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The following capital hit at the vile demon of scandal has before been published in the Recorder. A friend at our elbow who thinks it sufficiently good to take the rounds once a year has requested its republication; and as we have many new subscribers, who may not have seen it, we give it a place. Of course, we may remark with our neighbors of the Greensborough Patriot, "It does not apply in the remotest degree to any body in this section of country."

SCANDAL.

"Now let it work. Mischief, thou art afoot. Take what course thou wilt."

The substance of the following is no fiction. In a neighboring village, whose inhabitants, like the good people of A. there, were much given to "either tell or hear something new," lived Squire P., a facetious, good natured sort of a body, whose jokes are even yet a matter of village record, and have been retold through various editions, from folio down to duodecimo.

Aunt Lizzy was Deacon Snipe's wife's sister—a maiden lady of about fifty—she went to all the meetings—kept a regular account of every birth, death and marriage with their dates—doctored all their babies, and knew every yard in the neighborhood—showed all the young married women how to make soap, and when they had had luck, made every child in the room sit cross-legged until the luck changed. In fine, she was a kind of village factotum—spent her time in going from house to house, grinding out a grist of slander to each, as occasion required, but always concluded with, "the way of transgressors is hard;"—poor Mrs. A. or B. (as the case was) I pity her from the very bottom of my heart; or some such very soothing reflection. Aunt Lizzy was very fond of asking strangers and others without regard to time or place, "the state of their minds;" &c. These questions were generally followed by a string of scandal, which was calculated to destroy the peace and happiness of some of her best neighbors and friends—but she, like other narrators of this kind, considered such intellectual murder as either establishing her own fair reputation, or as the only mode of entertaining the village, and thereby rendering her society agreeable.

One warm summer afternoon, as the Squire was sitting near his office door, smoking his pipe, Aunt Lizzy was passing by with great speed, ruminating on the news of the day, when the Squire brought her to, as the sailors say, by "What's your hurry, Lizzy—walk in." The old lady, who never wanted a second invitation, went into the office, and the following dialogue soon commenced: "Well, Squire P., I have been thinking this morning what a useful man you might be, if you'd only leave off your light conversations, as the good book says, and become a serious man—you might be an ornament to both church and state, as our minister says."

"Why, as to that Aunt Lizzy, a cheerful countenance I consider as the best index of a grateful heart, and you know what the bible says on that subject—when you fast, be not as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance; but anoint thy head and wash thy face, (Aunt Lizzy began to feel for her pocket handkerchief, for she was a taker of snuff,) that thou appear not unto men to fast."

"Now, there Squire—that's just what I told you—see how you have the scrip at your tongue's end; what a useful man you might be in the church, if you'd only be a doer as well as a hearer of the word."

"As to that, Aunt Lizzy, I don't see that you 'professors,' as you call them, are a bit better than I am, in private.—I respect a sincere profession, as much as any man; but I know enough of one of your church, whom you think a good deal of, to know that she is no better than she should be."

At these invectives, Aunt Lizzy's little black eyes began to twinkle; she sat down beside the squire, in order to speak in a lower tone—spread her handkerchief over her lap, and began to tap the cover of her snuff box in true style, and all things being in readiness for a regular siege of "scandalum magnatum," she commenced fire: "Now, Squire, I want to know what you mean by one of the church, I know who you mean; the trollop; I didn't like so many curls about her head when she told her experience."

The squire finding curiosity was putting his boots on, had no occasion to add spurs to the heels, for the old lady had one in her head that was worth both of them. Accordingly he had no peace until he consented to explain what he meant by the expression "in private;"—this was a dear word to Aunt Lizzy.

"Now Aunt Lizzy, will you take a Bible oath, that you will never communicate what I am about to tell you, to a living soul, and that you will keep it while you live as a most inviolable secret?"

"Yes, Squire, I declare I won't never tell nobody nothing about it as long as I

live, Squire, before you or any other magister in the whole country."

"Well, then, you know when I went up to Boston a year ago."

"Yes, yes, Squire, and I know who went with you, too—Sussey B.—and Dolly T.—and her sister Prudence."

"Never mind who went with me, Aunt Lizzy; there was a whole lot of passengers—but, but,"

"None of your buts, Squire—out with it—if folks will set so—a trollop—"

"But Aunt Lizzy I'm afraid you'll bring me in a scrape—"

"I've told you over and over again, that nobody never shall know nothing about it, and your wife knows I ain't leaky."

"My wife! I wouldn't have her to know what I was going to tell you for the world! why, Aunt Lizzy, if she should know it—"

"Well, don't be afraid Squire, ease for all, I'll take any oath that no living critter shan't never as long as I live, know a lip on't."

"Well, then, if you must know it—I slept with one of the likeliest of your church members nearly half the way up."

