

The Constitutional

PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE AND STATE GAZETTE.

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

BY CHARLES R. RAMSAY.

RALEIGH N. C. MAY 14, 1833.

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The Constitutional

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NIBLO'S HOTEL,



112 BROADWAY BETWEEN PINE & CEDAR STREETS. THE subscriber returns grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal support afforded him since his establishment in this city having found, however, that the name of his Hotel, which he originally adopted, "Congress Hall," subjects him to many inconveniences in consequence of the proprietorship of a public establishment in his immediate neighborhood, having assumed the same title; and being unwilling by a continuance of the present name of his house to embarrass his neighbor as well as himself, he has resolved on changing the same to that of Niblo's Hotel. Its central location being near the principal places of amusement, and its vicinity to the public offices and business part of the town, renders it a most desirable resort for any gentleman engaged in commercial and other pursuits. The experience, which the subscriber has acquired as proprietor for many years of that extensive establishment the "Exchange Hotel," Petersburg, Virginia, and subsequent as an associate with Mr. Heiskill of the "City Hotel" Philadelphia, will he trusts prove a sufficient guarantee to all who may honor him with their patronage, that nothing shall be wanting on his part, or by those in his employ, to contribute in every respect to their accommodation and comfort.

JOHN NIBLO.

New York December 4, 1832.

Notice.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly for hire, Carriages, Horses and Gigs, of every description, on moderate terms; and will be glad to accommodate those who may call upon him.

A few first rate HORSES for sale.

JOHN BUFFALO.

Feb. 12--13th

Harper's Family Library.

FOR SALE, by the subscribers, at the North Carolina Book Store, HARPER'S FAMILY LIBRARY, consisting of the following works; which will be sold separately or all together, viz:

- Nos. 1, 2, 3. Milman's History of the Jews. With plates, 3 v.
- 4, 5. Lockhart's Life of Napoleon. Plates, 2 v.
- 6. Southey's Life of Nelson, 1 v.
- 7. Williams' Life of Alexander the Great. Plates, 1 v.
- 8. Natural History of Insects 1 v.
- 9. Rush's Life of Lord Byron 1 v.
- 10. Galt's Life of Mohammed 1 v.
- 11. Scott on Demonology and Witchcraft. Plate, 1 v.
- 12, 13. Gleig's Bible History, 2 v.
- 14. Discovery and adventure in the Polar Seas &c, 1 v.
- 15. Croly's Life of George IV. 1 v.
- 16. Discovery and adventure in Africa. Engravings, 1 v.
- 17, 18, 19. Cunningham's Lives of painters, Sculptors, &c., 3 v.
- 20. James' History of chivalry and the Crusades, 1 v.
- 21, 22. Bell's Life of Mary Queen of Scots. Portrait 2 v.
- 23. Russell's Ancient and Modern Egypt. With plates 1 v.
- 24. Fletcher's History Poland, 1 v.
- 25. Smith's Festivals, Games, and amusements 1 v.
- 26. Brewster's Life of Sir Isaac Newton. With plates, 1 v.
- 27. Russell's Palestine, or the Holy Land. With plates, 1 v.
- 28. Menes' Memoirs of Empress Josephine. Plates, 1 v.
- 29. The Court and Camp of Bonaparte. With plates 1 v.
- 30. Lives of Early Navigators 1 v.
- 31. Description of St. Vincent's Island, &c. Engravings 1 v.
- 32. Turner's Sacred History, 1 v.
- 33, 34. Memoirs of celebrated Female Sovereigns, 1 v.
- 35, 36. Lander's Africa, 2 v.
- 37. Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers &c 1 v.
- 38, 39, 40. Lives of celebrated Travellers, 3 v.
- 41, 42. Life of Frederick II. King of Prussia. Portrait, 2 v.
- 43, 44. Sketches from Venetian History. With plates 3 v.
- 45, 46. Thacher's Indian Lives 2 v.
- 47, 48, 49. History of India, 3 v.
- 50. Brewster's Letters on Natural Magic. Engravings, 1 v.
- 51, 52. History of Ireland, 2 v.
- 53. Discoveries on the Northern Coasts of America 1 v.
- 54. Humboldt's Travels, 1 v.

CLASSICAL SERIES.

