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Harrison's Letter to Bolivar.

We take this occasion for the fulfillment of our promise to publish Gen. Harrison's celebrated letter to Simon Bolivar, who was, at the date of the letter, head of the government of Colombia in South America.

It was strongly insinuated, (we believe expressly charged,) by the Van Buren press, in the late canvass for the presidency, that Gen. Harrison was recalled from his mission to Colombia for interference in the political affairs of that country. The charge was false, as the following facts show:

Gen. Harrison received from President Adams his appointment of Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States to the Republic of Colombia in the latter part of the year 1828; sailed from New York the 10th of November, of that year; arrived at Bogota (the capital of Colombia) the 5th of February, 1829, and presented his credentials and was received in the most flattering manner on the 27th of the same month.

Gen. Jackson was inaugurated President of the United States the 4th of March, 1829, and on the 27th of that month, of thirty-one days after Gen. Harrison reached Bogota, he was recalled, and T. P. Moore appointed his successor. Consequently, it was impossible that President Jackson could have been informed of Harrison's mission in his mission.

Moore arrived at Bogota in September, and was presented the 25th of the month, on which day Harrison had his audience of leave. The letter is dated the 27th, when Gen. H. was merely a private citizen; and nothing had occurred, during his official life there, to mar the harmony of his relations with the republic, as was fully expressed by the Council on his taking leave.

The letter was suggested by the fear that Bolivar would yield to the exigencies of the times and assume kingly power. It was Harrison's object to dissuade him from a step so fatal to the cause of republicanism.

"Bogota, 27th September, 1829.

Sir—If there is any thing in the style, the matter, or the object of this letter, which is calculated to give offence to your excellency, I am persuaded you will readily forgive it, when you reflect on the motives which induced me to write it. An old soldier could possess no feelings but those of the kindest character towards one who has shed so much blood on the profession of arms; nor can a citizen of the country of Washington refuse to wish that, in Bolivar, the war I might behold another instance of the highest military attainments, united with the purest patriotism, and greatest capacity for civil government.

Such, sir, have been the fond hopes, not only of the people of the United States, but of the friends of liberty throughout the world. I will not say that your excellency has formed projects to defeat those hopes. But there is no doubt that they have not only been formed, but are, at this moment, in progress to maturity, and openly avowed by those who possess your entire confidence. I will not attribute to these men impure motives, but can they be disinterested advisers? Are they not the very persons who will gain most by the proposed change? who will, indeed, gain all that is to be gained, without furnishing any part of the equivalent? That that, the piece of their future wealth and honors, is to be furnished exclusively by yourself? And of what does it consist? Your great character. Such a one, that, if a man were wise, and possessed of the empire of the Cæsars, in his best days, he would give all to obtain. Are you prepared to make this sacrifice for such an object?

I am persuaded that those who advocate these measures have never dared to induce you to adopt them, by any argument founded on your personal interests; and that, to succeed, it would be necessary to convince you that no other course remained to save the country from the evils of anarchy. This is the question, then, to be examined.

Does the history of this country, since the adoption of the constitution, really exhibit unequivocal evidence that the people are unfit to be free? Is the exploded opinion of a European philosopher the last age, that "in the new hemisphere man is a degraded being," to be renewed, and supported by the example of Colombia? The proofs should, indeed,

be strong, to induce an American to adopt an opinion so humiliating.

Feeling always a deep interest in the success of the revolutions in the late Spanish America, I have never been an inattentive observer of events, pending and posterior to the achievement of its independence. In these events, I search in vain for a single fact to show that, in Colombia at least, the state of society is unsuited to the adoption of a free government. Will it be said that a free government did exist, but, being found inadequate to the objects for which it had been instituted, it has been superseded by one of a different character, with the concurrence of a majority of the people?

It is the most difficult thing in the world for me to believe that a people in the possession of their rights as freemen, would ever be willing to surrender them, and submit themselves to the will of a master. If any such instances are on record, the power thus transferred has been in a moment of extreme public danger, and then limited to a very short period. I do not think that it is by any means certain, that the majority of the French people favored the elevation of Napoleon to the throne of France. But if it were so, how different were the circumstances of that country from those of Colombia, when the constitution of Cúcuta was overthrown! At the period of the elevation of Napoleon to the first consulate, all the powers of Europe were the open or secret enemies of France; civil war raged within her borders; the hereditary king possessed many partisans in every province; the people, continually betrayed by the factions which murdered and succeeded each other, had imbibed a portion of their ferocity, and every town and village witnessed the indiscriminate slaughter of both men and women, of all parties and principles.

Does the history of Colombia, since the expulsion of the Spaniards, present any parallel to these scenes? Her frontiers have been never seriously menaced; no civil war raged; not a partisan of the former government was to be found in the whole extent of her territory; no factions contended with each other for the possession of power; the executive government remained in the hands of those to whom it had been committed by the people, in a fair election. In fact, no people ever passed from under the yoke of a despotic government, to the enjoyment of entire freedom, with less disposition to abuse their newly acquired power, than those of Colombia. They submitted, indeed, to a continuance of some of the most arbitrary and unjust features which distinguished the former government.

If there was any disposition, on the part of the great mass of the people, to effect any change in the existing order of things; if the Colombians act from the same motives and upon the same principles which govern mankind elsewhere, and in all ages, they would have desired to take from the government a part of the power which, in their inexperience, they had confided to it. The monopoly of certain articles of agricultural produce, and the oppressive duty of the Alcavala, might have been tolerated, until the last of their tyrants were driven from the country. But when peace was restored, when not one enemy remained within its borders, it might reasonably have been supposed that the people would have desired to abolish these remains of arbitrary government, and substitute for them some tax more equal and accordant with republican principles.

On the contrary, it is pretended that they had become enamoured with these despotic measures, and so disgusted with the freedom they did enjoy, that they were more than willing to commit their destinies to the uncontrolled will of your Excellency. Let me assure you, sir, that these assertions will gain no credit with the present generation, or with posterity. They will demand the facts which had induced a people, by no means deficient in intelligence, so soon to abandon the principles for which they had so gallantly fought, and tamely surrender that liberty which had been obtained at the expense of so much blood. And what facts can be produced? It cannot be said that life and property were not as well protected under the Republican Government as they have ever been; nor that there existed any opposition to the Constitution, and laws too strong for the ordinary powers of the Government to put down.

If the insurrection of Gen. Paez, in Venezuela, is adduced, I would ask, by what means was he reduced to obedience? Your Excellency, the legitimate head of the Republic, appeared, and, in a moment, all opposition ceased, and Venezuela was restored to the Republic. But it is said that this was effected by your personal influence, or the dread of your military talents; and that, to keep Gen. Paez and other ambitious chiefs, from dismembering the Republic, it was necessary to invest your Excellency with the extraordinary powers you possess. There would be some reason in this, if you had refused to set on foot the present, or having acted as you did, you had been unable to accomplish any thing without them. But you succeeded com-

pletely, and there can be no possible reason assigned why you would not have succeeded, with the same means, against any future attempt of Gen. Paez, or any other General.

There appears, however, to be one sentiment in which all parties unite; that is, that, as matters now stand, you alone can save the country from ruin, at least from much calamity. They differ, however, very widely, as to the measures to be taken to put your Excellency in the way to render this important service.

The lesser, and more interested party, is for placing the Government in your hands for life; either with your present title, or with one which, it must be confessed, better accords with the nature of the powers to be exercised. If they adopt the less offensive title, and if they weave into their system some apparent checks to your will, it is only for the purpose of making, in some degree, their real object, which is nothing short of the establishment of a Despotism. The plea of necessity, that eternal argument of all conspirators, ancient or modern, against the rights of mankind, will be resorted to, to induce you to accede to their measures; and the unsettled state of the country, which has been disfigured by them, will be adduced as evidence of that necessity.

There is but one way for your Excellency to escape from the snares which have been so artfully laid to entrap you, and that is, to stop short in the course which unfortunately, has been already commenced. Every step you advance, under the influence of such counsels, will make retreat more difficult, until it becomes impracticable. You will be told that the intention is only to vest you with authority to correct what is wrong in the administration, and to put down the factions, and that when the country once enjoys tranquility, the Government may be restored to the people. Delusive will be the hopes of those who rely upon this declaration. The promised hour of tranquility will never arrive. If events tended to produce it, they would be counteracted by the Government itself.

It was the strong remark of a former President of the United States, that "Sooner will the lover be contented with the first smiles of his mistress, than a Government cease to endeavor to govern, and extend its powers." With whatever reluctance your Excellency may commence the career; with whatever disposition to abandon it, when the objects for which it was commenced have been obtained; when once fairly entered, you will be borne along by the irresistible force of pride, habit of command, and, indeed, of self-preservation, and it will be impossible to recede.

But it is said that it is for the benefit of the people, that the proposed change is to be made; and that by your talents and influence alone, aided by unlimited power, the ambitious chiefs in the different departments are to be restrained, and the integrity of the Republic preserved. I have said, and I most sincerely believe, that, from the state in which the country has been brought, that you alone can preserve it from the horrors of anarchy. But I cannot conceive that any extraneous powers are necessary. The authority to see that the laws are executed, to call out the strength of the country to enforce their execution, is all that is required, and is what is possessed by the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and of the Republic; and is what was confided to the Executive, by the Constitution of Cúcuta. Would your talents or your energies be impaired in the council, or the field, or your influence lessened, when acting as the head of a Republic?

I propose to examine, very briefly, the results which are likely to flow from the proposed change of government: First, in relation to the country; and, secondly, to yourself, personally. Is the tranquility of the country to be secured by it? Is it possible for your Excellency to believe, that when the mask has been thrown off, and the people discover that a Despot Government has been fixed upon them, that they will quietly submit to it? Will they forget the pass-word, which, like the cross of fire, was the signal for rallying to oppose their former tyrants? Will the virgins, at your bidding, cease to chant the songs of liberty which so lately animated the youth to victory? Was the patriotic blood of Colombia all expended on the fields of Vargas, Bayana, and Carebaho? The school-

may cease to enforce upon their pupils the love of country, drawn from the examples of Cato and the Bruti, Hannibals and Arminions; but the glorious example of patriotic devotion, exhibited in your own Hacienda, will supply their place. Depend on it, sir, that the moment which shall announce the continuance of arbitrary power in your hands, will be the commencement of commotions which will require all your talents and energies to suppress. You may succeed. The disciplined army, at your disposal, may be too powerful for an untrained, undisciplined, and seduced population; but one unsuccessful effort will not content them, and your feelings will be eternally racked by being obliged to

make war upon those who have been accustomed to call you their father, and to invoke blessings on your head, and for no cause but their adherence to principles which you yourself had taught them to regard more than their lives.

If, by the strong government which the advocates for the proposed change so strenuously recommend, one without responsibility is intended, which may put men to death, and immerse them in dungeons, without trial, and one where the army is every thing, and the people nothing. I must say, that, if the tranquility of Colombia is to be preserved in this way, the wildest anarchy would be preferable. Out of that anarchy a better Government might arise, but the chains of military despotism once fastened upon a nation, ages might pass away before they could be shaken off.

But I contend that the strongest of all governments is that which is most free. We consider that of the United States the strongest, precisely because it is the most free. It possesses the facilities equally to protect itself from foreign force or internal convulsion. In both it has been sufficiently tried. In no country upon earth would an armed opposition to the laws be sooner or more effectually put down. Not so much by the terrors of the guillotine and gibbet, as from the aroused determination of the nation, exhibiting their strength, and convincing the factious that their cause was hopeless. No, sir, depend upon it, that the possession of arbitrary power by the Government of Colombia, will not be the means of securing its tranquility; nor will the danger of disturbances so early arise from the opposition of the people.

