

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT,

Is printed and published every Saturday morning, by WILLIAM SWAIM.

At Two Dollars per annum, payable within three months from the date of the first number, or Three Dollars after the expiration of that period.

Each subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time within the first three months, by paying for the numbers received, according to the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, and a failure to order a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Those who may become responsible for Ten copies shall receive the 10th gratis.—An allowance of ten per cent will also be made to authorized agents for procuring subscribers and warranting their solvency or remitting the cash.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Not exceeding 12 lines, will be neatly inserted three times for one dollar.—and twenty-five cents for each succeeding publication—those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the Editor, on business relative to the paper, must be POST-PAYD, or they will not be attended to.

PROSPECTUS.

THE subscriber having contracted for the printing establishment heretofore occupied by Mr. Strange in Greensborough, proposes the continuation of a weekly newspaper in the same place, under the above title. He has in contemplation to procure a complete supply of new materials, which will enable him to execute the mechanical part of the work in a style equal if not superior to any in the State; and his whole intellectual energies shall be exerted to render the contents of its columns both useful and interesting to every class in the community. The necessity of disseminating intelligence more generally and extensively among the ordinary ranks of society, must be obvious to every reflecting mind. An unparalleled spirit of revolution is abroad in the earth. Knowledge is running to and fro, hurling defiance in the face of Despotism and shaking his ponderous throne to the centre. Long-forsaken Liberty is beginning to rub the scales from her eyes and elevate immortal man to a sense of his own substantial dignity. And when we show the people of the United States their relative standing among the great family of nations, they will reform those incongruous absurdities which blot the face of our Republican Institutions; and thus give to the fundamental maxims of our Government, an unlimited influence abroad.

Many of our wisest men, for the past few years, have labored to direct the capacity of the people to self Government. And we admit that clouds of conflicting wrath have sometimes congregated in our political elements that might naturally give birth to fears of this kind; but to that native good sense and virtue which yet burn with fervid patriotism in the American bosom we look for a redeeming spirit that shall dispel the storm, and smile upon the approaching calm like a "bow of promise" in Heaven's brightest sun-shine. Enlighten the people—liberalize and expand the minds of the rising generation, and our almost expiring liberties will rise with renovated lustre from the crumbling verge of the tomb, and roll back that flood of intellectual darkness which has so long shielded ambitious demagogues from public scrutiny; and we may then say, without danger of being denounced for an over-heated enthusiasm, that we are "inhabitants of time's eternal empire."

To inculcate a thirst for moral and literary improvement among the young sons of North-Carolina—to furnish instructive amusement for the fair ones on whose intelligence and virtue rest the destinies of our country—to spread before the public a faithful account of all the events and transactions, both foreign and domestic, that may agitate the political world—to scrutinize closely the conduct of men in power, and chastise their misdoings without regard to rank—to pull the mask from the face of corruption and hold up popular vices to view in their "native deformity"—to break the spell, which has so long palsied the energies of the Southern States, and show them the necessity of improving their advantages—and to influence our young countrymen, with warm hearts and "lips of fire," to "plead their Country's cause"—shall constitute the prominent objects of the GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT. How far these objects will be consummated, time alone can disclose.—It yet remains with a generous public to answer the question, whether an INDEPENDENT press can be sustained in this State;—and such ours shall be, or poverty, want and neglect shall sink it into utter annihilation.

In this noted age of periodicals, when so many "scribblers for bread" are teasing the community with their "perishable trash," no paper can rise to respectability and command a lasting support unless it be raised above mediocrity. The limits of a prospectus, however, will not permit us to enter into a minute description of the manner in which our conduct will at all times be regulated. Suffice it to say that we shall place no restraint upon a fair and free discussion of ALL subjects that may be interesting to any considerable portion of our readers; but our columns shall not be contaminated with the rancorous feelings of party spirit or personal malignity. We shall always stand as a sentinel upon the watch-tower of American Liberty, and sound the alarm at every threatened invasion. And when we fail to act as a firm and uncompromising friend of the people—let us be deemed unworthy of confidence, and left to merited execration forever.

The "complete supply of new materials" above alluded to, has at length arrived. But we received them at a period much later than we expected; and this constitutes our apology for such a disagreeable delay in the appearance of our first sheet. We hope, however, that our patrons will make due allowances for the expense and difficulty inseparably connected with the commencement of a business so complicated. This is all we ask—and if it be granted, we shall escape their censure for our tardiness, if we receive their applause for its opposite.

