

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FEBRUARY 11, 1840.

VOLUME I.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY EYEDON SWAIN & H. S. SHERWOOD.

TERMS:

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From the Lady's Book for January.

RETRENCHMENT.

"Many different causes are assigned by politicians and political economists, to account for the present distress of the commercial part of the community in particular, and which through them embarras all classes in our country, except perhaps, the farmers. We hear it ascribed to the banks, the government, the failure of the crops in Europe, the stoppage of the trade with China, &c. &c., till the people bewildered by so many causes, which they are told conspire to ruin them, scarcely think it worth inquiring whether, as individuals, they have had any share in their own undoing.

"The times—the hard times," effect all the mischief. Not a man is ruined by his own folly; nor does a woman dress herself, or arrange her establishment in a style beyond what she is absolutely obliged to do, to maintain her station in society. All have done the best they possibly could, but the times—the hard times.

"What nonsense! The times in our own country were never better, if peace, health, and abundance of all things, (except money,) would satisfy us. The whole, or certainly the great part of this money pressure, so loudly complained of, is the effect of the vanity and extravagance of our people. Almost every man knows he has, for the last few years, lived beyond his actual income, and women—they are too busy with the expenditures to trouble themselves about the receipts.

"Self-accusation is always an unpleasant task, yet there is a crisis when self-flattery proves fatal. If Americans are not convinced that most of the embarrassments they now suffer, are the effect of their own foolish and wicked haste to be rich, or of their pride and extravagance, they will never apply the only remedy which can effectually remove the evils now pressing on the community. It is not that talismanic word 'Economy,' that will do it. The wildest extravagances, as well as the most paltry meannesses, are practised under the name of economy. As it is commonly understood, it only means the art of saving appearances, substituting one extravagance for another less obnoxious to the public censure; or at best it is only thought a necessary virtue for the poor to practise, or those who wish to amass a fortune.

"Economy is not a pleasant word to one, excepting a politician or philosopher; and as ladies are not permitted to become politicians, and rarely encouraged in the study of philosophy, how can they be admirers of economy?

"They have not, or but few among them have, enjoyed the advantages of a rational education, and a romantic economist is usually the most extravagant woman in society.

"It would, therefore, be useless to urge on the attention of the ladies any rigid system of economy as necessary, even under the embarrassments so loudly complained of. Few would attempt to practise it, and fewer still would be benefited by it. But yet it is, in my opinion, within the power of our accomplished women to check, in a very great degree, the present ruinous extravagance which pervades all classes. They may do more; they may gain to themselves a permanent influence and a respect, which the distinction of leading in the present frivoliety can never confer. Let them unite to give a new direction to fashionable taste.

"There is no ambition in our republic so mischievous as that of personal display—the display of dress; because it cannot, for the present, be expensively indulged, without fostering the industry and prosperity of foreign countries to the detriment of our own.

"It is often urged that the rich, by expending their income in the luxuries which taste and fashions prescribe, encourage ingenuity and the arts, and thus render a greater benefit to society than they could by any other method of disbursement.

"This may be true, or partly so, in the rich and over-peopled portions of the old world, where wealth is chiefly in the hands of a few—but the reasoning does not apply to us. The costly and curious fabrics and stuffs, with which our ladies form their fashionable dresses, are not wrought in America; consequently, all that is paid for such articles, beyond the price of the original material, goes to foreign artists.

"But still, if our citizens, by their labor in the cultivation of cotton and other agricultural products, and raw materials, could realize a sufficient profit to pay the foreign manufacturer of gauzes, muslins, silks, &c., for their products, there would be no good reason why we should not consider the purchasing and wearing such superfluities in reality affording encouragement to our own productive industry, and thus adding to national wealth as well as affording individual gratification.

"But when such profits are not realized, when like the simple Indian, we are giving not only our productions, but our lands for beads and baubles, (it is calculated that American merchants now owe sixty millions for foreign manufactures,) is it not high time to consider whether we cannot better dispense with the luxury than with the means of living?

"This revolution in fashionable sentiment can be brought about by the ladies. Indeed it must be done by them, if it be accomplished at all; for they are the arbiters of taste, and in a great measure of public opinion. And it has been they who have been the patrons and purchasers of all showy luxuries, and thus have become the accessories of merchants who introduce a love for these silly superfluities among us.

"No one doubts the patriotism of our women. They would, were the republic in danger from a foreign foe, submit cheerfully, as they did in the war of the Revolution, to any privation or suffering which the public good required. But to give up their costly jewels and rich silks, merely because the country is not rich enough to afford such expensive array is horrid vulgar.

"Make it genteel, and the difficulty is vanquished. And if our fashionables, our belles, would only appear in simple costume, such would be considered most genteel. They fear, if they would do this, that the difference between the rich and the poor would not be sufficiently marked. Almost every female could afford to follow such a fashion.

"How stands the difference now?—Many of the factory girls wear gold watches, and an imitation at least, of all the ornaments which grace the daughters of our most opulent citizens. And it is chiefly the extravagance of those who will, in our country, whatever is their station or employment, follow the fashions, which makes the danger of introducing an expensive style of dress, and the luxury of costly furniture, as the standard of fashion and necessary concomitant of wealth, taste, and respectability.

"It is not to be expected nor even wished, that the rich should forego the advantages which wealth, honestly acquired or inherited, affords—that they should practice the self-denial which poverty imposes, while the means for gratification of every wish is at their command.

"They ought not to be required, even by the most rigid interpretation of republican principles, to do this. But they should be censured when their influence, the manner in which they expend their wealth, operates to introduce among us the love of idle extravagance in dress, expensive luxuries in living, and that femininity in mind and manners which always follows in the train of sensual indulgences.

"Let the rich, and those who affect to be rich, (much the largest number,) and who would, therefore, be the *distingues* of society, raise their ambition to a higher display than this outward show which may so easily be imitated. Let them make refined and exalted intellectual attainments the standard of rank, if they wish for a distinction permanent as well as conspicuous. They have the means of collecting libraries, leisure for reading, opportunities of travel, and a thousand other advantages of mental culture and refinement which those who must labor for a living cannot command. What a pity they do not improve these advantages!

"It is a truth well known and deeply to be lamented, that the children of rich parents, though furnished with every facility for learning, are rarely among the best scholars at our schools and colleges. This does not happen because they are naturally dull; it is because they have received wrong impressions of the value of an education. They have not been taught to consider it absolutely necessary to their character and success in the world, but chiefly as an accomplishment which it was best to possess, but which could be dispensed with by those who had wealth sufficient to lead the fashions in dress and luxurious living.

The youth who has a fortune in expectation, if he sees his parents only anxious about the display and importance of wealth, will not think it essential that he should toil in his studies, like the poor man's son who must live by his profession.

"The miss, who is sent to school loaded with ornaments, fancies herself a young lady, and her vanity is so flattered by outshining her companions in dress, that she cares little for being called a dunce.

"Now these faults of the children are

entirely owing to an erroneous system of domestic training; and the mischief is nine times in ten, been wrought by the mother. She has permitted them to know that the display of wealth was her chief concern, her idol: this has made her sons dandies and spendthrifts, and her daughters coquettes and worshippers of fashion.

"When the fortune, which imparted this self-consequence, has been expended as it often is to support it, these gaudy, superficial, useless fine ladies and gentlemen, are the most insignificant, helpless, and miserable beings in our country. Such reverses are not only probable in theory, but they are of very common occurrence. One would think that at the fear of such misfortune would be sufficient to check the pride which is fostered merely by wealth; and would fill the heart of every mother capable of reflection, with anxiety for her children in proportion to the temptations to extravagance and indolence by which they may be surrounded.

"Let the mother, then, train her offspring to feel that they can claim the first station in society, only because their wealth gives them greater advantages to acquire knowledge, and more leisure to cultivate and refine their taste; that, consequently, they will be expected to excel in intellectual pursuits as well as in the graces of behaviour; and that the mediocrity in science and general intelligence, which would be excusable in those less favored, will be a deep and indelible reproach to them. Teach young persons to feel and reason thus, and there is little danger that riches will corrupt them."

For the Greensborough Patriot.

SKETCHES OF WESTERN CITIES. Continued.