The power, and the military force which it will be necessary to put into the hands of the Government of the distant provinces, added to the nature of the country, will continually present to those of fiera the temptation and the means of revolt.

Will the proposed change restore prosperity to the country? With the best intentions to do so, will you be able to recall commerce to its shores and give new life to the drooping state of agriculture? The cause of the constant decline, in these great interests, cannot be mistaken. It arises from the fewness of those who labor, and the number of those who are to be supported by that labor. To support a swarm of luxurious and idle monks, and an army greatly disproportionate to the resources of the country, with a body of officers in a tenfold degree disproportionate to the army, every branch of industry is oppressed with burdens which deprive the ingenious man of the profits of his ingenuity, and the laborer of his reward. To satisfy the constant and pressing demands which are made upon it, the treasury seizes upon every thing within its grasp—destroying the very germ of future prosperity.

Is there any prospect that these evils will cease with the proposed change? Can the army be disbanded with? Will the influence of the monks be no longer necessary? Believe me, sir, that the support which the government derives from both these sources will be more than ever requisite.

But the most important inquiry is, the effect which this strong government is to have upon the people themselves. Will it tend to improve and elevate their character, and fit them for the freedom which it is pretended is ultimately to be bestowed upon them? The question has been answered from the age of Homer. Man does not learn under oppression those noble qualities and feelings which fit him for the enjoyment of liberty. Nor is despotism the proper school in which to acquire the knowledge of the principles of republican government. A government whose revenues are derived from diverting the very sources of wealth from its subjects, will not find the means of improving the morals and enlightening the minds of the youth, by supporting systems of liberal education; and, if it could, it would not.

In relation to the effect which this investment of power is to have upon your happiness and your fame, will the pomp and glitter of a court, and the flattery of venal courtiers, reward you for the troubles and anxieties attendant upon the exercise of sovereignty, every where, and those which will flow from your peculiar situation? Or power, supported by the bayonet, for that willing homage which you were wont to receive from your fellow citizens? The groans of a dissatisfied and oppressed people will penetrate the inmost recesses of your palace, and you will be tortured by the reflection, that you no longer possess that place in their affections which was once your pride and your boast, and which would have been your solace under every reverse of fortune. Unsupported by the people, your authority can be maintained only by the terrors of the sword and the scaffold. And have these ever been successful under similar circumstances? Blood may smother, for a period, but can never extinguish the fire of liberty, which can have contributed so much to kindle in the bosom of every Colombian.

I will not urge, as an argument, the personal dangers to which you will be

exposed. But I will ask if you could enjoy life, which would be preserved by the constant execution of so many human beings—your countrymen, your former friends, and almost your worshippers. The pangs of such a situation will be made more acute, by reflecting on the hallowed motive of many of those who would aim their daggers at your bosom. That, like the last of the Romans, they would strike, not from hatred to the man, but love to the country.

From a knowledge of your own disposition, and present feelings, your Excellency will not be willing to believe that you could ever be brought to commit an act of tyranny, or even to execute justice with unnecessary rigor. But trust me, sir, that there is nothing more corrupting, nothing more destructive of the noblest and finest feelings of our nature, than the exercise of unlimited power. The man who, in the beginning of such a career, might shudder at the idea of taking away the life of a fellow being, might soon have his conscience so seared by the repetition of crime, that the agonies of his murdered victims might become music to his soul, and the dripping of his scaffold afford "blood enough to swim in." History is full of such examples.

From this disgusting picture, permit me to call the attention of your Excellency to one of a different character. It exhibits you as the constitutional chief magistrate of a free people, giving to their representatives the influence of your great name and talents, to reform the abuses which, in a long reign of tyranny and misrule, have fastened upon every branch of the administration. The army, and its swarm of officers reduced within the limits of real usefulness, placed on the frontiers, and no longer permitted to control public opinion, and be the terror of the peaceful citizen. By the removal of this incubus from the treasury, and the establishment of order, responsibility and economy, in the expenditures of the government, it would soon be enabled to dispense with the odious monopolies, and the duty of the Alcavala, which have operated with a malign effect upon commerce, and agriculture, and indeed, upon the revenues which they were intended to augment. No longer oppressed by these shackles, industry would every where revive; the farmer and the artisan, cheered by the prospect of ample reward for their labor, would redouble their exertions; foreigners, with their capital and skill in the arts, would crowd hither, to enjoy the advantages which could scarcely, elsewhere be found; and Colombia would soon exhibit the reality of the beautiful fiction of Fenelon—Sédimum rising from misery and oppression, to prosperity and happiness, under the counsels and direction of the concealed goddess.

What objections can be urged against this course? Can any one acquainted with the circumstances of the country, doubt its success, in restoring and maintaining tranquility? The people would certainly not revolt against themselves; and none of the chiefs who are supposed to be factiously inclined, would think of opposing the strength of the nation, when directed by your talents and authority. But it is said, that the want of intelligence amongst the people unfits them for the government. Is it not right, however, that the experiment should be fairly tried? I have already said that this has not been done. For myself, I do not hesitate to declare my firm belief, that it will succeed. The people of Colombia possess many traits of character suitable for a republican government. A more orderly, forbearing, and well-disposed people are nowhere to be met with. Indeed, it may safely be asserted, that their faults and vices are attributable to the cursed government to which they have been so long subjected, and to the intolerant character of the religion, whilst their virtues are all their own. But, admitting their present want of intelligence, no one has ever doubted their capacity to acquire knowledge, and under the strong motives which exist, to obtain it; supported by the influence of your Excellency, it would soon be obtained.

To yourself, the advantage would be as great as to the country; like acts of mercy, the blessings would be reciprocal; your personal happiness secured, and your fame elevated to a height which would leave but a single competition in the estimation of posterity. In bestowing the palm of merit, the world has become wiser than formerly. The successful warrior is no longer regarded as entitled to the first place in the temple of fame. Talents of this kind have become too common, and too often used for mischievous purposes, to be regarded as they once were. In this enlightened age, the mere hero of the field, and the successful leader of armies, may, for the moment, attract attention. But it will be such as is bestowed upon the passing meteor, whose blaze is no longer remembered, when it is no longer seen. To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good. The qualities of the hero and the general must be de-

voted to the advantage of mankind, before he will be permitted to assume the title of their benefactor; and the station which he will hold in their regard and affections will depend, not upon the number and splendor of his victories, but upon the results and the use he may make of the influence he acquires from them.

If the fame of our Washington depended upon his military achievements, would the common consent of the world allow him the pre-eminence he possesses? The victories at Trenton, Monmouth, and York, brilliant as they were, exhibiting as they certainly did, the highest grade of military talents, are scarcely thought of. The source of the veneration and esteem which is entertained for his character, by every description of politicians—the monarchist and aristocrat, as well as the republican, is to be found in his unswerving and exclusive devotedness to the interest of his country. No selfish consideration was ever suffered to intrude itself into his mind. For his country he conquered; and the unrivalled and increasing prosperity of that country is constantly adding fresh glory to his name. General, the course which he pursued is open to you, and it depends upon yourself to attain the eminence which he has reached before you.

To the eyes of military men, the laurels you won on the fields of Vargas, Bayana and Carebaho, will be forever green; but will that content you? Are you willing that your name should descend to posterity, amongst the mass of those whose fame has been derived from shedding human blood, without a single advantage to the human race? Or, shall it be united to that of Washington, as the founder and the father of a great and happy people? The choice is before you. The friends of liberty throughout the world, and the people of the United States in particular, are waiting your decision with intense anxiety. Alexander toiled and conquered to attain the applause of the Athenians; will you regard as nothing the opinions of a nation which has evinced its superiority over that celebrated people, in the science most useful to man, by having carried into actual practice a system of government, of which the wisest Athenians had but a glimpse in theory, and considered as a blessing never to be realized, however ardently to be desired? The place which you are to occupy in their esteem depends upon yourself. Farewell.

W. H. HARRISON.

A traveler in Illinois after a long, lonesome day's ride, through a thinly populated portion of the State, rode up to a small cabin by the way side, and invited the supposed inmates. A large, good-looking boy came to the door, when the following dialogue ensued:

"Can I carry all night with you, sir?"

"Well, I reckon so. Get down."

"I suppose you have corn and fodder for my horse?"

"Not a bit."

"Have you any sort of feed for my horse?"

"None."

"How far is it to the next house?"

"I don't know, sir. I never was further than the cow pen down yander."

"How long have you lived here?"

"Bout twenty year. I was born'd here and never was enny where else."

"Does any person live with you?"

"Yes, sir. Dad and mam and me all lives together."

"Where is your dad and mam?"

"I dun know, sir. They be gone to look for somthin 't eat. They been gone four days, and I hant heerd nothin tail on em since they started."

"I suppose then you have nothing to eat?"

"Nothin 't all."

"Well, this is a pretty dull prospect."

"Yes, sir."

"I suppose you can furnish me with a bed to sleep on?"

"No, sir, we hant got no beds. We sleeps on the floor."

"I suppose then you can give me a pallet by the fire?"

"No, sir. We hant got nothin to make pallets on. We jist sleeps on the floor so."

"Well, this is certainly a bad chance for accommodation."

"Yes, sir, very bad."

"How do you do here any how?"

"Pretty well I thank you, how you do yourself?"

An Excellent Hit.—We find the following good one in a New Orleans paper:—A talking match lately "came off" in this place for five hundred dollars a side. It continued for thirteen hours—the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. The bystanders and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning, they found the Frenchman dead and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear!

Dogs.—The number of dogs in the United States is estimated at about two millions, and the expense of keeping them at upwards of \$10,000,000 per annum.

Saturday, February 13th, 1841.

Alexander McLeod and the Steamboat Caroline.

Mr. PICKENS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asked leave to make a report from that committee in relation to the correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in relation to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline during the troubles on the Canada frontier in the winter of 1837-8; as also in relation to the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, for being concerned in the destruction of that boat.

No objection being made—
Mr. PICKENS sent in the report, as follows:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the Message of the President, transmitting a correspondence with the British Minister in relation to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the demand made for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, respectfully report:

It appears that the "Caroline" was seized and destroyed in the month of December, 1837. The committee are induced to believe that the facts of the case are as follows: The boat was owned by, and in possession of, a citizen of New York. She was cleared from the city of Buffalo, and, on the morning of the 29th of December, 1837, she left the port of Buffalo, bound for Schlosser; upon the American side of the Niagara river, and within the territory of the United States. The original intention seemed to be to run the boat between Buffalo and Schlosser, or perhaps from Black Rock dam to Schlosser, and should it seem profitable, it was intended to run her also to Navy Island, and touch at Grand Island, and Tonawanda. Her owner was Mr. Wells, said to be a respectable citizen of Buffalo, and it is obvious his intention in putting up the boat was one of speculation and profit entirely. The excitement upon that portion of the frontier, at this period, had collected a great many in the neighborhood, some from curiosity, some from idleness, and others from taking an interest in the unusual and extraordinary collection of adventurous men gathered together at that time on Navy Island. Navy Island was "nominally" in the British "territory."