We shall strike a few extra copies of the first number for the purpose of supplying those who, on seeing our specimen sheet, may wish to subscribe from the commencement; and we take this occasion to request those who may wish to do so, to send their names as soon as possible after the receipt of this—as we shall not, after the third number, strike more copies than will supply the demand of those who may transmit their subscriptions before that time. We shall forward several numbers of this sheet to our agents, who will please be good enough to exhibit them to the inspection of their neighbours. Each person to whom this number shall be directed, is respectfully solicited to procure one additional subscriber. They will thus entitle themselves to our warmest thanks, and enable us to pursue our labors with that diligence and assiduity which a well-founded hope of success naturally inspires.

The numerous errors which will probably be found in this number, must be measurably attributed to the hasty circumstances under which it is issued.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"But still remember, if you mean to please, To stress your point with modesty and ease."

For the Greensborough Patriot.

MR. EDITOR:—I learn from your prospectus that you are disposed to "place no restraint upon a fair and free discussion of all subjects that may be interesting to any considerable portion of your readers." This frank and positive declaration on your part, has been instrumental in calling from me the following remarks upon the subject of EMANCIPATION. This pernicious practice has been carried to such degraded lengths in North-Carolina, that not only our morals, but our liberties, are in danger of being prostrated to the foot-stool of reckless ambition. The morals of the people must be sustained in their purity, or at least, freed from the encroachments of corruption, or no Government, however spacious may be its theoretical maxims, can stand the test of manynages. And I appeal to the common observation of my County men, if any practice that has ever been tolerated, not to say countenanced and encouraged in a civilized land, can possibly exert a more direct and deadly influence upon the moral energies of the people, than that pursued by men who are seeking to "serve their fellow-citizens, through motives of the purest and most disinterested patriotism!" One half the evils which beset society and torment the world, have had their origin in this prolific source of "unclean and hateful things." It is here that Intemperance manufactures her votaries, and exists into her vile service the numerous hosts of inconsiderate men who have left their families, their friends, their respectability, armed themselves with poverty, want, disease and wretchedness, filled themselves with dejected looks and tottering systems, and gone to fight the battles of Bacchus! This subject has never exhibited itself to the view of the people in its own legitimate colours, or they would have fringed it from the face of their analysis. If things were properly appreciated we should ask no better evidence of a man's want of capacity for office than to see him striving to procure an appointment under the people by leading them, on a proper state of mind to judge of his merits; and I hope that a population not entirely void of reflect or, will take the subject under their notice, and mete out to every man his due. When this shall be done we may safely say, with old Major Mobb, "the work of reform goes bravely on."

I feel no disposition to pursue the subject far at this time; my object is to bring it before my fellow citizens, in hopes of drawing persons into its discussion, who are qualified to demonstrate its pernicious tendency.

IN THE CORNER.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

MR. EDITOR:—Having lately seen your Prospectus, I am bound to acknowledge the high satisfaction I feel in finding it characterized by so much fidelity and independence of spirit. Should your Paper, when it makes its appearance before the public, fully answer the expectations which these characteristics of the Prospectus are calculated to excite, I think you have nothing to fear, but much to hope and expect, from the known liberality of that deserving community which surrounds you.

If I understand your determination, it is, to afford your Patrons and fellow Citizens generally, a free and unrestrained, though prudent discussion of all subjects pertaining to public interest. In this consists that inestimable enjoyment, which, like all others, when properly applied, forms the chief instrument, under Providential direction, of our personal, civil and political security; I mean, liberty of speech, of the pen and of the Press. Never, in my opinion, was there an age of so much speculative and practical enterprise as the present. The consequence must ere long be sensibly and powerfully felt by a large portion of the world. The human mind may for a while be domed to grovel under the weight of tyrannical oppression, unconscious of its divine connection with beings of intelligence, and more exalted dignity,—for a time it may be enveloped within the dark recesses of ignorance, and not permitted to know either its social relations, or the sublime and all-important destinies which the bosom of futurity has in reserve for the whole intelligent creation. But it cannot be always thus confined. The mental faculties have a native elastic force, that never fails to spring into active operation, whenever the least casualty removes the present pressure. The intellectual vision begins to strengthen with exercise. It presses through the veil which craft and design had artfully woven to obscure the purpose of ambitious powers; a veil that is now no longer impenetrable. All History proves this: But particularly that of most parts of Europe and both Americas since the middle of the last century. Mankind throughout the civilized world seems now determined, at all hazards, to inquire into, discuss and investigate, with independence of spirit, the merits of men, measures, constitutions, laws, ordinances, customs and every thing else. This disposition is not confined to one or two continents alone; but pervades remarkably the whole civilized globe, and must result in a mighty improve-

