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BY LYNDON SWAIN & M. S. SHERWOOD.

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THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1840

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.

—This work, under the superintendence of Walter Gwynn, chief engineer, was completed on the 7th inst. The work was commenced in October, 1836. It is the longest railroad in the world, and has fewer embankments, fewer cuts and fewer curves. Says the Wilmington Advertiser—"Only 21 1/2 miles 650 feet of this road are curved, leaving the unparallelled amount of 138 1/2 miles of straight road, in a total length of 160 miles.—One of these straight lines is 47 miles long; others are 3-4-6-7-8—and 15 miles in length. The shortest radius of curvature used is 2730 feet and most of the radii are 12-20 and 30,000 feet,—the radius of one curve is 67,240 feet in length—which curve is considered equal to a straight line. The steepest grade on the road is 30 feet per mile—these occur only in approaching the few streams that cross the line—the grades generally are level grades. Locomotives can no where else make such performances as on this line—because of its line and grades as aforesaid."

On Monday the 9th, the first car which passed the entire length of the road arrived in Wilmington, and the event was signalized by 161 guns—for every mile of the road. At night the town was illuminated.

From the Railway (N. J.) Herald.

John Van Buren, Esq., with his younger brother, S. T. Van Buren, sons of the President of the United States, paid us a "gliding visit" on Saturday last. We had a full view of these two scions of a Republican President, and scanned the appearance and manners of the elder brother in particular. His head was ornamented with an Italian cloth cap, the tassel of which dangled gently over his ear. Around his neck was a sprigged merino kerchief, graced in front by a brilliant. His left hand was covered with a milk white kid or silk glove, while the taper fingers of his right hand were ornamented with jewelled rings of value sufficient, in our judgment, to have purchased twenty of the best farms in Middlesex or Essex counties. But the way he lay off in the "Loamers' Car," behind a nine penny Regalia segar—O dear! we actually took him to be a "silk stock ing Whig."

Is one of these the young gentleman who enjoys the lucrative income of a certain special office which was created under the "reforming" and "retrenching" administration?—There was a law made authorizing the president to sign land patents by an agent, instead of doing it in person as his predecessors had done. This office was, and we believe yet is filled by one of his excellency's sons, whose whole service consists in signing his name, and for which he receives FIFTY HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR out of Uncle Sam's strong box. Go it "Democracy!"—go it "jewelled rings" and "regalia segars!"—Uncle Sam's rich!

Unfortunately for the calumniators of General Harrison, there are scarcely any two of them who lie alike. His unexpected nomination has proved to them a perfect *botheration*: in their zeal immediately to "prove" the old veteran every thing that is unpopular in their own several sections, they contradict and confound each other with all manner of stories. It is now too late for our advice to do any good, or we would suggest the propriety of a uniform system of lying.

The outcry raised by the "Democracy" against Gen. Harrison as the "log cabin and hard cider candidate" has been found to work altogether the wrong way; and now, forsooth, the "old General" lives in a fine house, and is as rich as any man in the country ought to be.—Ritchie.

FOREIGN.—The Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday, March, 17th, having left Bristol on the 20th February.

Queen Victoria was married on the 10th of February, to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg.

The difficulties between England and China have assumed a serious aspect; and the British journals speak of an intention of the ministry to bring the Chinese government to terms by a powerful naval force and by a land force from India. The late successes of the British arms in India seem to favor this conjecture.

Vast warlike preparations are making by Mehemet Ali of Egypt.

The English journals were disturbed by the revival of the Maine boundary question. They seem to have learnt something more to revive their apprehensions than we have cause for with our information.

Money matters in England were slowly reviving—interest is reduced to 5 per cent.—circulation is increased.

Extraordinary recantation.—A few days since, there was in the Senate of the United States, a most extraordinary recantation by some prominent Senators in the Administration ranks, of many of the doctrines of the party. Messrs. Buchanan, Grundy, and King, of Ala., devoted emphatically for themselves and their party, that they *are not, and never have been*, adverse to the Banking Institutions of the country! That they are not, and never have been, hard money men! So go, the physis begins to operate. This is one of the immediate effects of that torrent of popular indignation which is swelling, and will continue to roll on until the "Perish Credit, Perish Commerce" party are effectually overwhelmed.

The "Baltimore Patriot" states, that Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, who appeared to the Senate for the first time since his visit to Virginia, commented in a strain of remarkable pleasantness on these extraordinary recantations. "Where am I?" he asked. "This is the Senate—that is the portrait of Washington, (pointing to the picture of the Father of his country which adorns the Chamber,) but really gentlemen seem to have lost their personal identity. What, Sir, the Senators of the Administration side—not in favor of a Specie currency—not opposed to Banking institutions—not enemies to the Credit system! Why, sir, what have we heard repeatedly from the members on that side but denunciation on denunciation against Banks, against Credit, against Paper money, and eulogy on eulogy of Specie currency?" Mr. Clay proceeded to express his regret that the recantation was not general—that the Senators from Ohio and North Carolina, and the distinguished Senator from Missouri, did not come out in the same way. He hoped that since gentlemen had abandoned so many of the doctrines connected with the Sub-treasury, they would go one step further, and give up that scheme itself. His very properly attributed these recantations to the force of public sentiment, which he also designated as the potent cause of that long sleep which the Sub-treasury bill has been allowed to enjoy on the Speaker's table in the House of Representatives.

Greenville County.—We understand that the old Republican County is sound to the core. Last week, being Superior Court, a Wing meeting was held, which is spoken of as being of the most enthusiastic character. It having been generally understood, that a Wing meeting was to be held in the new Court House—the Administration party, with a view to defeat or embarrass the Whigs, called a meeting in the old Court House—the two being only a short distance apart.—About 60 persons attended the Van Buren meeting, whilst 600 rallied under old Tippecanoe! We learn that George E. Bader, Esq. addressed the Whigs with more than his usual power and effect—high praise enough for a young man. It is, to us, one of the most cheering "signs of the times," to see men like Mr. Bader, who, in all former political contests, have stood aloof from the scene of action, now buckling on their armor, and edicting—no we do not like that word—colloquizing for the War. Particularly, it is encouraging, when not even the most reckless partizan can attribute his zeal to any desire of personal aggrandizement, or to any other motive, than pure, undiluted love of country.—Register.

California.—There is a rumor to which the papers give credence, that England is in treaty with Mexico for the cession of the two Californias, and that all probabilities are in favor of a successful issue of the negotiation. The cession of the two provinces would give to Great Britain an extensive and valuable territory, in a part of the

world where she has long been anxious to gain a foothold; besides securing an object still more desirable—a spacious range of sea coast on the Pacific, stretching more than a thousand miles from the 42d degree of latitude, south: sweeping the circuit of the peninsula of California, and embracing the harbors of that gulf—the finest in North America. The ambition of the British Cabinet would grasp at the prize, as a possession admirably adapted to advance the naval and commercial aggrandizement of the nation. It would be desirable, also, as offering a barrier to the encroachments of the Texans and Americans.

China.—The latest accounts from China, very strongly indicate a total and lasting breaking up of commercial intercourse by Great Britain with the "Celestial Empire." In which case, there will, of course, be an effort by Great Britain to cut off the trade of all other powers with China. It is said that in consequence of some hostile demonstrations, a British vessel of war opened a fire upon a large number of Chinese junk, sunk most of them, and killed about 500 of the miserable natives.

A very interesting book for the Tories.—A Life of General Harrison, written by the Tory ex-Senator from Connecticut, John M. Niles, in 1821, has just been re-published in New York.

The ex-Senator represents Old Tippecanoe as a "marvellously proper man," for any office to which he may aspire.—We hope our Tory friends will read this book with all the satisfaction which the opinions of so good an authority, are calculated to afford.

LETTER OF THE HON. WILLIAM C. RIVES, [CONTINUED.]

The Financial condition of the Country—the proposed reform in the Militia System.