ALTON.—The point from which Alton is first seen when approaching by the river is about the mouth of Missouri, twelve or fifteen miles north of St. Louis. From this place it is still some five or six miles distant. While mentioning the "mouth of Missouri," it may be of interest to describe it more minutely. The Missouri connects itself with the Mississippi by several mouths, the principal or upper of which comes in very nearly at right angles and sweeps its muddy water entirely across the Mississippi, mingling with and tinging its clear waters with a brownish hue. The channel here is of great depth, and owing to the immense body of material rushing out of the Missouri, when flooded, the opposite, Illinois, shore has already lost many acres of land. A house which now stands perhaps thirty or forty yards back from the shore was formerly situated where now is the main channel of the river. The owner has three been compelled to move back in consequence of these encroachments made upon his farm by the river. The entire distance between the mouth of Missouri and St. Louis is low and marshy.

Alton is built upon a very un-beautiful spot of ground, being between two high hills, or bluffs, with a narrow opening to the country in the rear;—the river also is here playing a sad trick upon them by forming a sand bar in front of the town. There is quite a respectable show of business here generally, and along the wharf there are several blocks of large stone houses. One or two hotels and several churches show conspicuously from the river. There is also the State penitentiary—a dirty, confined, and, I think, badly managed concern.

The inhabitants are in expectation of having the "National Road" cross the Mississippi at this place, but there are many other points in like suspense. From this point several railroad lines, radiating into the interior, are to be built some day or other.

Much capital from this place is invested in the lead trade;—but upon the whole, Alton is too near St. Louis to flourish largely. Its population at present may be about eight thousand.

There is a steam ferry here—and a regular packet boat plies daily to St. Louis and back.

In Alton are issued several weekly and one or more monthly publications, all of which are respectable.

CAIRO—at the Mouth of Ohio.—The natural advantages of this location must be apparent to all, by glancing for one moment on the map;—and there is little doubt but a city will soon spring up here. It must become a place of business, and a money making place too;—and wherever such places are to be found, thither will people flock as is the case in New Orleans and other places. Sickness will not deter people from venturing where gain is to be expected.

Several steam saw-mills are now in operation here; some twelve or fifteen buildings, besides one hotel, erected; and many boats are already in the habit of "loving up" here during the season of low water and scant business.

VICKSBURG.—This is a tidy, good looking sort of a town, built upon a hill side, and showing to great advantage from the river. Many of the buildings are of brick,

and large warehouses line the wharf.—The wharf itself is a miserable, dirty, confined affair.

There is one theatre here, occupied in the winter season by part of Scott & Thorne's company from Cincinnati.—Several churches also embellish the town.

Two papers are published here. The "Whig" is pretty fair, but the "Sentinel" (tory,) like the town in the summer season, is rather a sickly concern.

The opposite shore (in Louisiana) is low and marshy;—a steam ferry-boat plies back and forth. Population of the town, about 10,000 or 12,000.

NATCHEZ.—Here is "Natchez under the hill," and Natchez proper, or "Natchez on the hill," which latter is not seen from the river. Natchez proper is situated upon a beautiful, level, high bluff;—a neat, airy town, boasting of one of the largest and best conducted hotels in the country, a railroad branching out into the interior, and as good society as is to be found in the West. Natchez under the hill was formerly the abode only of blacklegs, robbers, prostitutes, negroes, and all manner of low-lived animals, but has of late somewhat improved. It yet looks very suspicious, however.

Upon the verge of the bluff is a light house for the aid of boats stopping in the night to see how to approach the miserable wharves and wharf-boats, and to avoid the wilderness of reefs and flat-boats most generally to be found directly in front of the town;—also, I imagine, more properly as a kind of beacon light or "land mark," as it may be seen a great distance, owing to the town's being situated at the point of a long and abrupt bend in the river.

Population of the whole town, about 12,000 or 15,000.

The Natchez theatre is open during the winter to performances by part of Scott and Thorne's company from Cincinnati.

Natchez is 100 miles below Vicksburg 300 miles above New Orleans.

Nazareth.—In our toilsome progress we crossed Mount Tabor, where experience taught us what shall be blessedness of the promise—"Violence shall no more be heard within thy land."—Isaiah, ix. 18. We had reached the foot rather late in the day. Fearing therefore, that we might lose the magnificent view from the summit if we did not use all speed, we did not go round by the regular path, but pressed up through bushes and rocks with great difficulty to the top. We had time to see, where Christ, hid from the eyes of all others, is believed to be transfigured before his three disciples, and to look down on the vast and splendid plain of Esdraelon, where the fons of Israel & of God are yet to be gathered to the slaughter—but sunset forced me to hasten down, without making the circuit of the hill. At the foot, on the other side, we came upon a company of villagers, who were watching their heaps of corn; and from them we learned, that simply in consequence of our taking a trackless path, and then hastening down, we had escaped a band of Arabs, who were lurking on the hill, and had plundered and killed several persons the day before. On reaching the village Debarah, where our baggage was, we found our servants, who had gone before us, despairing of our safety. But he that keepeth Israel preserved us, and put a song of praise into our lips. We felt a little of the force of Psalm xxvii. 5, when safe again in our tent, praising the Lord. Next day, a similar peril and deliverance awaited us. We reached Nazareth early, and having surveyed the city where the Redeemer lived, as a root out of dry ground, proceeded onwards by Sophia.—Missionary Record.

An Emblem of the man who gains the world, and loses his soul.—It is said that Xerxes, leaving Athens, came to a city called Eion, on the banks of the Strymon. Hence he proceeded no farther by the land; but entrusting the conduct of his forces to Hydarnes, with orders to march them to the Hellespont, he went on board a Phœnician vessel to cross over into Asia. After he had embarked, a heavy and tempestuous wind set in from the lake, which, on account of the great number of Persians on board attendant on Xerxes, made the situation of the vessel extremely dangerous. The king, in an emotion of terror, inquired aloud of the pilot if he thought they were safe. "By no means," was the answer, "unless we could be rid of some of this multitude." On this Xerxes exclaimed, "Persians, let me now see which of you has an affection for his Prince; my safety it seems depends on you." As soon as he had thus spoken, they first bowed themselves before him, and leaped into the sea. The vessel having been thus lightened, Xerxes was safely landed in Asia. As soon as he got on shore, he rewarded the pilot with a golden crown for preserving the life of the king; but as he had caused so many Persians to perish, he cut off his head.

A hog, residing near Frederick, Maryland, was buried twenty-two days in the

snow, and, being disinterred, walked home as lively as pigs usually are.

Anecdote of a favorite Dog.—The only approach to bad feelings which I ever discovered in Rover, was a slight disposition to jealousy; but this in him appeared more a virtue than a vice; for it sprang entirely from affection, and had nothing mean or malicious in it. A single instance will suffice to show the manner in which he expressed this feeling. One day a little strange dog attached himself to me, and followed me home.—I took him into the house, and had him fed, intending to keep him till I could discover the owner. For this act of kindness the dog expressed his gratitude in the usual way. Rover, although he used to play the truant, from the moment the little stranger entered the premises, never quitted us till he saw him fairly off. His manner towards us became more ingratiating than usual, and he seemed desirous, by his assiduous attentions, to show us that we stood in no need of any other favorite or companion. But, at the same time, he displayed no animosity towards his supposed rival. Here was reason and refinement too.

He had formed an attachment to my gardener, and would frequently follow him to his home where he was caressed by the wife and children. It happened that the poor wife was taken ill, and died.—The husband was seriously afflicted, and showed a feeling above the common.—At this time, I observed that Rover had quite lost his spirits, and appeared to pine. Seeing him in this state, one day, in company with the widower, and thinking, in some measure, to divert the poor fellow's thoughts from his own sorrow, I remarked to him the state that Rover was in, and asked him if he could guess the cause. "He is fretting after poor Peggy," was the reply, giving vent at the same time to a flood of tears. He then went on to tell me that, while his wife was ill, Rover was constant in his visits to the cottage, when he would get upon her bed, lie by her and lick her face; and when she was borne to the grave, he was foremost in the funeral procession. It was some time before he entirely recovered his spirits.