ment, or a still mightier downfall. Heaven forbid it should be the latter. Great projects abound nearly every where, either foreign or domestic. These are censured or approved, condemned or applauded, by a more extensive expression of sentiment than could formerly be called forth. Popular excitement is on the wing. Some in all ranks of people begin to feel themselves capable of thinking, and competent to net a rational part in human affairs. To those I would say, go on—examine your political constitutions—observe vigilantly the operations of your law—scrutinize the conduct of your Rulers—Direct the official procedure of your public servants and representatives—compel them to obey your instructions, or quit their trust. But let the people at all times, and under all circumstances, take good heed to their ways—that they do not excite a causeless stir of factious discontent;—nothing can be more ruinous to a community. To act understandingly, and with beneficial effect, we must in the first place, inquire honestly and strictly to know the truth; then we must take a deliberate and extensive survey of all the relative attendant considerations, and candidly weigh their tendency and bearing, without personal prejudices, party feeling, or private views. Whoever has already done, or may hereafter completely do all this, is a fit and proper instrument, under Providential direction, for co-operating in the desirable work of Reformation, whether it be religious, moral, civil, political or of any other kind.

In taking up my pen, Mr. Editor, for this correspondence I had no other view than a brief communication on the subject of calling a convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution of this State; but having superlatively indulged the foregoing "preliminary" remarks, I must postpone the intended subject till my next, which will probably be shortly.

May 17, 1829.

THEOPHILUS.

SELECTED

"And 'tis the sad complaint, and almost true, What'er we write, we bring forth nothing new."

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

This important question has for a long time, produced more or less excitement in every Catholic and every protestant kingdom in the world. All Europe is at this time, agitated to the centre by the conflicting views of her inhabitants on the subject. We know not better how to bring the subject fairly before our readers, than by copying from the New-York Journal of Commerce the following catalogue of disabilities under which the Catholics have long labored; and then giving the outlines of a Bill for their relief, which has been ably and extensively discussed in the British Parliament, and probably passed both Houses before this time.

A Catholic Peer cannot sit and vote in the House of Peers.

Nor a Catholic Commoner in the House of Commons.

A Catholic Priest cannot celebrate marriage between two Protestants, or between a Protestant and Catholic, unless already married by a Protestant, under a penalty of £500.

A Catholic cannot be Lord High Chancellor, or Keeper, or Commissioner of the Great Seal.

Nor Master or Keeper of the Rolls.

Nor a Justice of the King's Bench, or of the Common Pleas.

Nor a Baron of the Exchequer.

Nor Attorney or Solicitor General.

Nor King's Sergeant at Law.

Nor a Member of the King's Council.

Nor a Master in Chancery.

Nor Chairman of Sessions for the County of Dublin.

Nor Counsel to the Commissioners of Revenue.

Nor the Recorder of a City or Town.

Nor an Advocate in Spiritual Courts.

Nor a Sheriff of a County, City or Town. Nor Sub-Sheriff.

He cannot be Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or other Governor of Ireland.

Lord High Treasurer, or Lord of Treasury.

Governor of a County, or Privy Counsellor.

Post Master General, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Secretary of State.

Vice Treasurer, Teller or Cashier of the Exchequer.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, or Auditor General.

Provost or Fellow of the Dublin University.

Lord Mayor or Alderman of a Corporate City or Town.

He cannot be a member of a Parish Vestry.

Nor bequeath any sum of money, or any lands, for the maintenance of a Clergyman, the support of a Chapel or School.

In Corporate towns, Catholics are uniformly excluded from Grand Juries.

These are a few of the almost countless disabilities from which the Catholics have been praying almost for Centuries, to be released. It is computed by the learned author of *Vindiciae Liberae*, that there are *three thousand seven Hundred and forty* distinct stations embraced by offices from which the Catholics are entirely excluded on account of their Religion's opinions! Does this look like Christian tolerance! However, let us not point the finger of reproach towards England until we cleanse our own Camps.—The following are the outlines of a

PLAN FOR CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.—

It was introduced in the House of Commons on the 5th, by the Right Hon. Secretary Peel, one of His Majesty's Ministers, who accompanied it with a brilliant speech which occupies more than thirteen columns in the London Courier. The following are the outlines of the plan:— 1. Its basis is the removal from the Roman Catholics of civil disabilities, and the equalization of political rights. 2. Roman Catholics are to be admitted into both Houses of Parliament.

