





from tyranny, or from party motives, shall choose to order it. What safety is there for the public money, if there were a hundred subordinate Executive officers charged with its care, whilst the doctrine of the absolute unity of the whole Executive power, promulgated by the last Administration, and persisted in by this, remains untouched and unimpaired?

Whilst the Senator from South Carolina professes to be the friend of State banks, he has attacked the whole banking system of the United States. He is their friend; he only thinks they are all unconstitutional. Why? Because the coming power is possessed by the General Government, and that coming power, he argues, was intended to supply a currency of the precious metals; but the State banks absorb the precious metals, and withdraw them from circulation, and therefore, are in conflict with the coming power. That power, according to my view of it, is nothing but a naked authority to stamp certain pieces of the precious metals, in fixed proportions of alloy and pure metal, prescribed by law, so that their exact value may be known. When that office is performed, the power is *functus officio*,—the money passes out of the mint, and becomes the lawful property of those who legally acquire it. They may do with it as they please, throw it into the ocean, bury it in the earth, or melt it in a crucible, without violating any law. When it has once left the vaults of the mint, the law-maker has nothing to do with it, but to protect it against those who attempt to destroy it as lawful money. In the sense in which the Senator supposes banks to conflict with the coming power, foreign commerce, and especially our commerce with China, conflicts with it much more extensively. That is the great absorbent of the precious metals, and is, therefore, much more unconstitutional than the State banks. Foreign commerce sends them out of the country; banks retain them within it. The distinguished Senator is no enemy to the banks; he merely thinks them injurious to the morals and industry of the country. He likes them very well, but he nevertheless believes that they levy a tax of twenty-five millions annually on the industry of the country! Let us examine, Mr. President, how this enormous and injurious assessment is made, according to the argument of the Senator from South Carolina. He states that there is a mass of debt due from the community to be banks, amounting to \$475,000,000, the interest upon which, constituting about that sum of \$55,000, forms the exceptional tax. Now, this sum is not paid by the whole community, but only by those individuals who obtain discounts from the banks. They borrow money at six per cent. interest, and invest it in profitable adventures, or otherwise employ it. They would not borrow it if they did not suppose they could make profit by it; and the probability is that they do make profit by it. Instead, therefore, of there being any loss in the operation, there is an actual gain to the community, by the excess of profit made beyond six per cent. interest, which they pay. What are banks? They are mere organized agencies for the loan of money and the transaction of monetary business; regulated agencies acting under the prescriptions of law, and subject to a responsibility, moral and legal, far transcending that under which any private capitalist operates. A number of persons, not choosing to lend out their money privately—associate together, bring their respective capitals into a common stock, which is controlled and managed by the corporate government of a bank. If no association whatever had been formed, a large portion of this capital, a large portion, therefore, of that very debt of \$475,000,000, would still exist, in the shape of private loans. The Senator from South Carolina, might as well collect the aggregate amount of all the mortgages, bonds, and notes, which have been executed in the United States for loans, and assert that the interest paid upon the total sum constituted a tax levied upon the community.

In the liquidation of the debt due to the banks from the community, and from the banks from the community, there would not be as much difficulty as the Senator seems to apprehend. From the mass of debts due to the banks are to be deducted, first, the amount of subscriptions which constitute their capitals; secondly, the amount of deposits to the credit of individuals in their custody; and, thirdly, the amount of their notes in circulation. How easily will these mutual debts neutralize each other! The same person, in numberless instances, will combine in himself the relations both of creditor and debtor.

The only general operation of banks beyond their discounts and deposits, which pervades the whole community, is that of furnishing a circulation in redeemable paper, beyond the amount of specie to redeem it in their vaults. And can it be doubted that this additional supply of money furnishes a powerful stimulus to industry and production, fully compensating any casual inconveniences, which sometimes, though rarely, occur? Banks reduce the rate of interest, and repress inordinate usury. The salutary influence of banking operations is demonstrated in countries and sections of country where they prevail, when contrasted with those in which they are not found. In the former, all is bustle, activity, general prosperity. The country is beautified and adorned by the noble works of internal improvement; the cities are filled with splendid edifices, and the wharves covered with the rich productions of our own or of foreign climates. In the latter, all is sluggishness, and inactivity. England, to modern times, illustrates the great advantages of banks, of credit, and of stimulated industry. Contrast her with Spain, destitute of all those advantages. In ancient times, Athens would present an image of full and active employment of all the energies of man, carried to the highest point of civilization, whilst her neighbor, Sparta, with her iron

money, affords another of the boasted benefits of metallic circulation.

The Senator from South Carolina would do the banks no harm; but they are deemed by him highly injurious to the planting interest! According to him, they inflate prices, and the poor planter sells his productions for hard money, and has to purchase his supplies at the swollen prices produced by a paper medium. Now, I must dissent altogether from the Senator's statement of the case. England, the principal customer of the planter, is quite as much, if not more a paper country than ours. And the paper-money prices of the one country are neutralized by the paper-money prices of the other country. If the argument were true, that a paper-money country trades disadvantageously with a hard-money country, we ought to continue to employ a paper medium, to counterbalance the paper medium of England. And if we were to banish our paper, and substitute altogether a metallic currency, we should be exposed to the very inequality which has been insisted upon. But there is nothing in that view of the matter which is presented by the Senator from South Carolina. If, as he asserts, prices were always inflated in this country beyond their standard in England, the rate of exchange would be constantly against us. An examination, however, into the actual state of exchange between the two countries, for a long series of years, evinces that it has generally been in our favor. In the direct trade between England and this country, I have no doubt, there is a large annual balance against us; but that balance is adjusted and liquidated by balances in our favor in other branches of our foreign trade, which have finally concentrated in England, as the great centre of the commercial world.

