

# GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

"THE IGNORANT AND DEGRADED OF EVERY NATION OR CLIME MUST BE ENLIGHTENED, BEFORE OUR EARTH CAN HAVE HONOR IN THE UNIVERSE."

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## The Patriot

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### THE LEGISLATURE.

"Intrusive all appeared,  
Who ruled supreme in righteousness  
Or had inferior place in steadfast rectitude."

#### SENATE.

**Monday, December 17.**  
The Appropriation bill was received from the House, read the first time and made the order of the day for Thursday; and the bill more effectually to prevent litigation and to avoid suits at law, passed its second reading 40 to 18.

**Thursday, December 18.**  
Mr. Loake, from the joint select committee on the subject of a convention reported a bill providing for the call of a Convention for fixing on a Seat of Government for this State, which was read the first time. Mr. Willson moved that the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until Thursday next, which was not agreed to. Mr. Collins moved that its further consideration be postponed indefinitely, which was agreed to, 34 to 26, as follows:

For the postponement.—Messrs. Askew, Bell, Boddie, Bateman, Bullock, Collins, Cooper, Dabough, Faison, Harrison, Hawkins, Hinton, Hussey, Latham, Lindsay, Marshall, Mathews, Melvin, Montgomery, of Hertford, Montgomery, of Orange, Moye, of Greene, Moye, of Pitt, Norman, Rhodes, Scawell, Simmons, Skinner, Spaight, Spencer, Vanhook, Wilder, Willson and Williams.—31.

Against the postponement.—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Brittain, Carson, Carter, Dobson, Gavin, Hogan, Hoke, Hinton, Howell, Kerr, Lamb, Leake, Lilly, M'Dowell, Massey, Moffitt, Moore, Parram, Parker, Steadman, Toomer, Tyson, and Wellborn.—26.

**Wednesday, December 19.**  
Mr. Williams, from the select committee on the subject, reported the Bank Bill with sundry amendments, which were read and agreed to, and made the order of the day for Friday next.  
The bill to alter and amend judiciary system of the State, was taken up and discussed. Carson and Hinton advocated the bill and Mr. Wellborn opposed it. It was finally postponed indefinitely 31 to 29. We must defer the publication of the Yeas and Nays.

**Thursday, December 20.**  
The Senate then entered upon the order of the day, and proceeded to the consideration of the engrossed bill appointing Commissioners and appropriating \$50,000 for rebuilding the Capitol on Union Square, in Raleigh. The bill having been read the second time, Mr. Hoke moved to strike out the first section, after the granting clause, and insert a substitute which he proposed, the object of which was to provide that each county should pay an equal amount towards raising the sum required by the bill, a tax to be laid by the County Court for the purpose in the several counties. Mr. Martin called for a division of the question, and it was first taken on striking out which was not agreed to, only seven voting in favor of it. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, the second time, it was determined in the affirmative, Yea 37—Nay 27. Mr. Allen moved that it be read for the third time, which was agreed to, Yea 33—Nay 30. The bill then being read the third time, Mr. Carson moved an amendment requiring the whole building to be constructed of stone, which was negatived. Mr. Allen moved to insert \$60,000 in the place of \$50,000, which was also negatived. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill the third time, it was decided in the affirmative, 55 to 28, as follows:  
AYES.—Messrs. Askew, Bates, Bateman, Bell, Boddie, Bullock, Collins, Cooper, Dabough, Faison, Harris, Hawkins, Hinton, Hussey, Latham, Lindsay, M'Dowell, Marshall, Mathews, Melvin, Montgomery, of Orange, Moye, of Greene, Moye, of Pitt, Norman, Rhodes, Scawell, Simmons, Skinner, Spaight, Spencer, Vanhook, Wilder, Willson and Williams.—55.  
NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Brittain, Carson, Carter, Dobson, Gavin, Hogan, Hoke, Hinton, Howell, Kerr, Lamb, Leake, Lilly, M'Dowell, Massey, Moffitt, Moore, Parram, Parker, Steadman, Toomer, Tyson, and Wellborn.—28.

gomery of Hertford, Montgomery of Orange, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Norman, Rhodes, Scawell, Simmons, Skinner, Spaight, Spencer, Vanhook, Wilder, Williams, Wilson.  
Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Brittain, Carson, Carter, Dobson, Gavin, Hall, Hogan, Hoke, Houston, Howell, Kerr, Lamb, Leake, Lilly, Martin, Massey, Moffitt, Moore, Morris, Parram, Parker, Ray, Steadman, Toomer, Tyson, Wellborn.

