CONCORD, N. C , May 18th, 1840.

Pendleton & Bruner : ing the last Watchman, I find thereletter frum a certain Pleasant G. May, in thich he says funds, due him in a settlement www.myself and him, were left in my hands satisfy certain debts against him as ennumera-

Now I take this method of informing all whom may concern, that Mr. May did-not leave any ands in my hands, to satisfy those 'small debts,' chich it seems he decamped, leaving unpaid, ed that he is guilty of a falsehood in saying so. any farther proof is wanting of this fact, it easily found by enquiring of those gen-of Concord who pursued him after his " absquatulation " from the village; and collec-

C: N. PRICE.

Leertify that I witnessed a full and final between Mr. Price and Mr. May, and at Mr. Price paid him all that he owed him a bet time previous to his departure from Con-

JOHN A. JETTON.

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

forming their friends and the citizens of the surranding country, that they have just reised their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods. They are FRESH, & consist of a great variety of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cuttery, and Groceries.

fact, every thing commonly kept by lerchants in this part of the Country.

Their Stock having been selected with the greatest possible care, by one of the firm, they feel happy to invite all-the most tastidious not to call and see, and judge for them

They would return their most unfeigned thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore heir business, to merit its continuance.

C. & H. PARTEE. Concord, May 15, 1840-1142

## NEW FASHIONS, SPRING & SUMMER 1840.

HORACE H. BEARD, ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public, that he still carries on the TAI-ORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He sever really to execute the orders of his customin a Style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the Western part of the State. He in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to acmmodate the tastes of the fashionable at all

Postting garments of all kinds attended momphly, and the latest Fashions furnished all times to country tailors, and instructions

Salisbury, May 1840 -1925



HIE Subscriber most respectfully infortos his friends and the public, that he is now thrying on the above business in a room just bet of Mr. Fraley's Tailor Shop, in Mr. Cowm's Briek House. He solicits public favor in haime; but feels it his duty to urge the necesyof cash payments for work. He cannot afto give as good bargains and credit out his lik. His prices will be reduced for cash, but be will charge the same as heretofore paid if he JAS. GLOVER. Salamy, March 13, 1840-3m33

EW ESTABLIS'MENT

In Mocksville, N. C. THOMAS FOSTER NFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings

the public square, in the Town of Mocks-

where he will continue to keep a House of Entertainment. His Himse as roomy and commodious; attach to which are SIX COMFORTABLE OF-ICES for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenat to the Court House. The subscrice pledghimself to the most diligent exertions, to give staction to such as may call on him. His LE BAR & STABLES are provided in

best manner that the country will afford, his servants are taithful and prompt. lan 26, 1839-t/26 MORUS MULTICAULIS



IIE Subscriber has for sale (deliverable af nigh, North Carolina. These Trees are 29 and superior, many of them now measure

so for sale, one million of the best stock of um Eggs for feeding. JAMES J. HORNE. Pillsborough, Sept. 6, 1839-16

ISLAID-A file of the Western nonths ago, but cannot now recollect to orrawer is requested to return it to THIS OFFICE.

May 19, 18002-1

Carolina

enatchman,

PENDLETON & BRUNER,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Published Weekly at Two Dolls, and Fifty Cts.

NO. 44-VOLUME VIII.

WHOLE NO. 408.

## SALISBURY, MAY 29, 1840.

THE STANDING ARMY.

It is now manifest that in proposing this mon strong scheme of ambition, that Mr Van Buren eckoned without his host. No doubt he thought that his popularity, like Gen Jackson's, could stand any thing; but he finds, too late, he is mistaken. He finds one barst of universal iadignation against this scheme. They are now dropping it like a hot potato. Some about here are denying that he ever recommended it, and others in speaking of it call it Mr. Poinsett's project. We see that in the humbug resolutions passed here by the Federalists and Loco Focos, that it is thus styled: Mr Fisher in his speech denominated it "the foolish plan of a foolish Secretary ;" and we learn from rumor that the party at Washington are about to throw Mr Poinsett overboard, in hopes, by his destruction, to Now, fellow citizens, take up the Constituappease public indignation. But it will not all do: the people will not be satisfied with punishing the irresponsible tool while the principal offender escapes. Mr Poinsett, by the very nature of his office, acts under the orders of the President .-Without any express recognition, therefore, he would be responsible, but we have more than this: we have the following endorsement of the President in his annual message .

