

# North-Carolina Constitutionalist, AND PEOPLES' ADVOCATE.

"THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM—THE SCOURGE OF TYRANTS"

BY CHARLES R. RAMSAY.

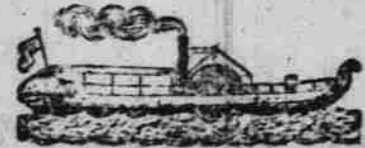
RALEIGH, N. C. NOVEMBER 14, 1832.

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## The Constitutionalist

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Wilmington, August 12 1832.



THE SUBSCRIBER, returns his thanks to all those that have given him freight between Wilmington and Fayetteville for their own free will and accord. The Fall Goods are now coming on—the Steamer John Walker has started this day and will continue to run while the water holds up.

Every exertion will be used to take the freight up as it is a known fact the injury to goods lying in boats on the rivers, is not only a great risk to the owner of the Goods but a serious loss on account of the delay, and any opinion is, that the goods are more safe lying in the ware house than tied up in a boat lying on the river that cannot stem a freshet.

I offer you a new Boat, with a skilful Captain that does not draw but 36 inches with a common load in, and with her hold full and a deck load on, does not exceed four feet. I hold myself responsible for the good condition of my boats as well as the good conduct of their officers, every thing connected shall be properly attended to dangers of the river excepted.

No distinction will be made about freight, light or heavy—it will be taken as it comes, without any jockeying for hereafter to obtain freight.

I hereby feel it a duty to state to shippers of Cotton, I care not who it comes to, who it came from, or in whose boat it came down, it is notorious that it lays on the wharves in Wilmington taking in the rain to the injury of the grower, the owner and the market that the risk goes.

I am preparing to put up suitable sheds for the protection of this valuable article from the weather, the advantage to be derived from this plan the Country Merchant is as well aware of as I can inform him. The Agent for the Steam Boat Mr. D. G. MacRae will receive and ship at the same rates as other consignees are in the habit of doing, it matters not whether it comes in my boats or others, the business will be promptly & efficiently attended to. Opposition is the life of trade like a fair one. I cannot afford to work for nothing neither can any agents. Another important question, but I am the principal in this, about the payment of freight—some of my acquaintances have been very slack in paying—they will take due notice, I am to be paid for freight on it being called for, as soon as the bills can be made out after delivery. Rates of freight the same as published in April last. For the faithful performance of what I promise I refer all that want information to GEN. E. B. DUDLEY, P. K. MCKINSON, J. K. McLENNAN, A. J. MACRAE.

•• The Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Constitutionalist and Charleston Courier, will please publish the above for two months and send their bills to Duncan MacRae Esq of Fayetteville for payment.

DOYLE O'HANLON.

August 27—2m



## Cross Keys Hotel.

The Subscriber grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends & the public in general that he continues to occupy the above stand where he is prepared to accommodate upon reasonable terms; Travellers & Boarders his table is furnished with the best, the market produces, while his stables are not surpassed by any in the City, for comfort and a plentiful supply of provender. His terms are one dollar per day for man and horse, and the same rate for a greater length of time.

The subscriber is likewise prepared for the reception of 30 or 35 Members of the Legislature, and will feel thankful for their patronage. No pains will be spared to render them comfortable, while he guarantees to board them upon terms, as reasonable as they can be obtained in the City.

ROBERT PERRY.

Raleigh 19th Sept. 1832.

## Earthen, China, Glass and Looking Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. Importers, No. 88, Water-street—offer for sale, a complete and very large Assortment of Goods in the above line, free from any Combination or Tariff of prices. The liberal support hitherto received from our southern friends calls for our warmest thanks, and we pledge ourselves to use unremitting efforts to merit a continuance of the same, by the lowness of our prices, the style and quality of goods, and skill and care of our packers.

Merchants who do not wish to visit the City this season, will have their orders filled on the best terms, by forwarding them to the Subscribers by mail.

T. J. BARROW & CO.

88 Water-street, New York.

New York, September 5, 1832.

## A PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of North Carolina.

## \$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made appear to me by the verdict of a jury of inquest, that in the vicinity of Raleigh on the evening of the 16th inst. a most cruel murder was committed on Mary Sugg. That while she was in the House of her husband John Sugg, and in his presence, she was inhumanly shot and killed by a certain John Murphy, who immediately fled from justice. I do therefore hereby offer a reward of \$200 to any person or persons, who will apprehend the said John Murphy, and lodge him in any public Jail in this State. And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers civil and Military within the state aforesaid to use their endeavors to apprehend and secure the said John Murphy, so that he be brought to answer for the said crime.