The owner of the Caroline took advantage of these circumstances to make some money with his boat, by running her as a ferry boat over to Navy Island. All these facts appear from testimony regularly taken, (see H. R. Doc. No. 302, pages 46 and 39, 2nd Session, 25th Congress,) and the committee know of no legal evidence to contradict them. There is no proof that any arms or munitions of war were carried in the boat, except, perhaps, one small six-pounder field piece belonging to a passenger. The principal object was to run the boat as a ferry boat from Schlosser, on the American side, to Navy Island, on the British side. It is believed that, even in war, a neutral Power has the right to trade in contraband articles, subject, of course, to seizure and confiscation if taken within the jurisdiction of either of the contending parties. What is contraband of war is not always certain. Treaty stipulations frequently include some articles, and exclude others recognized in the law of nations. Trading in contraband articles is no excuse for invading the territory and soil of a neutral and independent Power, whose private citizens may choose to run the hazards of such a trade. In this instance there were no two foreign Powers engaged in war; but all concerned in the outbreak or excitement within the British jurisdiction claimed to be British subjects, in resistance of the authorities of Canada, a province of the British empire. Even admitting, then, that the Caroline was engaged in contraband trade, yet it was with citizens who claimed to be the subjects of the same empire with those who were styled the legitimate officers of the Province. Abstractly speaking, how was a private citizen to decide who were right and who wrong in these local disputes? And which portion of citizens of the same province must our citizens refuse to have any communication with? But the boat was merely used for one day as a ferry boat, and on the night of the day she commenced running she was seized, while moored at the wharf in Schlosser, and burnt. Several men were assassinated; certainly one, who fell dead upon the dock. Now, the insinuation of the British Minister that Schlosser was "nominally" within the territory of the United States may well be retorted, as we can with equal truth say that Navy Island was "nominally" within the "territory" of the British Government; for, at that period to which we allude, the people collected there had as effectually defined Canada authorities as any portion of our people had disregarded ours. Yet British authority thought proper to pass by Navy Island, then in its "nominal" territory, and, in the plenitude of its power, to cast the axis of British jurisdiction over American soil. This was truly extending over us that kind guardianship which they had not the ability at that time to extend to a portion of their own territory, and which recommends itself to us, full as much from its assumption as from its love of right or law.

The British Minister is pleased, also, to call the Caroline a "piratical steam boat." The loose epithets of any one, no matter how high in place, cannot make that piracy which the law of nations does not recognize as such. Pirates are freebooters, enemies of the human race; and eminent jurists describe them as ravaging every sea and coast, with no flag and no home. Piracy comes under the current jurisdiction of all nations. Even in the worst point of view that it can be considered, those connected with the steamboat Caroline were but aiders and abettors of others engaged in rebellion. And the committee are totally at a loss to know upon what authority rebellion is recognized as piracy. Such confounding of terms is resting the case upon epithets, instead of sound law or facts. But even supposing it to be a "piratical boat," as the Minister asserts it to be, yet the moment it touched our soil it fell under our sovereignty, and no power on earth could rightfully invade it.

There is no doctrine more consecrated in English history than that every human being who touches the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law. Suppose one of her vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by Frenchmen, and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French Minister were to avow that they acted under the orders of his Government, and that the vessel was "piratical," and the citizens murdered were outlaws—then there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. The law there is the law here. And there is no international law consistent with the separate independence of nations, that sanctions the pursuit of even pirates to murder and arson over the soil and jurisdiction of one of the States of this Confederacy. No greater wrong can be done to a country than invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and on one occasion, it can be done at another, and the nation that submits to it finally sinks down into drizzling mediocrity. If a representation of the state of things at Schlosser, and the conduct of those who had control of the Caroline, had first been made to the proper authorities of New York, or of the United States, then there would have been some show at least of respect for our sovereignty and independence, and a disposition to treat us as an equal. But in this case, as if to treat our authorities with contempt, there was no preliminary demand or representation made.

It was hoped that the outrage was perpetrated by a party in sudden passion and excitement, upon their own responsibility. But the British Minister now avows that "the act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's Province," and again affirms that "it was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities."

If this had been the first and only point of collision with Great Britain, it might not have excited such interest; but there is an assumption in most of our intercourse with that great Power, revolving to the pride and spirit of independence in a free people. If it be her desire to preserve peace, her true policy would be to do justice, and show that courtesy to equals which she has always demanded from others. The committee do not desire to press views on the subject, particularly as a demand has been made by our Government upon the Government of Great Britain for explanation as to the outrage committed, the answer to which, it is hoped will prove satisfactory.

As to the other points presented in the demand made by the British Minister for the "liberation" of Alexander McLeod, the committee believe the facts of the case to be, that the steamboat was seized and burnt as stated before, and that a citizen or citizens of New York was murdered in the affray. And there were reasons to induce the belief that McLeod was *particeps criminis*. He was at first arrested, and upon various testimony being taken, was then discharged. He was afterwards arrested a second time. Upon the evidence then presented, he was imprisoned to await his trial. There was no invasion of British territory to seize or take him. But, upon his being voluntarily within our territory, he was arrested as any citizen of the United States, charged with a similar offence, might have been. We know of no law of nations that would exempt a man from arrest and imprisonment for offences charged to be committed against the "peace and dignity" of a State, because he is a subject of Great Britain, or because he committed the crime at the instigation or under the authority of British Provincial officers; much less do we know of any law that would justify the President to deliver him up without trial, at the demand, and upon the assertion of any agent of the British Government. If we had been at open war with Great Britain, and McLeod had committed the offence charged, then he might have fallen under the rules and regulations of war, and been treated as a prisoner of the United States Government, and would have been subject to the laws of nations in war. But as the alleged criminal acts, in which McLeod is charged to be implicated, were committed in profound peace, it is a crime, as far as he may be concerned, solely against the "peace and dignity" of the State of New York, and her criminal jurisdiction is complete and exclusive. If the crimes committed be such as to make a man *hostis humani generis*—an outlaw—a pirate, in the legal acceptation of the term, then, under the law

of nations, the United States courts and tribunals would have jurisdiction. But the offence charged in this case, committed as it was in time of peace, as far as this individual was concerned, was one purely against the law *lex loci*, and coming exclusively within the criminal jurisdiction of the tribunals of New York.

The Minister, in his letter of the 13th December, 1840, says: "It is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of the party engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline; and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadians, outlaws, and their abettors," &c. This may, perchance, all be so; but it would be asking a great deal to require an American court to yield jurisdiction, and surrender up a prisoner charged with offences against the law, upon the mere *ipse dixit* of any man, no matter how high in authority. Whether McLeod be guilty or not guilty, is the very point upon which an American jury alone have a right to decide. *Jurisdiction in State tribunals over criminal cases, and trial by a jury of the venue*, are essential points in American jurisprudence. And it is a total misapprehension as to the nature of our system to suppose that there is any right in the Federal Executive to arrest the verdict of the one, or thwart the jurisdiction of the other. If such a power existed, and were exercised, it would effectually overthrow, and upon a vital point, the separate sovereignty and independence of these States. The Federal Executive might be clothed with power to deliver up fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign State, but even then it might not be obligatory to do so unless it were made matter of treaty stipulation. This duty and right in an Executive has generally been considered as dormant, until made binding by treaty arrangement. But when the matter is reversed, and demand is made, not of fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign Power, but for the liberation of a man charged with offences against the peace and dignity of one of our own States, then it is that the demand becomes preposterous in the extreme. The fact that the offences were committed under the sanction of provincial authorities, does not alter the case, unless we were in a state of war. In such cases as the present, the power to deliver up could not be conferred upon the Federal Executive by treaty stipulation. It could only be conferred in those cases over which jurisdiction is clearly delegated by the Federal Constitution; such, for instance, as treason, which is an offence against the conjoint sovereignty of the States, as defined in the Constitution. Over all cases except those defined in the Constitution, and those coming clearly under the laws of nations, the States have exclusive jurisdiction, and the trial and punishment for offences against them are incident to their separate sovereignty. It is not pretended in this case that there is any treaty stipulation under which the demand is made; and the Federal Executive, under our system, has no power but what is conferred by the Constitution, or by special law of Congress. In the former, it is declared that "the Executive power is vested in a President of the United States," and that power is then to be pointed out and defined by special laws passed from time to time, imposing such duties as are thought proper and expedient by Congress.

Your committee deem it dangerous for the Executive to exercise any power over a subject-matter not conferred by treaty or by law; and to exercise it in any case in conflict with State jurisdiction, would be worse than dangerous; it would be usurpation. But your committee forbear to press these points further at present, and they would not have said as much on such clear questions of international law, but that in this case the demand for liberation has been made by the accredited agent of a great Power, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and excitement. We have other points of difference with Great Britain, which add interest to every question that arises between us at present. Neither our Northeastern or Northwestern boundaries are yet settled with her, and the subject is not entirely free from difficulty. She has recently seized our vessels and exercised a power involving the right of search, under the pretext of suppressing the foreign slave trade, which, if persevered in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maritime power. She has recently, in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and denied our rights to property, on a subject-matter vital to near one half the States of this Confederacy, and which, considering her military position at Bermuda, and her growing power in the West Indies, is of the last importance to our national independence. All these subjects make every question between us, at this peculiar juncture, of the deepest interest. Besides this, we are both permanently destined to have, perhaps, the most extensive commerce of modern nations. Our flags float side by side, over every sea, and bay, and inlet of the known globe. She moves steadily upon her objects with an ambition that knows no bounds; and wherever she has had a conflict of interest she has rarely yielded to any

Power. At this moment she presents to the civilized world the spectacle of the greatest military and commercial power in combination ever known.

From her vast possessions in every quarter of the globe, and her peculiar commercial system, she has been made the reservoir of the wealth of nations.

Her internal resources, skill, labor, and machinery, with her capital, are beyond calculation. Her natural position being about midway the coast of Europe, gives her great control over the outlets and currents of commerce.

Her military occupation of Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian islands, and recently of St. Jean d'Acre, gives her ascendancy on the Mediterranean and the Levant, while St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope give her possession over the currents of trade along those extensive coasts. Then Bombay, Calcutta, and her immense possessions in the East Indies, together with her recent movements in the China seas and islands, enable her to extend her power over those vast regions that have slumbered for ages in solitary and enervated magnificence. She possesses Falkland island but to control the commerce that passes around Cape Horn, while Trinidad gives her all she desires in the Caribbean sea. Halifax at one point, and Bermuda at another, stand out in great force over our own coast from one extremity to the other.

Her positions all over the world are at this moment, in a military point of view, equal to a million of men under arms. Her continual conflicts in the mighty regions of the East only enable her officers to become skilful and to improve in the art of war, while her great armies and extensive fleets draw their support from the immense countries seized and occupied. In the present juncture of affairs, no statesman can overlook these things. Steam power has recently brought us so near together that, in the event of any future conflict, war, with its effects, will be precipitated upon us with much more rapidity than formerly.

Avarice and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us. It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war. It may be a great engine for again levelling mankind, and reducing every thing to a contest of mere physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conjecture what system of national defence will stand the test of time and experience.

We have a deep stake in peace, and fondly hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed. We have certainly not the least desire for any rupture. Firmness, and a wise preparation, will long preserve us from such a catastrophe. But while no temptation should ever prompt us to do injustice on the one hand, so no consideration, on the other hand, should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any Power on earth, no matter what the consequence may be.