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represeneriended them, and hope by strict attention to ted by the accompanying report of the Secretary vantages of strict discipline, the ordinary mili- of laborers. He is the richest insect this side current which bears against this point. The he'd give him a letter of recommend, saying of War, calls for the early and serious attention tia its present disorganized and chaotic state. of the hillock; he has a walk of half a yard in people of Algiers may be safe after all, but "This is a man who is willing to neglect Their prices and terms are such as will of Congress; and as connecting itself intimate- These men are to be paid for the time they are length, and a quarter of an inch in breadth; he which is certainly a ly with this subject, I cannot recommend too engaged in performing military duty, the ordina-STRONGLY to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer, for the organization of the kept constantly armed and equipped, the ordinamilitia of the United States."

> Here we find the President calling their early and serious attention to the subject, and saying he cannot too strongly " RECOMMEND " the "PLAN." and vet it is pretended that he did not recommend it at all; and that poor Poinsett, his slave, is alone to blame for it.

> And what is the scheme recommended so strongly by our President? The following is a summary view drawn up by the Secretary himself. The details were afterwards submitted which only served to show the enormity still more glaringly.

into eight military districts, and to organize the twelve thousand five hundred men in ACTIVE ser vice, and another of equal number as a RESERVE. This would give an ARMED militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed, as to be ready to take their places in the ranks, to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the RECRUIT to be from twenty to thirty seven. The whole term of service to be eight years ; four years in the first class, and four in the reserve. One fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether, at the end of the second. In this manner twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenfive thousand FRESH RECRUITS be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their govern ment, be enrolled, and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for in due process of time, hear ly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, & be either members of the ACTIVE corps or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrolment the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation plan of which I am prepared to submit to you.

Upon this scheme, and in adition to the above, which we published last week, we beg leave to submit the following extract from the letter of the Hon. James Garland to his constituents in

"I do not hesitate to pronounce, fellow-citi zens, that if this recommendation be carried into execution, it will be a most flagrant violation of the liberties of the people.

"There are only three causes for which the militia can be called out under federal authority : " To execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." These are the express words of the Constitution, and admit of no doubtful interpretation. The States never intended to place their militia under the authority of the General Government, except to meet these emergencies. This is manifest from the following clause of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution: Congress shall have power "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, RESERVING let the fall of the leaf) from EJGHT to the STATES respectively, the APPOINTMENT of HOSAND to TEN THOUSAND genu- the officers, and the authority of TRAINING the Mores Multicaulus Trees, fram roots and militia, according to the discipline prescribed by her. ngs, now growing in and near the Town of Congress." The power of training the militia, is by this article reserved to the States, and, therefore, probibited to the Federal Government; six to nine feet, well branched, many of and the only causes for which the militia can be will count from one to three hundred employed in the service of the United States. de each. I will sell any number that may be are those which I have enumerated—to execute The laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, or by the bud, but would prefer selling by and repel invasions. Can the Secretary of War find in either of these clauses of the Constitu tion, any warrant for this most extraordinary recommendation? Most certainly he cannot. Let us analyze it, and the deformity of its features will be most prominently exposed. In the first place, the twenty six States of this confederation are to be divided into eight military districts; his newspaper, beginning in March, so that an average of more than three States ary. Holders of cotton here are very firm. First and girden. Hopes are entertained teacher, and the school was to commence and ending in July, 1836. The owner will be embraced in a military district. Between Flour remains as vesterday. It was loaned to some one in Salisbury, a | these districts there is to be " recruited," (I use the Secretary's own form of expression,) 200,-It is not bound, but is glued on the back. 000 men, for eight years, one-half in the constant " active" service of the United States, and says he is prepared to prove the in its pay & subject to its authority. For what ob | a defaulter.

ty, " trained," which the Constitution expressly formances. prohibits. Am I mistaken in this? In addition to the plain language, and palpable purpose of the report, I turn to the 17th section of the detailed report of the Secretary of War, of the

20th March, 1840. It provides: " That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the ACTIVE force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to, and returning from, the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as THE PRESIDENT may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline and improvement in military discipline."

tion, reflect upon its provisions-the caution with which, power over the milita was imparted should we smile to hear one give an account restrictions placed upon that power; and ask yourselves what part of the Constitution justifies this provision.