Like most little dogs, Rover had a great soul; yet, as must have been expected, he was no match for the generalities of his species. But what he wanted in physical strength, he made up for in policy. He wisely employed a portion of his riches in subsidizing his poorer, but stronger neighbors; and thus acquired a weight and importance among his own race in the village, to which he could not otherwise lay claim. In plain language, Rover kept a dog in pay to fight his battles for him. This I discovered, by observing that whenever he got a bone which he could not compass, he immediately hid it, and then went off in search of the baker's mastiff, whose more potent jaws soon demolished the provision. This I first set down to generosity, or a natural love of patronage, till I ascertained the true motive, by observing that, whenever he was attacked by a larger dog than himself, he forthwith set off in search of his Swiss, the said mastiff, to whom he delegated the work of thrashing his opponent.

A Misapprehension.—We recollect once being very much amused at the relation of the following anecdote, from the lips of a very amiable, and withal a very modest widow lady in New Jersey. Soon after her husband paid the debt of Nature, leaving her his sole legatee, a claim was brought against the estate by his brother, and a process was served upon her by the sheriff of the county, who happened to be a widower, of middle age. Being unused at that time to the forms of law—though in the protracted law suit which followed she had ample opportunity of acquiring experience—she was much alarmed; and meeting, just after the departure of the sheriff, with a female friend, she exclaimed, with much agitation, "What do you think? Sheriff Price has been after me!" "Well," said the considerate lady, with perfect coolness, "he is a very fine man." "But," replied the widow, "Well, I have long suspected he was attached to you, my dear." "But you don't understand—he says I must go to court." "Oh! that's quite another affair, my child; don't you go so far as that; it is his place to come to court you!"

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.

Sudden and Extraordinary Death.

In a letter from one on whose statement a perfect reliance may be placed, the following account has been transmitted to the publishers of the Ledger: A Mr. Black, residing in Ontario county, State of New York, had been observed for some time to live on terms of disagreement with his wife, giving the neighbors some reason to suspect that he had fixed his affections on another woman, viz. a widow who dwelt in the same village. Some time in last autumn Mrs. Black died. Mr. B. often visited the widow's both before and after the death of his wife, and recently he became an inmate of the

widow's dwelling, in the character as we suppose, of a boarder. He had remarked to some of his friends, two or three months ago, that if this woman refused to wed him, he would drop dead at her feet. This prophetic assertion was literally fulfilled. On Sunday evening last, about 9 o'clock, he made proposals in due form, and was rejected, when he immediately fell dead! By direction of the coroner, the body was opened by a physician, and the sudden decease of Mr. Black was found to have been caused by the rupture of a large bloodvessel near the heart. Powerful emotion may account for this singular event.—Ledger.

The Amistad case.—Judge Judson has, at length decided on the case of the blacks of the Amistad, who murdered the captain and other persons on board the schooner. He sets them free. Had they been whites they would have been tried and executed as pirates. The following are the grounds of the decision:

1. That the district court for Connecticut has jurisdiction, the schooner having been taken possession of, in a legal sense, on the "high seas."

2. That the libel of Thomas R. Gedney and others, is properly filed in the district court of Connecticut.

3. That the seizers are entitled to salvage, and an appraisal will be ordered, and one-third of that amount and cost will be decreed just and reasonable.

4. That Green & Fordham of Sag Harbor, who claim to have taken original possession of the vessel and cargo, cannot sustain their claim, and therefore their libel is dismissed.

5. That Ruiz and Montez, through the Spanish minister, have established no title to the Africans, as they are undoubtedly Bozal negroes, or negroes recently imported from Africa, in violation of the laws of Spain.

6. That the demand of restoration, to have the question tried in Cuba, made by the Spanish minister, cannot be complied with, as by their own laws it is certain they cannot enslave the Africans, and therefore cannot properly demand them for trial.

7. That Antonia, being a Creole, and legally a slave, and expressing a strong wish to be returned to Havana, a restoration will be decreed under the treaty of 1795.

8. That these Africans be delivered to the President of the United States, under the 2d section of the act of March 3, 1819, still in force, to be transported to Africa, there to be delivered to the agent appointed to receive and conduct them home.—Journal of Commerce.

The Charleston Courier states that the Court of Equity in that city has been engaged in the trial of a case of deep interest, arising out of a suit instituted between the representatives of the late H. S. Ball and lady, of that city, two of the unfortunate victims in the explosion and wreck of the steam packet *Pulaski*, in order to settle the question of survivorship between the husband and wife, who shared an ocean grave on that appalling occasion. All the harrowing incidents of the dreadful catastrophe were disclosed by the evidence, so far as they could be collected from the sufferers; and a beautiful model of the boat was placed before the Chancellor, to illustrate the evidence and the argument.

Electricity.—In a lecture at Taunton, England, Mr. A. Crosse illuminated 400 feet of iron chain, hung in festoons about the room; the whole extent being brilliantly lighted at the same instant, by the passage through it of the spark from the battery, and several feet of wire were melted. Mr. Crosse gave the results of many experiments on thunder clouds, and mists. By means of a wire apparatus suspended in his park, he had discovered that a driving fog sweeps in masses, alternately, negatively, and positively electrified; and once, the accumulation of the electric fluid in a fog was so great, that there was an incessant stream from his conductor, of sparks, each one of which would have struck an elephant dead.

Kentucky.—A resolution was recently passed in the Legislature of this State, that the Government should order a national salute to be fired on the 8th of January, in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans. The resolution was passed, and passed with this interesting amendment: "Resolved, That the cannon captured from the British on the 5th of October, 1813, at the battle of the Thames, by General W. H. Harrison, and his brave companions in arms, be alone used by his Excellency, in firing the foregoing salute."

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to C. N. McAdoo and George Nicks, Esq., for George Nicks, dec'd., who do not pay up by February Court will find their accounts in an officer's hands for collection,—as we are not justified in giving any longer indulgence.

C. N. McADOO, J. Esq.
GEO. NICKS, 6 Ex.

Jan. 10, 1840

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THE HOMAGE OF JUSTICE.

We have compiled, from various sources, the following disinterested testimonials, which were commanded from their several authors by the lofty patriotism, valor, talents and success of Gen. Harrison, long before he was named for the Presidency, and in times which ought to give them weight sufficient to beat down all the petty calumnies and quibbling objections which party malignity may now presume to forge against the war-worn and time-honored patriot and soldier.

The authorities we present against the puny attacks of Loco-Foco Federalism, and which we shall stereotype as an impregnable barricade against all opposition, are no less than the Congress of the United States, the Legislature of Indiana, and of Kentucky, James Madison, James Monroe, Col. Richard M. Johnson, Anthony Wayne, Langdon Cheves, Simon Snyder, Gov. Shelby, Com. Perry, Col. Croghan, Col. Davies, and others, including in the illustrious catalogues even Thomas Ritchie himself!

We begin with the testimony of Col. Richard M. Johnson, Now Vice President of the United States.

Col. Johnson said, (in Congress)—"Who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country."

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the West, is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field."

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other General officer; he was, perhaps, of ever in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

James Madison, in a special message to Congress, Dec. 18, 1811, said,

While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 6th ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit of fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline."

James Madison, in his message to Congress, Nov. 1812, said,

An ample force from the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, is placed with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier General Harrison, who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations than by their personal merits."

In Mr. Madison's message of Dec. 1813, the compliment was extended as follows:

The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the Northwestern army, transferred the war thither, and, rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage foe."

This result is signally honorable to Major General Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared."

The following tribute of praise was paid to General Harrison, in 1811, by eleven of the officers who fought under his banner at the battle of Tippecanoe:

"Should our country again require our services to oppose a civilized or a savage foe, we should march under General Harrison with the most perfect confidence of victory and fame."

Joel Cook, R. B. Burton, Nathan Adams, A. H. Atkins, H. Burchstead, Hosen Blood, Josiah Snelling, O. G. Burton, C. Fuller, G. Gooding, J. D. Foster.

Extract of a letter from Col. Davies, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, Aug. 24, 1811:

"I make free to declare, that I have imagined there were two military men in the West, and Gen. Harrison is the first of the two."

Message of Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania, Dec. 10, 1813.