Let us now inquire whether the President has changed his policy or practice on any of these highly important questions, on which we have differed with him. Come on his partisans have claimed "for him great credit for the lavish professions of economy he makes in his late message to Congress. But what has been the practice, which we are much more interested in knowing than the empty precepts of his administration? According to his own statement, the public expenditure during the year 1837, the first of his presidency, amounted to "the sum of thirty-three millions of dollars;" during the year 1838, he says this amount "was somewhat reduced;" and for the year 1839, he thinks that the public expenditure "will not in all probability have exceeded twenty-six millions of dollars." But this sum of twenty-six millions of dollars happens to be just the double of the public expenditure under the administration of John Q. Adams, which most of us thought was so enormous and unprofitable as to merit the displeasure and rebuke of the people. What, however, are we to think of the President's promise of continued reduction of the public expense, when we find on the very same page of his message, the most earnest recommendation by him to the favorable consideration of Congress, of a plan of the Secretary of War for recruiting a militia of two hundred thousand men, one-half to be in "active service," the other half to be in "reserve;" the term of service to be eight years; the troops to be armed, equipped and paid by the United States, "according to a rate of compensation to be fixed by law," but in other respects to be under the "regulation" of the War Department! The annual cost of such a force, according to my conception I can form of the Secretary's plan, under the outlines he has given of it, could not add many millions to the public exchequer. I now speak only of the question of expense; but in other respects, this most extraordinary project, emphatically endorsed as it is by the President, or, in his message to Congress, he says, "I cannot recommend it too strongly to your consideration," deserves the most serious reflection of every friend to the public liberty.

Is not militia force, as the Secretary chooses to call it, or the half of it, at least, which is to be in "active service"—"recruited for eight years"—"stationed" wherever the Secretary of War shall direct—"armed and paid" by the United States—to all intents and purposes, a standing army, and denominated a militia force, only to avoid the instinctive jealousy which the name of a standing army calls up in the mind of every freeman. Can such a force be called militia in the sense of the Virginia Bill of rights, which declares that, "a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free state," or in the sense of the Constitution of the United States, which authorizes Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions?" Is there at this moment, insurrection, invasion, resistance to the laws of the Union, which would justify calling forth the militia into "actual service," or if there were, would it justify embodying them as "recruits," for eight years term of service? No such constitutional exigency exists or is alleged; and I can view the Secretary's plan in no other light than as a proposition for raising a large standing army, without encountering the well-founded republican jealousy, which its name excites; or, on the other hand, as a most ingenious device for extending the influence of the Federal Executive, by setting apart from the mass of the people, two hundred thousand *trained*, not *fighting* men, receiving pay from the United States as militia in "actual service," and looking up to the President as "their Commander in chief," as the Constitution in that case, provides and directs. I know of but

one precedent for so profound a contrivance—and that was in the days of the "English Commonwealth," so called, when that wily statesman Oliver Cromwell, divided the kingdom into "twelve military jurisdictions," just as the Secretary now proposes to divide the United States into "eight military districts," and under cover of organizing the militia, caused them to be "enlisted," or *recruited*, under proper officers, and "regular pay to be distributed among them;" which the historian says, the Lord Protector found to be a most effectual "resource" for repressing his political enemies, but which all reasonable men considered as "throwing aside the mask of liberty," and "parceling out the people into so many subdivisions of slavery." Have no disposition to question the originality of the Secretary, by insinuating that he may have derived the hint of his plan from so celebrated an authority.

But to return to the interesting question of the financial condition and prospects of the country,—we have just had a most impressive admonition of the precarious and uncertain character of Executive professions and assurances on this subject. You doubtless recollect that in his message at the commencement of the session of Congress, the President exhibited a highly flattering picture of the condition of the Treasury, of the very successful manner in which its operations had been conducted. He told the Representatives of the people, "there is every reason to believe, if Congress shall keep the appropriation within the estimates furnished by the Executive, that the outstanding Treasury notes will be redeemed, and the public expenses be defrayed," by the existing and current means of the Treasury, "without imposing upon the people any additional burthen, either of loans or increased taxes;" and then proceeded to descend on the "great evils of a public debt in time of peace." This message was delivered on the twenty-fourth of December, 1839. But

Necesse memini hominum fatis sortisque futurum, Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundum.—On the 4th day of February, 41 wing, in less than six weeks after these flattering assurances, and before any appropriation had been made by Congress, except for their own pay, another message is sent communicating an apprehended "deficiency" in the revenue, and urgently calling on Congress to "make early provision of certain and adequate" additional means to guard the public credit, and to meet promptly and faithfully any deficiencies in the revenue, from whatever cause they may arise—or, in other words, by another issue of Treasury notes, or a loan in another form, to meet that very creation of a public debt, with the denunciation of which he had embellished his discourse at the opening of the session of Congress.

The Veto Power.

Let us look a little further into the President's late annual message to Congress, to see if it furnishes to the Conservatives any ground to expect a change either of policy, or doctrine on any of the questions on which they have differed with him. Does he renounce any of those dangerous and anti-republican claims of executive power which we have seen have been heretofore advanced by him and his friends? So far from it, he has, in the ominous declaration he makes in his message, "that the Executive forms a component part of the Legislative power," put forth a new, and by far the boldest and most unconstitutional pretension in behalf of Executive power that ever was avowed or countenanced by any statesman in this country. Where can the President find any thing to give color to so dangerous a dogma! The very first line of the Constitution of the United States decisively repudiates by expressly declaring that "all legislative power herein granted shall be vested in the Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." Will the President endeavor to find some sanction to this bold pretension in that provision of the Constitution which directs that when a bill has passed the two Houses of Congress, it shall be presented to the President for his signature; and if he refuse to sign it, he may return it with his objections, to the House in which it originated? But this very same provision expressly declares that, though he has refused to sign it, yet the bill "shall become a law," without his signature, if two-thirds of both Houses override his objections. The same provision also declares that "a bill, be it to amend any law, or to amend any law, after it shall have been presented to him, he shall sign it, or he shall not sign it." This very provision of the Constitution, then, showing that a bill may become a law, with the concurrence of the President, gives not the slightest support to the sweeping claim now brought forward by him that the "Executive forms a component part of the legislative power," while that claim, as already remarked, is most completely repudiated and condemned by the first line of the Constitution, which declares that "all legislative power herein granted" is vested in the two Houses of Congress.

It is this extraordinary declaration of the President, more a barren theory, revolving as it is to the understanding, it might be permitted to pass without the expression of any other sentiment than that of "special wonder" that a statesman who had passed through a succession of public trusts to the very highest known to the Constitution, should so strangely have mistaken both the text and the spirit of the "great charter," by which he holds his office, and which, in limiting and defining the powers and duties of public functionaries, intended to give the highest practical security to the public liberties. But it is no empty speculation on the part of the President. It shows the overbearing anxiety with which he is intent on the assertion of executive prerogative, and the enlargement of his own powers, and how prone he is to confound the shades of Executive influence over the Legislative Department in the practical administration of the government (which he himself, by his system of party discipline, has so largely contributed to introduce) with the sacred text of the Constitution itself. This new Executive reading of the Constitution was, doubtless, intended, and has been so interpreted by the President's own party, to claim a wide

latitude in the use and application of the veto power; for, if the "Executive be a component part of the legislative power," he would be justified in withholding his approval of any act of legislation on the same principle which would justify the non-concurrence of any other "component part" of the Legislature—the Senate or House of Representatives, for example, in respectively deciding on bill—sent from one House to the other. And as a mere difference of opinion as to the expediency of the measure proposed, has ever been held to justify one House in rejecting a bill passed by the other, so a like difference of opinion, under this new reading of the Constitution, would justify the President, as a "component part of the legislative power," in applying the qualified negative or veto, which the Constitution gives him for special and extraordinary occasions, to any act of legislation passed by the two Houses, of the expediency of which he may not entertain the same views that they do.

To show how utterly inconsistent this new view of the application of the Presidential veto, is with the old republican doctrines, I need only refer you to Mr. Jefferson's official opinion presented to Gen. Washington on the constitutionality of the Bank charter in 1791, in which he says, the veto was intended by the Constitution as a shield to protect the constitutional rights of the States, and of the co-ordinate departments of the government from the invasions of the Legislature, and even in such cases, it ought not to be interposed, unless the question should appear to the mind of the President to be a "clear" one, and free from all reasonable doubt. If, however, under the novel theory broached by the present Chief Magistrate, this high and delicate power, from being the extreme medicine, is to become the daily food, of the Constitution, and may be legitimately used to arrest an ordinary act of legislation, upon a mere difference of opinion as to its expediency, it is plain, that it works at once a fundamental revolution in our Republican system, imparting to the Executive power an irresistible energy, and enabling the President, in practice, habitually to set at naught the decisions of the Legislative department; for with the great influence his station confers, he can rarely, if ever, fail to command the support of one-third of one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, which would be sufficient to sustain his negative, and thus put it in his power by his single fiat, to control all the rest of both sides of the Legislature.

The Currency—the Rights of the States.