- 1, 2. Xenophon, (Anabasis and Cyropædia) Portrait 2 v.
- 3, 4. Leland's Demosthenes, 2 v.
- 5. Rose's Sallust, Portrait 1 v.
- 6, 7. Cæsar's Commentaries, 1 v.

DRAMATIC SERIES.

- 1, 2, 3. Massinger's Plays, 3 v.
- 4, 5. Ford's Plays, 2 v.

TURNER & HUGHES.

Farmwell Grove Academy.

THE first session of this institution for 1833 will commence on the second Monday in January. The proprietor grateful for the patronage he has already received, thinks it in his power to say, that competent assistance being now within his reach, it will not be necessary for him to continue to limit his school so narrowly. Tho' he pledges himself not to receive more than can be successfully attended to. For young men of serious habits who prefer being retired, he has a comfortable room for those who shall first arrive. Parents and Guardians who cannot attend, in person, to enter their sons, or wards, will please intimate in writing the studies to be pursued, and if a college course is afterwards intended for which college they are to be prepared.

Terms as hitherto for all over the age of 16 years. \$45.00 per session. 40.00 for board may be obtained in the neighborhood at \$30 per session.

JNO B. TATE.
Address at Sycamore Alley.
Halifax Co. N. C.
Farmwell, Dec. 4, 1831.

PROSPECTUS

Complete Periodical Library

[Forty eight Pages weekly—nearly 2500 large octavo pages a year, for \$5 furnishing annually select reading equal to 50 Volumes of common size.]

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear. Voyages and Travels; History; Biography; select Memorials; the most approved European Annuals; Adventures; Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c. THE "Complete Periodical Library" will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers, frequently into one. New works will thus be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought as it were to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, without it, he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be re-printed and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages annually equal to fifty common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be complete in itself. A title page will be given each volume, so that the subscriber, if he please, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double its original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publications equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsomely printed covers, and on fine white paper, at \$5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting \$20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK,

No. 4 Franklin Place, Philada.

N. B. The usual exchange to editors who advertise.

April 13.

WALDIE'S Circulating Library.

NOTE FROM THE PUBLISHER.

THE first volume of the "Library" being closed, the work may now be considered as fairly before the public, and permanently established. How far the proprietor has redeemed his original pledge, public opinion must of course decide. Where he has fallen short of expectation, he trusts he may claim some indulgence, from the consideration that the path on which he ventured had been previously untrodden—that, as a pioneer, he had to clear his way of many unforeseen obstacles which necessarily beset an undertaking of such novelty and extent—and to discover, as he went along, the true nature of the ground over which he was traveling. In his progress, he has certainly been encouraged and supported by a large share of public liberality and confidence, his grateful sense of which would be very inadequately expressed by a common place "return of thanks." Unknown as he was beyond a very limited circle—possessed of no name whose talismanic influence might elicit confidence—giving no guarantee, indeed, but his own promise—when he considers the extent of the confidence shown by the public in these promises, he sincerely and truly feels the inadequacy of terms fully to express his gratitude. He brought to the undertaking an unbending honesty of intention, to substantiate, as far as was in his power, the professions he made—and his motives now are doubly powerful to continue the most strenuous exertions fully to accomplish them. In what has been done, and what he expects to do, he readily acknowledges that no such result would have been produced, nor durst he promise so boldly for his future exertions without the efficient aid of the editor, whose general acquaintance with books, and peculiar advantageous situation, eminently qualify him to fulfil his arduous duties.

The publisher hesitates to occupy much of the reader's time with his own affairs, yet he ventures to draw attention to the fact, which he believes the Nos. of the "Library" already furnished fully establish, that the publishers of books in the usual form do not always choose the best. Books are minutely examined, previous to their insertion in our columns—they are not selected merely for an attractive title—therefore, should we err, it is not from inattention. Not one of the works which we have published had previous been printed in this country—and we rather invite than shun a comparison of the books which we have given, with those of the same class that have issued through other channels during the same period.

Some objections have been made to the size and shape of the page; but in no other form could as could as much matter be put on a sheet, and yet retain a book form; and in a bound volume, it will have a more satisfactory appearance than in single Nos.

Again expressing his acknowledgments for public favor, and renewing his assurances of vigilant attention hereafter, he respectfully solicits a continued and extended patronage.