Of all the interests and branches of industry in this country, none has profited more by the use and employment of credit and capital derived from banks and other sources, than the planting interest. It habitually employs credit in all countries where planting agriculture prevails. The States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, have almost sprung into existence, as it were, by magic, or, at least, have been vastly improved and extended, under the influence of the credit system. Lands, slaves, utensils, beasts of burden, and other supplies, have been constantly bought, and still continue to be purchased, upon credit; and bank agency is an essential to give the most beneficial operation to these credits. But the argument of the Senator from South Carolina, which I am combating, would not be correct, if it were true that we have inflated prices on this side of the Atlantic, without a corresponding inflation of prices on the other side; because the planter generally selling at home, and buying at home, the proceeds of his sale, whatever they may be, constitute the means by which he effects his purchases, and consequently neutralize each other. In what do we of the West receive payment for the immense quantity of live stock and other produce of our industry, which we annually sell to the South and Southwest, but that paper medium now so much derided and denounced? The Senator from South Carolina is very fond of the State banks; but he thinks there is no legitimate currency except that of the Constitution. He contends that the power which the Government possesses to impose taxes restricts it, in their payment, to the receipt of the precious metals. But the Constitution does not say so. The power is given in broad and unrestricted terms; and the Government is left at liberty to collect the taxes in whatever medium or commodity, from the exigencies of the case, it can collect them. It is, doubtless, much the most convenient to collect them in money, because that represents, or can command, every thing, the want of which is implied, by the power of taxation. But suppose there was no money in the country, none whatever, to be extorted by the tax-gatherer from an impoverished people! Is the power of Government to cease, and the people to be thrown back into a state of nature? The Senator asks if taxes could be levied and collected in tobacco, in cotton, and other commodities? Undoubtedly they could, if the necessity existed for such an inconvenient imposition. Such a case of necessity did exist in the colony of Virginia, and other colonies, prior to the Revolution, and taxes were accordingly levied in tobacco or other commodities, as wolf-skins, even at this day, compose a part of the revenue of more than one State.

The argument, then, of the Senator against the right of the Government to receive bank notes in payment of public dues, a practical evasion with the existence of the Government, does not seem to me to be sound. It is not accurate, for another reason. Bank notes, when convertible at the will of the holder into specie, are so much counted or told specie, like the specie which is counted and put in marked bags, denoting the quantity of their contents. The Senator tells us that it has been only within a few days that he has discovered that it is illegal to receive bank notes in payment of public dues. Does he think that the usage of the Government under all its Administrations, and with every party in power, which has prevailed for nearly fifty years, ought to be set aside by a novel theory of his, just dreamed into existence, even if it possess the merit of ingenuity? The bill under consideration, which has been eulogized by the Senator as perfect in its structure and details, contains a provision that bank notes shall be received in diminished proportions, during a term of six years. He himself introduced that identical principle. It is the only part of the bill that is emphatically his. How, then, can he be content that it is unconstitutional to receive bank notes in payment of public dues? I appeal from himself to myself. The Senator further contends, that general deposits cannot be made with banks, and be thus confounded

with the general mass of the funds on which they transact business. The argument supposes that the money collected for taxes must be preserved in identity; but that is impossible, often, to do. May not a collector give the small change which he has received from one tax-payer to another tax-payer to enable him to effect his payment? May he not change gold for silver, or vice versa, or both, if he be a distant collector, to obtain an undoubted remittance to the public Treasury? What, Mr. President, is the process of making deposits with banks? The deposit is made, and a credit is entered for its amount to the Government. That credit is supposed to be the exact equivalent of the amount deposited, ready and forthcoming to the Government whenever it is wanted for the purposes of disbursement. It is immaterial to the Government whether it receives back again the identical money put in, or other money of equal value. All that it wants is what it put in the bank, or its equivalent; and that, in ordinary times, with such prudent banks as alone ought to be selected, is a sure getting. Again: the Treasury has frequently to make remittances to foreign countries, to meet the expenditure necessary there for our naval squadrons, and other purposes. They are made to the bankers, to the Baring or the Rothschilds, in the form of bills of exchange purchased in the market by the agents of the Government here, with money drawn out of the Treasury. Here is one conversion of the money received from the tax-gatherer into the Treasury. The bills are transmitted to the bankers, honored, paid, and the amount credited by them to the United States. Are the bankers bound to retain the proceeds of the bills in identity? Are they bound to do more than credit the Government for an equal amount, for which they stand responsible whenever it is wanted? If they should happen to use any portion of those very proceeds of bills remitted to them in their banking operations, would it be drawing money from the Treasury, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution?

The Senator from South Carolina contends that there is no constitutional power to contract with the twenty-five selected banks, as proposed in the substitute; yet the deposit act of 1836, which obtained the hearty approbation of that Senator, contained a similar provision; and the very bill under consideration, so warmly supported by him, provides, under certain contingencies, for contracts to be made with State banks, to receive deposits of the public money upon compensation. He objects to the substitute, that it converts twenty-five State banks into a system of federal institutions; but the employment of State institutions by the federal authority no more makes them federal, than the employment of federal institutions by the States converts them into State institutions. This mutual aid, and this reciprocal employment of the several institutions of the general and particular Governments, is one of the results and benefits of our admirable though complex system of government. The general Government has the use of the capitol, court-houses, prisons, and penitentiaries, in the several States. Do they, therefore, cease to appertain to the States? It is to be borne in mind that, although the State banks may occasionally be used by the federal authority, their legal responsibility to the several States remains unimpaired. They continue to be accountable to them, and their existence can only be terminated or prolonged by the State authority. And being governed, as they are, by corporate authority emanating from, and amenable to, State jurisdiction, and not under the control of the Executive of the United States, constitute at once greater security for the public money, and more safety to the public liberty. It has been argued that a separation of the Government from the banks will diminish the Executive power. It must be admitted that the custody of the public money in various banks, subject to the control of State authority, furnishes some check upon the possible abuses of the Executive Government. But the argument maintains that the Executive has less power when it has most complete possession of the public Treasury! The Senator from South Carolina contends that the separation in question being once effected, the relation of the Federal Government and the State banks will be antagonistical. I believe so, Mr. President. That is the very thing I was to prevent. I want them to live in peace, harmony, and friendship. If they are antagonists, how is it possible that the State banks can maintain their existence against the tremendous influence of this Government? Especially, if this Government should be backed by such a vast Treasury bank as I verily believe this bill is intended to create? And what becomes of the argument urged by the Senator from South Carolina, and the abolition resolutions offered by him at an early period of the session, asserting that the General Government is bound to protect the domestic institutions of the several States?

