brilliancy of exploit, but without any solid acquisition. The British armies have been recruited by veteran regiments. Their navy commands Ontario. 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 pay.

In the prosecution of this favorite warfare, the Administration have left the exposed and vulnerable parts of the country destitute of all efficient means of defence. The main body of the regular army has been marched to the frontier. The navy has been stripped of a great part of its sailors for the service of the Lakes. Meanwhile the enemy scouts the sea coast, blockades our ports, ascends our bays & rivers, makes actual descents in various and distant places, holds some by force, and threatens all that are assailable, with fire and sword. The seaboard of four of the New England States, following its curvatures, presents an extent of more than seven hundred miles, generally occupied by a compact population, and accessible by a naval force, exposing a mass of people and property to a devastation of the enemy, which bears 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 regular forces detached by the National Government for its defence, are mere pretences for placing officers of high rank in command. They are besides confined to a few places, and are too insignificant in number to be included in any computation.

These States have thus been left to a deplorable measure for their own defence.—The militia have been constantly kept on the alert, and harassed by garrison duties, and other hardships while the expenses, of which the National Government declines the reimbursement, threaten 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 of a refusal by the Executive of the State, to place them under the command of officers of the regular army. Detachments of militia placed at the disposal of the General Government, have been dismissed either without pay or with depreciated paper. The prospect of the ensuing campaign is not enhanced by the promise of any alleviation of these grievances. From authentic documents, extorted by necessity from those whose inclination might lead them to conceal the embarrassment of the Government, it is apparent that the treasury is bankrupt, and its credit prostrate. So deplorable is the state of the finances, that those who feel for the honor and safety of the country, would be willing to conceal the melancholy spectacle, if those whose infatuation has produced this state of fiscal concerns, had not found themselves compelled to unveil it to public view.

If the war be continued, there appears no room for reliance upon the National Government for the supply of those means of defence, which must become indispensable to secure these States from desolation and ruin. Nor is it possible that the States can discharge this sacred duty from their own resources, and continue to sustain the burden of the national taxes. The Administration, after a long perseverance in plans to baffle every effort of commercial enterprise, had fatally succeeded in their attempts at the epoch of the war. Commerce, the vital spring of New England's prosperity, was annihilated.—Embargoes, restrictions and the rapacity of revenue officers, had completed its destruction. The various objects for the employment of productive labor, in the branches of business dependent on commerce, have disappeared. The fisheries have shared its fate. Manufactures, which Government has

professed an intention to favor, and to cherish, as an indemnity for the failure of these branches of business, struggling in their infancy with taxes and obstructions, which seriously affect their growth. The specie is withdrawn from circulation.—The landed interests, the last to feel these burdens 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 a train of imposition, the burdens of which must fall with the heaviest pressure upon the States east of the Potomac. The amount of these taxes for the ensuing year, cannot be estimated at less than five millions of dollars upon the New England States, and the expenses 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 national treasury.

The last enquiry, what course of conduct ought to be adopted by the aggrieved States, is in a high degree momentous. When a great and brave people shall feel themselves deserted by their Government, and reduced to the necessity either of submission to a foreign enemy, or of appropriating to their own use, those means of defence which are indispensable to self preservation, they cannot consent to wait passive spectators of approaching ruin, which it is in their power to avert, and resign the last remnant of their industrious earnings, to be dissipated in support of measures destructive of the best interests of the nation.

This convention will not trust themselves to express their conviction of the catastrophe to which such a state of things inevitably tends. Conscious of their 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 submit to a foreign enemy, and confiding in the Divine care and protection, they will, until the last hope be extinguished, endeavor 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 security of these States. This it will not be difficult to conclude, if that Government should be disposed.—By the terms of it these States might be allowed to assume their own defence, by the militia or other troops. A reasonable portion, also, of 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 economy, 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 peace upon just terms appear to be unobtainable, the people would stand together for the common defence, until a change of Administration, or of disposition in the enemy, should facilitate the occurrence 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, ulterior proceedings. Nor is it indeed within their province. In a state of things so solemn and trying as may then arise, the Legislatures of the States, or conventions of the whole people, or delegates appointed by them for the express purpose of another convention, must act as such urgent circumstances may then require.

But the duty incumbent on this convention will not have been performed without exhibiting some general view of such measures as they deem essential to secure the nation against a relapse into difficulties and dangers, should they, by the blessing of Providence, escape from their present condition, without absolute ruin. To this end a concise retrospect of the state of this nation under the advantages of a wise administration, contrasted with the miserable abyss into which it is plunged by the profligacy and folly 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 twelve succeeding years, upon the prosperity and happiness of the nation, seemed a confirmation of a belief in the transcendence of its perfection over all other human institutions. In the catalogue of blessings which have fallen to the lot of most favored nations, none could be enumerated from which our country was excluded. A free government, administered by great and honorable statesmen, realized the fondest hopes of liberty and

independence—the progress of agriculture was stimulated by the certainty of value to the harvest—and commerce, after traversing every sea, returned with the riches of every clime. A revenue, secured by a sense of honor, collected without oppression, and paid without murmurs, melted 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 calamities, 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 not 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 laws 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 their predecessors.