Philadelphia, April 20.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by Gideon B. Smith, is published in Baltimore, Md. by I. Irvine Hitchcock, at \$6 per annum. Contents of No. 6. Vol 15. Editorial; American Wine; A worthy Example; To Destroy Cockroaches—Exhibition of Plants at the Horticultural Society—On the Culture of Indian Corn, by Jesse Buel; Time of Planting; Preparation of the Seed; Manner of Planting; Harvesting the Crop—On the Planting of Live Fences; Advantages over all other kinds; Plants to be preferred in different situations—Experiments on the Culture of Squashes and Melons on ridges—Culture of Asparagus—Henry D. Gover on Sheep Husbandry; Feeding and Care of Sheep in summer and winter—To Prevent Swine from Destroying their Young—Another mode—And another—Tanned Rope used to relieve Cattle when Choked—On Making and Repairing Fences—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

Printing of every description Executed with neatness and dispatch.

FAMILY BOOKS.

Turner & Hughes

HAVE lately received and offer for sale at the North Carolina Book Store, the following very valuable Domestic Family BOOKS, at very low prices, viz: The art of being Happy Trees and Fruits The beauties and defects in the figure of the Horse Lawrence on the Horse Hinds Farriery Pocket Farriery Knowledge for the People Family Cabinet Atlas American Constitutions Crabb's Dictionary of General Knowledge Guy's Pocket Cyclopaedia The Family Monitor The manual for invalids by a Physician The art of invigorating and prolonging life Barkers Parents Monitor Cary's Letters to young Females Robertsons medical conversation The Library of entertaining knowledge The working mans Companion American Common Place Book of Prose Disorders of Literary men Nickersons Divermer's sure guide Flagg's Family Dentist Halls Lectures on School Keeping Book keeping A new system and sure guide to the art of penmanship Smiths practical Arithmetic Lectures to female teachers on school keeping Walkers Family Dictionary The Teachers guide Letters on infant Education addressed to mothers Gentlemens Lexicon Holbrooks Family Apparatus Ladies Lexicon Cheap Family Bibles

April 16.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale the whole of his PRINTING MATERIALS now in Washington.—They consist of upwards of twenty different fonts of type, from Brevier to eight line Pica; an excellent press; flowers, rules, leads, cases, chases, &c. &c. with appurtenances complete for carrying on the business. They are all in good order, and some of the types but little worn. The paper presented issued from the office has as good a patronage as any ever published in this place. To a person of industrious habits, acquainted with the business, and desirous of locating in this section of country, a desirable opportunity is now offered.—A wish to engage in other pursuits, elsewhere, alone induces the present proprietor to dispose of the establishment. The whole, if speedily applied for, may be had a bargain. GEO. HOUSTON, Jr., Editor of the Union. Washington, N. C. March 29, 1833.

Newspaper Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE Proprietors of the "Wilmington Advertiser" offers this establishment for sale. The office is amply furnished with materials for printing a weekly newspaper—and executing common and ornamental job work. About one half of the type is entirely new and the residue unimpaired. There are in the office two presses, one of which is of the most approved construction. There is a very fair number of good subscribers, and the list is increasing, and the advertising patronage is considerable. The sole inducement for offering this establishment for sale, is the death of Mr. Ellenwood, the late editor. The terms of sale will be made very favorable. It is wished that applications for purchase should be made within the present month—to JOHN HILL, or THOS. H. WRIGHT. Wilmington, N. C. April 16.

New and Popular Works.

PRINCE PUCKLERMUSKAU'S Tour in England Ireland, France, Germany, &c. Dumont's Recollections of Mirabeau, &c. Joanna Baillie's Poetical works, Legends of the Library at Lilies by the Lord and Lady there. Travels in Peru by Edmond Temple. The Outlaws Bride. The Ghost Hunter and his Family by the O'Hara Family. Elizabeth Bennet; or Pride and Prejudice, by Miss Austen. Pursuance "do" Sense and sensibility "do" Mansfield Park "do" Northanger Abbey "do" For sale by TURNER & HUGHES.

Valuable Medical Book.

THE DISPENSATORY OF THE U. STATES, consisting of 1st. A Treatise on Materia Medica, or the Natural, Commercial, Chemical, and Medical History of the substances employed in Medicine. 2d. A Treatise on Pharmacy; comprising an account of the preparations directed by the American and British Pharmacopœias, and designed especially to illustrate the Pharmacopœia of the United States. By George B. Wood, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; and Franklin Bache, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy, and in the Franklin Institute.