"Already is the brow of the young warrior, Croghan, encircled with laurels, and the blessings of thousand of women and children rescued from the scathing knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on Harrison and his gallant army."

In the Legislature of Indiana, on the 13th Nov. 1811, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Gen. Wm. Johnson, thus addressed Gen. Harrison:

"Sir—The House of Representatives of the Indiana territory, in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your Excellency on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawnee Prophet, and the tribes of Indians confederated with him: when we see displayed in behalf of our country, not only the consummate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the man; and when we take into view the benefits which must result to that country from

those exertions, we cannot, for a moment withhold our meed of applause."

Legislature of Kentucky, Jan. 1, 1812. Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky, in the late campaign against the Indians upon the Wabash, Gov. William Henry Harrison has behaved like a hero, a patriot, and a general; and that for his cool, deliberate, skilful and gallant conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe, he well deserves the warmest thanks of his country and his nation."

Gen. Anthony Wayne, in his Letter to the Secretary of War, giving an official account of his sanguinary Indian battle, in 1792, says:

"My faithful and gallant Lieutenant Harrison, rendered the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery, exciting the troops to press for victory."

Resolution directing the medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, to be presented to Major General Harrison, and Governor Shelby, and for other purposes.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Major General William Henry Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, and, through them to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the 5th of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery; and that the president of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to General Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky."

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GALLIARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 4, 1818.—Approved.

JAMES MONROE, Gov. Shelby to Mr. Madison, May 18, 1814, says:

"I feel no hesitation to declare to you that I believe Gen. Harrison to be one of the first military characters I ever knew."

Col. Richard M. Johnson to Gen. Harrison, July 4, 1813, says:

"We did not want to serve under cowards or traitors, but under one [Harrison] who had proved himself to be wise, prudent and brave."

Commodore Perry to General Harrison, August 18, 1817, says:

"The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy, has always appeared to me to have evinced a high degree of MILITARY TALENT. I concur with the venerable Shelby in his general approbation of your conduct in that campaign."

The opinions of the Hon. Langdon Cheves, of the importance of the victory of the Thames, and the bravery of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

"The victory of Harrison, was such as would have secured to a Roman General in the best days of the Republic, the honors of a triumph! He put an end to the War in the uppermost Canada."

Sentiments of the Hero of Fort Stephenson, Col. Croghan, now of the War Department.

"I desire no plaudits which are bestowed upon me at the expense of Gen. Harrison."

"I have felt the warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an able commander remains unshaken. I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me ample justice; and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and acrimonious dislike; and as long as he continues, (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done,) to make the wisest arrangements and the most judicious disposition, which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him that confidence which he so richly merits, and which has on no occasion been withheld."

Lastly we come to the neat compliment of Thomas Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, the leading organ of the Coalition in the South, who now brands his old "chapelless sword with two broken points," and threatens devastating war upon the conqueror of the British and Indian Coalition of the West! The Richmond Enquirer said:

"General Harrison's letter tells us every thing that we wish to know about the officers, except himself. He does justice to every one but Harrison—and the world must therefore do justice to the man, who was too modest to be just to himself."

Emigrants for Africa.—One hundred and fifteen emigrants, from Kentucky, Virginia, &c. we are informed are now waiting at Norfolk, Va. to embark for the American colony at Liberia as soon as a ship can be provided to take them. The greater part of these emigrants having been but recently emancipated, by will and otherwise, are in a destitute condition. This has devolved an additional and rather an unexpected expense on the Colonization society.—Not Int.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. "Must the earth quake," before the people will arouse from the torpor which afflicts them at the present moment? If they cannot now see the danger that hangs over them as a people, they would not believe "though out were to rise from the dead."

I have been surprised that some competent hand has not undertaken the task of exposing to the public gaze the hidden deformities of this banding of mock Democracy. Although sensible of my deficiency in the art of political dissection and analysis, yet I propose to devote an hour occasionally, in my plain way, to this object, which I hope may serve at least to invite the public inspection, and possibly may stimulate others more capable, to come to my aid. It seems to me to be very easy to detect, in this paper, the design of imposing on the people by professions of economy and Republican simplicity—by plausible arguments, adroitly framed and addressed to their prejudices, whilst in truth it announces the determination to squander our countless millions, "if not more," for the pure Republican purpose of increasing the power and patronage of the Government, and earnestly urges the adoption of a measure, the bare mention of which would have overthrown the popularity of Washington himself.

In the Message, speaking of the report of the Secretary of War, the President says: "I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States." Let us see what that plan is. It is substantially to have a standing army of one hundred thousand men, with a reserve of an equal number, to keep their vacancies filled as their term of service expires.

The Secretary says: "It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number, as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of 200,000 men drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their place in the ranks, in defence of their country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader—the age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be 8 years, four in the first class and four in the reserve." One-fourth part (twenty five thousand) to leave the service every year, passing at the conclusion of the first term into the reserve, and exempt from ordinary military duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner 25,000 men will be discharged from Military duty every year, and 25,000 fresh recruits be received into the service. This is the simple Republican measure which the President says he "cannot too strongly recommend" to be carried into operation in his economical administration; and this, too, suppose, like the once cursed but now lauded Sub Treasury, is to be considered an emanation of State Rights' Republicanism so professed in Mr. Van Buren. What would have been said had Mr. Adams endorsed such a proposition? Yea, what would have been the consequence to any President, before the establishment of the doctrine of the belief in the infallibility of the President is a test of Republican orthodoxy? I hazard but little in saying that he would have been hurried violently from the Presidential Chair, and that he would scarcely have been able to have saved his head. We are not told by the Secretary how these men are to be enlisted, whether by draft or voluntary enlistment—how they are to be supported, whether at the expense of the State or General Government—whether they are to reside at their own houses, or in their "permanent barracks," which he and the President so strongly recommend—whether they are to be always in camp or not; but he says there are to be 100,000 "in active service," or in camp, in contradistinction to the 100,000 in reserve, who, I suppose, are to be permitted to remain at home. What will be the probable expense of this "active" force of 100,000 men? The best data I have to found a calculation on, is the Public Guard at Richmond, for which I find there is an appropriation in the year 1839, of twenty thousand dollars. Now supposing each company to cost as much as the Public Guard, and allowing one hundred men to a company, (and I do not think there are that number in the Public Guard,) there will be one thousand companies at \$20,000—making the sum of 20 millions. It may be said I do not understand the scheme, (& I confess Mr. Van Buren's simple Republican measures are to my mind very complicated) that he does not mean to keep this army always in the field. The expense then would be in proportion to the time, whether six months or one month. Well may Mr. Van Buren say, as he does in his message, that "the whole revenue accruing from the customs, as well as the sales of public lands, if not now, will undoubtedly be wanted" to defray the expenses of his economical government, if such schemes as these are carried into execution.

But this is not all. Since it has been determined by the "sink-or-swim" supporters of Mr. Van Buren, that the union of the purse and sword is necessary to constitute a proud Republican Government, the President and his War Secretary are turning their attention especially to strengthening that limb of power—the Army—the purse being within the

reach of his outstretched arm, ready to drop into his clutches on the passage of the Sub Treasury Bill. Mr. Poinsett says: "But if the Army of the United States is to be rendered efficient, and its discipline preserved, it must be kept together in masses, and the garrison duty performed by small detachments, aided, in case of need, by the neighboring militia." So we are not only to have 100,000 armed militia in "active service," but the present standing army is to "keep together in masses," and the militia are to be called on to do the duty of garrisoning our forts. What duty, I ask, is to be assigned to the regular army? I ask, in the name of the patriots of '76, is that to be kept as a reserve to awe into submission all rebels against the infallibility of his Majesty the President?

FROM INDIANA.

MESSRS. GALE & SEATON: I yesterday received the enclosed letter from a friend in Indiana; it will give you some idea of the feeling in that State in regard to the nomination of General Harrison. Judge Bigger, of Rush county, and Samuel Hall esq., of Gibson, are the Whig nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State. They are both men of high standing, men of talents, and men of inflexible integrity.

Yours, &c.
January 25, 1840.

Indianapolis, Jan. 17, 1840.