In relation to the dangerous schemes of radical innovation heretofore recommended and encouraged by the President on the subject of the currency, and so deeply affecting the daily interests of life, which "come home to the business and bosoms of men," the late Message, instead of disclosing any salutary modification of his former opinions, reproduces those opinions, in a more naked, unequivocal and alarming form than they have ever, heretofore, been presented. It is evident, whatever may have been said by his partisans to the contrary, that he aims at a total overthrow and destruction of the existing monetary system of the country, and not merely at a safe and prudent reform of the errors and abuses which may have attended it. After speaking of certain gross irregularities in the course of business lately pursued by the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S. and one or two other banks, (irregularities for which the system, in general, cannot, with justice, be held answerable, for they consist in an acknowledged abandonment of the fundamental principles and designs of banking, and "a deviation," as the President himself says, "from the former course of business in this country," he proceeds to exhibit a highly wrought picture of the evils and calamities which ensued; and then pronounces his "defenda citi Carthago" against the whole system, in the sweeping declaration that—"these consequences are inherent in the present system—they are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments—they are the results of the irresistible laws of trade and credit." He follows up this declaration with much more about the evils of "a credit currency," and the injuries inflicted "by the resistless laws of a credit currency and credit trade," and, finally, after earnestly urging the policy and duty of the General Government to collect its dues and pay its debts in gold and silver, he says, very significantly, that it is example in so doing, would serve as "a rallying point by which our whole country may be brought back to that safe and honored standard." Now this certainly sounds very much like an exclusive hard money currency.

It is true that the President, in another part of his Message says, that "in a country so commercial as ours, banks, in some form, will probably always exist;" but it is evident from what he says, in the same connection, that he means to exclude banks of circulation, as now existing, and if we have banks at all, they are to be banks of deposit, confined in their operations to their specie basis, or something of that sort, which would virtually operate, to all intents and purposes, as an exclusive hard money currency.

My purpose now is not to discuss these extraordinary opinions and recommendations of the President, or to point out the ruinous consequences which so total a revolution in the monetary system of the country would bring with it to every class of society, creditors and salaried officers, as I have before remarked, alone excepted. This has been done with far more ability than I can pretend to, by one of the ablest and most distinguished writers on political economy in our country, (and a Virginian, too, I am proud to say,) who, though removed from all connection with party politics, has been so startled by the dangerous fallacies of the President's Message, on subjects to which he has devoted the chief studies of his life, that he has felt it a duty, from which no good citizen is exempt, to add in exposing them. You will find his views, (without his name, however, which his retirement and unassuming course of life has doubtless earned him to wish to be withheld from the public general attention,) in a letter recently addressed to a representative in Congress, and published in the Madisonian of the 28th and 30th of last month. I comment it to your attentive perusal, and I most ardently wish that

it could be in the hands of every reading and reflecting man in the country.

I will not touch upon the topics which he has so ably treated; but I cannot forbear to notice the extraordinary and unprecedented tone of dictation and denunciation, which the President, in the fiery zeal with which he is animated for the propagation of his favorite schemes, has permitted himself to assume in his Message towards the sovereign States of the Union. He indulges in the most vehement animadversions on their system of State policy. He invokes a ruthless spirit of extermination against their Banking Institutions, "by whose means" he says the provisions of the Constitution, authorizing Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," and prohibiting the States "to coin money emit bills of credit," &c., have been "practically subverted." He calls upon the States, "from whose legislation" he says "these evils have sprung," to "apply the remedy," and especially to enforce "an inflexible execution of the laws" against Banks which may have suspended specie payments, or in other words rigidly to exact a forfeiture of their charters! After these imprecations on the State Banks, he arraigns the State Legislatures for "plunging their respective States into embarrassment and debt," telling them that "our people will not long be insensible to the extent of the burthens entailed upon them," and holds up the States to the view of the world, for their extravagance and improvidence, in such a manner as cannot fail seriously to prejudice their credit, whatever be their resources. So vehement is his horror of the credit system, that he seems to view with instinctive aversion every thing which it may have assisted to create, and proceeds to denounce those noble and most useful State improvements, which have caused the recent wilderness of America to blossom as the rose, as "splendid but in many instances profitless rail-roads and canals, absorbing the fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return." After this onslaught in the policy of the States, and their institutions and establishments, he summons up the spirits and invokes the zeal of his followers for this work of demolition before them, by the warcries of "monopoly," "privileged associations," "partial legislation," and tells them that "the abuses which they have the power peaceably to remedy are such as have elsewhere caused the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the human race," but that he hopes they will carry through the reform which has been so well begun, "submitting to temporary sacrifice, however great, to ensure their permanent welfare."

Upon what new conception of the powers and duties of a Chief Magistrate of the Union, the President has felt himself authorized thus to interfere with the domestic concerns of the States, and to arraign, lecture, and dictate to them in regard to matters belonging to their exclusive jurisdiction, (an interference which seems to me to be consolidation in its worst form, and if submitted to in this instance, would be a precedent justifying an interference with any other, even the most delicate of all the domestic institutions of the States.) I know not. But no reflecting or sober minded man can fail to perceive, for an instant, the wide-spread ruin which would ensue to the whole country, if this war upon its industrious pursuits and its established policy and institutions shall continue to be prosecuted, in the destructive and fanatical spirit which the President encourages, if he has not induced, into his followers. "Great are the sacrifices," which he himself anticipates, they bid defiance even to his power of description. Let those institutions which supply the currency and contribute in so large a degree to uphold the credit of the States, be annihilated—let those noble State improvements, which give value to the products of Agriculture, and life and animation to industry, in creating and opening a way to profitable markets, be abandoned and suffered to become "a heap of stones,"—let the value of every description of labor and property be brought down to the standard of an exclusive hard money currency,—and the imagination may conceive, but no pen can adequately portray the general scene of desolation and distress which will follow. To my mind, the most appropriate type of it is presented in the ravages of Attila, in the fifth century, over the face of the fairest portion of Europe. It was the boast of that celebrated chieftain, "that the grass never grew upon any spot where his horse had trod;" and if the destructive doctrines of the President shall be carried out, in the spirit of his Message, he, too, may boast of a similar triumph over the prosperity, happiness, and civilization of his country.

Have we not, already, had some foretaste of the disastrous consequences, which the propagation of this spirit and these doctrines, is likely to produce, in the recent proceedings of the President's party in the Legislature of one of the most powerful States of the Union—I allude to Pennsylvania. Under the instigation of the President's message, we have seen his political friends there bringing in and triumphantly carrying through one branch of the Legislature, by dint of party discipline, a Bill for forcing a resumption of specie payments by the Banks within fifteen days, which, it was understood, would have been promptly passed, under the same influence, by the other branch, but for the patriotic intervention of the Governor, who, seeing the inevitable distress and ruin which so precipitate a measure must bring upon the community, and that it had already inflicted a serious blow on the credit of the State herself, by rendering it impossible to meet the payment of a large amount of interest on her public debt, on the day it fell due, and thus exposing that great Commonwealth to the injurious effects as well as mortification, of a violation of her solemn engagements, came forward nobly, in the face of the party demagogues which he foresaw and declared would be visited upon him, and earnestly appealed to the Legislature to pause, and re-consider the dangerous measure which was in progress.—But in Washington itself, under the personal surveillance and direction of the movements of his party by the President, we have seen a still more alarming exhibition of this reckless and unconstitutional spirit of interference with the domestic concerns and credit of the States. On motion of a member of the Senate, fresh, not from the people, but from the cabinet of the President, of which he was a

a few days ago, a member, we have seen a committee (which no State, or any one on behalf of a State had proposed), to take cognizance of the subject of State debts, calling up the States in succession to the bar of the Senate, passing in review their pecuniary engagements and condition, and so glaringly to all intents and purposes, sitting as a commission of bankruptcy on the affairs of the States, that when their report came in, it was indignantly sent back, to the committee by which it was prepared, with the concurrence of many of their political friends, to have a portion of it suppressed and expunged.

When to these, and the other evidences of contemptuous disregard for the rights and dignity of the states, to which I have already referred, we add the bold act of party-power, by which the President's friends in the other House of Congress did not hesitate to disfranchise a sovereign State of the Union of her Constitutional right of representation, in order to effect the election of a party Speaker, (in which object, however, as it by the reverent judgment of Providence, they were at last disappointed,) a disfranchisement which to this day is continued, and may be indefinitely prolonged,—we may form some idea of the modesty, as well as justice, with which the President and his party have presumed to appropriate to themselves the name of State Rights Republicans. In my humble judgment, the present Chief Magistrate, has departed from every leading principle of Republicanism, the profession of which brought him into office; and for myself, I cannot conceive how any one who is truly a Republican and a Conservative—who, in the administration of the government is the advocate of a conservative as opposed to a destructive policy,—who is the friend of State-rights in opposition to Federal consolidation,—who would maintain Legislative independence against Executive supremacy,—who would see the government of this great confederacy administered as a high national trust, and not as a party job,—who, in short, loves liberty more than power—can support his re-election. Let others decide as they may, I certainly cannot.