The above is one of the most valuable works of the kind ever issued from the American press. For sale by TURNER & HUGHES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, } March 20th 1833. }

A Resolution of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governors of the different States, and the county and township officers, by this Department. The queries contained in these circulars, being answered but in comparatively few instances, the persons to whom they have been addressed, are earnestly requested to forward their answers without delay.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to give this notice six insertions in their respective papers.

Miscellaneous.

JACOB'S FIRST OFFENCE.—Having occasion one day last summer to look into Judge King's Court, to find a lawyer who, we learned had, like ourselves, made at that moment his first appearance in that place for several years, we found the court occupied with sentencing certain criminals; against whom the jury of peers had pronounced the verdict of guilty. One after another his honor despatched the motley group of black, white and grey, who were congregated in the prisoners' box; some were to serve the public for two years, some for one year, and others for a few months, according to the legal discretion of their various misdoings; and each heard in silence his sentence, and looked all submission, as if he felt that if all was known, the punishment would have been doubled. This silence, we have remarked, is the attribute of the prisoner's box. The bold and reckless are silent because they would brave all consequences; the timid speak not, because they are timid. When the whole array of culprits in the box had been disposed of, we looked for a movement of people towards the door; but instead of that, attention was directed to an individual sitting on a bench at the right of the prisoner's box. Changing our position, we had a full view of him, and we will now attempt a sketch of his person.

The man was about 75 years of age, and bore those marks upon his visage which denoted that labor and exposure had aided time in his work. As he sat, his body leaned forward to an angle of about 45 degrees, his right hand was resting on a staff, and in his left, but lying on the bench, was a bag. His dress was of the most ordinary, his beard had not that length which adds dignity to age, nor was it sufficiently short to denote any recent attention to personal comforts; a few stray white hairs were hanging straight down from under a coarse cap, with which his head was covered. Recent confinement had given more than a common paleness to his visage, and unusual dimness to his eye.

"Jacob," said the Judge, in a tone in which feeling for the age and wants of the prisoner had evidently obtained the mastery over the sternness of justice—"Jacob, you have been found guilty of stealing a quantity of poultry."

Jacob turned his dim eye towards the Judge and slowly shook his head, while his fingers played nervously upon his bag and cane.

"The jury has pronounced you guilty," again said the judge, in a tone which conveyed a doubt whether the poor old man understood the nature of his situation.

"I heard them," said Jacob; "though I never intended to steal from any man, whatever my wants may have been, & they have been many and pressing—I never intended to take what was not my own."

I have lived 75 years in the same neighborhood, and—and—"Jacob had evidently lost the thread of his remarks, he looked about as if to catch some hint by which to be enabled to proceed, but he was unsuccessful; he shook his head again, and cast his eyes upon the floor.

"The court," said the Judge in a tone of kindness, "have considered the circumstances of your case, and pronounce the following sentence."

"Sentence—sentence," said Jacob rapidly, as he again gazed on the judge; "sentence—I have labored for a family, I have fought for the country, I have paid taxes for the state, and I am now to be sentenced. Who is he that can say that Jacob—ever wronged him in 75 years? I appeal," continued he, in a low trembling voice, "I appeal to Frederic G—and William—, who were boys and men with me, whether I have been charged with a crime—let them speak for me."

"They are both dead," said the officer.

"Dead?" said the old man.

"Yes."

"So they are—I had forgotten—they have been dead these ten years. But no man dead or alive, ever heard me accused of wrong doing till this charge was made; and what had I to do with the fowls?—I could have lived with out them, or at least I could have died without them—I needed not to steal them. Steal! I did not steal them."

Again Jacob seemed to forget his subject; he talked on incoherently, until he seemed weary; when the judge again prepared to pronounce the sentence.

"I would call some of my relations," said Jacob "but that I now remember that they are dead also—they are all dead."

When he was again silent, the judge said to the officer, "take the old man to the prison and let him wait there 30 days, (the shortest time allowed by law for his offence) and let there be endorsed on the committal, an order for him to be admitted to the alms house as soon as the 30 days are passed."