. This scheme proposes an inequality in the time of service-the arming, equipping, and training the militia-which, independent of its unconstitutionality and danger, should stamp it with utter reprobation. Those men are to serve but eight years, the ordinarymilitia on an average twenty five. These men are to have the adry militia to be unpaid. These men are to be ry militia, I suppose, to have cornstalks and sticks in their hands, to learn the use of the firelock. I am sure the great body of the militia will never submit to these gross inequalities .of the people demand that the whole militia discipline, arms, equipments, and service.

This " ELITE" militia force, when organiz-President, to be in pay of the Government of the United States; and subjected to the temp tations which honor, emolument, and military pride will throw in their way for eight years. Is there no danger in this, fellow-citizens? If there is none, what would constitute danger; for "It is proposed to divide the United States these two hundred thousand men, under the perior being; that her eyes are brighter than command of the President, and pay of the Fed militia in each district, so as to have a body of eral Government, would be just as much a regular force as if it had the name, and as liable to be seduced to the purposes of ambition. The more I see of the progress of this Government and its tendency to monarchy, the more I admire and approve of that jealousy of standing in defence of the country, whenever called upon armies which our republican fathers so strongly manifested at the formation of the Constitution. Any mass of organized men, with arms in their hands, in the pay and subject to the authority of an aspiring ambitious chieftair, with the whole revenues of the nation in his hands, will be dan gerous to liberty, and should be looked upon with the greatest apprehension.

From the most accurate estimate which I can make, this system would not add less than \$4,000,000 to the annual expenditures of the Government; which, taking into consideration the present heavy annual burden upon the people, is no inconsiderable objection to this wild, dangerous, and unnecessary system.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The British Queen arrived this morning. at an early hour, in thirteen days and a half from Portsmouth. The dates from London are to the evening of the 1st instant. The political news is not important .-Parliament resumed its sittings on the 30th

The Northeastern Boundary Question was a good deal talked about Lord John RUSSELL said, in the House of Commons on the 29th, that he would, the next day, answer a question that had been put relative to the state of the negotiations on the sub-"As the House did not sit on the the Constitution, open invasion of State power, 30th, the papers have nothing further about and constitute a most dangerous military force to it. His lordship said it was an extremely important subject.

The price of Cotton bad advanced a halfpenny, and again declined, so that the rates were about the same as before. of American were very large. Manufacturers were taking advantage of the low prices to lay in their supplies.

good for an abundant crop. The duty on landslide is, is below the Willow House, American flour after the 1st was 8s 21d .- immediately above the lower ferry. For-It sold in bond at 28s

The Queen brought twelve thousand let. ble levee. The old levee sunk, and several ters, and one hundred and eight passengers. | boildings with it. The space between the One of Mr. Cunard's steamers was to the old and new levee, which is near 50 start for Halifax on the 16th instant (to- | yards in width and 400 in length, is overday.) Our next news may be received by flown with water from five to six feet deep.

No further news from China.

vessels had been seized by British ships of rooms They had time barely to escape war. Louis Phillippe had offered to me- with their lives, losing all their goods. Since diate between England and Naples,

arrived about the middle of April. There an alarming extent. The damage to the Hill, with their usual patriotic zeal, have, had been no engagement of any moment. The news has not had much effect on rious, the lower apartments being covered school-house in the centre of Distirct No the stock market U. S Bank was station- five feet deep in water, as well as the 22 Mr. Burnsides has been employed as

Flour remains as yesterday. yesterday in the packet-ship G

pet? avowedly to be trained. And thus the mili- Fanny Elssler, has taken the city

tia may be carried from one State to another with- storm. The Park theatre is crowded night- encroachments of the river - Bulletin. in its military district, to do that by federal author- Iv from floor to ceiling to witness her per-

THE FOLLY OF PRIDE.

If there be any thing which makes heman nature appear ridiculous to beings of superior faculties, it must be pride. They know so well the vanity of those imaginary perfections that swell the heart of man of those little supernul merary advantages of birth, forture, or title. which one man enjoys above another, that if it does not very much divert them, when they see a mortal puffed up, and valuing himself above his neighbors, on any of these accounts at the same time that he is liable to all the common calamities of the species.