The substitute is not, I think, what the welfare of the country requires. It may serve the purpose of a good half-way house. Its accommodations appear fair, and, with the feelings of a weary traveller, one may be tempted to stop awhile and refresh himself there. I shall vote for it as an amendment to the bill, because I believe it the least of two evils, if it should, indeed, inflict any evil; or rather, because I feel myself in the position of a patient to whom the physician presents in one hand a cup of arsenic, and in the other a cup of poison: I reject the first, because of the instant death with which it is charged; I take the latter, as being, at the most, harmless, and depend upon the *via medicatrix naturæ*. It would have been a great improvement, in my opinion, if the mode of bringing about the resumption of specie payments, contained in the substitute, were reversed; that is to say, if, instead of fixing on the 1st of July for resumption, it had pro-

vided that the notes of a certain number of safe, sound, and unquestionable banks to be selected, should be forthwith received, by the General Government, in payment of all public dues; and that if the selected banks did not resume, by a future designated day, their notes should cease to be taken. Several immediate effects would follow: 1st. The Government would withdraw from the market as a competitor with the banks for specie, and they would be left undisturbed to strengthen themselves. And, 2dly, confidence would be restored by taking off the discredit and discountance thrown upon all banks by the Government. And why should these not be so received? They are as good as Treasury notes, if not better. They answer all the purposes of the State Governments and the People. They now would buy as much as specie could have commanded at the period of suspension. They could be disbursed by the Government. And, finally, the measure would be temporary.

But the true and only efficacious and permanent remedy, I solemnly believe, is to be found in a Bank of the United States, properly organized and constituted. We are told that such a bank is fraught with indescribable danger; and that the Government must, in the sequel, get possession of the bank, or the bank of the Government. I oppose to these imaginary terrors the practical experience of forty years. I oppose to them the issue of the memorable contest, commenced by the late President of the United States, against the late Bank of the United States. The administration of that bank had been without serious fault. It had given no just offence to the Government, towards which it had faithfully performed every financial duty. Under its able and enlightened president, it had fulfilled every anticipation which had been formed by those who created it; President Jackson pronounced the edict that it must fall, and it did fall, against the will of an immense majority of the People of the United States; against the convictions of its utility entertained by a large majority of the States; and to the prejudice of the best interests of the whole country. If an innocent, unoffending, and highly beneficial institution could be thus easily destroyed by the power of one man, where would be the difficulty of crushing it, if it had given any real cause for just animadversion? Finally, I oppose to these imaginary terrors the example deducible from English history. There a bank has existed since the year 1694, and neither has the bank got possession of Government, nor the Government of the bank. They have existed in harmony together, both conducing to the prosperity of that great country; and they have so existed, and so contributed, because each has avoided cherishing towards the other that wanton and unnecessary spirit of hostility which was unfortunately engendered in the bosom of the late President of the United States.

I am admonished, sir, by my exhausted strength, and by, I fear, your more exhausted patience, to hasten to a close. Mr. President, a great, novel, and untried measure is perseveringly urged upon the acceptance of Congress. That it is pregnant with tremendous consequences, for good or evil, is undeniable, and admitted by all. We firmly believe that it will be fatal to the best interests of this country, and ultimately subversive of its liberties. You, who have been greatly disappointed in other measures of equal promise, can only hope, in the doubtful and uncertain future, that its operation may prove salutary. Since it was first proposed at the extra session, the whole People have not had an opportunity of passing in judgment upon it at their election. As far as they have, they have expressed their unqualified disapprobation. From Maine to the State of Mississippi, its condemnation has been loudly thundered forth. In every intervening election, the Administration has been defeated, or its former majorities neutralized. Maine has spoken; New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Rhode Island, Mississippi, and Michigan, all these States, in tones and terms not to be misunderstood, have denounced the measure. The keystone State (God bless her) has twice proclaimed her rejection of it; once at the polls, and once through her Legislature. Friends and foes of the Administration have united in condemning it. And, at the very moment when I am addressing you, a large meeting of the late supporters of the Administration, headed by the distinguished gentleman who presided in the electoral college which gave the vote of that patriotic State to President Van Buren, are assembling in Philadelphia, to protest solemnly against the passage of this bill. Is it right that, under such circumstances, it should be forced upon a reluctant but free and intelligent People? Is it right that this Senate, constituted as it now is, should give its sanction to the measure? I say it in no disrespectful or taunting sense, but we are entitled, according to the latest expressions of the popular will, and in virtue of manifestations of opinion deliberately expressed by State Legislatures, to a vote of thirty-five against the bill; and I am ready to enter, with any Senator friendly to the Administration, into details to prove the assertion. Will the Senate, then, bring upon itself the odium of passing this bill? I implore it to forbear! I appeal to the instructed Senators. Is this Government made for us, or for the People and the States whose agents we are? Are we not bound so to administer it as to advance their welfare, promote their prosperity, and give general satisfaction? Will that sacred trust be fulfilled, if the known sentiments of large and respectable communities are despised and contemned by those whom they have sent here? I call upon the honorable Senator from Alabama, (Mr. RISE), with whom I have so long stood in the public councils, shoulder to shoulder, bearing up the honor and the glory of this great People, to come now to their rescue. I call upon all the Senators;

let us bury, deep and forever, the character of the partisan, rise up patriots and statesmen, break the vile chains of party, throw the fragments to the winds, and feel the proud satisfaction that we have made but a small sacrifice to the paramount obligations which we owe our common country.

#### Miscellaneous.

**A Loco Foco.**—A friend of the Jackson school of politics, asked us, last week, why we called the Administration "party" loco focos. Our explanation satisfied him that we made no such general application of the terms, and lest other decent men of that side should think that we apply the disparaging cognomen to the "party," we will repeat it. By loco focos we intend to designate those pests of the country whose trade is politics, whose patriotism is self-interest, whose honour is dishonour, whose morality is evinced by their open hostility to every regulation of society which restrains them, and whose only ambition is to live in idleness and riot on the labour of the industrious, respectable classes of the community.—*Newbern Spectator.*

**To the Whigs of North Carolina.**—We observe that the upper counties are sounding the tramp of preparation, and beginning to marshal their forces for the summer elections. We sincerely hope, that pending the contest, the Whig party throughout North Carolina, may exercise the vigilance, zeal and discretion, which are so necessary to the success of any cause, but particularly so to theirs. We hope that they will ever bear in mind the importance of victory at the next election, to rescue the country from its present depressed and forlorn condition, and to establish the ascendancy of principles which are alone calculated to perpetuate the free institutions of this country. Whigs of North Carolina! the country expects you to do your duty; lose not then by listless inaction a victory which should be purchased at any price. Remember you have a subtle foe for your enemy, who permits no opportunity of attack to pass unimproved. Let the noble example set you by the Whigs of Orange stimulate you to action, and urge you on to victory.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

**Bank of France.**—We have now received a full report of the transactions of this institution during the last year, made on the 25th January last to the stockholders. From which we extract the following particulars:

The whole sum discounted, was 756,050,876. 21c. and the amount of discount gained by the bank, was 4,947,546. 40c. Of all the paper discounted, but 10,100fr. remained unpaid, and that was how it would be received at a future day.

