

POETRY.

FROM THE RUSSIAN ANTHOLOGY.

THE RICH AND THE POOR MAN.

So goes the world,—if wealthy, you may call
This friend, that brother: friends & brothers all:
Though you are worthless—witles—never mind it;
You have been a stable-boy—what then?
'Tis wealth, good Sir, makes honorable men.
You seek respect, no doubt, and you will find it.

But if you are poor, heaven help you! tho' your sire
Had royal blood within him, and though you possess
The intellect of angels too,
'Tis all in vain,—the world will ne'er enquire
On such a score.—Why should it take the pains?
'Tis easier to weigh purses, sure, than brains.

I once saw a poor devil, keen and clever,
Witty and wise—he paid a man a visit,
And no one noticed him, and no one ever
Gave him welcome. "Strange," cried I,
Whence is it?"
He walked on this side, then on that,
He tried to introduce a social chat;
Now here, now there—in vain he tried;
Some formally and freezingly replied,
And some
Said by their silence, "Better stay at home."

A rich man burst the door,
As Croesus rich I'm sure,
He could not pride himself upon his wit
Nor wisdom—for he had not got a bit:
He had what's better—he had wealth.
"What a confusion! all stand up erect—
These crowd around to ask him his health;
These bow in honest duty and respect;
And these arrange a sofa or a chair,
And these conduct him there."
"Allow me, sir, the honor"; then a bow
Down to the earth—'t is possible to show
Meet gratitude for such kind condescension?

The poor man hung his head,
And to himself he said,
"This is indeed beyond my comprehension;"
Then looking round
One friendly face he found,
And said—"Pray tell me why is wealth preferred
To wisdom?"—"That's a silly question,
friend!"
Replied the other—have you never heard,
A man may lend his store
Of gold, or silver ore,
But wisdom none can borrow, none can lend?"

(continued from first page.)

quota for the public defence. Yes, we are taxed by population—but we are represented by Counties. What would gentlemen say, were we to propose as a law, that each county in the State should pay the same amount of Taxes into the Treasury, and in times of war, that each county should furnish the same number of men for defence? We would soon be stunned by the cries of injustice! injustice! And, sir, where would there be any thing more unjust or oppressive in this, than that each county should have the same share in making the laws! But let us see the proportion of taxes paid by some of the counties, in comparison with that paid by others. The counties of Columbus, Carteret, Currituck, Ashe, Tyrrel, Washington, Haywood, Hyde, Brunswick and Moore, ten in number, in the year 1819, from all the sources of taxation, as returned by the Sheriffs, paid into the Treasury \$4,195 85: while Rowan and Orange themselves paid within a fraction of \$5,000. But nothing more strikingly exposes the injustice of our system of representation, than the fact, that there are a number of small counties that do not furnish taxes enough to pay the wages of their own members.

The counties of Currituck, Columbus, Carteret, Ashe, Tyrrel, Hyde and Haywood, in the year 1819, paid into the Treasury \$2,607, and for the same year their members drew out \$3,441, or \$834 more than was paid into the Treasury.

Again: for the year 1820,

	Taxes paid into the Treasury.	Pay drawn out by Members.
Hyde	\$407 24	\$466 90
Tyrrel	384 29	435 40
Haywood	245 87	530
Carteret	406 09	449 82
Columbus	345 55	383 20
Currituck	460 62	468
Ashe	259 77	472 80
	\$3,206 10	\$2,509 43

From this sum of \$2,509 43 deduct \$168 50 repaid to the Sheriffs of those Counties for mileage in attending to make settlement, and you have the sum of \$2,340 93 as the amount paid into the Treasury for that year; while their members drew out the sum of \$3,206 10, or \$865 17, exceeding the amount of their taxes. The proportion of each county, the expenses of the judicial and executive branches of the government, is about \$4 65 annually; which added to the \$865 17 makes these seven counties an annual expense to the State of \$4,120 over and above their taxes. At this rate, from the taking of the census in 1820 to 1830,

when another enumeration will take place, they will have cost the Treasury beyond their taxes, the sum of \$41,000, a sum not very far short of the whole amount of the taxes of the last year on lands and slaves. Now, sir, is there any thing just or equitable in a system that operates in this manner? Is it not enough that we must permit these small counties to equal powers with the larger ones—Must we actually pay them for making laws for us?