There are to be no restrictions as to numbers.

Catholics becoming members of either House are to take an oath, to support and defend the succession of the Crown.—adjuring the same, that those excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed and murdered by their subjects,—denying the right of the Pope to any civil jurisdiction in the British Kingdom,—disclaiming, disavowing, and solemnly abjuring any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment as settled by law, &c. &c.

3. Roman Catholics are to be incapable of holding the office of Lord Chancellor, or of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

4. They may hold all Corporate Offices—may be Sheriff and Judges.

5. But they are not to hold places belonging to the Established Church, the Ecclesiastical Courts, or Ecclesiastical foundations nor any offices in the Universities, the College of Eton, Winchester and Westminster; nor any School of Ecclesiastical Foundation.—The laws relative to Roman Catholic rights to presentations are to be retained. In cases where any Roman Catholic shall hold an office with which Church patronage is connected, the Crown is to have the power of transferring the patronage. No Roman Catholic to hold any office to advise the Crown in the appointment of Offices connected with the Established Church of England and Ireland.

6. The existing Penal laws affecting Roman Catholics are to be repealed.

7. No Catholics are to be put with respect to property on a footing with Dissenters.

8. Catholic Members of Parliament are not to be obliged to quit the House upon any particular question. (Mr. Wilmot Horton's suggestion upon this subject is held to be objectionable.)

9. There is to be no Declaration required against Transubstantiation.

10. Upon the subject of Ecclesiastical Securities, the Roman Catholics are to be placed on the footing of all other Dissenters.

11. There is not to be any Vote, nor is there to be any interference with the intercourse in Spiritual matters between the Roman Catholic Church and the See of Rome.

12. The Episcopal titles and names, now in the Church of England, are apt to be assumed by the members of the Roman Catholic Church.

13. When Roman Catholics are admitted to corporate and other offices, the insignia of such offices are in no case to be taken to any other place of worship than the Established Church. No robes of office are to be worn in any other than the Established Church.

14. The Jesuit and Monastic Communities.—The names and numbers of the individuals belonging to the existing Communities are to be registered.—Communities bound by religious or monastic vows are not to be extended, and provision is to be made against the future entrance into this country of the order of Jesuits.—The Jesuits now are to be registered.

15. Elective franchise.—Raising the Franchise.—The Elective franchise is to be raised from Forty Shillings to Ten Pounds.

Freeholders are to be registered, and the registry is to be taken before the Assistant Barrister of the Irish counties, with power of an appeal, in certain cases from his decision to a higher tribunal.

The House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock on Friday morning; and yet so intense was the interest excited, that mingled with the calls for adjournment, was heard "Go on, go on." At 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the House again met, and after a great number of petitions had been presented for aid against the emancipation of the Catholics, Mr. Agar Ellis, moved "the order of the Day for the resumption of the adjourned debate of last night," which was carried—Ayes 205, Noes 75; majority 130. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Peel and others took part.—Mr. Grant said, it was a great day for England—a great day for Ireland—a great day for his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Secretary Peel)—a great day for freedom and common sense throughout the world—when a British Minister presented to a British House of Commons concession to the Catholics of Ireland.

THE DECISION.—At a very late hour, the Gallery was cleared for a division. The Ayes went into the lobby.

Mr. Peel then addressed them, briefly observing that it was his intention to move the Resolutions in Committee, and requesting therefore, they would not separate. The intimation was received with loud cheers. The numbers were as follows:—

For Mr. Peel's Resolutions, 348  
Against them 180

Majority in favor of Ministers, 168

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, in conformity with the decision above named, the Resolutions were moved and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday. The House, at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, adjourned.

By Reference to our news columns, it will be seen that the Bill, from which the foregoing is abstract, has passed both Houses of Parliament, and become a law of England.

Miseries.—To be dunned by a wretch who stands before you with each fist resting upon money in his pockets, while you are full of honor but empty of cash, feeling a painful desire to kick him down stairs but constrained to treat him with courtesy, for the sake of those who look to you for bread.—Oh misery, how refined!