The amount of government deposits, on the day of making the statement was more than 112,000,000fr.

The embarrassments on business in the U. States," the report says, and the suspension of payments by the banks of the United States, had caused in that country an excessive demand for funds in Europe, and it is to these causes that must be attributed the rapid reduction of specie in the bank towards the close of 1836, at which period, the specie of the bank was reduced to 89,000,000fr. An extraordinary reaction has since a short time taken place, in the circulation of the precious metals, and it is a proof that the commercial crisis is passing away. Specie coming from all quarters, is accumulating in the vaults of the bank, January 1827 it possessed 103,000,000fr. in silver, and on the 23d December last, it had in specie 34,400,000fr.

The circulation of the notes of the bank, has been from 190,000,000fr. to 216,912,000fr.

Branches have been opened during the year at Rheims, Saint Etienne, Saint Quentin and Marseilles.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

The expenditure of the Florida war for the year 1837, were 9,500,000 dollars—for the present year they are estimated at 5,265,000 dollars—making in all 11,765,000, or about three times as much as all the land in Florida is worth.

The Secretary of the Treasury has applied to the New York banks to know what they would give for Treasury notes. Does the Government propose to sell its rags by the piece or by the pound!—*Louisville Journal.*

#### Our Flag Insulted.

From the New Orleans Bulletin slips of 29th and 30th ult., we learn that the ports of Texas are blockaded by two Mexican vessels of war; a ship and a brig. The following particulars of an affair between the steam boat Columbia and the blockading squadron, will give some idea of the system intended to be pursued by the Mexicans.

ON BOARD THE STEAM SHIP COLUMBIA, Near New Orleans, March 26, '38. Leaving Galveston on the 25th inst., for Valasco, we soon afterwards discovered two Mexican vessels of war, one a brig under a press of canvass making for us, the other a large ship lying at anchor. The latter soon got under weigh and joined the chase, but after following for three hours they gave it up; landing our passengers at Valasco and taking on board several others, we stood on our course for New Orleans, and when about ten miles from Valasco we again discovered the same vessels that gave us chase in the morning.—The brig shot across our starboard bow effectually to intercept our flight if attempted.

We kept the national colors flying from the moment we raised our anchor in the morning; also, the private signal of the Columbia at the main. On dividing in order to prevent our flight, at a little more than musket shot distance the brig hoisted the Mexican colors and fired a gun loaded with grape and ball which passed within a short distance of us; shortly after another

gun with grape and cannister which passed close under our bow, the ship at the same time hoisting her colors, being a very short distance from us, fired a ball which fell on our starboard side, the brig again fired at us with grape and cannister, evidently aiming, at our colors, as one of the shrouds connecting them with the mast, was cut through and the flag at the same time perforated by the ball. Although we were lying perfectly still the engine being stopped, and within forty or fifty yards of the brig, these acts of violence were manifested. Captain Wright feeling justly indignant at such a gross outrage to his country's flag, demanded what they wanted of him, and why they continued to fire upon him when he was entirely at their mercy. They replied, "we want your papers."

Capt. W. rejoined, "Come and get them; and G—d d—n you, if you fire another shot at me, I'll blow you to hell." Immediately three muskets, with buck and slug, were fired at him, as he stood alone by the wheel house on the forward deck. At that instant the engineer let the steam partially escape, which from its strange and extraordinary noise to these brave Mexicans, caused one and all, with a solitary exception, to fall upon their faces apprehending, as we supposed, that Capt. W. intended to put in execution the threat he uttered a few moments previously.

Thus ended this encounter. Capt. Wright proceeded on his way triumphantly, without being searched; and we cannot let this opportunity pass without awarding him that praise which is peculiarly his due, for the firm and manly stand he took in sustaining the honor of his country, leaving him the proud and grateful reflection that he would not at the imminent danger or hazard of his life, suffer a stain to be inflicted on her star-spangled banner.

**A Verdict.**—A villainous fellow, in one of the Western counties of Virginia, who had whipped his wife, was ducked by a party of youngsters; whereupon he sued for damages. The jury, after retiring ten minutes, returned a document to the court, in the form of the following, to wit: "verdict of the Jury—arrest him right."

John Simpson, Foreman."

It is "officially announced," in the Globe, that the opposition party in the country are now moving on, with "religion in their mouths, hell in their hearts, and daggers in their hands." (!) This is only a sample of the beauties of the Government newspaper. As we make no profession of religion, are certainly not in hell—and don't own a dagger, we can't be included in the "opposition."—*Alexandria Gazette.*

"I hold to no aristocracy except the aristocracy of Nature. To genius, talents, moral worth, and public services, I render due honor; and I care not whether the claimant to that honor be clad in robes of purple and fine linen, or in the squalid rags of poverty; whether he obtained his education at a country school, or at the University; whether he sits in the high places of the nation, or digs the earth for his daily food; whether he be the son of a peasant, or the son of a President."

Francis Baglies.

**Original Dialogue.**—"Pa," said a little boy the other day as he was reading a classical and chaste country newspaper, "what's the meaning of 'O tempora, O mores!' it isn't in the dictionary." He being a very learned man, and withal, no despoiler of good wine, replied "Why (hiccup) child, it is high Dutch; (hiccup) and when interrupted converses a salutary caution, and means (hiccup) 'keep your temper, O, Moses!'"