But no sooner was a new administration established in the hands of the party opposed to Washington policy, than a total determination was perceived and a change of system which had already produced these substantial fruits. The consequences of this change, for a few years after its commencement, were so different to counteract the prodigious impulse towards prosperity, which was given to the Nation. But a steady perseverance in new plans of administration, at length developed their weakness and deformity, but not until a majority of the people had been deceived by flattery, and influenced by passion, into blindness to their defects. Under the withering influence of this new system, the declension of the Nation has been uniform and rapid. The richest advantages for securing the great objects of the Constitution, 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 envied, involved in a ruinous war, and excluded from intercourse with the rest of the world.

To investigate and explain the means whereby this fatal reverse has been effected, would require a voluminous discussion. Nothing more can be attempted in this Report than a general allusion to the principal outlines of the policy which has produced this vicissitude. Among these may be enumerated—

First—A deliberate and extensive system for affecting a combination among certain States, by exciting local jealousies and ambition, so as to secure to popular leaders in one section of the Union, the control of public affairs in perpetual succession. To which primary object most other characteristics of the system may be reconciled.

Secondly.—The political 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 judges of their offices in violation of the Constitution.

Fourthly.—The abolition of existing taxes, requisite to prepare the country for those changes to which nations are always exposed, with a view to the acquisition of popular favor.

Fifthly.—The influence of patronage in the distribution of offices, which in these States has been almost invariably made among men the least entitled to such distinction, and who have sold themselves as ready instruments for distracting public opinion, and encouraging the Administration to hold in contempt the wishes and remonstrances of a people thus apparently divided.

Sixthly.—The admission of new States into the Union, formed at pleasure in the western region, has destroyed the balance of power which existed among the original States, and deeply effected their interests.

Seventhly.—The easy admission of naturalized foreigners, to places of trust, honor or profit, operating as an inducement to the mal-content subjects of the old world to come to these States, in quest of executive patronage, and to repay it by an affect devotion to executive measures.

Eighthly.—Hostility to Great Britain and partiality to the late government of France, adopted as coincident with popular prejudice, and subservient to the main object, party power. Connected with these must be ranked enormous and distorted estimates of the power and resources of those nations, and of our political relations with them respectively.

Lastly and Principally.—A visionary and superficial theory in regard to commerce, accompanied by a real hatred to a foreign regard to its interests, and a persevering endeavor in efforts to render it an instrument of coercion and war. It is not conceivable that the object of any Administration could, in so short a period, have so nearly con-

summated the work of national ruin, unless 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 not 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 existing 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 accommodation, and upon which no sensibility on either side, should be permitted to exist. It has proved unjust and unequal in its operation. Had this effect been foreseen, 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 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 highly important, and in fact indispensable. In proposing it, it is not intended 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 the 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 these parties, a strong affinity between their great and general interests.—By the admission of those States that balance has been materially affected, and unless the practice be modified, must ultimately be destroyed. The Southern States will first avail themselves of their new confederates to govern the East, 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 interdiction of commerce.

Whatever theories upon the subject of commerce, have hitherto divided the opinions of statesmen, experience has at last 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 with the great interests of the State, but must promote and uphold them. Still those who are immediately concerned in the prosecution of commerce, will of necessity be always a minority of the nation. They are, however, best qualified to manage and direct its course by the advantage of experience, and the sense of interest. But they are entirely unable to protect themselves against the sudden and injudicious decisions of bare majorities, and the mistaken or oppressive projects of those who are not actively concerned in its pursuits. Of consequence, this interest is always exposed to be harassed, interrupted, and entirely destroyed, upon pretence of securing other interests. Had the merchants of this nation been permitted, by their own government, to pursue an innocent and lawful commerce, how different would have been the state of the treasury and of public credit! How short-sighted and miserable is the policy which has annihilated this order of men, and doomed their ships to rot in the docks, their capital to waste unemployed, and their affections to be alienated from the Government which was formed to protect them! What security for an ample and unfailing revenue can ever be had, comparable to that which once was realized in the good faith, punctuality, and sense of honor, which attached the mercantile class to the interests of the Government! Without commerce, where can be found the aliment for a navy; and without a navy, what is to constitute the defence, and ornament, and glory of this nation?