[To be continued.]

From the North Carolinian.

Mr. Holmes:—As many people have expressed a desire to know something about the prospect of the Western Rail Road, I beg leave to ask you to insert the following communication in your paper.

Books of subscription to the stock have been opened in a few counties, and considerable has been subscribed. As this, however, is but a commencement, and as the books are still open, and the counties are to be further visited, the amount yet subscribed is not to be considered as an index to what will be done. Wherever I have been, the work has been regarded as important, and there is little reason to doubt that the people, when they are made to understand the subject in all its details, will enter liberally into the subscriptions. A work of this magnitude, and under the peculiar circumstances of the country at this time, is not to be accomplished without much exertion. Precipitation would be ruinous to the undertaking. To insure success, it must be pursued deliberately, and the subject be fairly explained to the people. Statistical information must be collected, and circulated, and such facts be laid before the public as will show that the construction of the road is no visionary scheme, but a scheme that will operate greatly to the benefit of the State in general, as well as to that of individuals living near the route, through which it is to pass. To collect and circulate this information must be a work of time. The charter granted is limited to the first of January, 1843. Within that time the subscription must be closed, and the work commenced; and within that time, if ever, the requisite sum may be obtained. Precipitation at this time must inevitably be attended with a defeat. While the present embarrassment continues, few are willing to enter into any engagement which shall involve a pecuniary responsibility. The present embarrassment, it is hoped, will not long continue. And should there be a change for the better, there can be little doubt of success.

The capacity, in which I act, is that of Agent, under the control and direction of the Board of Internal Improvement. By a clause in the charter for the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the Board were constituted the organ for carrying into effect the provisions of the charter. As a Board, they have no interest in the result of the undertaking. To this Board, I am responsible. When a sufficient trial has been made, the books of subscription are to be closed and returned to the Board for their inspection. If the requisite sum is found subscribed, and the subscription is considered good, they, on the part of the State, authorize the subscription of the other three fifths of the stock, and then the way is open for commencing operations. If the requisite subscription is not obtained, the Board make that declaration and the business is at an end.

Acting as the Agent of the Board, I deem it my duty to present the subject fairly to the people of that portion of the State, which is supposed to be more immediately interested in the construction of the road accompanied with such statements and arguments as may be calculated to induce them to subscribe. A year, it was supposed, would be sufficient to test the feelings of the people, and if, during that time, the subscription should not be filled, it will probably be thought fair to conclude that the public voice is against the undertaking.

Under these impressions, I have visited several counties; have endeavored to collect and disseminate information, and shall continue to visit others, in fulfillment

ment of the duties of my commission.—As there are two routes spoken of, the Northern and Southern, I propose after visiting the counties contiguous to one route, to visit the other. Having commenced with the Northern route, I propose first to go through with that, and then to take the Southern. To visit the whole region, on both routes, will probably occupy a large portion of the season. In the meantime, it is hoped the commissioners of the county of Cumberland will spare no exertion to obtain what is expected of the citizens of that county. As the route for the road is not yet determined, and as the amount of subscription on the one or the other route will have an extensive influence in deciding the location, the citizens contiguous to either will probably feel a deep interest in securing as large an amount of subscription for the route they may wish to have selected.

SIMEON COLTON,
Gen. Agent of B. of Int. Imp.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

Underhanded Business.—It is an old saying, that every thing is fair in politics. But although an old saying, it does not follow that honorable men will subscribe to it. It may do to hoist as a motto for a sinking cause. It may do for a party that not only seems, but is fast falling to pieces. The leaders and whippers-in of such a party, are looking around in order to grasp at something by which to sustain themselves. It is not to be supposed they would stop at trifles, and any fabrications that could be made use of, if they would only go to reinvigorate their failing cause, would freely, and without compunction, be made use of. We are aware, and so is every one that has read the loco loco prints, that many slanderous tales have been fabricated, that were intended to injure the spotless fame and character of Gen. Harrison. We pronounce them both lame and impotent, even lacking a plausible ingenuity, and some, like vaulting ambition, o'er-leaps itself; and all, instead of injuring the object at whom they are levelled, fall harmless back upon those honorable gentlemen who put them in circulation. We will instance the "hard cider" and "log cabin candidate," which is a fling at the General's poverty. The friends of Gen. Harrison will thank their opponents for such slander; it is just such as will give us thousands of votes—yes, tens of thousands. The last tale that has come to our knowledge, may be written down as the most silly of all. It was told to us a few days since, that a rabid loco-foco was in the practice of writing to his friends in different States, that he frequently met Gen. Harrison in the city, describing him to be an infirm, imbecile old man; so feeble that he could not just totter along our streets. "You must tell our friends," (he writes,) "and have it circulated among the people, that the General cannot last long; I have seen him, and you can depend upon what I say." It will not do, gentlemen. You might as well forego such slanders, for they will not take with the people. Retract, and ease your conscience, while yet you may. It is too late now to call on Hercules; your ship is foundering, and will soon sink, for it is impossible by such malicious designs, to keep her afloat. Your petty and malevolent attacks upon the man who will be our next President, will only tend the faster to oust you from your strong holds. We should not have spoken upon this subject, were it not to assure our friends abroad, that Gen. Harrison is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and instead of being the feeble old man, he would be taken by all observers to be a much younger man than he really is, so lightly do years sit upon him. In truth, he looks as young and robust as he did twenty years ago, and we have his own word that he enjoys equally as good health.—When men have to resort to the fabrication of reports, not only slanderous, but false, in order to support the waning fortunes of their party, it must be pretty good evidence that the reign of that party is fast drawing to a close. We shall see.

Things to be remembered.—John Quincy Adams, during the four years of his Administration, paid \$50,000,000 of the national debt.

Martin Van Buren, in the first three years of his Administration, has squandered a surplus Revenue of \$40,000,000 and saddled the country with a debt of more than \$10,000,000.

The expenses of the Government, during the four years of John Quincy Adams' Administration, was less than \$50,000,000.

The expenses of the Government, during the first three years of Martin Van Buren's Administration, amount to more than \$90,000,000!!!

A Prophecy.—Mr. Proffitt, an able Representative in Congress from Indiana, was predicting the other day in the House of Representatives, to some of the Van Buren members, the result of the next Presidential election, which was that General Harrison would be elected. He told them that his prophecies had always come to pass, for "he was not only a Prophet but the son of a Prophet."

Candid.—One of the administration members of Congress, who had just voted on the New Jersey case, was addressed in the lobby by a gentleman, not a member, as follows:

"Come, now, Mr. — confess: you

have never examined this case; you have never seen the evidence. How then can you vote that these men are entitled to the seats?"

"I know they are good democrats," was the reply, "and that is enough for me!"—Hillsboro' Rec.

The Campaign Progressing.—We are happy to learn that the sickness in Mr. Morehead's family was not so serious as at first apprehended, and that he will probably continue to canvass the state with Judge Saunders. Both of these gentlemen were at Chatham court this week, and addressed the people. A gentleman tells us that Judge Saunders made the opening speech, and that in the reply Mr. Morehead "run over him rough shod"—completely "used him up." From another source we learn, that the Whig cause is going ahead in Chatham, as it is every where else.—Hillsboro' Rec.

A delightful place.—The Picayune says there is a town in the interior of Arkansas containing but six inhabitants, viz: a crippled negro, a jackass, a quack doctor, a buzzard, a polecat and a loco-foco editor. There was a population of seven until the postmaster *abnegated* it.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 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 Servants—the Safety of the Public Money—the General Good of the People.

At the meeting last Saturday held for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention which meets this day in Ashboro' to nominate an Elector for the 6th District,—the subject of the Whig Young Men's Convention, proposed to be held in Baltimore in May next, was also taken up, and Robert G. Landsay, Cyrus P. Mendenhall, W. J. McConnell and Drury Bowman, of the Whig Young Men of Guilford, nominated to attend said Convention.

We deem it unnecessary to insert, now, the proceedings of the meeting; but would remark that a strong delegation was appointed to the Ashborough Convention; and that it was resolved, as the sense of the meeting that it would be proper for the candidate for Elector to visit the different sections of this district in person, and harangue the people on the important subject of the contest for the Presidency.