The Convention is over, and the glorious 16th will not be forgotten. Indiana has not seen a prouder day since that on which the pride and chivalry of Kentucky and the great Northwest triumphed on the memorable 7th November, 1811. Had I the graphic powers of the friend I am addressing, I would describe the scene of yesterday and today in such language as would cause you to exclaim, I glory in the name of an Indian! Before night of the 15th the town was full of overflowing. Notwithstanding the severe cold of the preceding day, the people poured in from every quarter of the State; crowd after crowd of delegates, "fresh from the People," came pouring in, and long before night the Hotels were overrun; and the delegates who spontaneously opened their arms to receive them, as brethren of one faith. The Logansport Band, at the head of a cavalcade of about one hundred, arrived about noon, since which time the soul-stirring strains of martial music have died away upon the delighted ear, only to be renewed with increased effect. Next came the Greencastle Band, who did themselves great credit in the part assigned them in the order of the day. About 3 o'clock P. M. the Terre-Haute Band appeared, who came up at the head of a numerous cavalcade, in a carriage drawn by four cream-colored horses, with white ostrich plumes, the collars surmounted with flags, with the conspicuous names of HARRISON and TYLER fluttering in the breeze, the troops marching to the "Sleigh Waltz," performed by the band in their most magnificent style; and, to cap the climax, next came the "Great Eastern," in the shape of our aboriginal water-craft, mounted on four wheels, drawn by six gray horses elegantly caparisoned, containing about thirty delegates from Old Dearborn and Ripley, and a numerous train "following in its footsteps," bearing upon her sides and prow the name of Tippecanoe, with the flag of the Hero of North Bend "streaming to the journeying winds," at her mast-head.

The procession formed on the morning of the 16th in front of the State house, or, at least they began to form there, but before the line was completed it extended below the old courthouse, a distance nearly a mile down Washington street, beside a hollow square around the State-house square. About 1,800 joined in the procession, of whom from 1,200 to 1,500 were delegates. The procession was preceded by a full-length portrait of Harrison, and six banners, with various appropriate mottoes, were placed at intervals, and in the rear of all was the banner of Kinderhook, with the inscription, "My native land, farewell!"—The description can give you no idea of the enthusiasm which prevailed. Every upper window and door was filled with ladies, the fairest of the fair, and the waving of scarfs, handkerchiefs and white hands, gave ample evidence that the protector of the North-west was among the first in the hearts of his country-women.

The Loco-foco Convention which assembled on the 8th, boasted that they had the greatest turn out ever known in the State; but, considering that the weather was extremely fine, and that they were unable to number 450 delegates, who came together with no other bond of union than a common interest in the emoluments of office—finding nothing but selfishness in their own hearts, and nothing of sympathy in the hearts of others, and discovering the spontaneous and unbought "demonstration of public sentiment" emanating from the people themselves—they seemed almost ready to give up the ship.

The nominations are entirely satisfactory to the Convention, and all are now prepared to return to their homes with very honorable means. The Whigs of Indiana, in August and November, will come up to the rescue of the country and the Constitution as one man, and march to the ballot-box under a banner inscribed with their favorite motto, "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

ABOLITIONISM.

We have always regarded the attempts of the administration party to affix the stigma of abolitionism upon the Whigs, as so dishonest, disingenuous and preposterous, that we have not perhaps treated the matter with that seriousness which such wily attempts to abuse popular credulity deserve. It is so easy to affix the public eye upon the moral and political leprosy of loco-focoism, that we have allowed us to be deterred by this very fact.—Let us now however look to the party in Mass. and see who it is they have just elected Gov. &c.—The aroused Abolitionist Marcus Morton! Who was their candidate for Lt. Governor, until death withdrew him from the canvass.—The loco-foco abolitionist Theodore Sedgwick!—Again; did they not run Gerrit Smith, one of the most notorious abolitionists in all New York, against N. P. Tallmadge for the U. S. Senate? But let us turn to our State and see who it is that manifests the utmost anxiety to divert public attention from himself, and to direct it upon Southern men.—Lest perchance the suspicion of rottenness upon this point might rest upon him. If the Standard is to be judged by its own rule, that a man's declarations are inadmissible and inconclusive on this subject, may we not justly suspect one who is so clamorous, of being other than he pretends—of being a wolf in sheep's clothing. The "Standard" winces so, under the allegation of the "Observer" that it will induce many to question the truth of its being "a Northern man with Southern principles." If in its attempt to cast suspicion upon the tenets and principles of those who are much less obnoxious to the imputation of abolitionism than it, it shall have awakened doubts as to its own honesty, it has no one to censure but itself.—If the potion be bitter, even-handed justice has come down to it to its lips.—Wilmington Advertiser.

Extract from Mr. RANDOLPH'S Speech in the House of Representatives, on the New Jersey election case.

Mr. Speaker, since I last had the honor of addressing myself to the members here, a change has come over the proceedings of this House. The seat which you occupy has been filled; the desk beneath you, which was then filled by a mere locum tenens, who, according to his own decision, was powerless for good, but potent for evil, has been supplied with a permanent occupant, and the lucrative appointment of printer has, in effect been made. New Jersey, sir, has been disfranchised, and I no longer rise here the proud Representative of a free People, enjoying equal rights and equal laws with those of other States, but rather as the mere remnant that is left to what was once my State. I feel deeply humiliated sir, at my situation. The degradation of my state degrades all her sons, and if there is any degree of shame, I, sir, feel it the more sensibly, from the prominence of the position in which I have been placed. Sir, honestly will record the circumstances that led to the commission of the deed, and there, sir, it will be learned that the parties stood in this House 119 for the Administration; 123 with, and 118 without my five colleagues, against it; that South Carolina held the balance of power in the twenty-sixth, as she had in the twenty-fifth Congress. And, sir, she held the balance on the question of Speaker, and also, on the Jersey question; and although I impudently suppose, from her professed principles; that in her hands the State rights of New Jersey were safe. Sir, N. Jersey, being the point on which the power of the Administration, if not its very existence depended, was doomed to be sacrificed; and whilst the gentlemen were making great professions for the people, in order to effect that sacrifice, a majority of this House determined that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Naylor,) with his 500 majority, should not vote on a New Jersey question, when his vote was essential to a decision of that vote in favor of New Jersey; although a majority of the House determined, shortly after, that he might vote even in his own case. Sir, his was but one vote to be gained or lost, and the political power depended not on that; New Jersey was rejected. I disagree with my honorable friend from Virginia (Mr. Botts) in exonerating the Clerk from all blame; he was but the means, the instrument, it is true, by whom the wrong was effected, and without whom, I believe, it would not have been done; yet as such I blame him, whilst I detract not an iota of the responsibility from the party and its chief, by whom this deed was done. Sir, one of the first acts of the first of the Sturges was an attempt to extend his prerogative over the returns to Parliament. The Chancellor, sir, the creature of his will, was the instrument on that occasion; but his audacity was rebuked by the House of Commons; and the same game was attempted, with more success, by Oliver Cromwell, as the Protector of the dear people. And these sir, are the illustrious precedents by which the returns from a State executive have been disregarded. It is not a matter of surprise that the honorable member from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson) should be sick of this New Jersey question. Sir, I doubt not but he and his political friends will grow much worse before the Jersey question is done ringing in their ears the knell of departed power.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS OF GOODS

Consistently via Wilmington. THE undersigned, long in the business of "Receiving and Forwarding" for the interior counties of the State, offer their thanks to the numerous persons in that line, who have thought proper to make us their consignees, and now respectfully ask leave to notify them generally, that this part of our business at the port of Wilmington N. C. will be declined in future.

In order to close the many accounts which stand open in our Books, we shall be greatly obliged to those in arrears for prompt remittances, in any mode most convenient.

—A N D— TO those who deal in produce from the interior, for sale or shipment hence, and for the purchase of Merchandise here, we offer our services. The facilities by land and for Shipping, will render Wilmington a desirable port for exports and for the purchase of foreign imported articles. R. W. BROWN & SON, Wilmington N. C., 23d Jan. 1840. 510

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of PIANOS, of very superior quality, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. His assortment is full and complete as any in North Carolina; and he hesitates not to say, that the Pianos are equal, if not superior to any offered for sale in this section of country.

Amongst the collection are 2 splendid rosewood Pianos, 1 zebra wood, (striped,) and 5 Mahogany.