No union can be durably cemented, in which every great interest does not find itself reasonably secured against the encroachment and combinations of other interests. When, therefore, the past system of embargoes and commercial restrictions shall have been reviewed, when the fluctuation and inconsistency of public measures, betraying a want of information as well as feeling in the majority, shall have been considered, the reasonableness of some restrictions upon the power of a bare majority to repeat these oppressions, will appear to be obvious.

The next amendment proposed to restrict 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 sentiment now exists in relation to its expediency, and regret for its declaration is nearly universal. No indemnity can ever be attained for this terrible calamity, and its only palliation must be found in obstacles to its future recurrence.—Rarely can the state of this country call for or justify offensive war. The genius of our institutions is unfavorable to its successful prosecution; the felicity of our situation exempts us from its necessity. In this case, as in the former, those more immediately exposed to its fatal effects 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 foreign enemy. Agriculture, indeed, must feel at last, but this appeal to its 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 Atlantic States. Thus interest may not unfrequently combine with passion and intrigue, to plunge the nation into needless wars, and compel it to become a military, rather than a happy and flourishing people. These considerations which it would be easy to augment, call loudly for the limitation proposed in the amendment.

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

That the stock of population already in these States, is amply sufficient to render this nation in due time sufficiently great and powerful, is not a controversial question. Nor will it be seriously 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 transitory? It is surely a privilege sufficient, to admit them after due probation to become 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 limitation of the office of President to a single constitutional term, and his eligibility from the same State two terms in succession.

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 to prolong its duration. The office of President has charms and attractions which operate as powerful incentives to this passion. The first and most natural exertion of a vast patronage is directed towards the security of a new election. The interest of the country, the welfare of the people, even honest fame and respect for the opinion of posterity, are secondary considerations.—All the engines of intrigue; all the means of corruption, are likely to be employed for this object. A President whose political career is limited to a single election, may find no other interest than will be promoted by making it glorious to himself, and beneficial to his country. But the hope of re-election is prolific of temptations, under which these magnanimous motives are deprived 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 to create an undue local influence, and 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 this object will be essentially promoted by preventing an election from the same State twice in succession.

Such is the general view which this convention has thought proper to submit, of the situation of these States, of their dangers and their duties. Most of the subjects which it embraces have separately received an ample and luminous investigation, by the great and able assertors of the rights of their country, in the National Legislature; and nothing more could be attempted on this occasion, than a digest of general principles,

and of recommendations, suited to the present state of public affairs. The peculiar difficulty and the delicacy of performing, even this undertaking, will be appreciated by all who think seriously upon the crisis. Negotiations for peace are at this hour supposed to be pending, the issue of which must be deeply interesting 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 prolonging the war, or relieving themselves from the responsibility of a dishonorable peace. 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 persevere, and who are ready to retrace errors, must, it is believed, be yet sufficient to redeem the nation. It is necessary 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.—Our nation may yet be great, our union durable. But should this prospect be utterly hopeless, the time will not have been lost, which shall have ripened a general sentiment of the necessity of more mighty efforts to rescue from ruin at least some portion of our beloved country.

Resolutions adopted by the convention.

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby recommended to the Legislatures of the several States represented in this convention to adopt all such measures as may be necessary effectually to protect the citizens of said States from the operations 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 authorized by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby recommended to the said Legislatures, to authorize an immediate and earnest 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 is hereby recommended to the legislatures of the aforesaid States, to pass laws (where it has not already been done) authorizing 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, equipped 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 consistently with the safety of the State, in assisting the State making such request to repel any invasion thereof which shall be made or attempted by the public enemy.

Resolved, That the following amendments 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 legislatures, and, in such cases as may be deemed expedient, by a convention chosen by the people of each State.

And it is further recommended, that the said States shall persevere in their efforts to obtain such amendments until the same shall be effected.

First Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, and all other persons.

Second. No new State shall be admitted into the Union by Congress in virtue of the power granted by the Constitution, without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses.

Third. Congress shall not have power to lay any Embargo on the ships or vessels of the citizens of the United States, in the ports or harbors thereof, for more than sixty days.

Fourth. Congress shall not have the power, without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and any foreign nation or the dependencies thereof.

Fifth. Congress shall not make or declare war, or authorize acts of hostility against any foreign nation, without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses, except such acts of hostility be in defence of the territories of the United States when actually invaded.

Sixth. No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives 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 a 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 Resolution, should be unsuccessful, and peace should not be concluded, and the defence of these States should be neglected, as it has been since the commencement of the war, it will in the opinion of this convention be expedient for the Legislatures of the several States to appoint Delegates to another convention, 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 momentous may require.