The said John Murphy is represented to be about 23 years old, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made, short broad face with high cheek bones, curled sandy hair, blue eyes and thick lips; his upper fore teeth large and irregular, turns his toes out when walking, and has a rolling sailor-like gait.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Raleigh this 18th day of May A. D. 1832.

M. STOKES.

By the Governor.

Wm. R. HILL, Private Secretary

## A CARD.

THE Subscriber takes this method of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement received by him as Proprietor of the City Hotel, and to inform them that he has leased the establishment to Mr. Edward Riggsbee, a gentleman every way qualified to be at its head.

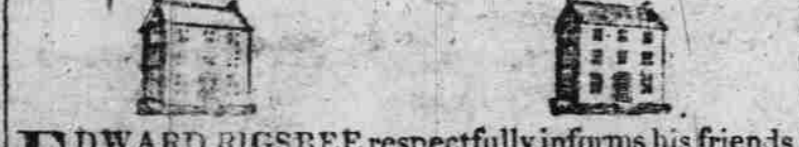
The subscriber cheerfully recommends the City Hotel to public notice, confident that the present Proprietor will keep it in every particular a well regulated House.

He therefore trusts, that the patronage which was so liberally extended to him, will be continued to his successor.

JOHN DUNN.

Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1832—48

## CITY HOTEL—RALEIGH, N. C.



EDWARD RIGSBEE respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has leased the above establishment for the term of five years, with the privilege of turning the lease to a purchaser.

The premises having undergone a thorough repair by Mr. Dunn, and being still improving, with an additional new building of 8 or 10 convenient Rooms (which will be finished by the sitting of the Legislature) the establishment will be rendered very convenient and comfortable. Most of the furniture is new, and it is the subscriber's intention to purchase new furniture for those Rooms which have not already been furnished, as he is determined to keep his House in such order that his friends and the public may be well accommodated.

This establishment is handsomely situated on Fayetteville Street, in the main business part of the town, and he pledges himself to the public, that his Table will be supplied with the best that a Southern Market can afford; that his Bar will be supplied with such Refreshments as may be wanting, and the stables with a sufficiency of Provender, under the care of the former well known Ostler.

The whole will be superintended by himself, and every exertion made to give general satisfaction.

The City Hotel is the regular STAGE HOUSE and on application at the Bar. Seats can be secured in the Northern, Southern, Western or Eastern Stages.

Oct. 10th, 1832

The members of the approaching Legislature, who have engaged rooms with Mr. Dunn, in this Establishment, will be particularly attended to.

## Miniature Painting.

## Mr. A. S. Waugh.

FULL LENGTH MINATURE PAINTER.

Begs leave to inform the Citizens of Raleigh and the Public generally, that he has located himself in this place with the intention of practicing his profession.

Besides the Schools of Fine Arts at Dublin and London, Mr. W. has had the benefit of studying in the Louvre at Paris, and other Galleries on the Continent of Europe. He will not presume to comment on his own works, but respectfully invites an inspection of them. His Painting Room is next door to the Constitutionalist Printing Office, where he will be happy to receive orders.

Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1832.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and takes this method to inform them that he has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the house situated on Fayetteville Street, two doors South of Mr. John C. Stedman's Jewellery Store, where he will be found ready to execute all orders in his line at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style.

P. S. He has just received from New York a full and complete assortment of TRIMMINGS, VESTINGS, STOCKS, &c. of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1832.

## A first rate JOURNEYMAN TAILOR

wanted immediately.

## Warrenton Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, and many of the Citizens of the town and vicinity, sensible of the importance of again placing it on the high Eminence it maintained so many years, have by subscription and voluntarily donation been enabled to raise a large salary, and the Committee appointed to procure a teacher for the ensuing year, now inform the public and all those who may be disposed to patronize this School that they have engaged the services of Doctor Thomas J. Vaiden, as Principal. He has been educated mainly at the University of Virginia; is a Virginian by birth, and comes highly recommended; not only as a Scholar, himself, but as having a happy and peculiar talent of imparting instruction to his scholars and of exercising a mild yet efficient government.

All the branches of Education taught in other popular Institutions, will be taught here, and on the same terms.—Board can readily be procured in respectable Families and at moderate rates as elsewhere.

The first session will commence on the 1st Monday in January next.

WM. M. HILL, } Committee.