These instruments have each two pedals, a loud, and a soft, or *Harp* pedal. Persons wishing to purchase, are referred to the Rev. John C. Jacobson, Principal of the Salem Female Boarding School, or Gen. Davidson and John R. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county. JOSHUA BUNER, Salem, N. C. December 31, 1839. 48-5

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WISHING to bring my business to a close at this time, I offer to my old friends and customers,

Wholesale and Retail, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS AT COST AND CHARGES!

Those wishing bargains will do well to give me a call, as they will not be disappointed. My Stock is well assorted, and was bought at the North in September last. Country Merchants wishing to procure a well assorted Stock—low—would do well to call and see.

N. B. Those having open accounts on my books will please call and close them by the 1st January next;—and those having Notes in my hands will do me a favor to call and pay them off. JAMES McIVER, Greensboro', Dec. 16th, 1839. 44-9

AUCTION.

AGREABLY to an order of the Justices of the County of Guilford at November Term, 1839 we, the undersigned commissioners for that purpose appointed, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Greensborough, on the 3rd Monday of February, 1840,

The Old Vale Academy, and the valuable LOT on which it is situated. It will be sold on a credit, but terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES SLOAN, JOHN M. LOGAN, JOHN A. GILMER, Commissioners. January 20th, 1840. 49-10

PUBLIC MEETING.

ON Tuesday of February Court, ensuing, a meeting of the citizens of Guilford is requested to be held, to take into consideration the advancement of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad,—and to give to all who desire it an opportunity to subscribe to the same. As this will perhaps be the last opportunity afforded for the encouragement of this humble work, it is hoped a full attendance will be given.

G. C. MENDENHALL, JOHN M. DICK, RALPH GORRELL, JESSE H. LINDSAY, J. T. MOREHEAD.

January 21, 1840.

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

ALL persons indebted to this Firm will please call and make settlement by the first of January 1840. We will expect our Notes to be renewed or cashed; and those who have open Accounts, failing to give their bonds, will be charged with interest from the date. We treat all alike. December 28, 1839. 48-7

TAKEN UP.

BY Solomon Ledford, on the waters of Muddy Creek, near Salem, Stokes county N. C., one horse of a strawberry roan color, with a white spot in his forehead, and white spots on each side of his neck supposed to be gear marks; 4 feet 6 inches high; supposed to be 12 years old; valued at \$25.—Entered on my Book on the 7th of December, 1839. GEO. BROOKS, Ranger. Jan. 1840. 51-3

NEW GOODS.

J. & R. SLOAN. HAVE received and opened their FALL and WINTER GOODS,

which comprises a large and extensive assortment. November 20th, 1839.

30,000 MAMMOTH WHITE SILK WORM EGGS.— 200 EARS CHINA TREE CORN. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

CLOVER SEED.

CLOVER SEED, genuine and well cleaned, just received by JESSE H. LINDSAY. October, 1839.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG NOMINATIONS,
BY THE PEOPLE.

FOR GOVERNOR,
John M. Morehead.

FOR PRESIDENT,
William Henry Harrison.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
John Tyler.

One Presidential Term.—The integrity of the Public Servant.—The Safety of the Public Money, and the General Good of the PEOPLE.

END OF VOL. I.—This week completes one year's publication of the Patriot under "our administration." We have pursued the course dictated by our best judgment, dispensing such matter through our columns as appeared to us most likely to benefit and entertain our readers, and the past year's practice at the editorial desk, and close application to the current history of the country, have given us increasing confidence in our ability to make the Patriot useful in the community where it circulates. The steady accession to our subscription list affords reason to believe that our labors are appreciated, and imparts the hope that we may yet feel ourselves permanently established.

Ours is a toilsome and vexatious station in life, and one which is proverbial for going unrewarded, (except where the President takes a notion to a fellow!) In thousands of instances, where the business has appeared most flattering, it has in the end proved utterly delusive. Yet, with the portion of independence, fidelity and application which we lay claim to, we have reason to expect for our labors a fair equivalent, in the shape of something to eat and drink and wherewithal to clothe ourselves;—especially in a community possessing the wealth, spirit and intelligence of that which surrounds us.

As to the political stand which we have taken, in reference to the two great parties into which the nation is divided, it accords with our early, untrammelled, uninfluenced and unprejudiced notions of republican government. We believe with a religious faith in the incorruptibility of the mass of the people, and in the power of enlightened public opinion to direct our government aright. And the more narrowly we pry into the current politics of the day, the more we feel the necessity of maintaining our Opposition ground, and of exerting all the influence which our station as public journalists place within our reach to combat the insidious encroachments of the federal executive.

We are under no formal pledge to any political party, and never intend to be. Our opinions, whether as private individuals or as public journalists, are formed and expressed with a conscientious view to their wholesome operation upon the whole country. But in the nature of things as they now exist, every citizen is obliged to operate upon the common wealth through a party. His opinions necessarily go to give preponderance to one party or the other, and his votes still more directly to the same purpose. Hence our humble support is given to the Opposition or Whig party—because we believe that it combines more of the elements of a pure republican government. Hence our opposition to the dominant party, which has been in place for the past eleven years; which has been accumulating around its head, year after year, the powers which our revered constitution reserved to the people and to the states; which has prostrated the prosperity of the country; and which we believe to be essentially corrupt.

Thus much we have deemed it proper to say with reference to our political course; for however circumscribed may be the limits of our influence, we wish no man to be deceived as to our motives or opinions.

We shall commence the labors of another year with increased confidence in the ultimate success of the cause we advocate; for we have the fullest confidence in the integrity and ability of our candidates. Gen. HARRISON has the profound respect of every noble-minded man in the country, of whatever party. His genuine honesty, and the pure republican simplicity of his manners and moles of thinking will be appreciated by the uncorrupted people of this nation. And the practical, statesmanlike and thorough-going qualities of our candidate for Governor, Mr. MOREHEAD, are destined to achieve a signal triumph over the disingenuous and dishonest attempts to defame his public character.

chieve a signal triumph over the disingenuous and dishonest attempts to defame his public character.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL.—The building for this institution claims the tribute of a passing remark at our hands. It forms an ornament to the town at once handsome and appropriate, and highly creditable to the taste and enterprise of the proprietor.

The building occupies a retired, though not remote situation, on a gentle rise of ground, at the western part of the village. It is of brick, fifty-six feet long by thirty-eight in width; two stories, with a basement and attic; covered with tin. The cornices, doorways, and attic windows, (which latter stand out to the view with good effect) being finished in a chaste and uniform style of architecture,—a stately and feminine appearance is imparted, which strikes the passer-by as peculiarly appropriate. The interior is arranged and fitted up in a style of neatness and elegance, and with a view to the health, convenience and comfort of the pupils. Each of the principal stories is divided by a spacious passage, containing a flight of stairs. On the left, as one enters from the street, are the recitation rooms; and on the right, rooms of the same size, yet having large folding doors between them, which, when thrown open, give to both apartments the advantage of a spacious hall. The attic story is occupied as a dormitory, and its spacious dimensions, and airy situation adapt it well to the purpose. Connected with the main building, is a smaller one containing an apartment for the sick, a dining room, and other apartments necessary to a domestic establishment.

When the extensive grounds surrounding the School shall be enclosed, and improved, as contemplated, by the laying out of walks, and pruning the native growth,—it will make a temporary home for the pupil, the recollection of which will be called up with pleasure in all her after life.

The progress of the School, so far, we understand is quite as good as was anticipated, and under the direction of its able and accomplished managers, we believe this institution is destined to prosper. Success to it!—success to the Caldwell Institute!—success to the contemplated Female Collegiate Institute!—and last, but not least, success to Common Schools in our Country and our State!

BURNED TO DEATH.—On the night of the 31st ult. in the western part of this county, a man named William Kersey was so badly burned that he died a few days afterwards.

The deceased we understand was attending a constable's election, where, the day being cold, a log fire was built upon the ground. Spirits—(perhaps in the form of "treats") circulated pretty freely, and Kersey became intoxicated. By night-fall, or a little after, the company dispersed & left the unfortunate deceased alone by the fire, which communicated to his clothing, burning it off, and literally roasting him alive. He lingered three or four days before death ended his sufferings.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—On the 27th Jan. another great fire broke out in the city of New York, destroying property to the amount of from a million to a million and a half of dollars. And shortly succeeding the above we learn that much other valuable real property fell a prey to the devouring element.