Resolved, That the Hon. George Cabot, the Hon. Chauncey Goodrich, and the Hon. Daniel Lyman, or any two of them, be authorized to call another meeting of this convention, to be held in Boston, at any time before new delegates 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, HODJAH BAYLIES, GEORGE BLISS, CHAUNCEY-GOODRICH, JAS. HILLHOUSE, JOHN THREADEWELL, 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 Congress there are many men whose history would be an interesting 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 member, in the present Congress, called to the Chair when the House has gone into Committee of the Whole. A correspondent of the Lowell Courier gives the following sketch 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 Jefferson county, about half way between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. There were then but 5 families within 50 miles of him. St. Louis, one hundred 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 provided 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 neighbors in the Legislature 18 years ago. He then went into the Senate.—He was immediately called to preside over that body, which he continued to do for four years. He was next Lieut. Governor of the State four years, and after that he was called to the station he now occupies, eight years ago. Corwin, of Ohio, Proffit, of Indiana, Cray, of Michigan, and many other Western members, are like Mr Casey, self-made men."

A Happy Blunder.—The following humorous story, in which Mr. Bulkeley, the first minister of the town of Colchester, (Ct.) was concerned, is from an old publication:

"The Rev. Mr. Bulkeley, of Colchester, Conn. was famous in his day as a casuist and sage counsellor. A church in his neighborhood had fallen into unhappy divisions and contentions which they were unable to adjust amongst themselves.—They deputed one of their number to the venerable Bulkeley for his advice, with a request that he would send it to them in writing. The matters were taken into serious consideration, and the advice with much deliberation committed to writing. It so happened that Mr. Bulkeley had a farm in an extreme part of the town, upon which he entrusted a tenant; and to whom he must have been about transmitting a letter at the same time; in superscribing the two letters, the one for the church was

directed to the tenant, and the one for the tenant to the church.

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 fence, 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, Brethren 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 keep out straggling cattle from the fold. And we must in particular manner set a watchful guard over the Devil, the old black bull who has done us so much hurt of late. All perceived the wisdom and fitness of Mr. Bulkeley's advice, and resolved to be governed by it. The consequence was, all the animosities subsided, and harmony 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."

NINETEEN PIANOS FOR SALE BY E. F. NASIL.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA. 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 acquainted 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 considered superior, and then they wish they had been more particular.

There is no necessity for any thing further than limit in price, in any order which may be sent. E. F. NASIL.

December, 25, 1840. 46 if.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS WALKER would respectfully inform the public that they have removed their shop to the yellow house opposite Townsend'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 T. & W. Greensboro', Jan. 11, 1841. 49-13

Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE OF White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, Childbirth, Whoitows, Biles, Piles, Corns, and external diseases generally.—Prepared by the Patentee, WM. W. GRAY, of Raleigh, N. C. late a resident of Richmond, Va. Just received and for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

ELECTION OF BRIGADIER GENERAL.

HEAD QUARTERS: Madison, Feb. 23d, 1841.

THE Commissioned Officers belonging to the 8th Brigade of North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to attend at each of their respective places of Regimental Muster, on the third day of April next, for the purpose of electing, by ballot, a Brigadier General to command the 8th Brigade.

SAMUEL A. DALTON, Maj. Gen. 9th Div. N. C. Militia

ATTENTION.

THE commissioned, non-commissioned Officers and musicians belonging to the 1st & 2d Regiments, and to the Volunteer Regt. of Guilford Militia, are hereby commanded to attend in the town of Greensboro', on Saturday the 3d day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Drill Parade, at which time and place an election will be held for Brigadier General of this Brigade.

ANCIS L. SIMPSON, Col. Com. 1st Reg. JOS. A. HOUSTON, Col. Com. 2d Reg. ABRAM CLAPP, Col. Com. Vol. Reg.

Feb. 28th, 1841.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.

ORDERED.—That Thursday of the first week of our Court be appointed State's day, and that Witnesses on Indictments attend accordingly. Test,

THOMAS CALDWELL, C. S. C. March, 1841.

Fruits, &c.

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

A SMALL quantity of fresh Mountain 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.

Wanted to Hire. A GOOD NEGRO WOMAN for a house servant. Apply to G. C. TOWNSEND. Feb. 15.

Varnishes &c.

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

Tuesday Morning, March 30, 1841.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—From the Proclamation of Gov. Morehead, in another column, it will be seen that the election for Representatives to the 27th Congress from this State will be held on Thursday the 13th of May next, instead of August, as is usual. Some persons having asked the question, we state, that the election is not for a member for the Extra Session only, but for the entire 27th Congress, which will terminate on the 3d of March, 1843, and in which, of course, there will be three sessions.—The authority for thus anticipating the regular time of holding the election, is given in the 5th section of the 72nd chapter of the Revised Statutes, which we annex:—

"If any event shall happen to render the meeting of Congress necessary, after the expiration of any Congress, and before the time fixed for the election then next to ensue, a 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 counties, at the time or times therein to be appointed, and at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives: which elections, so held in pursuance of the Proclamation of the Governor, 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 time or times prescribed in the preceding section."