I shall, now, said Mr. F. leave this part of the subject, and proceed to the next branch of it—the representation of property. It is a principle now universally acknowledged, that property ought to be felt in the councils of the government: not to have a predominating influence, but a proportionate weight. One of the great objects in establishing government is for the protection of property, and nine-tenths of all the taxes that support government, are raised directly or indirectly from property. It is, then, nothing more than justice and good policy that property should have something like a relative representation in the councils of the State. Is this the case under our Constitution? Is the weight of property graduated and represented as it ought to be? Certainly not. One species of property only is represented, viz. land; and the land-holders have just double the weight in the Legislature, that population and every species of property put together, have. And to make the system still worse, even land is very unequally and unfairly represented: 1st, as to value. The lands of Gates, Columbus, Lenoir, Ashe, Haywood, Perquimons, Pasquotank and Tyrrel, containing 1,300,000 acres of land, in 1815 were valued at \$1,741,810. But the lands of Rowan alone were valued at \$1,870,142, and Halifax at \$2,802,513: And yet each of these poor counties have as much weight in the Senate as Rowan or Halifax. 2dly, as to extent. Rowan has a greater extent of territory than some four or five of the little counties just named—but she has no more influence in the Senate than either of them. Can there be any thing more unjust, than that the holder of fifty acres of the barren sand banks of Currituck, or the rocks of Haywood, not worth one cent per acre, should be entitled to vote for a Senator, while the same privilege is denied to him that owns forty-nine acres of the rich bottom of the Roanoke worth \$50 per acre! How, sir, could this strange and unequal provision have got into the Constitution? Like all the rest—a mere copy from the colonial government. Under that government, fifty acres of land was a qualification to vote for a Member of the House of Burgesses. By the act of 1764, which established by law the Church of England in the Province, fifty acres of land entitled a person to vote for Vestrymen; and by an act of 1723, only freeholders of fifty acres of land were permitted to keep a horse of a certain description. In fact, this freehold of fifty acres, seems to have been the general qualification for all officers among the provincial law-givers; and perhaps for this reason it was carried into the Constitution. Thus land weighs down population, and all other kinds of property put together, while slaves, our next valuable species of property, is neither felt in the Legislature as property, nor as population.

Sir, said Mr. F. have I succeeded in shewing that there are defects in our Constitution, that ought to be amended? If so, why not do it now? Can there ever be a season more favorable for such a work than the present? We are at peace with ourselves, and the world;—no violent factions now harass and vex the passions of the people;—the public mind is at rest, save on this one subject;—feelings of harmony and liberality reign throughout the land. It is a time, indeed; that invites to a review of our political institutions. It would seem as if the genius of our Republic had lulled to repose the hydra of faction, on purpose to give her favorite people an opportunity to perfect their system of government; and, accordingly, we see our sister States availing themselves of the happy season. Massachusetts, that framed her government under more favorable circumstances than we did, has, nevertheless, revised her Constitution. Maine, her eldest daughter, has erected a new one.

Connecticut, the land of steady habits, the people that are fond of ancient things and prejudices, has remodelled her government, and made it more republican. The great State of New-York has just completed the important work, and given to the people a new and a better Constitution. Besides these, all the other old States have made important changes in their Constitutions, and all the new States have held Conventions and framed governments. What does all this prove? That the people of other States do not consider their Constitutions perfect! How, then, does it happen that ours alone should require no amendment? And, Sir, after all, what is it we ask of you? Not to lay violent hands on the Constitution, tear it to pieces, and scatter it to the winds of Heaven! No! only to put the question to the people. Will you, or will you not, have a Convention to revise the Constitution? Even if you doubt the propriety of altering the Constitution, surely you will not withhold the question from the people. If a majority of the people are opposed to the calling of a Convention, we will at once submit without a murmur.—If a majority are in favor of the measure, then, surely, there is not a man on this floor, so unjust and anti-republican, as to prevent it, even if he could. Then let the question go to the people—to the source of all political power, and whatever they determine, let us, like good republicans, submit to. What is it that our Eastern brethren fear from a Convention? Are they afraid to trust the people with their own rights? Are the people of North-Carolina less enlightened, less virtuous, than those of the other States? Are they less enlightened and less virtuous now, than they were forty-six years ago? Say not so!—It is a libel on the State!—on the march of the human mind!

But, gentlemen apprehend, if a Convention is called, that the power will fall into the hands of the people, and that a majority of them live in the West. Admit it, and what then? Ought the power not to rest with the people? And what have you to fear from the people of the West? Are our interests not the same? Are we not the same people? Are we not brothers? Can we in the West adopt any measure, or pass any law, that will injure you, without, at the same time, injuring ourselves? Surely not! No: we expect nothing from a Convention but justice, but equal rights in common with the people in every other section of the State! These, Sir, are our claims, and are they not just, and reasonable? We appeal to your magnanimity and republicanism. The rights that we claim, were won by the joint exertions of our forefathers. Your fathers and our fathers mingled their blood in the same holy cause: they won the boon together. Why, then, will you, in dividing, claim the greater half? Where is that love of justice, and of right, that fired the bosoms of our Nashes, Davidson's, and Moores, and their generous compatriots?—Has it fled forever? Say not so. May it return and inspire our Eastern brethren with the influence of that sacred maxim, of doing unto others as you would wish others to do unto you. It is all we ask; give us but an equal participation with yourselves in the rights of the government, and we ask no more—this we ought to have, this we must have, and, without the smallest intention to menace, I may add—this we will have.