Mr. Morehead and Mr. Saunders addressed the people of Chatham at Pittsboro' last week. We learn that they had a half day's "hitch."—Mr. Morehead will be this week at Surry courthouse, and we learn that Mr. Saunders wends his way down to Johnson county.

RIVES'S LETTER.—The publication of Mr. Rives's Letter was commenced in the Patriot, last week—is continued this week, and will be concluded next. We never insert so long an article, unless we are convinced of its excellence, and we trust that the length of this admirable political exposition will deter no reader from an attentive perusal. Mr. Rives's honesty of purpose cannot be doubted by any one; and his long experience and acknowledged political sagacity entitle his opinions to the most serious consideration of the country.—Our next will contain his discussion of the claims of Gen. Harrison to the presidency; they are impartial and convincing.

A correspondent of the Standard, speaking of Mr. Morehead's address to the people at Hillsboro', says—

"If he had said nothing else, his remark that he would 'now address the ignorant part of the assembly,' was of itself calculated and wild do him the most serious mischief."

We make this extract to show the ingenuity and neatness with which falsehood may be done up for political effect. The Standard furnishes facilities for several able professors of this devil's rhetoric. Possibly Mr. Morehead did use the words here attributed to him, but every one who knows him, also knows that it is not in his nature to think nor to express himself in the foolish and arrogant manner here represented. He who will deliberately undertake to make a false impression upon the public mind, upon any subject,—there is precious little between his conscience and a lie.

Mr. Rives places in a striking point of view the object of the president's war upon the banks. "It is evi-

dent," says he, "whatever may have been said by his partisans to the contrary, that he aims at a total overthrow and destruction of the existing monetary system of the country, and not merely at a safe and prudent reform of the errors and abuses which may have attended it."

Those of our Administration friends who are aware that banking institutions are, in the nature of things, necessary to the business of the country,—particularly well regulated banks of the States—would do well to pause before they madly follow the President to their "total overthrow and destruction." And even the honest "exclusive hard money" followers of Van Buren would consult the rights of their respective States, to pause and consider before they follow our kingly federal executive in its wild crusade against State institutions; if they believe that banks and paper money are wrong, they should reflect that no power on earth, except that of the sovereign States themselves, has the right to interfere with them.

Notwithstanding the anxiety of the president, as displayed in his message, to keep his "regulating" finger in our State institutions, we believe that the people (of North Carolina for instance) are fully adequate to the management of their own concerns.

We do not deny, and we believe there are few if any who do deny, that there are "errors and abuses" attending our State banking institutions; but the people surely have the power and the skill to correct these abuses, without aiding Mr. Van Buren in the "total overthrow and destruction" of the institutions themselves.—Pretty "State Rights" men are the self styled "Democratic Republicans!"

GENERAL HARRISON.

A gentleman writes to us to send him a paper to confute a piece he saw in the Standard concerning "Mister" Harrison's military career, where he is charged with some foolish and shameful things. It affords us sincere pleasure to have it in our power to "confute" the charges to which he alludes, as well as every other calumny against the old hero. Many of the slanders upon his character, however, are too absurd, ridiculous and small to waste ink upon.

We suppose that the "piece he saw in the Standard" was the speech of Mr. Cray, a member of Congress from Michigan—a militia general who never smelt gunpowder in his life, and who proposes to build up his own reputation as a warrior and orator by pulling down the reputation of Gen. Harrison, the brave man who was fighting the battles of his country, while this modern general was probably a puling baby in his mother's arms. Mr. Cray charges that Gen. H. displayed a total want of prudence and caution in the selection of his encampment at Tippecanoe, (where, nevertheless, he gained so decisive a victory over the Indians;) and he charges further that the ground was selected under the advice of the Indians, who thus cunningly led him into an ambuscade. The following letter from Col. Taylor, who, together with Maj. Clarke, was commissioned to select a site for the encampment, must satisfy our friend, and all others whom it may concern:

"The spot for encampment was selected by Colonel Clarke (who acted as Brigade-Major to Col. Boyd) and myself. We were directed by Gen. Harrison to examine the country up and down the creek until we should find a suitable place for an encampment. In a short time we discovered the place on which the army encamped, and to which it was conducted by us. No intimation was given by the Indians of their wish that we should encamp there; nor could they possibly have known where the army would encamp until it took its position."

"It has ever been my belief that the position we occupied, was the best that could be found anywhere near us; and I believe that nine-tenths of the officers were of the same opinion. We did not go on to the Wabash above the town, but I am certain that there was no position below it that was eligible for an encampment."

Signed WALLER TAYLOR.
February 22d, 1817."

Read also the testimony of officers who were on the ground, and under the command of Gen. Harrison, and who, it is fair to suppose, knew as much about this affair as militia general Cray, and the whole posse of Van Buren editors, who are so willing to prate of the old soldier's want of skill and courage:

"The battle of Tippecanoe having terminated a campaign which led us to victory and honor, it is with pain we behold aspersions in the public prints aiming to destroy the confidence of our country in our late Commander-in-Chief."

Governor Harrison having relinquished the command of the army lately employed against the Indians, and probably as an officer for as long as the present statement cannot be attributed to scruple flattery, but to the

truth and honest expression of our real sentiments, in favor of a General whose talents, military science, and patriotism, entitle him to a high rank among the worthies of the Union; and whom we consider injured by the gross misrepresentations of the ignorant and designing, who are alike inimical to the best of governments and the best of men.

"We, therefore, deem it a duty to state as incontrovertible facts, that the Commander-in-Chief, throughout the campaign, and in the hour of battle, proved himself the soldier and the General; that on the night of the action, by his order, we slept on our arms, and rose on our posts; that notwithstanding the darkness of the night, and the most consummate savage cunning of the enemy, including our sentries, and in rapidly rushing through the quads, we were not found unprepared; that few of them were able to enter our camp, and those few doomed never to return; that in pursuance of his orders, which were adapted to every emergency, the enemy were defeated with a slaughter almost unparalleled among savages. Indeed one sentiment of confidence, respect, and affection towards the Commander-in-Chief, pervaded the whole line of the army, which any attempt to destroy, we shall consider an insult to our understandings and an injury to our feelings. Should our country again require our services, to oppose a civilized or savage foe, we should march under the command of Governor Harrison, with the most perfect confidence of victory and fame."

Joel Cook, Capt. 4th Infantry.
Josiah Snelling, Capt. 4th U. S. Infantry.
R. C. Barton, Capt. 4th Infantry.
O. G. Burton, Lieut. 4th Infantry.
Nathaniel P. Adams, Lieut. 4th Infantry.
Charles Fuller, Lieut. 4th Infantry.
A. Hawkins, Lieut. 4th Infantry.
George Gooding, 2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.
H. Burchstead, Ensign 4th U. S. Infantry.
Josiah B. Foster, Surgeon 4th Infantry.
Hosea Blood, assistant Surgeon, 4th Infantry.

Read further the resolution adopted by the legislature of Kentucky, expressing their grateful sense of the military services of Gen. Harrison, in which compliment other States also joined:

Resolved, That in the late campaign against the Indians on the Wabash, Gen. William H. Harrison has, in the opinion of this Legislature, behaved like a Hero, a Patriot and a General; and that for his cool, deliberate, skilful and generous conduct, in the late battle of Tippecanoe, he deserves the warmest thanks of the Nation."

We might copy document upon document, well authenticated and under the hands of the gallant men who shared with their honored and beloved General the hardships and perils of the Indian and British wars, attesting the skill, the courage and the tried patriotism of William Henry Harrison. And besides these, the reader may discover his name shining with a steady lustre upon the impartial page of History. For the present we stop with the testimony of Maj. Croghan, the gallant defender of Lower Landusky (or Fort Stephenson as our correspondent has it.)

LOWER LANDUSKY, Aug. 17, 1813.

I have with much regret seen in some of the public prints, such misrepresentations respecting my refusal to evacuate this post, as are calculated not only to injure me in the estimation of military men, but also to excite unfavorable impressions as to the propriety of General Harrison's conduct relative to this affair.

His character as a military man is too well established to need my approbation or support. But his public services entitle him at least to common justice; this affair does not furnish cause of reproach. If public opinion has been lately misled respecting his conduct, it will require but a moment's cool dispassionate reflection, to convince them of its propriety.—The measures recently adopted by him, so far from deserving censure, are the clearest proofs of his keen penetration and able Generalship. It is true, that I did not proceed immediately to execute his order to evacuate this post; but this disobedience was not, as some would wish to believe, the result of a fixed determination to maintain the post contrary to his most positive orders, as will appear from the following detail, which is given to explain my conduct.