By the way, it strikes us that the convention contemplated to be held at Wentworth for the purpose of naming a candidate for the Ninth district, will be too late. The conflicting claimants for the honor of the canvass (if such there are) should settle the matter between themselves as early as possible, and let our man be befriended by the people. The Whigs of this District will support, and will elect, any one of the gentlemen previously spoken of, who may consent to run. If the canvass cannot be thus arranged, a District convention must meet before Rockingham court. What we do, we do openly. The receipt, just now, of the Governor's Proclamation, fixing the 13th of May for the election, induces us to throw out these hints.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.—We have made room in our columns this week for the proceedings of the famous convention held at Hartford, Conn., during the late war with Great Britain,—a perusal of which, we have no doubt, will be not only interesting, but instructive to many of our readers. The aged, who took part in the affairs of the nation, in those times, will be interested in a review of the things that were said and done in the days of their youth; while those among us who have grown up since 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 countrymen.

You have all heard the term "Hartford 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 that the whig ranks were made up of "Hartford Convention Federalists" and "Nullifiers;" but when Calhoun left the whigs and joined the Van Buren party, the term Nullifier was no longer a word of reproach; but was immediately altered to that of State Rights, and used in a different sense. And these consistent politicians should also have metamorphosed the term "Hartford Convention Federalist;" for these Hartford folks were great Nullifiers—nearly equal to Calhoun himself. For example, take the following passage in their address:

"That acts of Congress in violation of the Constitution are absolutely void, is an undeniable position. It does not, however, consist with the respect and forbearance due from a confederate State towards the General Government to fly to open resistance upon every infraction of the Constitution. But in cases of deliberate, dangerous, palpable infractions of the Constitution, affecting the sovereignty of a State and liberties of the people; it is not only the right but the duty of such a State to interpose its authority for their protection, in the manner best calculated to secure that end. When emergencies occur which are either beyond the reach of the judicial tribunals, or too pressing to admit of the delay incident to their forms, States, which have no common empire, must be their own judges, and execute their own decisions."

The Hon. Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, has resigned his trust of Representative in Congress from the Worcester district, to which he was re-elected some months ago.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.—There has been a difficulty existing for some time, between the Governor of New York and the Governor of Virginia. The origin of the controversy was something like this: three men, viz: Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gansey, charged with felony (negro stealing we believe) under the laws of Virginia, fled to New York for refuge. They were demanded by the Governor of Virginia as fugitives from justice; but the Governor of New York refused to surrender them, on the ground that the felony with which they were charged, was not considered a crime in New York.—In a short time there was a demand made on the Governor of Virginia, by the Governor of New York, for the delivery of one Robert F. Curry, charged with the crime of forgery. But Gov. Gilmer, of Virginia, thought it was a sorry rule that would work both ways—he therefore refused to surrender the said Curry, unless the authorities of New York should comply with the requisition of the executive of Virginia.

The legislature of Virginia seems, however, not to have been altogether satisfied with the course pursued by their Governor. They would not believe in the doctrine that because one man had done wrong, it was proper for another to do so to match him. They therefore brought up a preamble and resolution, disapproving of the course of their Governor, and setting forth that he should have faithfully complied with the constitution and laws of the United States, without regard to the conduct of the executive of New York.

Gov. Gilmer, probably feeling miffed at the proceedings of the legislature, has resigned his office.

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

ASHBOROUGH, March 26.

The Superior Court of Randolph is in session this week; Judge Pearson on the bench. No case of great or general interest has come up, and we believe the dockets contain none such. Monday and Tuesday were devoted to the trial of State cases—always the most animated portion of term time. The cases on the State docket were rather small concerns—no outrageously great rogues having insulted the peace and dignity of the commonwealth for the past six months.

There was one singular point raised in a case of indictment for retailing.—The circumstance bore a strong analogy to the celebrated case of the "striped pig." It was in evidence that a certain person contracted with aliquot dealer for a quart of "ball face," and was to take it at various times thereafter. "By the small," as he "lightlike feel it." In the course of eight months from the date of the contract the customer exhausted his quart, & paid 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, questionable with the court whether this was a successful evasion of the law. The dealer had sold by a large measure, but the customer took it by the small. The defendant, however, was convicted and fined, (though not on the "above item" of proof.) We learned that this retailer was a member of a christian church!