Your committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by both Governments pursuing a liberal and generous policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both People, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal is still in session. The following opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Shaw v. Burney, in Equity, from Baden; decree for plaintiff, and reference. Also, in Spear & Patton v. Atkinson, from Pitt; affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Love, from Haywood; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Bonner v. Latham, from Beaufort; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Smithwick v. Biggs, from Martin; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Britain v. McKay, from Macon; affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of McDonald v. McLeod, in Equity, from Moore; dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Den ex dem. Leary v. Fletcher; directing a new trial. Also, in Love v. Beck's heirs, in Equity, from Macon; declaring that the defendants are trustees of the legal title, &c., and directing an account, &c. Also, in Ming v. Zollhoff, from Halifax; declaring that the writ ought to be quashed. Also, in Doe ex dem. Wall v. Hinson, from Anson; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Griffin v. Pleasant, et al. in Equity, from Caswell; dismissing the bill.—Register.

Singular Coincidence.—The "Columbia Chronicle" mentions as something very remarkable in the political career of South Carolina, that on two memorable occasions when the safety of our country depended upon the success of the Jeffersonian Republican party, South Carolina sided with the Federalists. She cast her vote for Aaron Burr against Thomas Jefferson, in 1801,—and for Martin Van Buren against Wm. Henry Harrison, in 1840. Nor is the coincidence the less singular, that she and New Hampshire are the only two States (both voted for Burr) which after a lapse of forty years, have again met upon the same old principles, but in a new dress!

VALUE OF RAIL ROADS.

The following table, prepared from official sources, will show, in part, the advantages resulting to the State and the community by the increased value given to lands, and the consequent increase of taxes paid into the public treasury, resulting from the establishment of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. The counties given below are those through which the road passes, or which are immediately contiguous thereto. The land tax paid into the public treasury from these counties for the years 1835 and 1840, is as follows:

1835.	1840.
Wake \$827 13	Wake \$670 25
Franklin 384 83	Franklin 450 24
Granville 585 60	Granville 749 00
Person 264 79	Person 367 35
Warren 522 40	Warren 601 80
Halifax 868 87	Halifax 919 01
Northampton 702 63	Northampton 775 29
\$4,181 25	\$4,124 94
	4,181 25

Difference in amount of taxes paid into the treasury \$631 69
The state tax being six cents on every hundred dollars value of land, the above amount would show an increase in the value of lands in the foregoing counties of \$105,265 00
In addition to which the increase in the value of property in the city of Raleigh, since the year 1835, is 131,000 00

Making an aggregate increase of \$236,265 00
If such be the results, surely it would be the most short sighted and suicidal policy in the state to permit either of the great lines of rail road now constructed and in successful operation within her borders to fail, for want of a little timely aid, which might be given without incurring any serious risk.—Standard.

CENSUS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

White Males,	3,229	
" Females,	3,127	
Free col'd Males,	253	6,356
" " Females,	312	
Male Slaves	3,231	565
Female do.	3,154	
		6,385
Total		13,306

Population in 1830, 10,959,
Population of the town of Wilming-
ton, 4,268.

There are in the county nine persons over one hundred years of age. One only of them is white, and he, aged one hundred and eight years, went to the polls at the late Presidential election and voted. Nine persons over one hundred years of age in a population of thirteen thousand is an extraordinary number. There are also 9 deaf and dumb persons in the county, 7 white and 2 colored. There are 9 persons in the Revolutionary and military services. There are 5 academies, and grammar schools, with 216 scholars, and 19 Primary schools with 169 scholars. There are 593 white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write.

Agriculture and other products of the county.

Rice,	lbs.	1,461,300
Corn,	bush.	2,942,328
Potatoes,	"	111,014
Wool,	lbs.	7,128
Wax,	"	2,104
Wheat,	bush.	489
Oats,	"	460
Rye,	"	627
Buckwheat,	"	18
Cotton,	lbs.	28,568
Ground Peas,	bush.	30,000
Naval Stores,	bbbls.	35,944
Wood Sold,	cords,	6,839
Value of lumber sawed by water in the county		\$14,178
Value of the products of the dairy,		\$15,848
Value of household manufactures,		\$19,352
Animals.		
Horses and Mules,		1,452
Neat Cattle,		11,604
Sheep,		4,781
Swine,		24,559
Value of poultry,		\$5,716

The following exquisite specimen of delicacy and modesty is a genuine extract from a speech of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, actually delivered in the Senate of the United States a few days ago, and published in the Globe:

"Mr. President, you may recollect the part which it fell upon ME to sustain, during the veto, the panic, and the expunging session; and how I was accustomed to answer on the spot ALL the speakers of the Opposition, replying not only to their speeches generally, but to their arguments in detail. My friends were often surprised at the promptitude and fullness of these replies. They have often expressed ASTONISHMENT at it; and now, sir, I can tell you how it happened. I kept MY eye upon the *trappdoor*! I kept it upon the back press, &c., &c. I shall still keep my eye upon the fogleman. This is what I shall do, and what I have already done, and with good effect!"

Lead.—According to the Galena Gazette, the exports of lead from Galena for the last year have amounted to twenty millions of pounds, for which seven hundred thousand dollars have been paid them.

Coal mines on fire.—The mine in Pennsylvania of which we have frequently noticed the progress of the fire in, still continues burning, and the craters upon the summit of the mountain increase in size and number. And we are now informed that the mine of Messrs. Steers & Oliver, near Pinegrove, which took fire about a month since, continues burning with increased fury. The vein is a very large one—we believe the mammoth vein—and consequently must prove very disastrous to the proprietors of the land, who reside in Philadelphia.

A similar incident occurred lately in the south of France, and engineers were employed to turn a river from its course to extinguish the subterranean fire.—The Pennsylvania mines are situated far above the level of the river.

Mrs. General Harrison.—As this lady is soon expected to occupy "the White House" at Washington, any thing relating to her history will be gratifying to the public.

After the severe and desperate battle of the Miami in 1794; General Wayne went to the Atlantic States, leaving Captain Harrison in command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. The next year Captain Harrison married the daughter of Judge John Clevins Symmes,—who was born at Riverhead, Long Island, and removed in early life to New Jersey, where he married the daughter of Governor William Livingston, and was soon after one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of that State. In 1787 he became the proprietor of "the Miami purchase," of near a million of acres, and removed to that country.

Mrs. Harrison was educated at East Hampton, Long Island, and when young was esteemed a lady of great personal and mental accomplishments. A writer for the National Portrait Gallery for 1836, thus speaks of her: "She is distinguished for her benevolence and piety; and all who know her view her with esteem and affection. Her whole course through life, in all its relations, has been characterized by those qualifications that complete the character of an accomplished matron."

The State of Mississippi, some years since, erected a great bank, and became a great stockholder in it, issuing the bonds of the State, to pay her subscription and to furnish capital to the bank. The bonds were many, or most of them, sold; the bank went into operation, made a bad business of it, and failed. Whereupon, the Governor took upon himself to say that the State could not and would not pay the bonds. The Legislature, however, with a proper sense of obligation, have declared that the State is both able and willing to pay, and will pay every dollar of these bonds.

The Pope.—The present Pope of Rome bears the title of Gregory XVI, and he stands No. 258 on the list of the occupants of St. Peter's chair. He was born on the 26th of September, 1765, and consequently is verging on seventy-five years of age. He is somewhat celebrated for his literary talents. He was elected on the 21st of February, 1831, and reigned with the title in four days afterwards.

The Durability of Oak.—The durability of Oak, may be known from the fact that the throne of Edward the Confessor is 800 years old, one of the old oaken coronation chairs has been in its present situation in Westminster Abbey, about 510 years; and the oldest wooden bridge of which we have any account of is oak; it is that famous for its defence by Horatius Coles, which existed 400 years before Christ.

John Knox.—One of this great reformer's publications is entitled "First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." Had he lived at the present day when petticoats are usurping the place of breeches, he would have been strongly tempted, we grow, to have blown a second blast, loud and long.

Two large slave factories on the coast of Africa, are said to have been recently broken up by a British Man-of-War, 1500 negroes set at liberty, and property to the amount of half a million destroyed.

A Great Abolition Convention was to have been held in Boston on the 24th ult., to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and to issue a declaration of their principles.

The New Yorkers are of opinion there should be a National Bank, and that it should be all monies be located in that City. Pennsylvania demands its location.

Rev. P. Bourie, so well known in the southwest, by reason of his many deeds of valor in its early history, among the Mexicans and savages on our border, died in New Orleans on the 17th ult., aged 48 years.

T. T. T.—They have temperance wagons in the west, marked with three Ts, to denote that the owner is a tee-to-taller.

Tunnels.—The English having nearly completed a communication under the Pyrenees, an American may promise to tunnel the Mississippi at New Orleans, not with stone, but with cast iron.

A Call to Temperance.—Much has been said and written on the important subject of temperance. The ground has been occupied by those who have done the subject ample justice, so that it has no longer the charm of novelty to recommend it to the consideration of the public. Though it has lost this temporary auxiliary to its success, it has gained an important position in the public mind. It is the duty of every lover of God and man to set his face against the destructive evil of intemperance, and to reiterate the voice of warning from one end of the continent to the other. This becomes the more necessary, as the vice of intemperance has, of late, assumed a more bold and daring stand, and unblushingly carries on its work of destruction in the face of the noon day sun. Neither the thunders of the divine law, the disapprobation of public sentiment, nor the tender feelings of humanity, have yet been able either to drive, or shame this vice from our land. In former years, it was deemed so disgraceful for a man to be drunk, that those who were "drunk," were drunken in the night; but, at this age of improvement, this vice has received the sanction of day light examples. It is now, no uncommon thing to see men lying intoxicated in our streets in open day. Let public sentiment awake and become armed with the terrors of disgrace and infamy, sufficient to drive this vile practice into the darkness of midnight again. Should the efforts which have been made go on with a steady tide of successful operation, the time we trust is not far distant, when intemperance shall again take its proper place and character among the "unfruitful works of darkness." By the influence of the temperance cause, many a female heart has been disburdened of an almost insupportable load of grief, at the reformation of an intemperate husband. Many a parent, whose gray hairs a profligate son was bringing down with sorrow to the grave, has been made to rejoice and say: "It is enough—Joseph, my son, is yet alive; rejoice with me, for my son was dead and is alive again, he was lost and is found." Many a habitation, before as desolate and dreary as the chambers of death, has been lighted up with the lamps of prosperity and the smile of friendship. To insure success, this cause must be pursued. There must be "line upon line, and precept upon precept." The subject must be laid before the public in its proper colours, and the minds of the people must be "stirred up by way of remembrance." Temperate drinkers must cease going to the dram shop, for while we have daily dram drinkers, we shall have drunkards; for dram drinkers are manufactured into drunkards.

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

ALL persons indebted to this firm, be their accounts great or small, are respectfully invited to come forward and close their accounts, at the usual time of settlement. A little cash will be cheerfully received, as we wish to carry on merchandise. Those who will not attend to this notice, may expect to find their accounts attended to for them; as settlement must be made, or the business become ruinous. Jan. 1-11.

Clover Seed.

A BEAUTIFUL article of clover seed, just received and for sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY. October, 1840.

A New Business IN GREENSBOROUGH. THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Guilford and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing

Wool Carding Machines, both single and double, and has no doubt in saying that they will be equal to any manufactured in the United States, as he has employed a first-rate Northern workman to carry on the business; and any person who has an idea of purchasing can ascertain the ability of the manufacturers by examining their work.