**Friday, Dec. 21.**  
On motion of Mr. Latham,  
Resolved, That the practice of issuing *ca's* in the first instance, or even while a debtor has a sufficiency of visible property, as is often done, purposely to harass and degrade the debtor and distress his family, is a species of tyranny and oppression which strikes directly at the personal liberty of the citizen, and is at war with the spirit of the laws, which the General Assembly of this year, have passed to ameliorate the condition of debtors, and is no longer sustainable among a free people.

**Be it therefore further resolved,** That the committee on the Judiciary be restricted to enquire whether or not any law for this end cannot be devised.

Considerable time was taken up in the consideration of the Bank Bill, which after being discussed at great length and amended in various particulars, was passed by the following vote and ordered to be engrossed, viz:

For the passage.—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Brittain, Carter, Dobough, Dobson, Gavin, Hall, Harrison, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Hussey, Kerr, Lamb, Leake, Lilly, Lindsay, Martin, Massey, Moffitt, Montgomery of Orange, Morris, Parram, Parker, Rhodes, Skinner, Spencer, Steadman, Vanhook, Wellborn, Wilder.—43.

Against it.—Messrs. Allison, Askew, Bates, Boddie, Bullock, Carson, Collins, Faison, Hawkins, Hinton, Howell, Latham, M'Dowell, Marshall, Mathews, Melvin, Montgomery of Hertford, Moore, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Ray, Scawell, Simmons, Spaight, Toomer, Williams, Wilson.—27.

**Saturday, December 22.**  
No body hurt, killed or married.

**Monday, December 24.**  
Several motions were made to adjourn over Christmas, but all were failed and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

**Tuesday, December 25.**  
The Senate met, read the Journals and adjourned until tomorrow. Not a bad days work.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**Friday, December 14.**  
The bill to repeal the act to compel Quakers, &c. to bear arms, or pay a tax, was called up by Mr. S. T. Sawyer. Mr. Stallings moved for its indefinite postponement. Mr. Eccles took the floor in opposition to this motion and spoke for a considerable time.

**Saturday, December 15.**  
When Mr. Eccles concluded, the question was taken and decided in the affirmative 70 to 59.  
Those who voted for the indefinite postponement, were

Messrs. Abernathy, Adams, Allison, Arrington, Boddie, Bragg, Brower, Beaman, Cansler, Cloinan, Courts, Craig, Cromwell, Doberty, Emmit, Engloe, Faddis, Fosene, Graves, Guthrie, Gwynn, Hammond, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Horton, Hurst, Iron, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, R. Jones, Juddins, Lee, Lofford, Little, Locke, Long, Mangum, Warsteller, Monk, Montgomery, Murray, McClees, McQueen, Nelson, Peoples, Pearson, Poindexter, Polk, Potts, Rand, Roberts, Settle, Sherwood, Simmons, Sloan, South, Stallings, Stephens, Sumner, Tillet, Tunstall, Ury, Wadsworth, Welch, Waley, Wiseman, Witcher, A. Wooten, and Ziglar.—70.

Those who voted against it, were  
Messrs. Baker, Barringer, Bonner, Borden, Blowe, Burgin, Burns, Carter, Clark, Clayton, Cunningham, Cuthbertson, Daniel, Davidson, Dewes, Dockery, Eccles, Edmonston, Gary, Go, Glass, Hardison, Hart, Hill, Irvin, Jordan, Lancaster, Lodermilk, Loyd, Mack, Mullen, Melvinn, M'Leod, McMiller, McNeil, Norman, Outlaw, O'Brien, Park, Pierre, Relie, Ridley, Santeclair, S. T. Sawyer, F. A. Sawyer, Shepard, Skinner, Spruill, Thomas, G. A. Thompson, L. Thompson, Townsend, Waddell, Ward, Watson, Weaver, Whittaker, C. Wooten, Ward.—59.

**Monday, December 17.**  
The remainder of the day, after doing nothing until noon, was spent in debating Murray's sheep-killing-dog bill!