The county is building a new courthouse, which, when finished according to the plan, will be a credit to the county. It is well arranged for convenience, with office rooms in the basement, and the court room above. It may turn out a fault to the structure that the jury rooms are situated immediately behind the bench: the noise of the jury (particularly in cases where they are so unfortunate as to be "hung") we think will annoy the court.

"Politics" appear to be agitated but little among the people. The President's proclamation, however, has somewhat aroused them, and active measures are in progress to bring out a whig candidate for this congressional district. Unanimity 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 place of Benj. F. Butler, resigned.

Allen A. Hall, of Tennessee, Charge d'Affaires at Venezuela.

Thos. Hays, Navy Agent, Philadelphia.

Lorenzo Draper, Consul, Paris, France.

Miles Elliott, Surveyor and Inspector, Hartford, 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.

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

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.

Solomon 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 Jamestown, 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 elected a Representative in Congress from the Augusta district, in the State of Maine, vice Mr. Evans, resigned.

For the Greensborough Patriot,
WHIG MEETING IN RANDOLPH.
ASHBORO', March 24, 1841.

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, Esq., Henry B. Elliott, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. M. B. Leach appointed Secretary—whereupon the Chairman arose and explained in a brief but lucid manner the object of the meeting.

On motion of Benjamin Swain, 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 Ashboro' on Monday the 12th of April next.

On motion of T. Fentress, Esq., Resolved, That the Chair appoint the delegates.

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

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

On motion of Jesse Walker, the Chairman was added to the number of delegates.

On motion of John B. Troy, Esq., Resolved, That the Secretary forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Salisbury Watchman, the Greensborough Patriot and the Southern Citizen for publication.

H. B. ELLIOTT, Chm'n.
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 old, (though small,) the daughter of Mr. Wallace, asked her mother to let her go to the old place (a place they formerly lived at,) and drive the cow home. The good mother at first refused, but, after some persuading, consented. The little girl set off; night soon arrived, but no 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 been overlooked,) a lifeless corpse! The scene was indelible. To see a human being lying in the wild woods

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, Alabama, 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 Governor's Proclamation) in May, and all the others in August, except Maryland and Mississippi, 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 *venditioni exponas*, *feri facias*, 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.

MARRIAGES.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower.

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

On the 25th inst., Mr. John W. McKenzie, 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, at his residence in Marshall county, Miss., after a short illness, Harrison Jones, sen., in the 84th year of his age. 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.—Some of the friends of Col. JOHN M. LOGAN have nominated him for the office of Brigadier General, to command the 8th Brigade of N. C. Militia.

We are requested to announce Col. P. JONES as a candidate for the office of Brigadier General, to command the 8th Brigade of North Carolina Militia.

\$100 REWARD.

BROKE the Jail of Guilford county, and escaped on the night of the 27th instant, four prisoners, to wit, NELSON LITHCOE, confined for petty larceny, ALFRED CAUSEY, for assault and battery, and two runaway slaves—FRANK, and ANN or JANE. I will give the above reward for the four prisoners delivered to me in Greensborough together, or fifty dollars for the two negroes, if brought to me or confined in any jail so that I may get them—fifteen dollars for Nelson Lithcoe, and ten dollars for Alfred Causey, if delivered to me in Greensborough.

DESCRIPTION.

Nelson Lithcoe is about 25 years of age, fair complexion, 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 some scars on his back—has a sore on one of his legs—supposed to wear a mixed coat, striped pantaloons, black velvet vest and drab colored hat.

Alfred Causey is about 30 years of age, stout made, about five feet eight or nine inches high, well formed, and will get drunk if any chance, has 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* so; has a large scar on his forehead next to his hair, and a small one under his lip. Ann or Jane is about 20 or 25 years of age, rather under size, not so dark as Frank, but much smarter to talk. Frank is supposed to have on an old fur cap and short jacket. Ann is supposed will have on a striped yellow or brown cotton frock, no other dresses known that she may wear. When taken up, they said they were from South Carolina, but have lately said they were from Alabama; no knowing where they are from as they have lied most outrageously.

JOHN M. LOGAN, Jailor.
Greensborough, March 28th, 1841. 71f.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

VARNUM, EGERTON & CO.
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

ARE now opening a more extensive, complete and desirable assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS than they have ever had; selected with great care and under the most favorable circumstances, for wholesale and retail trade. They would respectfully ask the attention of dealers to their stock, being confident that their prices are as low, and their terms as liberal as any House in the State.

JACOB B. VARNUM,
ROBERT C. EGERTON,
JOSEPH H. PALMER.

ATTENTION.