It is the design of the proprietor to have two or three machines ready for the ensuing spring crop of wool, and as he has been at considerable expense in procuring the best materials that old Guilford can produce, he solicits the patronage of all those who wish to purchase machines. Old machines can be repaired here, and any orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—The proprietor has connected with his establishment a SMITH SHOP, and is prepared to do all kinds of smithing usually done in this country.

A. E. LYNN. Feb. 16, 1841.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership hitherto existing between Boshamer & Albright, in the Boot and Shoemaking business is dissolved by mutual consent. The Books are in the hands of George Albright, and those indebted are hereby notified to call and make settlement immediately.

HENRY BOSHAMER, GEORGE ALBRIGHT.

Jan. 18, 1840.

THE Boot and Shoemaking business will still be carried on at the sign of the Large Boot. Good workmen are employed, and a liberal share of the public custom will be merited.

A good supply of ready made BOOTS & SHOES kept constantly on hand.

GEORGE ALBRIGHT.

A SMALL quantity of fresh Mountain Butter, for sale by the subscribers for ash only.

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

A QUANTITY of hemp rope of all sizes, manufactured in Va., for sale low.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Tuesday Morning, March 2, 1841.

Our Relations with Great Britain.—We copy into our columns the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, on the imprisonment of McLeod and the burning of the Caroline. It is an extraordinary document, and has called down severe animadversions from the friends of national peace. To show the spirit in which this report was received in Congress, it is only necessary to remark that it was made on the responsibility of a bare majority of the Committee; received no sanction from the House; and 68 members voted against the proposition to print it. In the discussion which ensued on the reading of the report, several experienced and patriotic members took occasion to express their opinion of its inflammatory character.

The subject which was committed to the Committee, and to which their report was expected to be confined, was,—the late correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth in relation to the burning of the Caroline, and the arrest and imprisonment of McLeod, a British subject, for being concerned in the destruction of said boat. Mr. Pickens, of S. C.,—Chairman of the Committee, and author of the report,—in addition to the consideration of the subject-matter referred to the Committee, has "travelled out of the record,"—enumerated a list of grievances against the British, foreign to the matter in hand; arraigned British policy in matters which have no sort of concern with the United States, and this in the face of our long settled and excellent policy of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations; and has wound up with an insulting picture of British ambition and arrogance. In short—it seems to be considered a *warlike* report.

It is proper to note that the report fully recognizes, as every right minded American would wish, the right of New York to punish offenders against her laws, come from what quarter of the world they may, in time of national peace. All that part of the report devoted to the case of McLeod and the Caroline, must be acknowledged to be a proper and mainly vindication of our State rights. And there it should have stopped.

We cannot refrain another remark on this report. While we condemn the Committee for stepping aside and embracing matters having no connexion with that particular subject referred to their consideration, or, indeed, no relation to our country at all,—we must confess to the truth of the facts, as facts, there set forth.

Notwithstanding the high state of excitement among American citizens and British subjects along both sides of our northern boundary line, it is not doubted that the interest and desire of both nations for continued peace. All points of difference between them are as yet susceptible of honorable adjustment by negotiation.

Harrison and Jackson.—The Globe finds immense fault with Gen. Harrison for submitting to be received in Washington by so large a concourse of his fellow citizens; remarking that "he repairs in a solemn march with a prodigious retinue to the City Hall, to make a display, by way of heralding his own presidential honors in advance."

The Globe then contrasts the conduct, on a similar occasion, of an old gentleman whom it is pleased to call "the real hero—the brave and magnanimous Jackson!" saying that he "left the Hermitage without a speech making display"—(he was unable to make a speech, had he been never so much so disposed);—that after his arrival at Rockville, within ten miles of the city, and while the citizens were preparing an escort for him, ("a prodigious retinue," perhaps!) he hastened his journey and surprised the people by presenting himself suddenly at Gadsby's hotel.

The Globe does not seem to reflect, that it could not be expected of such a "miserable old imbecile & granny" as Gen. Harrison to move with the wonderful celerity of a "real hero." Be charitable, Mr. Globe: perchance his limbs were cramped by reason of his long confinement in that "iron cage" you were so surprisingly eloquent about last summer! An "old granny" just released from an "iron cage" cannot be expected to enter about and surprise people like a "real hero"—eh?

The Globe ought to finish its contrast between the two Generals, by remarking the manly courtesy with which our former General interchanged visits and civilities with President Van Buren; and then notice the fact that "the real hero—the brave and magnanimous Jackson," absolutely refused, on his arrival at Washington, to visit President Adams, his dignified but unsuccessful opponent!

A young woman by the name of Cable, in the southeast part of this county, was so badly burned lately, by her clothes taking fire, that she died the evening after the accident.

A man named Shaver, from Orange, was recently found dead in the eastern part of this county, with his body lying on the bank of a little stream and his head in the water. We understand he was intoxicated!

Senator from New Jersey.—Jacob W. Miller, whig, has been elected to the Senate of the United States from New Jersey, for six years from the 4th of March, in place of Garrett D. Wall, whose time will then expire.

Pennsylvania U. S. Bank.—The president and directors of this institution have addressed a memorial to the legislature of Pennsylvania, setting forth that a combination of hostile interests, and the attacks of the public press in another State, had compelled it to suspend specie payments on the 4th ult.; that during the fourteen days of its resumption it had paid out six millions in specie or its equivalent; and that if the legislature should enforce the law of April last against the bank, it would be compelled to wind up; and ruin distress and misery consequently result to thousands in the commonwealth. They remind the legislature of what the bank has done for the State—its loans to the States within a few years past, having actually amounted to upwards of twelve millions of dollars; and ask to be relieved from the penalties of the act of April last against suspension. They say the assets of the bank are sufficient to meet its liabilities, and add that there is more than two millions of its paper in circulation. Such is the condition and prospects of "the monster" according to its own showing.

Gen. Harrison in Petersburg.—Gen. Harrison visited Petersburg on the 23d ult. We are pleased with the account of his reception, and the sentiments elicited from the General, as reported by the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

"After disclaiming any intention of treating of party politics, Gen. H. thanked his fellow-citizens of Petersburg for the hospitable reception which they had given him. He alluded in a feeling manner to his attachment for the State in which he had been born, and in which his ancestors had so long lived, and paid our town a high compliment for the gallant manner in which she had sustained him during his severe campaign in the North West. Gen. H. then turned for a moment to some of the charges which had been brought against him during the late heated canvass. The charges that he was an Abolitionist and a Federalist, he scorned and repudiated, and appealed to his whole life for a refutation of the slanders. To those who voted against him on principle, Gen. H. had not a word to object. They had exercised a freeman's right, and he would take to his bosom the warmest political opponent who had conducted his opposition fairly and candidly; but he was aware that many, very many, had been induced to vote against him by foul charges which had been industriously circulated by designing men, and which, had they been as true as they were false and malignant, would have rendered him unworthy of the public confidence."

"The same magnanimity of mind was displayed at a public dinner given that day in honor of Gen. Harrison's visit. It is gratifying to contrast the liberal, enlarged, patriotic sentiments of our president elect, with the narrow policy of him who devoted his high office especially to that portion of his countrymen whom he was pleased to dub his "democratic friends."

"At this entertainment there were present members of both political parties, and it was delightful to witness the harmony that prevailed among those who but a short time since were so bitterly opposed. We wish all could have witnessed the flow of feeling on the part of the old General, when he addressed his political opponents—have heard him assure them that he was the President of no party—have heard him compliment them for their independence, and express his pleasure at meeting them around the festive board."

"When Gen. H. had concluded his remarks, James S. French, Esq., a warm political opponent of Gen. H. was called upon for a sentiment. In response to the call, Mr. F. gave the following, which he prefaced with a few appropriate remarks, adhering to the principles which he had heretofore advocated, but willing to accord honor to whom honor is due."

"Freedom of opinion, and its free expression by Freemen—Honor to the man who likes no freeman less for having exercised it."

Secretary of the Navy.—George E. Badger has accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Navy, and left Raleigh for Washington last Friday. The appointment of a man of such distinguished order of mind was received with gratification throughout the country. For ourselves, we are surprised, agreeably, and much gratified with his acceptance; because we think he will discharge the duties of his responsible station with ability, and because it shows a proper regard for the honor of our common State.

Printers to the Senate.—Something like a "scene" occurred in the U. S. Senate on the 20th Feb., by an endeavor of the Van Buren Senators to continue in the hands of Blair & Rives the lucrative share of "spoils" which has so long "enured" to them as public printers. The Senate actually elected these men printers to that body for the ensuing Congress, by a vote of 27 to 0! The whigs, without an exception, refused to vote; and it is perfectly understood, that on the organization of the new Senate, after the 4th, these besotted proceedings will be knocked on the head, and a new election held. The fact of Mr. Van Buren's official printers being candidates for employment under men they so shamefully opposed and abused, is another evidence of their abject meanness of spirit.

Mr. Crittenden has resigned his place in the U. S. Senate, preparatory to entering upon the discharge of his duties as Attorney General.

North Carolina Whiggery.—The Abolitionists must be well pleased at seeing the manner, and even the favor, with which their movements are received in certain quarters of Southern Whiggery. The Greensborough (N. C.) Patriot, thus speaks of the preventive and retaliative measures adopted by Georgia, in her controversy with Maine:

"We pronounce, in the plenitude of our wisdom, that no State has any right to make quarantine laws, or laws interrupting the internal (no more than the foreign) commerce of the nation, as left or regulated by federal enactments. Albeit, we cannot exactly conceive how Georgia is to get redress of her grievance out of Maine. If we could think of any feasible plan, we would take pleasure in making Georgia heartily welcome to it."

This is going further than the most sanguine Abolitionist could have expected at this early stage of the contest. It is the strongest possible encouragement to exultation in all the Abolition journals.

We clip the above very interesting piece of logic from "The Floridian," printed at Tallahassee. The editor is a penetrating mortal, to discover that we have given "the strongest possible encouragement to exultation in all the abolition journals!" Assuming, then, that we "favor" the "movements" of the abolitionists in this "quarter of southern whiggery"—have we not a powerful official condutor in certain quarters of southern democracy?

The democratic quarters of Georgia for instance. Will the Floridian be so kind as to inform us, and the world, of the reasons why McDonald, the Van Buren Democratic Governor of Georgia, put his VETO upon these "preventive and retaliative measures" adopted by the legislature of Georgia? If our humble view of this mooted point in State Rights affords "the strongest possible encouragement to exultation in all the abolition journals"—what is the amount of "encouragement" afforded them by the solemn official act of a Democratic Governor?

Mr. Floridian, unless you successfully vindicate your "friend the Governor" or retract your conclusion in regard to us,—you must confess, to yourself at least, that you are in an awkward fix.

Trifling!—The Standard and its kindred prints are indulging some wonderful equivocations in relation to the late failure of the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank. Is it the object of the Standard to fix upon its readers the idea that the United States Bank of Pennsylvania is a National institution? If such is not the object of that paper, why does it so frequently and exultingly refer to the failures of this Bank as evidence that a National Bank is unsafe? Why is this Bank sneered at as the "Great Regulator" of the "Federal Whiggery"? Nobody claims for it the power of a regulator, since it ceased to be a national institution. We confess no regulator, except a band of city brokers, who, since the demolition of our U. S. Bank, have managed to regulate our hard earned cash out of our pockets into their own!