(Debate to be continued.)

NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is dissolved by mutual consent.

JNO. L. LESUEUR,
A. D. MURPHEY.

December 21, 1821. 63 4w

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Lenox Castle, and that preparations will be made as usual, for receiving company the ensuing Summer and Fall.

JNO. L. LESUEUR.

NOTICE.

AT Franklin December Court last, the undersigned qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Robert Freeman, dec. This is therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Robert Freeman, dec. to bring them forward for settlement, duly authenticated as required by act of Assembly, and within the time required by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar to their recovery. All persons indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be given.

GEO. W. FREEMAN, Ex'r.
Jan. 1, 1822. 63—3m

SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS.

ARE respectfully informed that the subscribers have on hand, and will keep a constant supply of all kinds of LEATHER of the best quality.

They have at this time a considerable quantity of HOO-SKINS and CALF-SKINS of excellent quality, which will be sold low by the dozen.

LITTLEJOHNS & BREWER.
Oxford, N. C. Dec. 20, 1821. 62-4t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WILKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Sept'r. Term, 1821.
Lucy Cook } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.
Allen Cook }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Allen Cook, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Register, that unless the Defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

WM. R. LENOIR, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.
Nancy Aldridge } Petition for divorce
Thomas Aldridge } from the bonds of matrimony, &c.

THE Sheriff having made his return to this Court, that the Defendant was not found, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he resides without the limits of the State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made three months in the Register and Star newspapers, published in Raleigh, that unless the Defendant appears at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Wayne, at the Court house in Waynesborough, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and enter his plea of defence, if any he has, judgment will be entered against him, and a decree made according to the prayer of the petitioner.

60— N. WASHINGTON, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1821.

Judith M Murcheson, } Petition for a Divorce.
Angus Murcheson }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Angus Murcheson, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made for 3 months in the Fayetteville Gazette and in the Raleigh Register, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in March next, and enter his plea, a decree and judgment will be entered against him according to the prayer of the petitioner.

By order of the Court.
M'RTIN PICKETT, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1821.

Delilah Langford, } Petition for Divorce & Alimony.
George Langford }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Langford, the defendant, does not reside within the limits of this State—it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.—Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of the Independence of the United States.

60 LAWSON HENDERSON.

THE MUCH ADMIRER AND HIGHLY CELEBRATED MALTESE JACK, SANCHO;

FOURTEEN hands high—Will stand the ensuing season at my Plantation adjoining the town of Tarborough, at Ten Dollars the season, Five Dollars the single leap and Fifteen Dollars to insure a mare to be in foal The Season will commence the 1st March and end the 1st August. I will not be liable for either accidents or escapes.

Sancho can be seen at Joseph Bell's plantation from this time until the 1st of March next, where he will be shewn with much pleasure.

At the Agricultural Show and Fair, held in the State of Maryland on the 7th and 8th days of June last, at the Maryland Tavern, 4 miles from the City of Baltimore, the committee appointed by the Agricultural Society to view the Asses and Mules, reported as follows:

The uncommonly large and valuable Maltese Jack, Sancho, shewn by John S Skinner, Esq. attracted and deserved our particular attention, but being an imported animal, he was not considered a candidate for the premium.

Extract from a letter written by J. S. Skinner, Esq.

"BALTIMORE, 22d Nov. 1821.
"DEAR SIR—The Maltese Jack, Sancho, was selected at Malta, by the late Capt. Gordon, of the United States Navy. He was 8 years old last Spring, and is the largest and best covering Jack in America, as well as the finest figure I have ever seen. The Mules from this race of Jacks are more docile and much more spirited and active than those from Spanish Jacks. Mr. Nabb, of the Council of Maryland, will vouch for the character here given of Sancho. He says he has mules by common Mares fifteen hands high by him, and that he will cover ten mares a day I have seen many, I have never yet seen any equal to him for size and vigour. Yours truly,
"JOHN S. SKINNER."

I deem it unnecessary for me to say any thing more in favor of Sancho, only, that a fair opportunity is now offered to the farmers of this section of the country to improve their stock, by obtaining mules of a superior size and quality.