Jacob rose when the officer approached him but it was evident that he had paid but little attention to the sentence. He took up his bag, and as he was moving out of the court

room, he muttered, "sentence—I did not steal." He raised his eyes to the crowd that were gazing upon him—a slight hectic flush passed over his visage—he repeated, "but they are all dead," and then began his journey to the prison.

For more than 70 years, it seemed that Jacob had mingled with society, man and boy; he had been known as honest; no temptation has caused him to swerve from the track of duty, and he had grown up and old, with none to gainsay his credit. Childhood's sunny years, the long eternity of boyhood, youths' gay sallies, and man's sober occupations, had all come and gone, and Jacob had passed through all unscathed by serious censure unmarked by premeditated guilt—and on the very threshold of his coffin, slipping as it were in to his grave, with almost four score years upon him, in an unguarded hour, he made shipwreck his whole voyage, and in sight of port, sunk into infamy.

Do parents, guardians see nothing in Jacob's late, his only error, upon which to build a caution for their offspring and their charge? We all, it is hoped, hedge about our children with constant precept and wholesome example, and fix their influence by earnest prayer. And we should make honesty not a policy, not a calculation, but a first movement; the instinctive feeling and prompting of the mind; and this must come from sure—long continued watchings—habitual watchings. This year or this lustre may pass in safety, temptations may assail in vain, and we may look back on half a century of unsullied life, and thank God that we are not as other men; but when the pride of a good standing fails us, when our outward relations are less fair, when the strong incentives to good from our various connexions cease, all must then depend upon an infixed, safe and sure principle of right. We are not always safe; even the "attendant spirit" of good which each of us hath to watch over and guard us, seems sometimes to have closed the eye, to have lifted it towards a higher power; it is not on us, and we fail.—U. S. Gaz.

Life and Adventures of Col. David Crockett, of West Tennessee.—This is a rignarole of more than 200 pages, duodecimo, made up principally of the anecdotes and tales of the redoubtable Col. Crockett, that have been going the rounds of the newspapers for several years past.

The annexed is illustrative of the Colonel's electing tact:

In the canvass of the congressional election of 18—, Mr. ***** was the Colonel's opponent—a gentleman of the most pleasing and conciliating manners—who seldom addressed a person or a company without wearing upon his countenance a peculiar good humored smile. The Colonel to counteract the influence of this winning attribute, thus alluded to it, in a stump speech.

Yes, gentlemen, he may get some votes by grinning, for he can out grin me, and you know I an't slow—and to prove to you that I am not, will tell you an anecdote. I was concerned myself, and I was fooled a little of the d—dest. You all know I love hunting. Well, I discovered a long time ago that a coon couldn't stand my grin. I could bring one tumbling down from the highest tree. I never wasted powder and lead when I wanted one of the creatures. Well, as I was walking out one night, a few hundred yards from my house, looking carelessly about me, I saw a coon planted on one of the highest limbs of an old tree. The night was very moony and clear, and old Ratler was with me; but Ratler won't bark at a coon—he's a queer dog in that way. So I thought I'd bring the lark down, in the usual way, by a grin. I set myself, and after grinning at the coon a seasonable time, found that he didn't come down. I wondered what was the reason. I took another steady grin at him. Still he was there. It made me a little mad, so I felt round, and got an old limb, about five feet long—and, planting one end upon the ground, I placed my chin upon the other, and took a rest. I then grinned my best for about five minutes, but the d—d coon hung on. So finding I could not bring him down by grinning, I determined to have him; for I thought he must be a droll chap. I went over to the house, got my axe, returned to the tree, saw the coon still there, and began to cut away. Down it came, and I run forwards; but d—d the coon was there to be seen. I found that what I had taken for one, was a large knot upon a branch of the tree—and upon looking at it closely, I saw that I had grinned all the bark off, and left the knot perfectly smooth.

"Now I flow citizens," continued the Colonel, "you must be convinced, that in the grinning line, I myself am not slow—yet, when I look upon my opponent's countenance, I must admit he is my superior. You must all admit it. Therefore, be wide awake, look sharp, and not let him grin you out of your votes."

Mr. William Carver, one of the oldest and most experienced farriers of this city, who has written many newspaper articles and pamphlets against cruelty to horses, says "No horse is wrote so much by twenty five per cent, with his tail cut off."—Phil. Gaz.