Aunt Lizzy drew a long breath, shut up her snuff box, and put it into her pocket, muttering to herself—

"The likeliest of our church members! I thought it was Susan B.—, like-liest! this comes of being flattered—a trollop. Well, one thing I know, the way of transgressors is hard; but I hope you will never tell nobody on't, Squire, for sarin as the world, if such a thing should be known, our church would be scattered abroad like sheep without a shepherd."

In a few minutes Aunt Lizzy took her departure, giving the squire another caution and a sly wink, as she said good bye—let me alone for a secret.

It was not many days before Squire P. received a very polite note from Parson G. requesting him to attend a meeting of the church, and many of the Parish, at the south conference room, in order to settle some difficulties with one of the church members, who, in order to clear up her character, requested Squire P. to be present.

The Parson who was a very worthy man, knew the frailty of some of the weak sisters, as Aunt Lizzy called them, and as he was a particular friend of Squire P.'s, requested him in his note to say nothing of it to his wife; but the squire took the hint, and telling his wife that there was a Parish meeting, requested her to be ready by 2 o'clock, and he would call for her.

Accordingly the hour of meeting came—the whole village flocked to the room, which could not hold half of them. All eyes were alternately on the squire and Sussey B.— Mrs. P. started, and Sussey looked as though she had been crying a fortnight. The Parson, in a soft tone, and in as delicate a manner as possible, stated the story about Sussey B. which he observed was in every body's mouth, and which he did not himself believe a word of; and Squire P., being called on to stand as a witness, after painting in lively colors the evils of slander, with which their village had been infested, and particularly the church, called on Aunt Lizzy in presence of the church, to come out and make acknowledgement for violating a Bible oath! Aunt Lizzy's apology was, that she only told Deacon Snipe's wife on't; and she took an oath that she wouldn't tell any one else on't; Deacon Snipe's wife it appears had sworn Roger Toothaker's sister never to tell nobody else on't. And so it went through the church, and from thence through the village.

The squire then acknowledged, before the whole meeting, that he had, as he told Aunt Lizzy, slept with a church member half to Boston, and he believed her to be one of the likeliest of their members, inasmuch as she never would hear nor retail Slander. All eyes were now alternately turned on Sussey B.—, and Squire P.'s wife; Aunt Lizzy enjoyed a kind of diabolical triumph, which the squire no sooner perceived than he finished the sentence by declaring that the church member to whom he alluded was his own lawful wife!

Aunt Lizzy drew in her head under a huge bonnet, as a turtle does under his shell, and marched away in one corner of the room, like a dog that had been killed out into a fit of laughter, in which his wife, Sussey B.—, and even the Parson, could not help joining; and Parson G. afterwards acknowledged that the squire had given a death blow to scandal in the village, which all his preaching could not have done.

Northern paper.

A Hint to the Girls.—We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity, when we have heard ladies take particular pains to impress us with an idea of their ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to encase their delicate hands. Ladies, by some curious hocus pocus, have

got it into their heads that the best way to catch a husband is to show how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering King's French, may be a good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that kind usually found in very shallow waters. The surest way to secure a good husband is to cultivate those accomplishments which make a good wife.

New England Farmer.

"Them's our sentiments," exactly. This Farmer's man is quite a sensible sort of body. For our part, we wouldn't have any gal between here and sun-set if she couldn't patch our breeches, darn our old stockings, make us a shirt, keep the children's clothes clean and sound, and a pudding for our dinner on Sunday! We have seen ladies, in these here diggins,' so exquisitely delicate that they could not darn their own black stockings, and were too confounded lazy even to ink their heels! Others go to meeting with their petticoat tails sticking out a foot, and none of the cleaneat, at that! Ask one of them if she can make a shirt, or it's 'oh, dear me, ma never taught me any thing so vulgar, sir, I do nothing but embroidery.' We would not give a fig for this sort of woman. We hope that our fair readers will pay more attention to the solid accomplishments, as we intend to get among them as soon as Leap Year is out. Then look out for speeches, gals!

Whig Banner.

A Pursuit.—No human being, however exalted his rank and fortune, however enlarged and cultivated his understanding, can long be happy without a pursuit. Life is a ladder, on the which we climb from hope to hope, and by expectation, strive to ascend to enjoyments; but he who fancies he has reached his highest hope or who enjoys the utmost of his wishes, is miserable indeed; for many who have been most unsuccessful in their respective undertakings have given the gloomiest description of the human pleasure. The pursuit alone can yield true happiness, and the most trifling object that has power to fascinate the hopes of man is worthy his attention.

From the National Intelligencer. CURSORY THOUGHTS ON THE ISSUE OF THE LATE NATIONAL ELECTION.