ROBERT K. HEEK, }

STEPHEN DAVIS, }

Warrenton Oct 25th, 1832—3t.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

## Mrs. Mary Lucas

ADOPTS this method of announcing to her friends and the public, that in consequence of repeated solicitations, she has come to the determination of again returning to Raleigh, with a view to the devotion of her time as an Instructress of Music. Her School will be opened on the first of January ensuing, before which time, her terms, &c. will be made known.

In this community, where so large a portion of her life has been spent, she feels confident that it is unnecessary to say any thing of her qualifications as an Instructress. She trusts that her friends will yield her such patronage as she is determined to merit, and this is all she asks.

Shocco, Sept. 29th, 1832.

## Three hundred dollars reward.

Police Office, Raleigh Nov. 5, 1832.

BY virtue of the authority vested in me by a Resolution of the Board of Commissioners, I hereby offer a Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for information as will lead to the conviction of the evil disposed person or persons, concerned in the attempts recently made to set fire to this City.

J. GALES, Int. of Police.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### From Paulding's new novel,

### "WESTWARD HO!"

Political equality not necessarily personal similarity.—You don't approve of our system of equality, I perceive, Mr. Barham.

To be frank, for you know we Englishmen speak our minds, I do not.

Why so sir.

Why, because I don't like the obtrusive familiarities of the vulgar; nor do I believe any system of government can subsist for a length of time without a decided broad distinction of ranks.

Why so, sir?

Because my own reading, reflection and experience have satisfied me that equality in any respect, either as to rank or fortune, is an impracticable, ruinous theory, which never can be realized.

I differ with you, Mr. Barham. And to your reading and reflection I will say nothing, for my maxim is, to appeal to experience, wherever resort can be had to it. May I ask whence you derive your conviction of the impossibility of a system of equality, as far as ranks are concerned?

From England, sir, from my own country.

I don't exactly see how your experience can have any application to England, because she has never tried the system of equality, and can therefore know nothing of its impracticability, or its ruinous effects if it were practicable.

Why sir, don't we every day see the consequences of the mob getting uppermost; destruction of property and loss of lives?

That is just because there is no equality among you, and not because there is. It is the sense of equality, and its attendant wants and mortifications, that produce these violent eruptions of popular discontent. If you choose to call the people of this country all equal, very good. You don't see any mobs in Kentucky, nor any where else, except among those who bring with them from abroad those habits, and feelings, and old animosities generated by the very absence of equality.

But how is it possible for one man to have a proper respect for another, without some feeling of inferiority on his part? Without this, society must become a perfect bazaar, and the intercourse between people essentially vulgar and indiscriminate, said Mr. Barham.

That does not necessarily follow; nay, it does not follow at all. Surely, Mr. Barham, you cannot believe that respect, and a due regard to the feelings and claims of others, cannot be maintained without a sense of inferiority on one part, and of superiority on the other. Is there no such sentiment in the human mind as that of veneration for superior virtue or talents; no kindly feeling of one fellow being for another, that he should require a man to be called a lord, and to possess privileges of which he is denied a share, before he can properly respect him? If you come to the other sex, is there not beauty, virtue, the natural desire to please, and the universal passion of love, to ensure them due tenderness and consideration, without their being called ladies? So far indeed as I am acquainted with countries where these distinctions of rank prevail, that respect which the sacred institution of marriage requires from man to woman, and from woman to man, is not the most striking feature in the character of the higher ranks.

But really now, Colonel Dangerfield, you have travelled and seen the world; do you think it possible to introduce equality into England, without overturning every thing venerable and sacred there.

I don't know exactly what you mean, Mr. Barham, by every thing venerable and sacred. If you mean abuses that have grown sacred by long proscriptions; follies consecrated by time; and institutions that have become venerable, like ruined edifices, because they no longer answer the end of their creation; if you refer to these, I don't believe that they can or will survive the adoption of a single feature in the system of equality. I admit the difficulty and danger of abolishing the distinction of ranks in countries where it has long prevailed; where every step and stage in life is graduated by the ladder of precedence; and where the people, from education and long habit have lost all other criterion of respect or reverence, but that of mere rank and title. Here, however, in this country it is quite different, habit and education have prepared them to estimate other claims; and though they may still retain some vestiges of the ancient delusion in respect to these things, there is nothing on earth which they would so soon resist as a person who should come and demand as a right any privilege or precedence, merely on the score of his title.

Very well, very well, sir, but you will yet live to see the utility of these notions, that all men are equally wise, equally virtuous, equally brave; and that therefore they must of necessity be made equally rich, equally honorable, and equally in all respects to their rulers.