The nation and the government have nothing to do with this Bank—not a whit more than with any other bank chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

It was, indeed, unfortunate that the Bank we speak of was chartered under its present name; unfortunate, because the very name had a tendency to inspire a confidence, which its nature, as a local institution, was calculated to break—unfortunate, as affording such disingenuous prints as the Standard an opportunity of attempting a vile deceit upon the people.

"Natural Steel."—The fact of a mine of steel ore existing in Franklin county, New York, and the excellence of the material in the manufacture of all kinds of cutlery, is now too well established to admit of doubt. An analysis of the ore has shown it to be composed as follows: iron and scoria 15 1/2, iron alone 12 1/2, the part possessing the properties of steel 64.50. All kinds of edge tools and other instruments usually manufactured of steel, are made from this ore by the simple process of moulding or casting. The steel property cannot be destroyed by any number of meltings; on the contrary, a repetition of the process only tends to refine this mineral. After being cast into the required shape, it is more easily wrought with the file or grindstone, on account of its great softness before it undergoes the process of tempering.

The vein was wrought some eight years before its peculiar qualities were discovered—immense quantities having been cast into pigs stove plates, &c., and sold over the country for common iron.

The McLeod Case.—The grand jury have found a true bill of indictment against McLeod, the prisoner at Lockport, N. Y., for murder.

Judging from the spirit of the British Minister's recent communications to our government in relation to the prisoner, and from the tone of the press on our northern frontier and in Canada,—important consequences to the nation hang upon the finding of the jury that may sit upon the trial.

Temperance Advocate.—We have received the first number of the "Western Carolina Temperance Advocate," published at Asheville, N. C., by D. R. McAnally. It is handsomely printed in quarto form, and will be issued once a month at 50 cents a year. It promises to be an entertaining and useful publication. We would "take the responsibility" to forward the names of any persons who may wish to patronize the work.

Canada.—On Wednesday the 10th ultimo, an act of the British government went into operation uniting the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and Lord Sydenham was to take the oath of office in his appointment of captain-general and governor-in-chief of the province of Canada.

Georgia.—William C. Dawson has accepted the nomination for Governor made by the state rights and Harrison party of Georgia.

The Virginia legislature have at length determined to go into an election for a U. S. Senator, to fill the seat of Mr. Roane, on the 3d of March—to-morrow.

Washington's Birthday. the 22nd of February, was celebrated in our town by a spirited parade of the Greensborough Guards.

A proper Law.—It is stated that a late enactment of the legislature of Indiana provides that no sale of property under execution shall be valid unless it amounts to two-thirds of its appraised value.

Sub-Treasury.—Mr. Clay's resolution for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury came up on the 20th and was laid on the table by a vote of 27 to 25.

R. M. T. Hunter. (present Speaker of the House,) is a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Caroline district, Va.

Paper Mill Burnt.—The paper mill in the vicinity of Raleigh, owned by M. Sater, was destroyed by fire on the 11th ult. The total loss is estimated at 7,000 dollars.

Mr. Webster has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, to take effect on and after the 22d ult.

Seminole War.—We perceive that an amendment has been tacked, in the House of Representatives, to the General Appropriation bill, setting apart \$100,000 to pay the Seminoles to emigrate! Thus, after a war of five years, with this handful of Savages, the Government is compelled, in order to close "it," to buy them up. Most glorious consummation! And a most glorious finale for this most glorious Administration!

A special mission to England is seriously spoken of, and Mr. Clay is named as the Minister Extraordinary. A fitter selection could not possibly be made; and the country would feel safe that every thing that could be done with honor and propriety, would be accomplished through him, to settle the various delicate and difficult points of difference now existing with England. Gen. Scott would also be a capital choice.

Murder.—On Thursday last Mr. John Tapp of this county, and his son, a lad about nine years of age, were shockingly murdered by one of his negroes. Mr. Tapp was found dead a few hours after the occurrence, with his head bruised and his throat cut. The son was alive, with his throat cut, but died soon after. The negro was apprehended the same evening, and committed for trial.—Hillsborough Recorder.

The punishment of death has been abolished by the Legislature of Massachusetts, for all crimes except that of murder.

Dignity.—There was a fist fight lately at Jefferson city, Mo. The combatants were the mayor of the city and the judge of the circuit court.

For the Patriot.
Answer to the Enigma in the last number of the Patriot. The word is "WILMINGTON ADVERTISER" 7, 11, 20 is Gar; 3, 5, 4, 10, Lime; 7, 11, 10, 7, 11, 18, Ganges; 18, 1, 11, 10, Swan; 13, 2, 8, 15, 17, 9; 3; Virgil; 18, 19, 17, 10, 11, Scine; 9, 8, 16, 19, 20, Otter; 11, 12, 12, 17, 18, 9, 6, Addison.

Q7—We are requested to give notice that a meeting of the Guilford County Temperance Society is appointed to be held at Deep River Meeting House on the Saturday before the 4th Sunday in May next.

A meeting of said Society will be held at the Presbyterian Church, in this place, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at candle lighting.

T. CALDWELL & SONS

HAVE just received
1 Hhd. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. NAHLS,
500 lbs. COFFEE,
200 lbs. CHEESE,
1 bbl. SPTS. OF TURPENTINE,
1 bbl. EPSOM SALTS,
3 boxes Northern CANDLES,
1 box Northern SOAP,
5 bbls. TAR.

A supply of Window Glass, (8 by 10 and 14 by 20) Shot, and Rope, Rods, and Saw-Lines.—Also a quantity of Dried Fruit—All of which they will sell low for cash.

Greensboro, Feb. 24th, 1841.

WASHINGTON.

FOR the information of my friends and all who wish to raise fine horses, I take this method of stating that my horse, Washington, will stand the present season in Greensboro, and at some adjacent places in the county.

JAMES McIVER. 3-11

Pocket Book Found.

STEPHEN King, of Guilford, has found a Pocket Book with a number of valuable papers in it. Said book was found in a shoe distance of Old Town, in Stokes county. It is thought said book belongs to a man by the name of Jonathan Hollingsworth. The owner can get it by application to the subscriber in the northwest corner of Guilford county.

NATHAN KING. Feb. 16th, 1841.

ELECTION OF BRIGADIER GENERAL.

HEAD QUARTERS: Madison, Feb. 23d, 1841.

THE Commissioned Officers belonging to the 5th Brigade of North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to attend at each of their respective places of Regimental Muster, on the third day of April next, for the purpose of electing, by ballot, a Brigadier General to command the 5th Brigade.

SAMUEL A. DALTON, Maj. Gen. 9th Div. N. C. Militia

ATTENTION.

THE commissioned, non-commissioned Officers and musicians belonging to the 1st Regiment, and to the Volunteer Regiment of Guilford Militia, are hereby commanded to attend in the town of Greensboro, on Saturday the 3d day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Drill Parade, at which time and place an election will be held for Brigadier General of this Brigade.

FRANCIS L. SIMPSON, Col. Com. 1st Reg.

ABRAM CLAPP, Col. Com. Vol. Reg.

Feb. 29th, 1841.

GODOLPHIN ECLIPSE.

THIS well bred Horse will stand the present season in Guilford county, in order to give his friends an opportunity of his services. For further particulars see handbills.

H. H. SANDERS, N. H. WHITTINGTON. March 1, 1841.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Sarah K. Kelly, vs. Alexander D. Kelly.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Alexander D. Kelly, is not an inhabitant of this State,—It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman and the Greensborough Patriot; that the said Alexander D. Kelly appear at the next Term of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Surry at the Court-house in Rockford, on the 5th Monday after the 3d Monday in February next, and answer or said Petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, Winston Somers, Clerk of our said Superior Court at Rockford the 5th Monday after the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1840.

WINSTON SOMERS, C. S. C. Price Adv. \$4 20. 1-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Nancy Hatcher, vs. Charles F. Hatcher.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Charles F. Hatcher is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman and the Greensborough Patriot, that the said Charles F. Hatcher appear at the next term of our Superior Court of law to be held for the county of Surry at the Court-house in Rockford on the 5th Monday after the 3d Monday in February next, and answer or said Petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, Winston Somers Clerk of our said Superior Court at Rockford the 5th Monday after the 3d Monday of August A. D. 1840.

WINSTON SOMERS C. S. C. Price Adv. \$4 20. 1-6

SPONER'S PATENT HYGIENIC MEDICINES.

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent. They comprise the Hygienic or Family Pill; the Hygienic Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. For further information the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygienic and Extra Hygienic, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office No. 2 Astor House, New York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty-five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygienic Medicines are invaluable. For sale also by T. CALDWELL & SONS, Greensboro Jan. 1st, 1840.

TAKEN UP.

ON the 5th of February, 1841, by the subscriber, living in Rockingham county, one mile and a half east of Esp. John Reed's, on the road leading from Salem to Milton, 4 miles north of Rumbough, a large light GRAY MARE, with dark mane and tail, left eye cut, supposed to be about ten years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the mare away.

February 11, 1841. WM. H. MOORE. 1-3

Wanted to Hire.

A GOOD NEGRO WOMAN for a house servant. Apply to G. C. TOWNSEND, Feb. 15.

1-4

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, one box of Carrington's best Ransom sweet leaf chewing tobacco.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

CAUTION SEEDS

For Sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY, February, 1841.

A QUANTITY of FLOUR and LARD for sale, which will be sold low.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

Quinine!!

PURE Sulf. Quinine. (French preparation) For sale by W. H. & LINDSAY.



POETRY.

The Muse! what o'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires.

TIME.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Yet why muse
Upon the past with sorrow? Though the year
Has gone to blend with the mysterious tide
Of old Eternity, and borne along
Upon its heaving breast a thousand wrecks
Of glory and of beauty, yet why mourn
That such is destiny? Another year
Succeedeth to the past: in their bright round
The seasons come and go; the same blue arch
That hath hung o'er us, will hang o'er us yet;
The same pure stars that we have loved to
watch

Will blossom still at twilight's gentle hour,
Like lilies on the tomb of Day; and still
Man will remain, to dream as he hath dream'd,
And mark the earth with passion. Love will
spring

From the lone tomb of old Affections; Hope
And Joy and great Ambition will rise up
As they have risen, and their seeds will be
Brighter than those engraven on the scroll
Of parted centuries. Even now the sea
Of coming years, beneath those mighty waves
Life's great events are heaving into birth,
Is tossing to and fro as if the winds
Of heaven were prisoned in its soundless
depths
And struggling to be free.

Weep not, that Time
Is passing on; it will ere long reveal
A brighter era to the nations. Hark!
Along the vales and mountains of the earth
There is a deep, portentous murmuring,—
Like the swift rush of subterranean streams,—
Or like the mingled sounds of earth and air,
When the fierce Tempest, with sonorous
wing,
Heaves his deep folds upon the rushing winds,
And hurries onward with his night of clouds
Against the eternal mountains. 'Tis the
voice

Of infant FREEDOM: and her stirring call
Is heard and answered in a thousand tones,
From every hill-top of her western home;
And lo! it breaks across old Ocean's flood,
And "FREEDOM!" "FREEDOM!" is the answer-
ing shout
Of nations starting from the spell of years.
The day spring—see, 'tis brightening in the
heavens!
The watchmen of the night have caught the
sign—
From tower to tower the signal fires flash
free—
And the deep watch-word, like the rush of
seas
That heralds the volcano's bursting flame,
Is sounding o'er the earth. Bright years of
hope

And life are on the wing! Yon glorious bow
Of Freedom, bended by the hand of God,
Is spanning Time's dark surges. Its high
arch,
Arched of Love and Mercy on the cloud,
Is that the many storms of human life
Will pass in silence, and the sinking waves,
Furling the forms of glory and of peace,
Reflect the undiminished brightness of the
Heavens.