#### Correspondents' Department

**Missrs. Editors:** I am told that His Honor Judge TOMLIN, displays an inveterate antipathy in every county where he goes, against all due bills issued contrary to the act of Assembly, which interdicts all such bills. Now, if His Honor lived amongst us, and could he feel the necessity of changes as many of us do, I am inclined to believe that he would be necessarily forced to receive and to pass these *illegal* due bills. Circumstances alter cases; and living as we do under a deranged currency, when no kind of *legal* change equivalent to our wants, can possibly be procured, what can we, what would he have us to do! Sit down and starve! Now, Mrs. M. Humphreys has upwards of 100 Factory hands dependent on him for subsistence, and if it had not been for his *due bills*, he would have necessarily stopped his Factory, incurred great loss himself, and all of these poor people would have been deprived of employment, and must have starved or have been sent to the poor house. Let His Honor, when he comes, walk down to this Factory, and examine the condition of these Factory people; and what will he find? He will find a parcel of little boys and girls working to support their aged and decrepit parents and themselves. And I think His Honor will readily concede that this very Factory is a blessing to the poor; and the *due bills*—considering the hard times—indispensable. There are no people on earth more ready to box to the mandates of constitutional law, than the people of Guilford. And if these bills are contrary to law, the law ought to be merciful in times like these. There are several laws of adequate importance, made at distant periods, which stand on evil record, that are violated daily, and which the Judges take no notice of whatever. Is this not so? I am no lawyer, and therefore ask for information.

Well, suppress these bills, and what will be the inevitable consequence? How can we support our families? from A. (all in one day) I buy a Turkey, from B. four pounds of butter, from C. a bushel of meal, from D. a bushel of Irish Potatoes, from E. half a dozen chickens, &c. &c. How can I pay them? Do you say, in South Carolina send out *due bills*. They are illegal. In SHIVER! impossible! A non-Pol venture to say, can carry in his breeches pockets all the silver, in active circulation, in Guilford county. Whether it is gone! Go ask Maria Van Buren and Amos Kendall! What, then, shall we do, if Mr. Humphreys's bills are suppressed? The truth is, unless His Honor or some one can furnish us with *legal* change, we cannot support our daily employments; we must fold our arms, and calmly meet ruin and starvation. I learn that Mr. H. is calling in his bills, and does hope that this law-abiding disposition will show that civility and forbearance, which so justly merits, and which are ever characteristic of justice tempered with mercy. SPY.



## Editorial Department.

FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 13, 1838

### TO OUR PATRONS.

We respectfully and earnestly entreat all persons who have not yet sent us their subscription for the coming year, to do so at once. We do not wish to have our paper, which is now in the hands of the printer, to be sent to him in a state of want. We do not wish to have our paper, which is now in the hands of the printer, to be sent to him in a state of want. We do not wish to have our paper, which is now in the hands of the printer, to be sent to him in a state of want.

We renew our obligations to the Hon. Robert Strange, of the Senate, and A. H. Sheppard, of the House, for the presentation of sundry Public Documents.

We take this opportunity to return our thanks to those gentlemen who have so kindly used exertions to get us subscribers by clubbing. We hope they will not relax their efforts, until each man in their respective neighborhoods, subscribes for the Patriot.

Hill's Bridge, N. C., March 22, 1838.  
Messrs. Clancy & Evans:

Sir:—Please send your paper to Jas. D. Matthews, Hill's Bridge P. O., Halifax county, N. C. He would send you the price of subscription in advance, but he does not like to trust silver in a letter, and he cannot make the change in any other way. Please send the paper and also inform me how he shall send the money. Yours respectfully,  
PEYTON P. HERVEY.

The above is an accurate copy of a letter directed to this office, under date, March 22nd, 1838; and as it places us in rather an embarrassing predicament, we would gladly learn from some adept in financial science, how we are to get out of it, without damage to ourselves or our new patron.

According to our published terms, subscribers are entitled to the Patriot by paying \$2 50 cents in advance, or \$3 00 after the expiration of three months from the receipt of the first number; we have no right therefore to charge a subscriber the *credit* price after he has offered us the *advance* price in due time.

A reference to the rates of letter postage will show that a single letter mailed at Hill's Bridge, N. C., and addressed to a person in Greensboro, N. C., will cost 18-3-4 cents postage, and that quadruple postage is charged for every ounce it may weigh; well, two dollars and fifty cents in silver weighs 2 1-2 ounces, the postage on such a letter therefore is \$1 7-12 1-2 cents deducted from the price of subscription leaves 62 1-2 cents for the printer, wherewith to buy paper, and ink, to pay his journeyman their wages, to board and clothe his apprentices, and to maintain his family. In this situation we must either refuse to send the paper, require the subscriber to pay the postage on the letter, or pay it ourselves: the first alternative is so contrary to the genius of the profession which proposes to enlighten the "uttermost parts of the earth," that we have not even thought seriously of it; the second would impose such a tax upon the subscriber as would compel him to decline taking the paper, and the third alternative would soon reduce us to a state of absolute want, and destitution: there is but one alternative left us, and that is to authorize our subscriber to deposit the precious metal with some person at Hill's Bridge or thereabouts, say the Post Master, and let out of the use of it perhaps two or three years, until some person may happen to have occasion to pass from that place to Greensboro.

Reader, it is an old adage, and as true as trite, that "a straw shows which way the wind blows," and this letter shows us plainly to what port the breath of an inflated, a puffing, and a corrupt Administration will blow all the gold and silver in the land: yes, it is too plain to escape the observation of the merest boy that under the boasted sub-Treasury project, which thanks be to Heaven, is destined soon we trust to grow its last upon the table in the house of representatives, the principal part of the specie in the country would inevitably flow through the Post Offices, the land offices, and the custom house offices, into the coffers of the General Government, to be thence dished out to members of Congress, to "ministers to sport away," to the corps of executive officers in Washington City and elsewhere, and to the innumerable swarm of mercenary spies, who by the provisions of the bill would yearly or oftener be deemed expedient by the Secretary of the Treasury, be dispatched to every nook and corner of the whole country, where there is a depository, and mark you, all post offices are by the bill made depositories, in order to count the silver dollars and "yellow boys," and see that they all be in safe hands.

We decline pursuing the subject any further, lest the "clink of Mammon's box" to which the ear of man is naturally so rapacious," should tempt us to forget the duty we owe to ourselves and our common country.

Connecticut—Glorious Whig triumph!—Connecticut (says the last Raleigh Register) is thoroughly regenerated! A Whig Tempest swept the State, similar to that which was experienced in New York last November. In 1837, the Administration majority in the legislature, on joint ballot, was 43. Now we have 200 anti-21 Senators, and in the House, out of 200 members, the Van Buren party have scarcely a sufficient sprinkling for seed! The Whig Governor is elected by about 9000 majority!—Thus goes Van Burenism.