Why do you not add, equally tall, equally fat, equally strong and equally active? asked the Colonel, smiling at this absurd view of equality, which is either ignorantly, or wilfully made to represent the rational system of this country. My dear sir, our policy is not founded on the complete overthrow, but the establishment of the system of Providence, which had ordained that there shall ever subsist a difference in the activity and capacity of mankind, as well as in the opportunity, and the results of their exercise. Every body knows that it is impossible to regulate the consequences of all

these, and that one will be wiser, richer, happier than another, in spite of all laws to make them equal; and in defiance of all efforts to regulate their course of action. Such is not our absurd system of equality, which consists simply in an equality of social and civil rights, granted and guaranteed by the laws, over which we ourselves have a control, each in his primitive character of a citizen, a portion of the government. There is not here, as in many, I may say in all parts of the old world, one law for the king, another for the noble; one law for the freholder, another for the copyholder; one for the bishop, another for his curate. No, sir; all the people are peers of each other; peers of the Republic; and you might as well assert that because every member of your House of Lords is the peer of the others, that therefore, they must all be equally wise, rich and noble; that there can be no distinction between them; that the diot lawyer must be held every where and at all times equal to the wisest; the poorest as rich as the Marquis of Stafford; and that among the nobles of England nothing but beastly familiarity and rank vulgarity can possibly prevail in their intercourse with each other.

## Metropolitan Scenes.

(Reported for the Pennsylvanian.)

Metropolitan Scenes!—the title will not apply to our present story, which takes rise from an incident that occurred among the everlasting hills in a remote district of fair Pennsylvania; but we will, under the old flag, and ruralize under those pines.

Late in the fall of 1829, two travellers, well mounted; with holsters at their saddle bows, and bearing the dusky spots and splashes of hard travel at that inclement season of the year, rode slowly down the hill road leading to the village of P—. As they passed a small tavern, called by the wags of the vicinity the Swallow Box, the landlord appeared at the door and invited them to stop. They cast a scrutinizing glance at the host and hostess, and declined.

No, said the elder traveller, it is only a mile to P—, and we have a little day light left.

Precious little, observed mine host. And you will get no accommodation at P—.

Why not? there are taverns there I suppose. Plenty of taverns—plenty of taverns—but there are more mice than cats. There are now more people in town than the town can hold. It is a bad time to stop.

Nonsense. We can sleep any where. Let us go on. Tom. Good by, my friend, and if we cannot get lodgings, why we will come back to you. So saying they put spurs to their jaded animals, and disappeared round the sharp curve of the road.

The tavern-keeper looked after them for a moment, smiled, and said, Go your ways, boys; I am certain of you in an hour, at any rate.

We shall take the liberty of following Boniface into his domicile, which being a public, is liable to such intruders. The bar room was rudely furnished, but the fire, well heaped with the spoils of the forest, flashed and cracked so spiritedly, that the contrast with the outside of the door, made the room seem a banquet-hall, worthy of Mark Antony's revels. A number of rough, muscular looking men lounged around the hearth, smoking long pipes, and discussing potent Monongahela with infinite relish. Men of mighty deeds were they, and of few words. Good liquor brought out little conversation, and that was energetic beyond the possibility of mention on paper; it abounded in tropes and metaphors, which, although they may show genius, are not estimated out of the circle where the originate. The room being small, and of an oblong figure, our dozen bush-browers and waggoners, as they appeared, occupied the greater part of it, leaving the upper end, where a bench stretched across, entirely bare.

Pete, observed a smoker, have they grabbed the mail robbers yet?

No. Them Philadelphia grabbers haint got it in 'em.

You're right, Roger. I'm dast if them thieves beent too cute for a citizen. Silence ensued; the sighing of the wind, as it swept down the gap, and made the old house creak and groan, monopolised the conversation, until the tramping of horses started our landlord to the window. There they are, he roared, I knew it.

The horses were stabled, and the travellers were ushered into the bar-room. The occupants gave way sullenly, and the time passed in stern, suspicious glances. The travellers after warming themselves, and giving time for the preparation of a hasty supper, withdrew to partake of it. At the moment of their closing the door, the countrymen crowded together.

These are the mail-robbers? was the general whisper. The reward shall be ours. Leaving them to concert the manner of arrest, we will attend to the travellers. They were equally suspicious of their company, and feared that they stood, not only in peril of the loss of their money, but of their lives also, an uncertain possession, which men agree in valuing more highly, when most precarious. But what was to be done? They could not leave the house, unobserved; and, to leave it, if the intentions of those they suspected were really wicked, would only hasten their execution. The dreariness of the scene, the loneliness of the house, and the fatigue of mind conspired to excite their imaginations to a fearful pitch.

even the 'household help,' who stood by to see if any thing were wanting, was supposed to be a spy, marking every motion. She was sent on some errand; and a brief and hurried conversation passed.