For the Patriot.

"Nemo contentus est suo sorte."

There is a diversity of opinion among
some with regard to the meaning of con-
tinentment. Some assert that there is such
a thing, while others deny its existence.
Knowing that the diamond, that most
valuable and beautiful gem of the miner-
al kingdom, may be obtained from the
dirty charcoal, I am disposed to give my
views on this almost unimportant matter.

Contentment means a perfect grati-
fication of all our wishes and appetites; so
that there will nothing come within the
range of our imagination or fancies, our
thoughts or senses, which we have the
least anxiety to obtain, and which would
increase our happiness. That this is the
great light-house toward which all man-
kind are directing their barks, expecting
there to find happiness and bliss; that
none have ever entered its walls, enjoyed
unalloyed contentment and banished for
ever from their bosoms hope, we think we
have examples sufficient to show:—Let us
go to the garden of Eden; the plains of
which were covered with flowers fair and
lovely, whose fragrance rose to scent the
morning air; the trees, bending beneath
fruits rich and bounteous, were made to
sing with the warblers' songs; here He,
at whose command creation rose fair and
beautiful, placed Adam with the birds of
the air, the fishes of the sea, the beasts
of the field for his own, stooped to be his
companion, allowing him the transcen-
dent privilege of face to face communing
with his Lord. Yet with all his posses-
sions and privileges, he was a stranger
to contentment, and conceived that the
bounteous stores of heaven were not yet
exhausted, that his almost infinite hap-
piness could be increased, and his maker
would do even more for him; a partner,
more lovely and magnificent than had been
pointed to his imagination, was formed
and given him for a wife, a sharer of his
joys. For a time they lived and loved
together, but Eve soon exhibited her

want of contentment, and in violation of
the commands of heaven, sought what she
had not—knowledge; the fragrant fruits
of Paradise, nor the love of her husband,
her posterity and her God, could not in-
duce her to resist her wicked and disor-
dient craving,—she did pluck and eat of
the forbidden tree. Here we find the
first instances of discontent, the latter of
which was rebellious in its beginning,
unlawful in its prosecution, and ruinous
in its effects; thus the sins of one be-
came the sins of our whole race, thus
death entered the world, thus, that the
awful edict, "dust thou art, and unto
dust shalt thou return."

"'Twas this dog hell, and kindled all its
brands
With wrath and inextinguishable fire!"

Philosophers of every age have exer-
cised their ingenuity and puzzled their
reasoning faculties, in searching out her
hiding place, but in vain, they have mea-
sured the heavenly bodies, and explained
their motions and relations to the earth,
played with the lurid lightnings, fathomed
the ocean's caverns, and explored the
mines of earth and extorted her most pre-
cious ores.

Kings, have swayed their sceptres, ru-
ling whole nations; warriors have "dip-
ped their plumes in blood," and yet with-
out contentment died.

"And where is he, the modern mightier far,
Who born no king, made monarchs draw his
car?"
Napoleon,—he who shook Europe to her
centre, made monarchs tremble on their
thrones, and on his march to the temple
of fame, waded thro' the blood of millions
in battle slain, disregarding the cries of
orphans, and widows' tears of bereave-
ment. He who at Moscow beheld the
crackling flames, devouring the homes of
his fellow creatures, and turning them out
to breast the wintry storms. See him on
the very apex of glory! Is he happy? Is
he contented? Let his unrelenting acts,
his restless nights and ambitious heart
answer.

The student, leaving his paternal roof,
and going to stranger lands, shut him-
self out from society, gives ease for la-
bour, strength and health for weakness
and emaciation,—literally feeding the
mind upon the substance of the body—
and for what? His youthful eyes have
caught a glimpse of the illustrious names
that are enrolled on "Fame's bright tem-
ple," and destined to live till time shall
be no more, and he fancies to himself
that when he shall thus render himself
immortal, he will be content; and thus
he suffers this phantom to allure him on
and on until old Age thrusts him
in the grave, unresigned, unhappy, and
unprepared.

The poet, drinking deep of Helicon,
and straining his romantic and imaginative
powers, builds his edifice and dedicates
it to contentment, but no sooner is it
completed than it falls to mingle with
the innumerable, airy, and unmeaning
fragments of his distracted and distract-
ing fancy, leaving his muse to writh
in disappointment or wing her flight in
search of some more substantial tenet.

The musician, "touches his lyre and
nations stand entranced," his strains of
music proceeding "to the lofty regions
of Pathos," or coming in tones of mela-
ncholy to the ear to lull to sleep the dull
cares of life. By the magic of his art,
he may draw around the friends of his
youth, and recall the happy scenes of
childhood; the loved one of his heart,
whose sparkling "blue eye" speak of af-
fections pure and ardent, &c. be permitted
to kiss the dew drops from her "cherry
lips," but this is but momentary joy,
to be succeeded by clouds of sorrow,
and looking round on the faces of those whose
smiles pleased, he receives not one look
from the Goddess contentment.

The miser, with his barns and coffers
filled, aided by fortune and prosperity,
through a long life of three score and ten,
on his rapid march to eternity cries give!
give!—the Infernal "fiets his arm of flesh
against the shafts of Omnipotence," and
"amidst his wrath seeks contentment."
How vain, how futile and wicked must
be his hopes, how insensible his heart,
how blighted his mind, how stupid his
soul and how like Erebus his affections.

The daily arisons of the Christian as-
cend to "Heaven's eternal throne," for
more of grace and spiritual strength; the
Red Man of the forest, roaming through
the trackless wilds, "monarch of all he
surveys," seeking his thirst from the chrys-
tal rill, cheered by the carolling of the
forest bird, worshipping the Great
Spirit in the rising sun, and acknowledging
his power in the portentous clouds
of the west, is not content; the Heathen,
bowed down to stocks and stones; the
Hermit in his secluded cell; the De-
baucher in his self debauchment; the
Bachelor in his halls of merriment and
revelry; the Old Man in his singleness;
the Bachelier with his prattle on his
knee; the Matron in her family, all, all,
from the sceptred King upon his throne,
to the Beggar in his miserable hovel, have
their brows clouded with discontent. If
the millions and myriads of our race who
have mingled with the pale nations of
the dead, could be asked if they had en-
joyed contentment while on earth, me-
thinks they would respond in tones of
thunder, no! no! we sought it, but in
vain, for like the variegated rainbow, the
more we ventured towards its elusive
shadow, the farther it receded from our
green, leading us unconsciously from our
difficultly to another, until death giving us
a resting place in the tomb, removed us
from its imperious charm. So each genus

to be the innate disposition of man, that
if he could be permitted to have the wis-
dom and wealth of Solomon, to number
the years of Methuselah, yea, if his life
and health could be prolonged until the
great Archangel, shall "sound his trump-
et from the rivers to the ends of the
earth," and allowed the earth for his pos-
sessions, and the heavens for an heritage,
he would not even then be content.—
Such his unsatisfiable wants of the com-
forts and luxuries of life, his unreason-
able thirst for distinction, and his unrea-
sonable demands for gold, that while he
breathes he hopes, and is continually
looking forward to the attainment of some
hitherto unattained, which he vainly
conceives will bring contentment with-
in his doors, when care and anxiety will
be banished, together with the dreadful
forebodings that haunt his waking and
sleeping visions, and "not a wave of
trouble roll across his peaceful breast."
Alas! for poor deluded "man

—On the dubious waves of error tossed,
His ship half founder'd and his compass lost;
See far as human optics may command,
A sleeping fog, and fancies dry land."

JOHN.

NINETEEN PIANOS FOR SALE BY E. P. NASH.

PETERSBURG VIRGINIA.
UPON THE FAIREST TERMS POSSIBLE.

TAKE the instruments and try them: if
good; keep them; if not, return them
without paying for them.
As some Pianos are far superior to others,
and as purchasers generally are but little ac-
quainted with the difference in them (inside,) it
seems to me that, in getting so costly an
article, too much caution cannot be observed.
Many persons are perfectly satisfied with
the instruments they have purchased, until a
friend or neighbor gets one which is consid-
ered superior, and then they wish they had
been more particular.
There is no necessity for any thing farther
than a limit in price, in any order which may
be sent.
E. P. NASH.
December, 25, 1840. 46 if.

Swain's Panacea, Vermifuge, &c.

SWAIN'S PANACEA, so long known as
the cure of scrofula or king's evil, mercurial
diseases, rheumatism, ulcers, sores, white
swellings, diseases of the liver and skin,
general debility, &c., &c.
ALSO
SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE, a safe and sure
remedy for worms in children. It is acknowl-
edged by all who have tried it to be a very
desirable article in the diseases for which it
is recommended. For sale by
WEIR & LINDSAY.
Greensboro', Aug., 1840.

Garden Seeds,

FRESH and genuine—the growth of 1840
just received and for sale by
WEIR & LINDSAY.
Weir & Lindsay also expect to receive
in a short time, an assortment of annual, bi-
ennial and perennial flower seeds, together with
a variety of bulbous roots.
January, 1841.

Fruits, &c.

English Currants,
Filberts,
Citrans,
Cream Nuts,
Figs,
Almonds,
Branes,
Soda & Sugar Crackers,
Bunch Raisins,
Tamarinds,
Walnuts,
Candies, assorted.
For sale by
WEIR & LINDSAY.
Greensboro', Aug., 1840.

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of
BOLTING CLOTHS, new and of the
best quality, from No. 1 to No. 10. Millers
and Millwrights are respectfully invited to ex-
amine them.
JESSE H. LINDSAY.
October, 1840.

TO MILL OWNERS and Mill Wrights.

WE have just received a large assortment
of the Anchor Bolting Cloths, which
we will sell lower than they have ever been
sold in this county. We will say to any gen-
tlemen buying of our cloths, that we will
warrant them in every respect to be the genu-
ine Anchor Cloths. Should any of these
cloths not prove what we recommend them
to be, we will return the money in every in-
stance. The time has been when mill own-
ers would have to pay from fifty to one hun-
dred dollars—just compare them with our
present prices, and you will buy a new cloth
without any further ceremony. From No. 6
to No. 10.
All we ask of you is to call and examine
our cloths before you purchase elsewhere.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
December, 1840.

MILL STONES.

I AM prepared to furnish any quantity of
MILL STONES, of three different kinds:
the FRENCH BURR, the KULIN, and the
ESOPUS, varying in price from \$25 to \$200
per pair, and in size from 3 feet to 5 feet. I
believe those who want, will find it to their
interest to call and see me. I ask the atten-
tion of Millers to the French Burr Stones es-
pecially, as I will sell them of the very best
quality, and at a less price than was ever
known in this part of the country.
JESSE H. LINDSAY.
October, 1840.

Cash Wanted.

CASH and close your accounts in the month
of January, if you wish to save interest;
and those whom we hold bonds on must set-
tle them in that month, if they expect to keep
clear of paying cost.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
December 25th, 1840.