THE commissioned officers of Cavalry belonging to the regiment attached to the 5th brigade and 9th division of North Carolina militia, you are hereby notified to attend at Greensborough on the 3d of April next at the hour of 12 o'clock, in order to vote for a Brigadier General.

WM. GILBREATH, Col. Com.
March 24, 1841.

State of North Carolina.

By His Excellency, John M. Morehead, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, 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 renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 72d,) and to the end, that the Freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers 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 law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do by this, my Proclamation, further require 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 Representatives," 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 at the City of Raleigh, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence 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 Fyde, dam by T. moleon, will stand the present season in Guilford county, N. C. He will be at Bruce's Roads Wednesday and Thursday the 10th and 11th inst., 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 Superior Court of Sticks at Gormanston the 5th of April; at Greensborough the 12th, and at Wentworth the 26th and 27th.

For further particulars see hand-bills.
WILLIAM H. BRITAIN.
March, 1841. 74f

Clover Seed.

20 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, a first rate article, for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.
March 23d, 1841.

Pocket Book Lost.

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 counterfeit one dollar bill on the Macon bank of Georgia. It contained a number of valuable papers, the principal part of which was put into my hands for collection. Among others, a note of \$47 (with a credit of \$20) on Thomas Rich, given to Joseph Stanley; also a note of \$40 on the same and given to Joseph Stanley; a note of \$65 on Ezekiah Johnson and J. C. Lamb, payable to Milikan Cummins; a note of \$65 on Benjamin Clark, of Roedy 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 sufficient distinctness to describe them. All persons are forewarned against trading for any of the above papers. A liberal reward & my sincere thanks will be given to any person who may return my pocket book and papers to me, 8 miles west of Greensboro—near Jamestown.

JOSHUA CRANER.
March 14th, 1841. 6-3

GARDEN SEEDS

For Sale by
JESSE H. LINDSAY
February, 1841.

For sale by Weir & Lindsay,

Compound Fluid Extract Pinkroot,
do. do. do. Sarsaparilla.
do. Syrup of Liverwort.
Butler's Effervescent Magnesia.
Turlington's Balsam of Life.
Weaver's celebrated Worm Tea and Salve.
Greensboro', Aug., 1840.

Quinine!!!

PURE Sulp. Quinine. (French preparation.) For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

Clover Seed.

A BEAUTIFUL article of clover seed, just received and for sale by
JESSE H. LINDSAY.
October, 1840.

T. CALDWELL & SONS

HAVE just received
1 Hhd. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. NAILS,
500 lbs. COFFEE,
200 lbs. CHEESE,
1 bbl. SPIES OF TURPENTINE,
1 bbl. EPSOM SALT,
3 boxes Northern CANDLES,
1 box Northern SOAP,
5 bbls. TAR.

A supply of Window Glass, 69 by 10 and 11 by 20; Shot, coat Rope, Bolt-cords and Plug-Lines.—Also a quantity of Dried Fruit;—all of which they will sell low for cash.
Greensboro', Feb. 24th, 1841.

6000 lbs. of chosen Iron for sale by the subscribers, cheap for cash.
T. CALDWELL & SONS.



POETRY.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul 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 odds and take a wife,
To cling to one and not to turn
Ten thousand in the dance of life.

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 bowers.
Oh better far the bright bouquet
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 siren'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 fates I have a chance!

I have no wife!—and like a wave
Can float away to any land,
Curly 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, and who shall dare
To chide me, for loving that Old Arm Chair,
I've treasured it long as a holy prize,
I've believed it with tears, and embalmed it
with sighs;

Would I learn the spell 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 ear;

And gentle words that mother would give,
To fit me to die—to teach me to live.
She told me ill would never befall—
With truth for my creed, and God for my
guide,

She taught me to hie my earliest 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 dead the heart can be,
When I saw her die 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 she
died,
And memory flows with lava tide.
Say it is folly, and deem me weak,
While the scalding drop starts down my
cheek—

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 Ladies.

[From Jonathan's New Year's calls in N. Y.]
Getting in love is somewhat like get-
ting drunk; the more a fellow loves the
more he wants to,—and when the heart
gets a going, pitty put pitty put, there is
such a swell, that it busses up all the
strings, so that it can't hold the grit real
at all. When Judy White took hold
a my arm I gave the coat sleeve a real
nearly smack, where her hand took hold,
and that coat I really did love better than
any other I ever had on; but I never think
the better of my yallor gloves for shaking
the hands of all the gals in York.—
I've got Miss Miles out of my head,
to get a thousand new shining faces in.
Lord knows what'll become of me, if I
go on to be bedevilled after the women,
as I have been this new year's day.—
When a fellow is made any thing on by
'em he must have been brought up under
good preaching in Weatherfield to stand
it here in N. Y. I feel as if I
shouldn't be good for much after long,
miserable, the way I am going on, but to
skoot up and down Broadway like that
in 'em, and to hang round gals' win-
dows with life and blossoms, and drink
and gals at night. When they heigh
ho me so there's no help to feeling.