About 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 30th ult., a letter from the Adjutant General's Office, dated Seneca Falls, July 28, 1813, was handed me by Mr. Comer, ordering me to abandon this post, burn it, and retreat that night to head quarters. On the reception of the order, I called a council of officers, in which it was determined not to abandon the place, at least until the further pleasure of the General should be known, as it was thought an attempt to retreat in open day, in the face of a superior force of the enemy, would be more hazardous than to remain in the fort, under all its disadvantages. I therefore wrote a letter to the General, couched in such terms as I thought were calculated to deceive the enemy should it fall into his hands, which I thought more than probable—as well as to inform the General should he so fortunate as to reach him, that I should wait to hear from him before I should proceed to execute his order. This letter contrary to my expectations, was received by the General, who, not knowing what reasons urged me to write in a tone so decisive, concluded very rationally that the manner of it was demonstrative of the most positive determination to disobey his order under any circumstances. I was therefore suspended from the command of the fort, and ordered to head quarters.—But on explaining to the General my reason for not executing his orders, and my object in using the style I had done, he was so perfectly satisfied with the explanation that I was immediately reinstated in the command.

It will be recollected that the order above alluded to, was written on the night previous to my receiving it—had it been delivered to me, as it was intended, that night, I should have obeyed it without hesitation; its not reaching me in time, was the only reason which induced me to consult my officers on the propriety of waiting the General's further orders.

It has been stated also that "upon my representations of my ability to maintain the post, the General altered his determination to abandon it." This is incorrect. No such representation was ever made. And the last order I received from the General was precisely the same as that first given, viz: "That

I discovered the approach of a large British force by water (presuming that they would bring heavy artillery,) time enough to effect a retreat, I was to do so; but if I could not retreat with safety, to defend the post to the last extremity."

A day or two before the enemy appeared before Fort Meigs, the General had reconnoitred the surrounding ground, and being informed that the hill on the opposite side of Sandusky, completely commanded the fort, I offered to undertake with the troops under my command, to remove it to that side. The General, upon reflection, thought it best not to attempt it, as he believed that if the enemy again appeared on this side of the lake, it would be before the work could be finished.

It is useless to disguise the fact that this fort is commanded by the points of high ground around it; a single stroke of the eye made this clear to me the first time I had occasion to examine the neighborhood, with a view of discovering the relative strength and weakness of the place.

It would be insincere to say that I am not flattered by the many handsome things which have been said about the defence which was made by the troops under my command; but I desire no plaudits which are bestowed upon me at the expense of General Harrison.

I have at all times enjoyed his confidence as far as my rank in the army entitled me to it; and on proper occasions received his marked attention. 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 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 upon no occasion been withheld. Your friend,

GEORGE CROGHAN,
Maj. 17th Inf'y, Com. Lower Sandusky.

The name of Philo White has recently been rendered unpleasantly conspicuous in connexion with the Salisbury "Carolinian." This paper has gone completely over to the Administration party, the doctrines of which it advocates with the proverbial zeal of a newly made proselyte; and it has been charged that Col. White has lent it the aid of his feathered quill. If such is, or has been the case, it has met with well deserved rebuke at the hands of some other papers of the State. It is denied in the Carolinian by saying that White is "not the editor" thereof; and in fact there is a difference between the multifarious duties of "the editor" and the occasional concocting of a salty editorial. If some of the late ingenious editorial articles of the Carolinian against Gen. Harrison are not the offspring of the "old stager's" quill,—then we give the famous "senior editor" credit for more ability than we have ever been willing to concede before.

Col. White was a giant of an editor in support of Gen. Jackson and his chosen "follower in the footsteps;" but he got his reward as one of the victors to whom some spoil belonged, and we supposed that he was quietly enjoying it—his enjoyment being enhanced some hundred percent by the consciousness of its being earned. But we think that any neighborly turn which he may now do, by smuggling contraband articles into a Government craft, is clearly a work of supererogation, and highly improper, the opinion of Senator Wall and his white-washing committee to the contrary notwithstanding.

The denial of the Carolinian that Col. W. is "the editor," when it knew that such was not the impression, but only that he lent editorial aid, leaves the affair in too loose and equivocal a state to satisfy us, at least, that there is not a Navy Agent's finger in the pie. If we felt assured that such was not the case, we should be tender of the feelings of a gentleman who has universal respect in his private walk;—but if the charge should yet be substantiated, the supercargo of the Government craft aforesaid, and the suspected smuggler deserve to be, and will be scored to the bone.

CANINE.—Greensborough is infested with a host of as impertinent puppies as ever were left unhung. Every night for some time past they have been yelling all over town, and engaged in noisy and disgraceful street brawls, to the serious annoyance of many of the quiet and peaceable citizens. The way they howl is a caution to a sleepy-headed mortal.—There are frequently no less than fifteen consecutive dog fights, with all the disagreeable concomitants of snarling, growling, yelling and barking, in our neighborhood, during one night. If other neighborhoods of the village are as sadly provoked by these doggy disturbances, we move that the entire race, within the corporation, be voted a public nuisance, and that measures be taken to "abate" it immediately.

If our dogs would have the patriotism to enlist in the Florida war, along with

their fellow "critters" from Cuba, they might render an essential service to Government; and we are sure that they would lay some of our citizens under great obligations,—for their room would be excellent company, even if their brains were knocked out.

The Fayetteville Observer has failed to reach us for two weeks past.—We understand from the postmaster that it has not failed to subscribers here.—Will the publisher see to it?—we cannot "navigate" without the Observer.

We learn, through a stage passenger, that the Raleigh and Gaston railroad has been completed to the city of Raleigh, and that a pretty considerable jolification was kicked up upon the strength of it.

Judge Saunders' presentation of the Manumission memorial we perceive has called down upon his head the praises of a rank abolition paper, the Emancipator!! More anon.

The advent of Spring was celebrated on the 17th inst. by the return of the annually Martins.

NEW JERSEY CASE.—Below is the resolution for admitting the Van Buren claimants to seats in the House of Representatives, together with the yeas and nays upon its adoption:

Resolved, That Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, Wil. R. Cooper, and Joseph Kille, are entitled to take their seats in the House of Representatives in the 26th Congress, and that the Speaker of the House, on their presenting themselves, qualify them as such: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the investigation into said election from being continued in manner heretofore authorized by a majority of the Committee of Elections, on the application of the five claimants for seats.

YEAS.—Messrs. Judson Allen, Hugh J. Anderson, A. Horton, Banks, Beatty, Beirne, Blackwell, Boyd, Brewster, A. V. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burke, S. H. Butler, W. O. Butler, Bynum, Carr, Carroll, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Colles, Conner, Craig, Cray, Cross, Dora, T. Dwyer, John Davis, John W. Davis, Doan, Doig, Dromgoole, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Fisher, Floyd, Formica, Galbraith, Gerry, Hammond, Hand, J. Hastings, Hawkins, J. Hill, of N. C. Hillen, Holleman, Holmes, H. O. Howard, Hubbard, Janison, Jos. Johnson, Cave Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Leabrother, Lee, Leonard, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McClintock, McKay, Marchand, Medill, Miller, Montgomery, S. W. Morris, Newland, P. R. Parmenter, Parris, Paynter, P. Perkins, Pickens, Prentiss, Ramsey, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, Robinson, E. Rogers, James Rogers, Samuels, Shaw, Shepard, Albert Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Stearns, Strong, Sumpter, Swearinger, Sweet, Taylor, F. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, David W. Wagner, Watterson, Weller, Wick, H. Williams, Worthington.—111.

NAYS.—Messrs. J. W. Andrews, Allen, Bernard, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Botts, Brockway, W. B. Campbell, Carter, Chinn, Crittenden, Clark, J. Cooper, Mark A. Cooper, Corwin, Crabbe, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, E. Davis, Garrett Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Deane, Edwards, Echan, Everett, Fillmore, Rice Garland, James Garland, Gates, G. H. Goggin, Goode, Graham, Granger, Gravel, Graves, Green, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Hawes, J. Hill, of Virginia, Hoffman, James, Jenifer, Charles Johnson, Wm. C. Johnston, Kempshall, Lincoln, McCarty, Marvin, Mason, Morgan, Randall Morris, Nisbet, Osborne, Proffit, Calvary Randolph, Rariden, Rayner, Russell, Saltonstall, Simonton, Storrs, Stuart, Taliaferro, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Peter J. Wagner, John White, T. W. Williams, L. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Christopher H. Williams.—81.