To set this thought in its true light, we shall fancy, if you please, that yonder malehill is in habited by reasonable creatures; and that every pismire (his shape and way of life only excepted) is endowed with human passions. How to the Federal Government, and the strong the pedigrees, distinctions, and titles, that reign among them !

Observe how the whole swarm divide, and make way for the pismire that passes along !-You must understand he is an emmet of quality and has better blood in his veins than any pi mire in the molehill. Do not you see how see sible he is of it, how slowly he marches forward, how the rabble of ants keep their distance?

Here you may observe one placed upon a l keeps a hundred menial servants, and has at

least fifteen barley corns in his granary. But here comes an insect of rank. Do not you perceive the little white straw that he carries in his mouth? That straw, you must understand, he would not part with for the longest tract about the molehill : you cannot con-The value of the militia system and the safety crive what he has undergone to purchase it see how the ants of all qualities and conditions force should be upon an equality—uniform in its swarm about! Should this straw drop out of his mouth, you would see all this numerous circle of attendants follow the next that took it up; ed, is to be placed under the command of the and leave the discarded insect, or rush over his back to come to his successor.

If now you have a mind to see the ladies of the molehill, observe first the pismire that listens to the emmet on her left hand, at the same time that she seems to turn away her head from him. He tells this poor insect that she is a suwhe sun ; that life and death are at her disposal. She believes him, and gives herself a thousand little heirs upon it.

Mark the vanity of the pismire on her right hand. She can scarcely crawl with age : but you must know she values herself upon her birth; and if you mind, spurns at every one that comes within her reach. The little nimble coquette that is running by the side of her, is a wit. She has broken many a pismire's heart. Do but observe what a drove of admirers are sun-

We shall here finish this imaginary scene. But first of all to draw the parallel closers we shall suppose, if you please, that death comes down upon the molebill, in the shape of a cock sparrow; and picks up without distinction the pismire of substance and his day-laborers, the white straw officer and his sycophants, with all the ladies of rank, the wits, and the beauties of the molehill.

May we not imagine, that beings of superior natures and perfections, regard al! the instances of -pride and vanity among our own species, in the same kind of view, when they take a sorvey of those who inhabit this earth; or, (iff the language of an ingenious French poet,) of those pismires that people this heap of dirt, which human vanity has divided into climates and re-ADDISON

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

There was considerable apprehension, at the date of our latest accounts from New Orleans, of the danger of an extensive inundation from the high state of the river. and the insufficiency of the levee, especially on the bank opposite to New Orleans. The following paragraphs will serve to show what foundation there was for this appre-

The Natches Free Trader of the 2d inetant says: "The fiver is still rising here and if the rise in the Ohio and upper Mississippi proves true, it will inundate the whole country, that has long been threatened with an overflow."

NEW ORLEANS, May 2. LANDSLIDE - We regret to learn that on the night before last the banks of the river, on the opposite side of the city caved in Grain was cheaper. The prospect was for some distance. The point where the tunately, the village was protected by a douabout 10 o'clock at night, were awakened that, the west gable of the powder-house The French were arging on the expedi- has caved in, and there are indications that tion against Africa. The Duke of Orieans the undermining of the bank continues to pleasure, that the people about Gravelly Willow Grove Hotel, we understand, is se- without any expense to the county, built a that the landslide will not extend to the on Monday last. We hope the other dis-Mr. Wm. M. Price and family aimed new laves -an event that must drown the seicts will follow the noble example of their He whole cit of Arguers. The inhabitants, for brethren of Gravelly Hill, and by united rier against ha + Hillsborough Recorder.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4. The Crevasse remains in nearly the same condition as on Saturday. The river is, however, very high, and in several places has almost overflowed the second levee. We look for nothing less than a sudden overflowing of the whole adjacent country.