**Tuesday, December 18.**  
Mr. Burgin called up the Bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancy. The same bill was read the second time and passed, 67 to 61 as follows:

For its passage.—Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Barringer, Borer, Brower, Burgin, Cansler, Clayton, Courts, Craig, Cunningham, Cuthbertson, Davidson, Dewes, Dockery, Doberty, Eccles, Edmonston, Emmit, Enloe, Faddis, Gillespie, Glass, Grady, Graves, Guthrie, Gwynn, Hart, Hill, Horton, Iron, Irvin, R. Jones, Laspoyre, Leonard, Locke, Lodermilk, Mangum, Warsteller, Mack, Monk, Montgomery, McClarain, M'Neil, M'Queen, Park, Peoples, Pearson, Poindexter

Polk, Santeclair, Settle, Staerwood, Sloan, Smith, Sumner, Thomas, Ury, Wadsworth, Watson, Weaver, Whittaker, Wiseman, Witcher, Word, Ziglar.  
Against the passage.—Messrs. Adams, Arrington, Baker, Blowe, Boddie, Bonner, Bragg, Beaman, Carter, Clark, Clonnan, Daniel, Fosene, Gary, Go, Hammond, Hardison, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Hinton, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, Jordan, Juddins, Lancaster, Lee, Little, Long, Maultsby, Mullen, Murray, M'Clless, M'Cllood, Nelson, Norman, Outlaw, O'Brien, Pierce, Potts, Reed, Relie, Ridley, Roberts, S. T. Sawyer, Shepard, Simmons, Skinner, Spruill, Stephens, L. Thompson, G. A. Thompson, Tillet, Townsend, Tunstall, Waddle, Ward, Welch, Waley, A. W. Wooten, C. Wooten.

**Wednesday, December 19.**  
Mr. Daniel, from the select committee to whom were referred sundry resolutions relating to the Tariff and Nullification reported the same with amendments and prayed that for the present they lie on the table.

**Thursday, December 21.**  
The engrossed bill to repeal an act passed in 1830, compelling Quakers, &c. to bear arms, was taken up and amended so as to require of Quakers and other claiming exemption, to make oath that they are conscientiously scrupulous on the subject of bearing arms. This amended bill passed its second reading 61 to 60.

**Friday, December 22.**  
The bill for the erection of a new county out of parts of Burke and Bluncombe, passed its second reading. It was advocated by Messrs M'Cllood, Mangum and Clayton.

The engrossed bill to appoint an additional place of public sale in Beaufort county, and the engrossed bill to exempt Quakers from the performance of Military duty, except in cases of invasion, were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

**Saturday, December 22.**  
Principally Spent in discussing the propriety of anticipating Christmas!

**Monday, December 24.**  
The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, was received from the Senate and read. Mr. Long moved that it be rejected, which was negatived 35 to 12, and the bill passed its first reading.

**Tuesday, December 25.**  
Mr. Sawyer, of Edenton introduced a series of Resolutions, which though we obtained a copy for publication, we are compelled to omit for want of room, until next week. They assert the right of a state to resist unconstitutional acts of Congress. They deny the right of the General Government to apply force in cases of rebellion between the State authorities and the Federal; and declare that this State will not tamely submit to the exercise of military coercion against South Carolina by the General Government. In short, they assert the doctrine of Nullification to its fullest extent.

The House met, but adjourned immediately—not however, before Mr. E. A. Sawyer had introduced a bill to establish the Bank of Elizabeth City, which passed its first reading.

#### SELECTED.

"And to the seed implanted, and almost true,  
What else we write, we bring forth nothing new."

#### UNION CONVENTION.

THE REPORT.  
Of the Committee of the Union and State Rights Convention, now assembled at Columbia to whom was referred the Ordinance of Nullification and certain Resolutions of the Union Party, in relation thereto.

The documents which have been referred to your committee, disclose the character of nullification and the spirit and sentiments of the Union Party. And your committee have no hesitation in saying, that the progress of nullification has amply justified the friends of the Union in denouncing it as revolutionary and destructive of Liberty.

The Ordinance of the state convention has presented the doctrine to the world in all its deformity, stripped of the thin veil of sophistry which was formerly thrown over its revolting features.—The provisions of this Ordinance as respects the relations between the state and the United States are too revolutionary to be mistaken. The laws of the Union are no longer to be enforced in South Carolina—the cognizance of cases in which the United States are a party, is withdrawn from the Federal and given to the state tribunals—in those tribunals every judge and juror is to be sworn to decide against the United States—the 25th section of the Judiciary Act is nullified; and having thus in effect procloded the Federal Government from the civil tribunals; the Ordinance further declares, that if Congress or the Federal Executive proceed in any other way than through those tribunals, the state will secede from the Union. The first blow is struck with a declaration that any retaliatory measure shall be followed by a formal secession. No hardihood of assertion will be found equal to the task of reconciling this Ordinance, with the professions of those who have taught the people that nullification is a peaceful constitutional measure. It is not only revolutionary but essentially belligerent. The natural consequences are DISUNION AND CIVIL WAR, and the mere possibility that is left, of averting this catastro-