INDIANA.—We refer the reader to a letter in another column, giving a short detail of a Harrison convention lately held at the capital of Indiana. Such enthusiastic demonstrations of public approbation by those who reside in the neighborhood of the gallant old veteran, speak volumes for him.

CENSUS TAKERS.—The U. S. Marshall for the district of North Carolina has published his appointments of assistant marshalls to take the sixth census. We discover the following in this and the neighboring counties:—Guilford, John A. Smith, Joseph A. McLean; Rockingham, Peter Seales; Randolph, Thomas Hancock, B. F. Hoover; Stokes, Robert Hill; Orange, Joseph Allison, Thomas Faucett; Chatham, Robert Woody; Davidson, Joseph Davis; Surry, E. Hough, Z. Brown.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the great fire at Wilmington, N. C. the Councils of Charleston authorized the Mayor of that city to forward two thousand dollars to Wilmington in behalf of the sufferers.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

The Legislature of Virginia has postponed, indefinitely, the election of United States Senator, after much discussion and a number of ballots. The question is referred back to the people, at the April Elections will turn on it. Mr. Rives now boldly come out for Harrison, if he is for him—let him show his hand, and let us know by the result of the Spring Elections, whether Virginia intends to take share in the honor of electing a Whig President.—We can do without her, but for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne," we should like to have her in at the death of Loco Focoism.—Register.

Too Tight.—An acquaintance of ours relates that he the other day saw a would-be-fashionable young gentleman in a rather vexatious fix, in consequence of being too tight;—not "tight" in the technical sense of the term, like liquor makes people tight—but galled and strapped too tightly. His pants were stretched like a negro's fiddle string when he goes to perform "Molly put the kettle on" on muster day. He was about to mount his horse; had "wreathed his left hand in mane," and attempted to crook his knee for the purpose of placing his foot in the stirrup. But the thing was impracticable; there was no crook to it! the entire leg was raised to an exact, straight horizontal, and it was out of the question to retain his hold on the mane, and also to back out sufficiently far to effect the desired foothold. He now changed his mode of operating: let go the mane; returned "two paces to the rear;" elevated his "left walker" as aforesaid; placed his foot in the stirrup, and endeavored to travel up within reach of the mane by short energetic hops;—but all of no avail—the tenacity of his straps and the strong texture of his casinet was such that the desired crook of the knee could not be effected.—Being in a great strait he had no alternative but to climb to the top of a neighboring panel of fence and get down upon his horse.

TENNESSEE FARMER.—This paper has been removed from Jonesboro' to Knoxville, Tenn., and passed into the hands of professor Clark. It has been enlarged and improved, and gives promise to be one of the best practical works of the kind with which we are acquainted.—Published monthly, by Jas. C. Moses & Co., at \$1.50 a year, or \$1 in advance.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday Jan. 28.

IN SENATE.—Among the memorials and petitions presented to-day was one by Mr. Young, from Joseph Smith, Rigdon Higbee and others, of the Mormon faith, setting forth grievances under which they labored while in Missouri, and asking the interposition of Congress in their behalf. Laid upon the table temporarily.

The petition of the Trans-atlantic and other British Steam Companies, praying to have their debenture bonds, given for coal exported and consumed by them, cancelled, was discussed and postponed. Several private bills were reported, and the bill to establish a board of commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States, passed to a third reading.

HOUSE.—The debate was continued on Mr. Thompson's resolution touching the reception of abolition petitions, which resulted in the adoption of the following as a standing rule of the House, to be numbered the 21st, by a vote of 114 to 109:

"That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or any State or Territory, or the slave-trade between the States or territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House or entertained in any way whatever."

The resolution of yesterday, in relation to the printing of the House, was reconsidered, others offered on the same subject, but no final action had when the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

IN SENATE.—The report from the committee on commerce, submitted yesterday on the memorial of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, was further discussed, and postponed.

A resolution offered on a former day by Mr. Webster, on the subject of amending the laws relative to steamboat navigation, was taken up and laid on the table till tomorrow.

The bill to establish a board of commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States, was read a third time and passed.

After passing some private bills, and

holding an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The unfinished business of yesterday,—being the resolution which the House then agreed to reconsider, directing the Clerk to cause the printing of the House to be done at the least expense,—being before the House—

Certain questions of order arose, on which the whole day was consumed, in a perfect wrangle, and nothing done.

Thursday, Jan. 30.

IN SENATE.—Among the petitions and memorials of this morning, Mr. Phelps presented certain resolutions from the legislature of Vermont, remonstrating against the ceding of the public lands to the states in which they lie.

Mr. Grundy, from the special committee on the resolutions of Mr. Benton, in relation to the debts of the States, made a report. Mr. Benton moved the printing of 30,000 extra copies of the report. An animated debate, kept up by several senators, consumed the day, and the report was recommitted to the same committee, without instructions.

HOUSE.—The day was consumed in a very noisy and wrangling discussion of the subject of the printing for the House. At 8 o'clock at night the election of Blair & Rives was effected. The vote was taken circa 100, and stood thus—For Blair & Rives, 110; for Gales & Seaton, 92; Scattering, 6.

Friday, Jan. 31.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Grundy, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolutions of Mr. Benton respecting the state debts returned the report of yesterday to the Senate, with some portions of it stricken out or modified. The subject was extensively discussed, and passed over informally for the present.

HOUSE.—[We do not think of a better way to condense the proceedings of this day in the House, than to state that nothing was done. This important object was effected amidst great uproar and confusion.]

The House adjourned to meet on Monday ensuing at 12 o'clock.

Monday, Feb. 3.

IN SENATE.—After sundry memorials were presented, and the Committees had reported several bills, which are not of a generally interesting nature,—

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the select committee on Mr. Benton's resolutions respecting the debts of the states, and especially in regard to their assumption by the U. S. government. Mr. Clay of Ala. spoke at large in vindication of the report, and against the distribution among the states of any portion of the public revenue, mainly on the ground that it would now be equivalent to an assumption of the debts of the states. Mr. Crittenden replied—that he had always been in favor of a just and equal distribution of the proceeds of the lands among the states as their rightful property; and much more would he now be in favor of it, when some of them were in difficulty.—The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Briggs, from the committee appointed on Friday last to count the vote then given for five members to constitute a select committee on the prices of the public printing, reported the names of three members chosen. The House then proceeded to complete the election. The Committee consists of Messrs. Black, of Georgia, Prentiss, of New York, Davis of Indiana, Garland of Louisiana, and Evans, of Maine.

The House then proceeded to vote for Chaplain, but without effect. [Nine reverend gentlemen were in nomination.] The House then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

Ruffin, Chief Justice, in den on dem. of George Zollicoffer and others v. Julius H. Zollicoffer, from Halifax; judgment below affirmed. And, Thomas C. Green & H. Stanfield v. John H. Crockett and George W. Johnson and others; from Caswell; Decision affirmed in all respects, unless one of the parties shall choose to vary it in the manner indicated. Appellants to pay the costs in this Court.

Gaston, Judge, in State v. Samuel Poor, from Guilford; judgment below affirmed. And, Samuel Spruill, Ex' &c. v. Heirs of Zebulon Tarkinton and others from Tyrell; judgment below affirmed.

Daniel, Judge, in Hutchins and McCauley v. Adams and McCauley, from Orange; judgment below affirmed.

After Mr. Clay had delivered his able and eloquent speech, against the Sub-Treasury, the Vice President, warmed with the power and vigor of the effort just made, exclaimed—"That's Harry in his best days—that's Old Kentucky!"—*Alta. Gazette.*

J. A. Bynum.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot tells the following capital joke on this gentleman:—

Mr. Bynum then took the floor, and proceeded at great length to defend Martin Van Buren, "democracy," &c. endeavoring to prove that the President was a "Northern man with Southern principles;" and that the Whigs were identified with the abolitionists throughout the country, while the "democrats" were their uncompromising enemies.—He commenced reading a list of yeas and nays on an abolition question which had been decided some years back, to prove that the Whigs have always voted with the Abolitionists, and when he came to the "B's" he made a sudden stop, but was called on by Mr. Granger to proceed, when there appeared recorded the name of "Jesse A. Bynum," in conjunction with that of Messrs. Adams and Slade. This of course created great mirth at the expense of this great defender of "democrats and democracy," and would-be champion of the South.