Important if true. The steamboat Far- round to see what damage they had done; mer arrived here yesterday from Cumber- it was surprising to see how much rooting land Shoals, which point she left on the destruction these critters had done over n 26th ult. At the mouth of the Arkansas, she met the steamer Corvette from Little Rock, and learned from the passengers on board that the whole country, from Little of Oil Korrect." "Now," says he, Rock to the mouth of the Arkansas, was overflowed! The lands bordering on the Arkansas are low, and but sparsely populated; still the damage sustained must be I know that many depend on matters of very considerable, in the destruction, among other things, of large quantities of valuable timber .- Advertiser.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8. The Crevasse. - We visited the crevasse yesterday, and find it has ceased to be an object of curiosity, much less alarm. The water seems to have made no progress, and not a foot of the bank has crumbled in within the last few days. This is some- ington, and line the Government party, and tle eminence, and looking down on a long row what singular, considering the strength of he didn't know any body in the Governmen we shall not guaranty their freedom from duty be is paid to perform, and will; inundation - Sun.

> From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel. GEORGIA JOURNAL.

This able advocate of reform has finally withdrawn from the head of its columns the name of Governor Troup, and announced its determination to do battle for Harrison and Reform, in the great contest which is now agitating the public mind from Maine to Louisiana. Our forces are now all marshalled and fairly in the field, and if we can judge from the cheering accounts we eive daily from almost every section of the State, we think the war is now being " carried into Africa," with a force that will tell on the first Mondays in October and November, days which will be ever memorable in the history of month, you see at once, we all must quit and Georgia, as the days on which she denounced at | on the highway with the hogs. No-no." s the ballot box, an administration, which, for prodigality and downright corruption of every branch of the government, has had no equal in this coun- no longer my man, and I would serve my

by whom we have stood side by side, in all the great contests that have agitated the public mind in Georgia, since our entrance upon the political stage in 1825. You are now called upon to discharge a most important duty to your country. a duty, the results of which, may tell not only upon the immediate future, but upon after generations .- you are called upon to choose het weep William Henry Harrison, and Martin Van Buren, for the first office in the world, the former of which is a Jeffersonian republican of the school of '98,-the man who has sacrificed himself in defence of Southern institutions-who has periled his life in the defence of his country in two wars-who is the advocate of a sound currency based upon specie-the faithful adminstration of the government in its original purity. and who shared the confidence of a Washington, the elder Adams, a Jefferson and Madison. from all of whom he received the welcome plaudit " well done thou good and faithful servant." who, through a long public career of near forty years in the field and in the councils of his country, has shown himself not only capable but HONEST. Such a man is William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and von are to choose between him and Martin Van Buren, he who, while Harrison was fighting the battles of his country under the administration of that pure patriot Madison, was devoting his energies against Madison and the War-he who, while Harrison was sacrificing himself in his devotion to the Constitution and Southern institutions, was devising the destruction of the government of our fathers, by trying to exclude Missouri from the Union-he who voted to give free pegroes an equal suffrage with free-born white citizens - he who voted against the admission of Florida into the Union, unless slavery was excluded from her corders,-he who has admitted the Constitutional right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia-he who has in the short space of four years contributed more to the present distresses of the country than any other Executive officer, he who has deranged the currency of the country, and hurled it from a system the most perfect into the atmost confusion. and who has corrupted every branch of the Government by the most despotic proscription of men for opinions sake-A man who, however, long he may have been in public life cannot point to one single act which will rescue him in after life from oblivion, unless he be dragged forth to receive the denunciations of an indignant people. Can you in such a struggle halt? Will you stop to calculate in such a mementons contest the effects upon a local party ? We will not insult your good sense and patriotism by sup-The buildings that disappeared were three posing such a thing, but rather let us endorse The Earl of Mulgrave is a passenger in frame bouses, between the old brick pow. that you will not-that you are still devoted to the Queen. He is on his way to Canada. der-house and the river. The inmates, at your country and its institutions, and with the fires of the patriot fathers of '76 still burning in your breasts, you will rush to her noble stand It was reported that some Neapolitan by a crash, and the rush of water into their and and eradicate from its folds the blot which has defaced it .- That such will be your dete:mination we do not doubt. Free School in Orange - We learn with

refections would do well to raise action speedily put the School System in-

From the New York Daily Express LOG CABIN-ET LETTERS

To Uncle Joshua Downing, Downing

East :-Respected Sir-I was woke up this me about day-light, by the tarnelest racket I er neard in my born days. The Gineral was up, and out in his field