Philological discussion.—A correspondent of the Weekly Messenger, notices a theological discussion which lately took place in Baltimore between the Rev. L. S. Everett, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. R. J. Burleigh, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. The question which was discussed, was—Do the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, contain, or no, a precept which will authorize the death of the boy, on any human being, for any committed

in this life! Mr. Everett advocated the affirmative and Mr. Burleigh the negative.—Mr. Burleigh is said to have used Mr. E's arguments up—literally tore them into thousands of fragments, and scattered them as chaff to the four winds of Heaven.

Is it so?—We are informed by several highly respectable gentlemen, that Mr. E. S. Zevilly, (formerly one of the proprietors of this office—and who has since last fall been one of the acting Clerks in the General Post Office Department, at Washington City,) has been turned out of office, or strongly threatened with dismissal, in consequence of an allegation that Mr. Z., while one of the editors of this press, published editorial remarks derogatory to the character of the Administration. We repeat, regardless of the consequences of this statement, is it so?

Considering the respectability of our informants, we cannot doubt the truth of the foregoing statement; so great is our indignation for such high-handed, unprecedented, and intolerable corruption, yielded by the hand of one who believes that "to the victors belong the spoils," we cannot refrain from thus noticing it, until we could have time to address Mr. Zevilly a letter and learn from him how far the report is correct. But we cannot believe that his dismissal, if dismissed at all, originated altogether from the publication of any article or articles against the Post Office Department or against any of the other Federal Departments; no; we believe the paramount cause stands concealed behind that tremendous mountain of corruption which unless speedily checked and overthrown will soon raise its black and hideous peaks high as the stars of heaven, (if heaven does not frown upon its ascension;) we believe this cause to be attributable to Mr. Zevilly's refusal to renounce those political and moral principles which the God of nature planted in his bosom, and which are inconsistent with those entertained by the ruling officers of this Government; we believe he was, objected to simply because Amos Kendall called on him to disclaim all principles incompatible with those which characterize Mr. Van Buren, and to swear allegiance to—*swear* to protect and defend, right or wrong—the principles of the Administration, and be RE-FUSED! Why do we thus speak? Because we have reasons; reasons which at a proper time can be assigned.

If it shall hereafter appear that our information relative to Mr. Zevilly's dismissal is false in any particular, we shall make no delay in letting our readers know it; but if clearly authenticated, we may mail other remarks suitable to the subject, to the Post Office Department.

Duelling.—The unfortunate duel between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, representatives in the American congress, seems to have given rise to more than ordinary excitement—and we are surprised at the fondness of certain editors in fanning the flame of discord, which they do, in part, by making false declarations—indeed some of them indicate a disposition hostile to the attainment of the excitement for years yet to come, at least until the next Presidential Election shall have occurred,—as it is evident some of the administration journals keep the matter in warm agitation for no other purpose than to accomplish some political purposes, purposes probably more base, more foul, more damning, than "a murderer." And to this much said to their everlasting shame.

A Duel has been fought between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, upon the common principles of Honor, and if Mr. Graves is censurable for "challenging," was not Mr. Cilley equally blameable for accepting the challenge? But this is the only duel which has ever been fought!—And in this duel suppose Mr. Graves had been assisted by Mr. Cilley, would we have heard him the course which has been pursued with wantonness on Mr. Graves' part? Nay, would not the administration papers have been thundered with indignation in Mr. G's ears by their yet louder calls for his blood, have spoken only to justify the duel? or have remained as dumb as oysters? One of the other would have been the consequences.

Fair play.—Friend Reeves of the Sumnerville (Vt.) Reporter, in future, will please give articles extracted from our paper, the proper credit, if original. We see he has extracted an original article from the Patriot, and given another paper credit for it; the article is headed, "Young men, why don't you marry?" This is a trivial matter, but then we wish the editor to keep his eyes on other matters, as well as on European, Rail Roads, Banks, and a host of matters—nor when his State seems celebrated, the latter particularly, we regret to say.

Facts that need no comment.—The average expenditures under Mr. Adams' Administration were, \$12,944,829 17 Under Gen. Jackson, 18,072,355 94 The expenses of the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration were, 24,242,461 37 The last year's expenditure of the second year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, are 35,920,892 00 There was paid for printing for the House of Representatives in 1825, under Mr. Adams, the sum of 22,573 12 In 1825 under Gen. Jackson 81,116 78 In 1827, under Mr. Van Buren, 85,362 46 There was paid to Blair and Rives, printers in 1829, for printing for House of Reps. 73,671 65 In 1837, 62,163 91 \$139,138 56 For printing for the Executive Departments in the same years 127,581 17 \$266,719 73 Exclusive of their pay as printers to the Senate.

The Sub Treasury System will go to the—L. Newbern Seal, And Mr. Van Buren will follow in its footsteps.—Providence.

W. H. Rose, Postmaster in Vermont, publishes the fact that 200 dollars of the public funds are missing from his office. Who has got the money? Echo answers—Hooe.—Lb.

Mr. Clowney, editor of the Greenville Biner, thinks that "Congress, in making its own sessions one month shorter." We think that Mr. Clowney might very appropriately make his own name one letter shorter.—Lb.

Mr. Van Buren's Administration has lasted one year. Fellow-citizens, how do you like its fruits.—Lb.

Too sour, sir!—and rotten to the core. Ca. Patriot.

"Some of the Federal papers are growing confident in their defence of Wise, and pretend to think that what he declares "on oath" should purge him of guilt. By whom does he swear? Raleigh Standard.

Not by Martin Van Buren.—Patriot.

"If there ever was an honest politician, Mr. Brown is one."—Standard.

W—h—e—w!

Guilford Superior Court.—Superior Court for this county will commence next Monday, and continue its session for two weeks. We shall probably notice some of the most important cases, in our papers for next week and the week following.