THEOPHILUS PARKER
Tarboro', 15th Dec. 1821. 61-6m

THE LANDS AND MILLS

Of Dr. Lucas are still for Sale.
Apply to
JOS. ROSS.
January 2, 1821. 63 4t

JUVENILE ACADEMY,

Ten miles East from Raleigh.

THE Exercises of this Academy will be resumed, under the direction of the subscriber, on the first Monday in January next.

Tutor. 1st Class—Spelling, Reading & Writing, \$8 per Session.

2d Class—Grammar, Parsing, Geography, Arithmetic, and Latin, as far as Ovid inclusive, \$10.

3d Class—Latin and Greek Languages, Geometry, History and Belles Lettres \$12.

Payment for Tuition must be in advance. Each Session will consist of five months.

Boarders will be taken by Col. W. Hinton, at the moderate charge of \$6 per month.

Very strict attention will be paid to the morals of the Students; and the exertions of the subscriber shall be such as will afford satisfaction to the patrons of the Institution.

THOS. L. HAGSDALE.
Dec. 13. 61 5t

HYCO ACADEMY.

THE Trustees take pleasure in informing the Public, that they have employed Mr. Malbon Kenyon, A. M. to take charge of this Academy for the ensuing year.

From his judicious management, upright conduct, close attention to the duties of the institution and the consequent improvement of the Students, and the general satisfaction given the present year, we feel a confidence in asserting, that under its present Principal it at least equals its former character, and is in reality one of the most eligible institutions in the State for preparing Students to enter the University.

We therefore again solicit patronage of our friends and the public in general. Mr. Dabney Rainey is employed as assistant. His capability for governing and instructing has been manifested both in the Academy and elsewhere.—Every branch of English and Classical Education usually taught in Academies, will be taught in this; and no applicant for admission who bears a good moral character, will be rejected for want of preparatory study to enter the class.—Prices of Tuition on our usual moderate terms. Board and Washing can be had in the neighborhood in respectable families at thirty-five dollars per Session.—Strict attention will be paid to the behavior & moral deportment of the Students.

The Exercises of the Academy will commence on Monday the 21st January.

GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Sec'y.
Red-House, Caswell c.nty. } 58 8t
November 22, 1821. }

N. B. The almost invariable good health of the Students in Hyco Academy and its vicinity during the last summer when sickness prevailed in most other parts of the country, we think, is no small recommendation of the place.

OXFORD ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will re-commence on the 6th day of January next.

The Trustees have much pleasure in announcing the employment of Teachers, of the first character and talents. They have at great expense and pains procured Mr. JAMES D. JOHNSON, of Morristown, New-Jersey, as Principal of the Male Department.

The Female Department will be under the immediate care of Miss SUSAN MITCHELL, who will be aided by the Rev. SAMUEL L. GRAHAM.

Mr. Johnson has been constantly employed in teaching for the last ten or twelve years, and the Trustees believe there is no man whose natural disposition, education, and experience, more eminently qualify him for that station. The following extract of a letter we trust will be a sufficient evidence of the truth of our remarks.

"We the subscribers, composing the Board of Directors of the Morris Academy, in Morristown, New-Jersey, cheerfully give our united testimony to the excellency of Mr. James D. Johnson as a Teacher of Youth. Mr. Johnson is a graduate of Yale College, a man of good morals, and a professor of Religion. He is a native of this town, and well known by its inhabitants. For several years he has superintended the Academy in this place, and has proved himself well qualified to manage a Seminary, and to instruct in any department in science. His plan of discipline we consider excellent, and his qualifications to instruct not exceeded by any man of our acquaintance. We do therefore most cheerfully recommend him as in all respects an excellent Teacher.

WM. A. McDOWEL, Pres't.
SYLVESTER D. RUSSELL,
LEWIS CONDIT,
STEVENS J. LEWIS, Directors.

Morristown, Nov. 14, 1821.

Mr. Johnson intends settling himself permanently with us as a Teacher. Miss Mitchell is a lady who has been connected with the Institution for the last two years, and is well qualified to teach the ornamental and other branches which will come under her more immediate care. Mr. Graham is a graduate of Washington College, Virginia, and by education, habit and disposition, is every way qualified for an Instructor.

Board can be had in almost all the respectable families in the place, at \$35 per session.

If talents and experience in the Teachers, a high and healthy situation in a pleasant village, cheapness of Board and Tuition, form any inducements, and have any claims upon the public, the Trustees flatter themselves that this Institution will receive a liberal share of its generous patronage.

By order of the Board,
WM. M. SNEED, Sec'y.
Oxford, Nov. 24, 1821. 58