A correspondence of the Albany Sentinel made boding allusion to proscriptions of Whig officers which would shortly take place in North Carolina. Since the removal of Gen. Daniel from the place of Marshall of the State the same writer makes further mention of this inquisitorial movement of the Administration in the following indignant language:

In my last, I informed your readers of the ruthless proscription that is destined shortly to desolate the homes, and terrify the hearts of all office-holders in your State. I have since seen a sight which would make your republican blood boil within your veins. But wo, double wo, would fall upon the honest hearted fellow that showed me the foul acrania of the Inquisitions if it were known. He is already conscience-stricken at being the guardian angel of these inquisitorial and iniquitous depositions.

It will not prejudice him, however, to give your readers a little insight into one of these papers, touching the present sheriff of North Carolina, to whose contemplated removal I alluded in my last.

"Endorsement." Beverly Daniel, charged with making two appointments from the most violent Whigs as deputies, under the Census Law. One of them a

foul-mouthed, rabid politician, a leading wing in Raleigh, and a warm personal friend of General Daniel.

In the letter bearing the above endorsement a Mr. Jones is recommended for the office.

North Carolinians! how long will you submit to these things.

He is a venerable, honest, upright citizen, holding office 32 years, receiving his appointment from J. H. Ransom, the esteemed friend of Marshall, regular in all his dealings, ostracised—cut down by the desolating hand of party violence. Will not the lightning of heaven blast the usurper's throne! Will not the maledictions of an injured people penetrate the vaulted canopy above and call down retributive vengeance upon the head of a country's oppressor. No—let the people trust in God as their defence; vengeance in this instance, is with themselves. If they are to be disenthralled—they must first will it—they must raise their arms—they must constantly bear in mind, that

"Who would be free,
Themselves must strike the blow."

For the Greensborough Patriot.

The astonishing enthusiasm with which Gen. HARRISON has been greeted all over the land, augers the most happy result to the present contest. It is absolutely irresistible in the North, and North-west, and his growing popularity in the South keeps steady pace with the unfolding of his character. Never have I seen a man sweep every thing before him so effectually as the General is daily doing. In many quarters when a meeting is called, it is an ingathering of all the people—conventions number not 50, or 100, but thousands; and if the same feeling continues to November, not half a dozen States will tell for Van Buren.

It gladdens my heart to see such harmony and union among the friends of reform. Never were the whigs so united, so spirited, and so confident of success. It is, indeed, a pull-all-together, and will be a strong pull. Some mighty revolution must happen, or just as sure as the sun shines, HARRISON will be the next President. The signs are too numerous, and too glaring, to be mistaken. Gen. Jackson fought the Indians in Georgia and Florida, and conquered the British in New Orleans, consequently when he was announced for the Presidency, the gratitude of the whole Southern country arose in his behalf, and scarcely a man forgot their protector and savior in the wars. So Gen. Harrison is identified not only with the military, but civil history of the whole North-western country. He bared his bosom in their defence against the Indian, and met England's pride in the tented field. Can they forget him? What has so fired Ohio, Indiana, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New York? None else but the kind feelings of a grateful people. They know Gen. Harrison's character; they appreciate it, and are determined to reward him. When a man's own neighbors are thus zealous and unanimous for him, does it not speak volumes in his favor, and fully justify strangers in advocating him? How is it with Mr. Van Buren? His own State is against him, his own County is against him, his own Town is against him. If a man can't get his own acquaintances to vote for him, ought he to ask persons at a distance? Such is the case with Van Buren.

In looking at the prospects for a delivery of our Government out of its present difficulties, I venture to submit a statement which will show, conclusively, to every unprejudiced mind the certainty of Harrison's election.

The number of electoral votes in the whole Union is 294—and 148 are necessary for an election.

I honestly believe the following will go unquestionably for Harrison:—

Massachusetts,	14
Connecticut,	8
Vermont,	7
Rhode Island,	4
Delaware,	3
Ohio,	21
Kentucky,	15
Indiana,	9
Michigan,	3
New York,	42
New Jersey,	8
Maryland,	10
Illinois,	5
Louisiana,	5
North Carolina,	15
Pennsylvania,	30
Total,	199

I do not think Tennessee, 15, and Virginia, 23, ought to be left out of this list. In the election of 1837, the whigs carried Tennessee by 20,000 majority, and in the last election, 1839, the Vans succeeded by about 2,000. But it was

caused by occurrences that the whigs will never allow to happen again. Their spirit is now excited to the utmost, and with Hugh L. White and Ephraim H. Foster, at the head of their electoral ticket, traversing the State to address their fellow citizens, next November will declare her return to her true love. Virginia is the birth-place of Harrison—the lower house of the Legislature has been whig for the two last years, and they are gaining in the Senate—a whig Governor has just been elected, and the Conservatives, with Mr. Rives at their head, have openly avowed themselves in favor of Harrison, and on the day of trial, Virginia will enroll herself on the side of reform.

Some say North Carolina will go for Van Buren—I believe it not. Ever since 1830, the whigs have been gradually gaining ground. In 1836 they elected their candidate for Governor by 5,000 majority, and had the majority in the Senate, and the Vans in the Commons. In 1838, they not only bore off in triumph the Governor, but both the Senate and Commons. At the last election, 1839, though the Vans carried 7, and the whigs only 6 of the Representatives to Congress, I beg you to look at some of them, and recollect how they were elected—examine the popular vote—count up the vote of the people themselves at the polls, and you will find the whigs about 5,000 ahead. If the vote had been by general ticket, every Representative would have been whig—the majority all over the State being clearly theirs.

Let us now examine Pennsylvania: In 1836, about 170,000 votes were polled, and Van Buren was only 4,000 ahead of Harrison, who ran then under very serious disadvantages. He was brought out late in the canvass—time was not afforded for the full development of his character, and Webster and White were also running on the whig side. Still he came within 4,000 of taking the State. Now he is the only whig candidate throughout the Union—every element of the opposition to Van Buren is happily united upon him—full time is given for reflection, and who can doubt the result?

For Mr. Van Buren: we may say—

Maine,	10
Missouri,	4
New Hampshire,	7
Arkansas,	3
Mississippi,	4
Alabama,	7
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	11
Total,	57

I place Georgia for Van Buren, not however, believing in its full certainty. It is true all was darkness at the first announcement of the Harrisburg nomination, but glimpses of light have illumined the Georgia horizon lately that are truly exhilarating. The whole truth is, the more old Tippecanoe is known, the better he is liked, and by November's hiding place won't be left for him of kindred. But out of all the cyphering I can do, I cannot flatter him more. However, add to this 57, Tennessee 15, and Virginia 23—and you have only 95.—Give him even North Carolina 15, and Pennsylvania 30, and then he has but 140, which is 8 short of enough to elect him, and leaves Harrison 154, 6 more than enough.

Now I put it to any candid man, if you take from Harrison any State I allow him, can you not with the same justice transfer to him one of the others in its stead? In all the shifting and changing of my count, must you not still be at the same conclusion, namely, that Harrison is, and must be elected. From all the reflection, and accurate information I can bring to bear upon the matter, such is my firm belief, and nothing that I can do, shall be left undone to effect that glorious end. Can I have the aid of every true lover of his country? In elevating Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, we exalt "honesty, fidelity, and capability,"—we exalt public and private purity of character, unimpeachable military and civil renown, the most rigid integrity, and unadulterated patriotism.

Gen. HARRISON is most emphatically, the "PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE,"—he is one of the people, and they are now calling him from the handle of his plough to rescue the country from the ruin about to engulf it. In his character and bearing, he resembles the great and good WASHINGTON, more than any man who has lived since his day, and I believe, will administer the Government in the utmost sincerity of intention, and bring it back to its pristine simplicity. He pledges himself to retire at the end of one term—4 years. Thus he will be the President of the Nation, and not of a Party,—his

services will be devoted to his country, and not to a party—his time and thoughts will be occupied with the welfare of his beloved America, and not to the securing of a second election.

A SERIOUS THINKER.

A dose for Calumniators.—The Van Buren presses are making a desperate effort to sully the military fame of Gen. Harrison. A favorite allegation is that the U. S. Senate refused to vote a medal to the old Hero. The following resolution speaks to the purpose. It was unanimously adopted by both Houses of Congress:

Resolutions directing the medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major General Harrison, and Governor Shelby, for their 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 fifth day 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 the triumph, and presented to General Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 4, 1848.—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

From the Raleigh Star.