phe, in no degree alters the character of the measure. For so the occupation of territory, or the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal might end in submission to the demands of the assailable, and terror supply the place of arms; but it is idle to deny that these are hostile enterprises. How they will be received and met by the General Government we will not speculate: But we cannot regard the threatened destruction of a mild and rational system of liberty, without apprehensions of the keenest anxiety. If as regards the General Government, nullification is revolutionary and hostile, in relation to the Union Party, it betrays all the features of an odious tyranny, and evinces that its progress will be as fatal to liberty as it is to Federal Constitution. But another step of the dominant party is wanting, to put the friends of the Union so far as the state authorities are concerned entirely out of the protection of the laws. It was only necessary for the convention to declare that the test oath should be taken by every officer, under pain of forfeiture of office without trial, and upwards of 17,000 voters would have been at once exposed to a sweeping outlawry.—Nor would there be the smallest difference in principle between the two cases—as there is no more color of justice or of right, in depriving any one of an office against the terms on which it was granted and without trial, than in depriving him in the same manner of his life or his estate. The convention have assumed to do this, on the ground that they are above the Constitution and the law; which is a tyrannical exercise of a despotic power. The power is despotic, because it submits to no rule, and it is tyrannical, because the act which it requires of the citizen is contrary to his oath of allegiance to the United States.

Under the Constitution of the United States, the liberty of the citizen is doubly guarded. Not only are the Executive, Legislative and Judicial authorities, distributed as in all free governments between different departments, but the civil power itself is still further restrained by being divided between two governments—state and Federal; to the total exclusion of that mad and arrogant domination which knows no limits, but its own will. But the inestimable securities of a system thus emphatically established to maintain justice, give rise to corresponding evils, and when power encroaches upon power, the same institutions which give security to freedom, aggravate the evils which tyranny imposes on the people. No one denies the omnipotence of parliament, because it is an established principle of the British Constitution.—But the omnipotence of the state of South Carolina is announced for the first time by the receipt of the Convention, in language as new as it is impious. They have imposed a test oath, which none but he that believes the Constitution to be a rope of sand, can take; and the alternative of the citizen is between violating his allegiance to the United States, and disobeying the menacing commands of the state authorities.

Whether we are bound to the Constitution of the United States by the tie of allegiance, is determined by the fact of being citizens of the United States. Those who deny such allegiance, are driven to the extremity of contending, either that the Federal Union, is no Government, or that the government of the United States, has no citizens. But to dispute the existence of the Government is to reject truth altogether, and a Government without citizens or subjects, is a solecism in language which renders exposure unnecessary. And if there be any equal tie between the citizen and the General Government, neither the State Convention nor the Legislature can dissolve or release it; for whatever may be their authority over the Constitution of the State, they have no authority to alter the Constitution of the United States. The proceedings of this Convention, are indeed entirely anomalous. The proper function of such a body is to organize Government, and establish institutions for securing the great principles of Liberty and Justice; but they have in fact transgressed upon the Constitution of the state, without altering it.

They have not devised constitutional rules for the action of State Government, but violated those which have always hitherto been held sacred; and their Ordinance resembles more the proclamation of a monarch, than an act intended to settle the principles of free government. If the Federal Government was at an end, the provisions of the Ordinance however unjust and severe, might be lawful, but as long as we are citizens of the United States, an act like that passed by the Convention, is the assumption of power against law and right. The Ordinance is therefore nothing more than a declaration of the will and high determination of the ruling powers of South Carolina, to which our obedience is commanded in the language of despotism.

Nor can it be said that these proceedings are formally a secession from the Union, and justifiable as an appeal to the natural right of resistance. For in fact the people have given their sanction to nullification upon the most solemn assurances of its being a conservative, not a revolutionary measure. Can any man pretend to say that the sense of the good people of this state has ever been taken on the question of secession? And can there be a deception more gross, than to send this confederate republic into fragments, and set up the bloody flag of anarchy, under the pretence of maintaining the Union, and prosecuting a redress of grievances in a peaceful manner? By the same rule they might have sold the state into foreign bondage, or delivered us up to the colonial yoke, from which we were freed by the united arms and councils of America. And is there no duty on the part of the citizen to cling to the defence of the Constitution, when its pillars are shaken

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