We are gone, Tom. What shall we do?

Let us die boldly, and dispute it with them, the pistols—but how to hide them, when in the bar-room?

No matter. They are here in the corner with the saddles and valises. This passed in so low a tone that the landlord and his men, who he it known, were listeners, and peering from knot holes into the room, did not catch its full sense, but they saw signs of fear, the pistols placed in the side pockets of the travellers' dreads, which were hastily reassumed, and the impression was, that the mail robbers saw that they were suspected. The travellers then returned to the bar-room and took their places on the aforesaid bench at the upper end of the room, keeping their hands on their concealed pistols. They had resolved to fire on the first demonstration of attack, and they kept a sharp look out at the motions of every one in the room, after the fashion of a cat, when the worrying dog seeks to pounce upon her. She reflects his wheelings and facings to out-flank her, and always presents a formidable front. Even so did our supposed mail robbers, and invention was exhausted in secret colloquies among the opposition about how they should be taken. The hot heads proposed a general rush; which was objected to, on the score, that probably four of their own number would be killed in the attempt. Tricks to throw them off their guard but in vain; they became the more watchful. One youngster suggested shooting them through the window, which was also overruled. All this passed on without any overt action on either side. At last it was proposed to send for constable Jake, the most good humoured, cunning dare-devil in the country, always ready for fun and personal hazard. He soon hit on an expedient, which will be developed, and walking into the bar-room, entered into conversation with so much cheerfulness, that our alarmed travellers were almost induced to lay aside suspicion, and confide their fears to him.

Jake, however, began to feign sleepiness, and refusing to go to bed, sunk into apparent repose, with his head upon the table. The bush-browers, in pursuance of his plan, kept up a merry chat, and pretended a cheerfulness that sat so awkwardly upon them that the travellers were more and more distrustful. Suddenly, Jake bounded up, and swore that some one had stolen his watch. The charge was indignantly repelled by his acquaintances, and words ran high.

Come, then, said Jake, let every man empty his pockets upon the long table, and we will see who is the thief.

Agreed, said the men in the secret.

Do you consent, gentlemen? said Jake, advancing with a smile to the travellers. I do not suspect you, but if all don't do the same thing, why it won't answer.

Very well, replied the travellers, completely off their guard by the effect of the well acted scene.

All rose, and went to the table. Pockets were emptied, and the travellers' pistols laid upon the board.

Now, shouted Jake in a voice of thunder, and springing upon the nearest traveller. The others followed his example, and a short and violent struggle ensued, and manfully did the strangers contend, for they thought it was for life; but the odds were too great, and in a few moments they lay on the floor, bound hand and foot, and panting with exhaustion.

Now my larkies, said Jake, You're fixed as sick as nothing. By Jupiter, but you're tough articles though. I want want a fight for a week. You are now prisoners, and to-morrow, hey for the county jail!

Jail! prisoners! what do you mean? exclaimed the astonished captives.

Pooh! pooh! replied Jake. Dont play possum. We know you for the mail robbers.

Mail robbers, responded the travellers with a laugh,—mail robbers! why is that all?

All yes. Is it not enough?

Quite enough, said the travellers, quite rejoiced at the turn affairs had taken. They submitted quietly to the night's confinement, and in the morning, proved to the magistrate that they were Western Merchants of the first respectability. Thus ended an affair, that was near resulting in a loss of several lives, and so much for circumstantial evidence!

A few days previous to a recent election, a candidate for the office of sheriff was thus accosted by a neighbor.—Well, sir, I hope you will be elected, for I would rather be hung by you than any body else. And I, replied the candidate, would rather hang you than any body else.—Eng. Paper.

A Fact.—At a public dinner given at the city of London Tavern, on the appointment of a new English Ambassador to Turkey, and at which the Turkish Ambassador was present, among the toasts which were given from the chair was, Ottoman Porte and Turkish Ambassador, which was thus repeated in a Stentorian voice by the toast-master:—A bottle of Port for the Turkish Ambassador.

Condescension.—The insolent civility of a proud man is, if possible, more shocking than his rudeness could be; because he shows by his manner, that he thinks it a mere condescension in him; and that his goodness alone bestows upon you what you have no pretence to claim.