Permit us here to state to the good people of Guilford some of the things which we want to see, during Court: We want to see people flock into our office and subscribe for the Patriot—to this end we want to see fathers leading their sons, sons leading their fathers, and brothers leading brothers; we want to see men evince dispositions to encourage the press in their own county in preference to papers published abroad, probably not half so good as ours; give us your encouragement, and then we can afford to print a paper the worth of which would far exceed the trifling sum which you would have to pay for it; as our terms are now fixed, the size of our paper is too large, to do ourselves justice, but, nevertheless, if we reap a patronage equivalent to merit, we'll try and not complain;—a merchant cannot be expected to do business on a large scale if his labors are not compensated, so with a printer—unless he is amply patronized, he cannot print a paper—nay, if he does not reap proportionate encouragement, he is discouraged even to write editorial. Let us see these things, but don't let us see any discouragements.—Oh, ugly, horrid, shocking word! we dread this sound!

Nothing of importance from Congress.

A New Lot.—"I say Jack," shouted a Smithfield drover the other day, to his pal, "these cur'd sheep won't move in this weather; lend us a bark of your dog, will you?"

A servant once entering in a fright the study of his master, who was in deep thought and contemplation, told him that the house was on fire. "Well," said he, "inform my wife, I do not interfere in the household affairs."

The last Cotton crop of Texas amounted to 50,000 bales which at the present price is worth \$2,000,000.

HYMENIAL.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday, the 5th inst., by Dr. David Worth, Esq., Mr. Joseph W. Swan, to Miss Thine Ryan.

We acknowledge the receipt of a delicious slice of cake.

GREENSBOROUGH, April, 1838.

THE members and brethren of Greensboro Lodge, No. 76, announce to the brethren of the different lodges, the painful intelligence of the decease of brother Kendall Dawson.

We take a sincere though melancholy satisfaction in uniting our sympathies with others in his bereaved partner—uniting our tribute of brotherly affection in saying he was a christian, a good citizen, a good man. And while we drop the tear of sympathy for our deceased friend, let consolation be given to his surviving partner, that his days are spent in the exercise of piety, virtue, and benevolence, and that from a virtuous society on earth, he is raised to the blessed society in heaven.

As it has pleased God to remove our esteemed brother, thereby weakening the chain by which we are linked one to another, it becomes us, brethren, who survive him, to be more strongly cemented in the ties of union and friendship, and in some measure to make up his loss by a warmer zeal and fidelity in all the charities and duties of life.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear a badge on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That this notice be published in the Carolina Patriot.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, February Term—1838.

Reason Waters vs. Justice's Judgment vs. Robert Doak.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made, in the "Carolina Patriot," for six weeks, for said defendant to appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Rockingham, at the Court-House in Wentworth, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply, or the said property will be condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

Witness—Joseph Holderby, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday of February, 1838.

J. HOLDERBY, C. C. C.

TO BUILDERS, Proposals for building a brick COURT HOUSE, in Moore County.

THE building of a brick Court House in Carthage, Moore county, is offered to contractors, who, after examining the subjoined plan and description, will send in sealed proposals to the Commissioners, at Carthage, by the 1st day of May ensuing, when the contract must be closed to wit:

The dimensions of the house, 56 by 48 feet, two stories.

The foundation to be of hewn rock 2 feet above the surface with a sufficient projection to prevent any injury from the falling of water off the eaves with as much of the foundation laid in lime mortar as shall be deemed necessary.

The pitch of the first story to be 10 feet in the clear, the external course of which is to be laid in lime mortar and the wall to be 2 feet thick, the lower story to be divided by cross passages into four rooms, with brick walls each room to be furnished with a fire place.

The cross passage to be 12 feet in the clear, the passage lengthwise to be 10 feet.

The wall of the upper story to be 16 inches thick, totally laid in lime mortar, the pitch of which to be 13 feet in the clear, to be divided into three apartments; two jury rooms 9 feet in the clear lengthwise, with lathed and plastered partitions, a fireplace in each; and one or two fireplaces to the Court room.

All the rooms to be ceiled up to the chair board, and finished with plastering and white wash, except the rooms in the lower story to be ceiled over head.

The jury rooms to be furnished with bench seats, and the Court room to be furnished with bench, bench and tables, in such manner and style as the commissioners shall direct.

Each passage door to be furnished with folding shutters.

The house to have 30 windows, 24 lights 10 by 12 with sash and glass over each passage door.

The cap sills and sills of each passage door and all the windows, to be of hewn rock.

All the doors, to be furnished with panel shutters and the windows of the lower story with folding, lined, panelled shutters, with necessary locks and fastenings.

One flight of stairs to be 5 feet in width.

The boxing and outside cornishing to be fire proof, and the necessary cornice in the inside furnished.

All the doors to be furnished with best knob locks.

All the rooms below to be furnished with suitable desks and tables.

The sleepers and joists to be 10 by 4, 2 feet from centre to centre. The flooring of quarter plank, 1 1/2 inch.

The roof to be hipped, well supported and covered with zinc.

The external of the building to be painted red and pencilled.

Steps of hewn rock to be furnished each outside door.

All the wood work belonging to the building to be neatly painted.

The contractor to furnish all the materials and complete the building by the 1st day of August 1838, in a faithful and workmanlike manner.

The payments to be made in suitable instalments as the work progresses.

CORNELIUS DOWD, Sr. WM. MURCHISON, JOHN MORRISON, J. B. KELLY, S. C. BRUCE.

N. B. Lumber can be had in the neighborhood at moderate prices and rock can be had conveniently in great abundance.

March 30. 611.

TRUST SALE OF Town Lots, Land and Negroes.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Andrew B. Holdridge, Esq. to me on the 13th of October 1837, duly recorded—I will, on Monday 30th of April (being the first day of Superior Court) at Wentworth Rockingham County, proceed to sell at public auction for cash the balance of goods remaining on hand, that on Tuesday will be offered at the same place his dwelling house and lot, two other houses and lot, and several vacant lots a tract of land within one mill of the village. Three very likely Negroes. The title of this property is believed to be indisputable, but of course I shall only convey such title as vests in me by Deed Trust as most of this property is very valuable and the sale absolute and without reserve purchasers are respectfully invited to attend.

R. MARTIN, Trustee.

Wentworth, March 31, 1838.

LOOK AT THIS!

All who are indebted to me by book account are requested to come forward and make settlement without delay. Having discontinued the mercantile business, it becomes necessary that my accounts should be closed.

These indebted to me by bond, would confer a particular favor by lifting their bonds.