all the dogs, giving chase to a parcel of lor

slab sided, lop ear'd hogs, that had got in over night through a whole in his fences. I pull'd my boots, and kitched up my ax, and jined hi and for about an hour we had about as tight pull in driving them critters out, as I ever want to have agin. For a spell I thought there was no sich thing as gitting rid on 'em; for son on 'em showed considerable fight, as the they had best rights there, - but the Gineral hung to it, and slatted round among siderable, and I didn't like to give up; and so rights we cleared 'em all out, and turned to a fastened up the hole in the fence, and then we It will take more than twenty men for a week core it. The Gineral was rale rathy and called up the man whose business it Jones, this is a neglect that I can't overlook how. If I was the only one dependent on the farm, it might be a different matter ; but whe straight here, I can't let this negligence of you go by. So you must quit-for I can't have no man on this farm who neglects his duty." Jones looked considerable streaked, and said it was not entirely his fault, and thought h git round the Gineral by telling him that he beer at a "Log Cabin Meeting" about 1 miles off the evening before; but this only s ed to set the old Gineral hoppin' mad, and so told Mr. Jones his best plan was to quit t eering even at the risk of letting the hogs git the garden." 'And so Mr. Jones has to the General is now looking round for a good may

to fill his place. I felt the first go off a leetle sorry for Mi Jones-but when I come to talk with the Gir al about it. I found he was sorry too-" bu says he, " Major, the etarnal principles of tice and duty must be observed, or the hogs i have the upper hand. There," says he, " a good fence, and it was Mr. Jones' duty the bars all up and secured and he was n attending to it; the coming crops depend on and all the people and their families emp his duty, and the hogs undo in one ni than can be restored by all my workmen he, "I don't ask what a man's politics arehe neglects his duty, that's enough for me, h

brother or son jist so." We cannot omit on this occasion to say a few Well," says I, " Gineral I believe yo right but," says I, " that aint the way words to that portion of the State Rights party of Georgia, who still manifest a disposition to are managed at Washington any how. stand aloof from this important contest-those there," says 1, " aint considered fit for any fice unless they can show their ability to g electionsering, and work sharp to keep in the folks who appointed them "-"Well." the Gineral, " what is the consequence, what do we see ? Do the folks who have eh of the great political farm, think that the ple are going to stand still and se the ruin t follows such conduct, and not make an effort

> come at the abuse? I tell you what it is, the old Hero has go old '98 grit in him, or I'm mistaken-and w he gits to the White House, if he don't kee an eye on making folks look well to their duty without fear or without favor, I will be the fi man to remind him of this day's hog chase ; there is no mistake about it, for he said at fast openly and before all the workmen and at gers at table, that good government and farming were exactly alike; and to keep up, and going strait and right, could only by " Etarnal Vigilance"-and so sure as was a hole in the fence, or a bar down, wi in the laws that protect the people, or the that protect the corn fields, the hogs won into the enclosure and do much mischief : he whose duty it was to look to these u should be held to strict accountability-or was no use in having laws or fences. Gineral has a notion that it will fever for a man at the head of a farm, or at the of a Government, to have pets or favorites fice any longer than they do their duty faith "Now," says he, " there is Mr. Jon would rather go bare foot for a week than with him; but it wont do to trust him to ge fy my liking for him; for how can I co sate the many who depend on my farm for a ing, if I keep a man to look to the fences an

neglects his duty ?" So you see what folks in office have got pect when we leave the " North Ben take possession of the White House; and ductrine the Gineral goes upon, don't give s isfaction to the honest and industrious port the people, then it will be because they are w to pay for negligent and electioneering keepers, and content to see the hogs in the So no more at present from your loving M

J. DOWNING. Major, &c , Sc

Political Ship News .- The following is from the marine report of the New O leans See of the 1st instant. It is wort something for its novelty, as well as for the information which it gives of the progres of the good cause among the hardy be men of the West: "Steamboat North Star, (from Cincinnati,) passed 180 flat boats and .21 rafis with Tippecance signals hoist and 2 flats and 1 raft for kinderhook."

" Staggered into Eternity !"-The Le isville Journal, in describing the suicide an intemperate man, characterizes the a y the above remark, awfully expressive the fate of a drunkard.

A madman once described money the Money is excessively convenient; it en bles me to purchase diamonds, ten-penny nails, gin-slings, and salt mackerel.

A Match .- Mr. Abraham Reddick, age 89 years, was recently united in wedlock te it of the one that to operation throughout the whole county. Miss Mary Hodges, aged 15 years, all o Gates County, N. C.