Judge Saunders was, as was expected, nominated by the Van Buren party to oppose John M. Morehead for the chief magistracy of North Carolina. We hope the Judge will prudently hold on to his judgeship during the contest, as he will, otherwise, assuredly find himself without an office of any kind at the close of it.

We like Judge Saunders for many reasons, among which his old gentlemanly federalism and stern opposition to the election of Gen. Jackson are not least; and although our principles impel us to oppose his election "tooth and nail," yet we will feel sorry when he experiences the thorough defeat which inevitably awaits him.—*Newbern Spectator.*

CORRECTION.

It is not true, as asserted by the Correspondent of the "Standard," that we have ever branded Judge Saunders as an Abolitionist. We choose to "define our own position;" to speak ourselves, and not have words put into our mouth. It was boldly asserted in the "Standard" that to present a Petition to Congress or the Legislature, on the subject of Slavery, was to do an Abolition deed, and that the persons concerned should be held responsible. We proved from the record, that Judge Saunders presented such a Memorial, and showed that, if tried by the very test which his own friends had instituted, that he was obnoxious to the charge of having done an Abolition deed. We have no more belief that Judge Saunders is an "Abolitionist," than we have that Mr. Clay or Gen. Harrison are, nor have we ever so charged. But, if his friends, believing him invulnerable on this score, choose to establish certain rules by which to try others, surely they cannot complain of a want of fairness in subjecting him to the same ordeal. If he brings away with him from the crucible, the "smell of fire or his garments," his friends and they alone are to blame.—*Register.*

"OLD TIPPECANOE."

The Alexandria Gazette remarks, that from the notices in the western papers, the nomination of Gen. Harrison has been taken up, in the western States, with an enthusiasm that was hardly to have been expected.

"Immense meetings of the people are held continually—and what is more, (says the Gazette,) they consist of the people in earnest—the 'hard fisted democracy' of the country. The wagoners on the western roads now drive their teams with the Harrison flag waving over their wagons—the ploughman offs with his hat and hurrahs for Harrison—and the mechanic keeps time to the ringing of his anvil, with a patriotic song for 'Old Tippecanoe.' This is the sort of feeling that moves the mass."

It is not worth while for Messrs. Calhoun and Benton, the leaders of opposite factions "acting" together, to quarrel about the succession. The coalition of Van Buren, Benton, and Calhoun, (what a brotherhood!) will hardly "enure" to the lasting benefit of either member of the triumvirate. The people will determine the question of the succession, by bringing in their old friend, the farmer of North Bend. Honesty is not by any means too plenty, nowadays; and perhaps if the political schemers and intriguers—the magicians, and ball rollers, and nullifiers, who congregate about the Treasury, are made to give place to the honest man from the "log cabin," the people have a notion that it may tend to bring honesty more in fashion. The bare possibility of such a result is well worth the experiment!

DEATHS.

"Earth to earth—and dust to dust!"

DIED.—In this county on the 4th inst. Mr. JAMES STEWART, a Soldier of the Revolution.

January 1840.

IT is known that I have been in the habit of asking settlements on my Books, once a year—every January; I therefore, hereby give notice, that on all accounts, contracted previous to 1840, that may not be closed, either by cash or notes during that month now again at hand, I shall invariably require interest from the first day thereof until settled. I must look into my own business at least once every twelve months, and shall require it of others so far as our dealings are connected. I cannot get along with safety upon any other principle.—JESSE H. LINDSAY.

December 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received an additional supply of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.
which he offers on reasonable terms.
THE CONCENTRATED COMPOUND SYRUP OF SASSAPARILLA, for purifying the blood.
THE COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF PINK ROOT.
LIQUID OPODELDOC, a new & valuable article for Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Chilblains, &c., &c.
BULLARD'S CELEBRATED OIL SOAP, for Burns, Sore Lips, Chapped Hands, Pimples on the Face, and other cutaneous eruptions. It has also been found an efficient remedy for CORNS on the feet, by keeping them moist with the Soap a few days.
D. P. WEIR.
November, 1839. 41-4f

"Punctuality is the Life of Business."

As the season of the year has come when all men should punctually close their Accounts, one with another,—we hope that those having open Accounts with us previous to the 1st day of January, 1840, will come forward and close them by Cash, as a little of this would be very acceptable at present. Those failing to do so, may expect to conform to the rule of paying interest after that time.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
January 1, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HATT & JEAN, expired this day by limitation. All those indebted to the concern are requested to call at the old stand and make settlement, as further indulgence cannot be given.
JOAB HATT,
WM. F. JEAN.
Greenborough, Jan. 1, 1840. 49-3

The Saddle and Harness Making Business will still be carried on, in all its various branches, by WM. F. JEAN.

TEETH—TEETH.

FOR SALE, at the *Greenboro' Drug Store* **GODDARD'S**
Orris' Tooth-Wash, for cleaning and preserving the teeth and gums, and purifying the breath. Prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and highly recommended by Physicians and Dentists of the first respectability.
ALSO,
THE COMPOUND
CHLORINE TOOTH-WASH.

This article is confidently offered to the examination of the public, as possessing in an eminent degree the virtue of neutralizing all that is offensive in the mouth and breath; removing soreness and sponginess of the gums; destroying the taint of tobacco, or any other effluvia, from whatever cause. In short, this preparation will be found to justify the various commendatory notices and recommendations it has received.
D. P. WEIR.
November, 1839.

1840.

RALEIGH ALMANACS.
I AM prepared to sell by the gross, Dozen or single one, the North Carolina Almanac for 1840, published by Turner & Hughes, of Raleigh.
JESSE H. LINDSAY.
October, 1839

BECKWITH'S PILLS.
BECKWITH'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
At 25 cents per Box,
AND
BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS
At 50 cents per Box.

For sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY.
November, 1839.

20 BOXES OF CANDLES, just received and for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.
Sept. 9th, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted on the Books of William Wallace, dec'd, are respectfully requested to call at the store and close them as longer indulgence cannot be given.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
July 4th, 1839. 21-4f

Couch Materials.
GENERAL and extensive assortment for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.
November 21st, 1839.

NOTICE.

THERE will be held an election in the town of Greensborough on Thursday of February Court next, for the purpose of electing of five commissioners and three assessors for said town. The citizens will please attend.
JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff.
January 31, 1840. 51-to

Wrapping Paper.
SALEM WRAPPING PAPER for sale at Manufacturers' prices, by
J. & R. SLOAN.
Jan. 30th, 1840.

BALE ASSORTED COLORS, HEMP CARPET WARP, for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.
November, 1839.

The Markets.

| | FAVETTEVILLE | CHERAW, S. C. |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Bacon, | 10 | 11 a 12 |
| Beeswax, | 23 | 25 20 a 28 |
| Brandy, apple, | 37 | 42 — a — |
| do. peach, | 45 | 50 — a — |
| Butter, | 17 | 22 15 a 25 |
| Coffee, | 12 1/2 a 13 1/2 | 12 1/2 a 15 |
| Cotton, | 7 a 8 | 7 a 9 |
| Corn, | 60 | 65 62 a — |
| Cotton yarn, | 18 | 26 40 a 50 |
| Feathers, | 45 | 125 — |
| Flaxseed, | 110 | a 125 |
| Flour, new, | 450 | a 500 475 a 500 |
| Iron, | 550 | a 600 550 a 650 |
| Molasses, | 35 | a 37 45 a 50 |
| Nails, cut, | 750 | a 800 7 3/4 a 9 |
| Sugar, | 8 | a 12 10 a 12 1/2 |
| Salt, | 80 | a 90 125 a 130 |
| Tobacco, leaf, | 4 | a 5 |
| Wheat, | 75 | a 80 |
| Whiskey, | 40 | a — |
| Wool, | 17 | a 20 |