G. C. TOWNSEND.

April, 1838. 81f

NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Guilford county, that they still carry on the Tanning business in the town of Greensboro, and that they keep constantly on hand a good supply of Leather of all kinds in their line. They also carry on a Shoe Establishment, where they keep a general assortment of shoes which they will sell low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. They wish to purchase a large quantity of

TAN BARK for which they will allow in exchange for leather 3 dollars per cord, for white and spanish oak, or 2 dollars and 75 cents in cash, and they will allow 2 dollars and 50 cents for red and black oak.

MOREHEAD & WILLIS.

April, 1838. 81f.

Deeds of Trust

EXECUTED in a superior manner, on good paper, for sale at this office.

All kinds of blanks printed to order, at a very short notice, by

CLANCY & EVANS.

The Caldwell Institute.

THIS INSTITUTION has been in successful operation for two years—A suitable building has been erected in an eligible and elevated part of the town of Greensboro in North Carolina, about half a mile south of the Court House.

The plan of education is thorough and extensive, embracing

1st. A complete course of English instruction.

2nd. The Greek & Roman Classics, & Antiquities, Ancient Geography, Mythology, and History.

3d. The Mathematical & Natural Sciences.

The great object in establishing this institution, was to afford to parents and guardians the opportunity of educating their sons and wards thoroughly, and under christian influence, on as moderate terms as possible. In accordance with the views of some of the most distinguished men of the country, it has appeared advisable that the students should board in private families, and thus be subject to family restraints rather than be grouped together in one large building. This plan has been pursued hitherto with success. A considerable number of respectable families, is now prepared for the accommodation of students.

The classical and English department is under the direction of the Rev. A. Wilson, A. M. and Mr. S. C. Linsley A. M. and the mathematical under that of the Rev. Jno. A. Grotter a graduate of the University of Virginia. Instructions in the French language will also be afforded to such as desire it.

Tuition \$15 per session of five months, and every student must produce a certificate from the Treasurer before admitted to recitation.

The price of board varies from \$7 to \$9 per month. The next session will commence on the 15th May next.

Greensboro April 6th 1838.

The Raleigh Register, the Watchman of the South, and Newbern Spectator, will please insert the foregoing four times and forward their account to this office.

Greensboro Female Academy

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 10th day May next, under the care of the present teacher, Miss N. A. Hoyt, whose high reputation for literature, and successful discipline, needs no reference or comment. Every thing useful, practical, and Ornamental, together with Music, as heretofore, will be taught at the usual prices.

Suitable assistants will be employed, and the French language will be taught by the Rev. John A. Grotter, who will also assist in the direction and control of the School; thus giving to our school the benefit of male discipline, a matter so important and essential to the success of all female teaching. Board may be had in the most respectable families on reasonable terms.

WASHINGTON DONNELL, Secretary.

April 4th 1838.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, February Term—1838.

Anderson Lamb vs. Jesse Barnett, Original attachment levied on land.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

Same, Same.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF Greensboro Female College Institute.

WILL be opened on the first Monday in April, under the superintendence of Miss Judson, a lady from the North, who is in possession of the most ample and satisfactory testimonials in reference to qualification.

The course of studies is not yet definitely fixed; but will embrace the ordinary branches of Female education, both solid and ornamental. Pupils can also be instructed in the Latin and French Languages.

The amount required for all necessary expenses, including Boarding, Tuition &c., (books excepted) will not exceed \$120 for a session of ten months.

Boarding may be obtained in genteel families, at say \$8 per month. Application may be made, by letter or otherwise, to Dr. I. J. M. Lindsay, Greensboro, N. C., Rev. H. G. Leigh, Royston, Va., Rev. B. T. Blake Raleigh N. C. and Rev. Jas. Reid, Salisbury N. C.

A correct exhibit of the course of studies, method of instruction, and the exact amount of expenses will be made by advertisement in a few weeks. By order of Board of Trustees.

S. S. BRYANT, sec'y.

Greensboro, March 10, 1838. 1f.

NEW STORE.

I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF offering to the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford county, a good assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries.

ASSURING CUSTOMERS—It shall be my object to keep on hand valuable Staple articles, woolen and cotton goods.

I WILL SELL—on unusual good terms, "required by the exigency of the times," and will exchange for various articles of Country Produce.

The assortment now consisting of—Dry Goods and Groceries—has been selected with more than ordinary care, and I am now receiving from the Northern markets Old Rio Coffee, St. Croix Sugar, Do! and Sing! refined Lard, white lead in kegs, No. 1 Imperial Tea, Hysou Tea, Pine Apple Cheese, Bunch Raisins, Soft Almonds, Old Sherry Wine, Improved cut Nails, Good Flaxseed Oil, all of which I intend to sell to punctual customers.

VERY LOW.

I confidently invite customers to come and see, conscious they must be pleased with quality and price, where they will find me willing to perform all that I have engaged to do.

W. T. SHIELDS, Agent.

M. MODERWELL.

From 2 to 5 barrels of Flax Seed Oil will be sold at 90 cents per gallon—by giving a short notice.

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Wentworth, N. C., on the 1st day of April 1838, which if not taken out in three months will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B—Reubin Barber; John Blackard; John W. Barber.

C—John Coleman; Sampson L. Cryer; E. Curry; Clerk C. C.

D—William Duncan.

G—Thos. P. Garratt.

H—Henry Hunt; Nancy Handing.

I—Richard Jarrel; Wm. Irvin; Wm. G. Jarrel.

M—Clark and Master E.; Jas. McClanney, John Moore, Francis A. Moody, Wm. McAllister.

N—Foster and Nevell.

O—Smith Overby.

P—Wm. Pontore, Jas. Pertle.

R—Wiley C. Robertson.

S—Clement Shroves, D. Smith, Dav. Shroves R. Shroves or S. Golsby.

W—Mary Ann White, S. S. Willis, Elisha Wade.

J. JOHNSON, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1838.

A—Poster Andrew, W. G. Armfield, H. A. Armfield.

B—John W. Burke 2, Mrs. Fanny Barnett, John M. Bright.

C—Robt. Canfield, Mary Crittinton, Thomas Coan, Albion Collin, Levi Cossee, Andrew Cam.

D—John Davidson.

E—Frederick Elliott, Chesley Evans, Eli Eulis.

F—John Forbis, Nathan Fanington, James Fawcett.

G—John Gamble, Lewis Gilmer, Presley Garner Dr. John Giles.