RANKIN & McLEAN,

TENDER their thanks for the liberal share
of patronage which they have received
at the hands of a generous community,
and promise that no pains shall be spared,
on their part, to merit a continuance of the same.
They also earnestly solicit all persons owing
them, either on bond or book account, previous
to the 1st of January, 1841, to come forward
and settle, at least a part of their dues.
All those who on book account, by failing
to do so, may expect to be charged with inter-
est.
Greensboro', January, 1841. 48-6

Jayne's Indian Expectorant.

THE following Certificate is from a prac-
tising PHYSICIAN and a much respec-
ted Clergyman of the Methodist society.—
Dated, Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1838.
Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have been using
your Expectorant extensively in my practice
for the last three months, and for all attacks
of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs,
Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness
of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medi-
cine I have ever tried.
Very respectfully yours,
R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of
the American Baptist, writes as follows:
New York, June 15, 1838.

To Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have made
use of your Expectorant, personally and in my
family, for the last six years, with great ben-
efit. Indeed I may consider my life prolong-
ed by the use of this valuable medicine, un-
der the blessing of God, for several years. I
may say almost as much in the case of my
wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tinson, of the
Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough,
inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I
do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the
best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest
wish is, that others afflicted as I have been,
may experience the same relief, which I am
persuaded they will, by using your Expec-
torant.
C. C. P. CROSBY.
For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS.

THE vegetable remedy for Diseases arising
from Impurities of the BLOOD; Dyspep-
sia, Scrofula, and all CHRONIC DISEASES;
also a substitute for CALOMEL as a
TARTARIC IN FEVERS, and all BIL-
IUS AFFECTIONS.
FROM the extensive applicability to gen-
eral diseases, which this remedy pos-
sesses, as is demonstrated in the detailed cures
of various complaints, and the universal suc-
cess which attends its use, the Proprietor
feels justified in claiming for it, superior
consideration. The numerous testimonials
of its effects, from Physicians, Druggists, and
distinguished individuals, place it beyond the
doubtful remedies of the day, and entitle it
to special confidence.
THESE PILLS having acquired an un-
precedented celebrity as an ANTI-DYSPEP-
TIC and ANTI-BILIOUS REMEDY, and
this reputation being fully sustained by the
high character of its testimonials, and the in-
creasing demand for the Medicine—it is only
necessary for the Proprietor to continue the
CAUTION, that the Public may not mistake
other medicines, which are introduced as
Tomato preparations, for the true COM-
POUND TOMATO PILLS.
For a full account of this Medicine, testi-
monials, &c., see Pamphlets, in the hands of
all who sell it.
For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.
37-41

Jayne's Hair Tonic

FOR the growth, preservation and restora-
tion of the Hair. This is an excellent
article, and has, in numerous instances, pro-
duced a fine growth of hair on the heads of
persons who had been bald for years.
Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch, dated
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1840.
Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir—I feel that I can
hardly say enough to you in favor of the
Tonic prepared by you. My hair had been
falling off about two years, and had become
very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when
I commenced using this remedy. In about
one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it
now about three months, and have as full and
thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire.
I have recommended its use to a number of
my friends, who all speak well of it. It has
fully employed, I have no doubt of its general
success. I may add that before using the
Tonic, I had tried almost all the various arti-
cles employed for the hair, such as the Ma-
cassar Oil, all the different preparations of
Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c., &c., with-
out experiencing much, if any, benefit.
Respectfully, yours,
S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chestnut St.
Before Dr. Fitch used this Tonic his
hair began to be gray, but now there is not a
gray hair to be found on his head.
For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

COMBATED

TO the Jail of Guilford County, on the 23d
inst., a negro man and woman, taken up
as runaway slaves. The man is about 25 or
30 years of age, of a dark complexion, com-
mon size, stout made, and says his name is
FRANK. The woman is about 20 or 25
years of age, common size. They say they
are man and wife, and belong to Barrett Hill,
who lives near Jacksonville, South Caro-
lina. Left home last Christmas. The owner
of the above slaves will please come forward,
prove property, pay charges and take them
away, or they will be dealt with according to
law.
JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff.
Greensboro', Guilford Co., Aug. 27, 1840.
29-41

Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE of White Swellings,
Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers,
Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains
and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations,
Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's
Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters,
Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Piles,
Coms, and external diseases generally.—
Prepared by the Patentee, WM. W.
GRAY, of Raleigh, N. C. late a resident of
Richmond, Va. Just received and for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

FOR SALE,

Japan Varnish,
Lamp Oil,
Turpentine,
Lansed Oil,
1 Carboy, Aquadortis, 82 lb.
1 Carboy, Oil Vitrol, 122 lb.
1 Bl. Gum Shellac, 129 lb.
Best Spanish Indigo, 73 lb.
20 Kegs White Lead,
75 lb. Verdigris in Oil.
JESSE H. LINDSAY.
Nov. 30, 1840.

Varnishes &c.

Cash Varnish—superior quality.
Copal Varnish, do.
Black Varnish, do.
Alcohol by the gallon.
For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.
Greensboro', Aug., 1840.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

THIS Vermifuge is so perfectly safe, and
pleasant that children will not refuse to
take it. It effectually destroys Worms; neu-
tralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach—
increases appetite—and acts as a general and
permanent tonic, and is therefore exceedingly
beneficial in intermittent and remittent fevers
indigestion, &c., and is almost a certain cure
for FEVER AND AGUE of children, and
what is of great importance, it does it perma-
nently.
It not only destroys Worms, and invigorates
the whole system, but it dissolves and car-
ries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so
prevalent in the stomach and bowels of chil-
dren, more especially those in bad health.—
This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which
worms produce their young; and by removing
it, it is impossible for them to remain in the
body.
It is harmless in its effects on the system,
and the health of the patient is always im-
proved by its use, even when no worms are
discovered. Numerous certificates of its use-
fulness have been received, which the pro-
prietor does not consider necessary to pub-
lish; yet to give the reader an idea of its
Vermifuge powers, he will mention a few ca-
ses. He gave it to his little nephew, not
four years old, and in a few days he discharg-
ed upwards of ninety Worms. He also gave
it to his daughter, then about three years old,
when it brought away thirty Worms in one
night.
Joseph Thompson, near Salem, N. J. ad-
ministered this Vermifuge to a child between
two and three years old, and says that in a
few days she discharged one hundred and
twenty-seven large Worms.
Mr. Joseph A. Lentz, of Penn Township
Savings Institution, in this City gave it to
one of his children, and says that after the
sixth dose it brought away about fifty Worms
at once, five and six inches long.
For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

PROCLAMATION.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, EDWARD B. DUDLEY,
GOVERNOR, &c.

To all whom these presents shall come—
Greeting:

WHEREAS it has been officially reported
to this Department, that on the 18th day
of November, 1830, one Nathan Lambeth, of
Davidson county, in this State, was so beaten,
bruised and maimed that he died; and where-
as one JOHN GOSS stands charged with the
commission of said deed; and whereas Lee
Wharton, Abner Ward, Alexander Bishop,
Joshua Deer and Hope H. Skeen were pre-
sent, aiding and abetting & maintaining said
John Goos in the perpetration of said felony;
and whereas said offenders have fled and se-
cured themselves from the regular operations
of the Law and Justice:
Now, therefore, to the end that the said
John Goos and his accessories in the murder,
may be brought to trial, I have thought prop-
er to issue this my Proclamation, offering a
reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the ap-
prehension of the said John Goos, and a fur-
ther reward of One Hundred Dollars each,
for one or either of his accomplices, to any
person or persons who will apprehend, or
cause to be apprehended, any or all of the
offenders and fugitives aforesaid, and confine
them, or either of them, to the Sheriff of
Davidson county, in the State aforesaid. And
I do, moreover, hereby require all Officers,
whether Civil or Military, within this State,
to use their best exertions to apprehend, or
cause to be apprehended, the fugitives and of-
fenders aforesaid.

Given under my hand as Govern-
or, and the Great Seal of the State
of North Carolina. Done at our
City of Raleigh, this 20th day
of October, A. D. 1840.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

By Command,
C. C. BATTLE, Private Secretary.

Description of the Offenders named in the
above Proclamation:

John Goos is about 33 years old, 5 feet, 9
or 10 inches high, dark complexion, dark curly
hair, and has some species of gunpowder
in his face—stout made and quick of speech.
Lee Wharton is about 23 years old, 5 feet
8 or 9 inches high, fair hair and complexion,
has fair teeth black and wide apart, large eyes,
brows, a keen look, voice clear, slow spoken
and is stout made.

Abner Ward is about 58 years old, and 5
feet 6 inches high, stoop shouldered, fair com-
plexion, blue eyes, soft spoken and grey
headed.

Joshua Deer is about 24 years old, 5 feet
8 or 9 inches high, fair skin, blue eyes, spare
made, thin visage, quick spoken, hair dark
colored.

Alexander C. Bishop is about 25 years old,
fair and pale complexioned, sandy colored hair,
quick spoken, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high and
dark eyes.

Hope H. Skeen is about 35 years old, 5
feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion and
full face, dark hair and chunky made, and
speaks in the ordinary way when spoken to.
October 20, 37-41

Jayne's Carminative Balm

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for
Dysentery, Diarrhea, or Looseness, Chol-
era Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera,
Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, &c.
&c., and all Spasmodic and Nervous Diseases,
as sick and Nervous Headach, Hysteria,
Cramps, &c., &c.
This is one of the most efficient, pleasant
and safe compositions ever offered to the pub-
lic for the cure of the various derangements
of the stomach and bowels, and the only arti-
cle worthy of the least confidence for curing
CHOLERA INFANTUM or Summer COM-
PLAINT; and in all the above diseases it
readily acts like a charm.
All persons are requested to try it, for there
is "no mistake" about its being one of the
most valuable family medicines ever yet dis-
covered. Hundreds of thousands of cer-
tificates have been received from Physicians,
Clergymen, and families of the first respect-
ability, bearing the strongest testimony in its
favor, too numerous to publish.
For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

PLUGS—PLUGS.

KEEP constantly on hand, PLUGS, of
every size, neatly cut and at the shop of
David Bears, Deen River, Guilford Co., N. C.
JESSE H. LINDSAY.
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MED- ICINES.

These medicines are de-
bited for their name to their manifest and sen-
sible action in purifying the springs and
channels of life, and ending them with re-
newed 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 PHENIX
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 them-
selves in diseases of every form and descrip-
tion. Their first operation is to loosen from
the coats of the stomach and bowels, the var-
ious impurities and crudities constantly set-
tling around them, and to remove the hard-
ened faeces which collect in the convolutions
of the small intestines. Other medicines only
partially cleanse these and leave such col-
lected masses behind as to produce habitual
constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden
diarrhea, 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 infor-
med men against quick medicines—or medi-
cines 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 en-
tirely depends upon the regularity of the uri-
nary 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, In-
temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy,
Costiveness, Diarrhea, Cholera, Fevers of all
kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropses of all
kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consump-
tion, Scoury, Ulcers, Inflammatory Sores, Scar-
latina Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, Eruptive
complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other dis-
agreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysip-
elas, Common Colds and Influenza, and
various other complaints which all affect the
human frame. In Fever and Ague, particu-
larly the Life Medicines have been most suc-
cessful; so much so, that in the Fever
and Ague districts Physicians almost uni-
versally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients
is to be particular in taking the Life Medi-
cines 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 MANUEL, dis-
signed as a domestic guide to health.—This
little pamphlet, edited by W. R. Moffat, 415
Broadway, New York, has been published for
the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moff-
at's theory of diseases, and