THE CURTAIN RAISED.

The two candidates for the executive chair of North Carolina, delivered their opening speeches to the people of Orange, on Tuesday evening of the last Superior Court, which was held in Hillsborough. We were present on the occasion, and enjoyed a fair opportunity of comparing the two nominees, and of ascertaining the impressions which were made upon the minds of the people by their respective addresses. The whole evening was occupied by them from 1 o'clock till the hour had arrived in which it was necessary to substitute artificial for natural illumination—the hour of twilight having set in before they had finished their respective repartees, rejoinders, surrejoinders, rebuttals, and surrebutals.

The speeches of both candidates were such as to reflect great credit on their political research experience, and sagacity, for we must do Judge Saunders the justice to say (shackled as we know him to be) that he delivered a speech which raised the public estimate of his abilities as a competitor very considerably—a speech which would have led very decidedly in an ordinary canvass for the State Legislature. But there is a blue and yet a better blue, so there are good popular languages and yet better. And we are satisfied that we are faithfully reflecting the sentiments, feelings and opinions of all who heard them in saying that Mr. Morehead got decidedly the better of Judge Saunders in their opening speeches to the people and that the effect wrought on the public mind by Mr. Morehead's address was far more favorable than that produced by Judge Saunders.

The speech of Mr. Morehead abounded in political facts for the information of the people from its commencement to its termination—thus the most poisoned partizan will not have hardihood to deny. But this was not all, there was an air of good feeling—a constant flow of benevolent humor and kindness—an apparent persuasion of the justice of the cause in which he had embarked, and of the purity of his own feelings and principles displayed in Mr. Morehead's delivery of his views, which irresistibly swayed the feelings of the people in his behalf—he was playful, it is true, when commenting on the mock pretensions of Mr. Van Buren to democracy, and on many other borrowed plumes which his friends have stuck in his political scalp—but was remarkably kind and courteous to his opponent Judge Saunders, and only severe when referring to the political misadventures of him and his party.

Judge Saunders, on the contrary, was the very personification of impotent wrath and harmless fury. He appeared like a maddened serpent from the commencement to the termination of his ill-natured harangue. He roared and ranted, foamed and chafed like a furious animal when closely hemmed in by the bounds and hints men. He laboured the table before him with such sound and continued thumps that it must have roared out lustily had it possessed even the degree of vitality which has been ascribed to the sensitive plants which are said by naturalists to constitute the connecting link between animal and vegetable nature. Not very bland and bewitching originally—his countenance had all the rage of a fury imparted to it by the blows which had been so effectually dealt out to him and his party by his adversary,—and whilst Hogarth would have seized his then appearance as a fit occasion for communicating to the can-

vass a vivid representation of sound and fury signifying nothing, we thought ourselves that he resembled very much, in his restlessness, an eel which might be drawn from the water and straightway thrown upon a hot gridiron. The impression made by his speech was, as far as we could collect the sense of the people, decidedly unfavorable.

There were, we would suppose, about four hundred persons present, and Mr. Morehead enchaind the attention of the whole of them whilst he was speaking, and kept them alternately steeped in profound meditation or jocund merriment according as he happened to change the style of his speaking.

A short time after Judge Saunders arose, there was an evident disinclination to listen manifested by a large portion of the audience, some of them talking, some moving off, whilst a great portion of those who were perfectly still and composed seemed to indicate by their countenances, that his speech, to say the least of it, was in very bad taste.

We must here take occasion to remark too, that we have been credibly informed since the two candidates made their appearance at Hillsborough, that several influential Van Buren men have dropped off from Judge Saunders. They said they were not able to abide the difference between the powers, attainments, and manners, of women.

Gen. Harrison's Capacity.—Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, is certainly the most prominent and influential Van Buren editor in the South; his testimony, therefore, as to the ability of Gen. Harrison, may as well be thrown to the mass already accumulated. In 1814, when war desolated the land, Mr. Ritchie spoke of Gen. Harrison in this wise:—"The Secretary of War holds, not only the most important, but the most difficult station in the Government. It requires a rare combination of talents. He must be an experienced man; indefatigable, brilliant and prompt in his convictions; decisive in the execution of his orders. The one whom I have named (General Harrison) comes as near to this character as any I can think of."—Baltimore Patriot.

The lowest understanding, the meanest education, the most contemptible abilities, may suffice to give hard names, and to pronounce severe censures. A harsh anathema may be hurled by heart, and furiously repeated by one that cannot read it; and, as was in truth the case, in some ancient councils, may be signed by those that cannot write their names. But true catholicism of temper is a more liberal thing; it proceeds from more enlarged views; it argues a superior greatness of mind, and a ripeness of judgment of men and things.

LOG CABIN SONG.

The following song was composed by a portion of the Clark county delegation, and sung by them from the roof, and inside of their "Log Cabin," as they passed through the streets of Columbus, at the great People's Convention of Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1840.

THE "LOG CABIN"—SONG.

[TUNE—"Highland Laddie"]

Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye "Cabin" made?
Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye "Cabin" made?
"Twas built among the merry boys that wield the plough and spade,
Where the "Log Cabin" stand, in the bonnie Buckeye shade!

Oh, what, tell me what, is to be your "Cabin's" fate?
Oh, what, tell me what, is to be your "Cabin's" fate?
We'll wheel it to the Capital, and place it there elate,
For a token or a sign of the bonnie "Buckeye State."

Oh, why, tell me why, does your "Buckeye Cabin" go?
Oh, why, tell me why, does your "Buckeye Cabin" go?
It goes against the Spoilsmen—for well its builders know
It was HARRISON that fought for the "Cabin's" long ago.

Oh, what, tell me what, then, will little Martin do?
Oh, what, tell me what, then, will little Martin do?
He'll "follow in the footsteps" of Price and Seward too,
While the LOG CABINS writ again with OLD TIPPECANOE.

Oh, who, tell before him in battle—tell me who?
Oh, who, tell before him in battle—tell me who?
He drove the Savage Legions, and the British Armies too—
At the Rapids, and the Thames, and Old Tippecanoe!

By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won?
By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won?
The Spoilsmen and Leg Treasurers will soon begin to run,
And the "Log Cabin Candidate" will march to Washington!

The Spoilsmen, &c.

MARRIAGES.

There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bowers,
Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hours.
MARRIED.—On Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. H. Crawford, Mr. Jacob Foster to Miss Lavinia, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis Summers, all of this county.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.—These medicines are indicated for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHEMIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of these well informed men against quick medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful actions of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inverterate Sores, Scrophulous Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, Scrophulous Complaints, Sallow, Clouty, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say, in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—or sent by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have established a Boot and Shoe-making establishment, on South Street opposite the Greenhouse, where the Boot and Shoe-making business will be carried on in all its various branches. Mr. Boshamer, having learned his trade in Baltimore, and having had much experience in the business, he feels confident of his ability to please his customers with as good work and most fits as can be had from the North.

Two or three Journeymen can be employed at the Shop of the Subscriber.

BOSHAMER & ALBRIGHT.

March, 1840.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Guilford County N. C., nine miles West of Greensborough, immediately on the stage road leading from Greensborough to Salem, N. C., on the 11th of March, 1840, one mare Colt 2 years old this spring, her color is a light sorrel, as well as I recollect she has a star, and a blaze extends down her face perhaps six inches more or less; she was fat and heavy bodied to her height, and not broke to the bridle, and shy about being handled. Any information respecting said Colt will be thankfully received, and all reasonable charges paid to the informant by

ITHAMAR HUNT.

March 21st 1840. H—3

CASH FOR TAN-BARK.

MOREHEAD & WILLIS.

Greensborough, March, 1840. 6-11

The Markets.

	FAYETTEVILLE	GREENSBORO
Bacon,	25	11 a 12
Beeswax,	25	20 a 23
Brandy, apple,	37	42 — a —
do. peach	40	54 — a —
Butter,	17	22 10 a 12 2-1
Colley,	12 1-2 a 13 1-2	12 1-2 a 13
Cotton,	6 a 8	5 a 8
Corn,	60	65 62
Cotton yarn,	18	26 — a —
Fathers,	45	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	100	a 110 —
Flour, new,	400	a 500 475 a 500
Iron,	550	a 600 550 a 600
Molasses,	33	a 34 33 a 34
Wool, cut,	50	a 60 7 3-4 a 7
Salt,	7	a 12 10 a 12 1-1
Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5
Wheat,	4	a 50
Whiskey,	18	a 35
Wool,	97	a 100