I can't look full into a pretty girl's face
all a flushing so, without being kind a
dazzled and scorched. It wakens me up
in this cold weather, and kindles such a
pulse in my heart, that the blood runs
through. And then all-fired, the things
have so many sly ways of coming over a
feller with them are crinkum crankums
of thairn, that I don't think much of a
feller that can see their purty mouths
work, and not feel his work too. If they
siddle up, I can't help sidding too if I die;
and when them black eyes fall flash on
me, I will right down under 'em as cut
grass in Weatherfield on a hot summer
day. It is natur all this, and I can't help
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 little is not al-
ways a running into rum holes, and other
such places. He don't go a gambling,
and isn't a sneaking round of nights.
Love, according to my notion on it, is
a good anchor for us on this 'ere voyage
of life—it brings up all standing when we
put on too much sail, it puts me in
mind, now I think on it, of our cruise
through Hell Gate in Captain Doolittle's
sloop; for just as the tide and the wind
was a carrying us on the rocks, we drop
anchor and keep 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 real rich soil for the
meadows in Weatherfield. They make
a great deal of splutter and fuss in their
spring time, with their rustles and their
ribbons, and their flonillas, I know; but
when they light on a feller for good and
are the real 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. Y. Express.

almost as empty as the minister's stom-
ach. Summoning resolution, however,
he walked up to an elderly looking gen-
tleman, and gravely said—
"Will you go home to dinner with me
to-day, brother?"
"Where do you live?"
"About twenty miles from this, sir."
"No," said the man, coloring, "but
you must go with me."
"Thank you—I will cheerfully."
After that time, the minister was no
more troubled about his dinner.—Prot.
and Visitor.

At an assembly a gentleman entered
into 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 fellow at the other end
of the room?" "That, Sir," replied the
young nobleman, "that fat fellow is the
Countess of D—, and I have the honor
to be one of her little pigs."

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

almost as empty as the minister's stom-
ach. Summoning resolution, however,
he walked up to an elderly looking gen-
tleman, and gravely said—
"Will you go home to dinner with me
to-day, brother?"
"Where do you live?"
"About twenty miles from this, sir."
"No," said the man, coloring, "but
you must go with me."
"Thank you—I will cheerfully."
After that time, the minister was no
more troubled about his dinner.—Prot.
and Visitor.

At an assembly a gentleman entered
into 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 fellow at the other end
of the room?" "That, Sir," replied the
young nobleman, "that fat fellow is the
Countess of D—, and I have the honor
to be one of her little pigs."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

almost as empty as the minister's stom-
ach. Summoning resolution, however,
he walked up to an elderly looking gen-
tleman, and gravely said—
"Will you go home to dinner with me
to-day, brother?"
"Where do you live?"
"About twenty miles from this, sir."
"No," said the man, coloring, "but
you must go with me."
"Thank you—I will cheerfully."
After that time, the minister was no
more troubled about his dinner.—Prot.
and Visitor.

At an assembly a gentleman entered
into 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 fellow at the other end
of the room?" "That, Sir," replied the
young nobleman, "that fat fellow is the
Countess of D—, and I have the honor
to be one of her little pigs."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

almost as empty as the minister's stom-
ach. Summoning resolution, however,
he walked up to an elderly looking gen-
tleman, and gravely said—
"Will you go home to dinner with me
to-day, brother?"
"Where do you live?"
"About twenty miles from this, sir."
"No," said the man, coloring, "but
you must go with me."
"Thank you—I will cheerfully."
After that time, the minister was no
more troubled about his dinner.—Prot.
and Visitor.

At an assembly a gentleman entered
into 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 fellow at the other end
of the room?" "That, Sir," replied the
young nobleman, "that fat fellow is the
Countess of D—, and I have the honor
to be one of her little pigs."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

almost as empty as the minister's stom-
ach. Summoning resolution, however,
he walked up to an elderly looking gen-
tleman, and gravely said—
"Will you go home to dinner with me
to-day, brother?"
"Where do you live?"
"About twenty miles from this, sir."
"No," said the man, coloring, "but
you must go with me."
"Thank you—I will cheerfully."
After that time, the minister was no
more troubled about his dinner.—Prot.
and Visitor.

At an assembly a gentleman entered
into 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 fellow at the other end
of the room?" "That, Sir," replied the
young nobleman, "that fat fellow is the
Countess of D—, and I have the honor
to be one of her little pigs."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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