Enough has now been heard from the Electoral Colleges of the several states to make it certain that a very large majority of the votes of the Electors have been actually cast for William Henry Harrison for President, and John Tyler for Vice President, of the United States, in conformity to the purpose for which the Electors were chosen by the votes of nineteen out of the twenty-six states, and by a majority of about one hundred and fifty thousand votes of the body of the People.

In no age or country has a more emphatic, explicit, and unbiassed expression of the sovereign will ever been pronounced.

That we regard this judgment rendered by the omnipotent voice of a mighty people as a redemption from imminent danger of the principles of the constitution, and of representative government, we need not declare to our readers who are familiar with the arguments by which but recently we endeavored to show the expediency and the necessity of the change of administration which has thus been brought about.

We rejoice in this result not merely as the triumph of a party, (though to that consideration we do not pretend indifference,) but as the means of restoring the government to the track in which the fathers of the constitution placed and had kept it, and from which, under the last and present administrations, it has widely departed.

Without going over again ground which we have so lately travelled to point out each deviation from right for which we expect this change of rulers to prove a corrective, we rejoice that it will, as we confidently believe, brush off the whole growth of fungous excrescences which have multiplied and increased to such a bulk that those who lately have been and are yet charged with the administration of the government have actually mistaken the parasite growth for the sound wood of the constitution itself.

The accomplishment of this extirpation of the errors which have crept into the government will of itself constitute a political regeneration.

As one of the consequences of the reformation to be effected by bringing back the government to its plain and obvious duties, we rejoice especially that the regulation of the currency will have been restored into the hands of Congress, whom, under the Constitution, belongs

the power to lay and collect taxes, to borrow money, to coin money and establish its value, to regulate commerce—in a word, all financial power; and that as a consequence, there will be an end to sub-treasury legislation, to hard-money doctrines, and to executive experiments on the currency, the daily bread of industry and the life-blood of commerce and enterprise.

We rejoice, also, most sincerely, that the obvious error of the representative body, by which, at its last session, the constitution was flagrantly violated in the New Jersey election case, has been signally rebuked by the voice of the sovereign people of the Union, as well as by the particular states whom it most nearly affected. The decision of the House in that case (had it been acquiesced in) was "the beginning of the end" of the Union. The consequence of an unchecked succession of such practices, it cannot but be plain to the understanding of every thinking man, must have been fatal to all the hopes which are embarked in its existence, or dependent upon its duration.

It is a subject of gratification that the revolution which has been effected in the councils of the country was preceded by a full, fair, and free discussion of the principles at issue; and that, though such agency is doubtless attributable to the personal and political merits of our candidates for the two first offices in the government, it was mainly upon great public principles, well defined and universally understood, that this election turned, and was decided.

We feel some pride, also, in being able conscientiously to avow the opinion that the success of the Whigs and Conservatives in this contest is in part owing to their having very generally left to our adversaries the use of the weapons of calumny, personal detraction, vulgar epithets, and foul language—relying, in preference, upon arguments addressed to the intelligence and practical good sense of the people. The result has approved their judgment in this respect, and has taught a useful lesson to all who suppose that they adapt their discourses to the capacity and temper of the body of the people when they address them in the language of Bedlam or of Billingsgate.

It is a reflection, which must be cheering to the heart of every one who places a just value upon our Republican Government, that the result of the late election demonstrably shows the futility of some of the apprehensions which, at the time of its establishment, were seriously entertained, even by its friends, for the stability and duration of our system, by reason of dangers supposed to be inherent in it. The most important of the problems which entered into the early discussion of the plan for a consolidated union of the states was perhaps that which was founded upon the extent of territory and the diversity of interests proposed to be embraced by it; a problem afterwards rendered more interesting, and certainly not less difficult, upon the extent of the territory of the Union and its varieties of soil and climate being almost doubled by the acquisition of Louisiana. This danger, however, which the politicians of the old world seemed especially to regard as insuperable, has been dispelled by time, through the means of settlement, cultivation, and self-improvement, most happily aided by the march of science within the half century which has elapsed since the adoption of the constitution.

Another of the great problems to which we refer, viz: whether some one great state of the Union would not before very long become the Athens or Rome of our system, and dominate by the power of its numbers and wealth over the rest of the Union, is satisfactorily settled by the evidence furnished by the recent election, that already the great states have found equals in physical power in states grown up in territory in which when the Union was formed, not a furrow had been turned by the plough. Virginia, the ancient Dominion, the mother of states, finds herself already overmatched in federal numbers by young Illinois; the former, sending twenty one Representatives to Congress, having given 84,223 votes for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, whilst the latter, sending only three Representatives to the present Congress, cast 93,013 votes for Electors. Ohio, also formed out of wild Territory, treads close upon the heels of Pennsylvania, the next of the three largest states, and will soon range alongside of New York, the now greatest state of the Union. The introduction, in our day, of a new and powerful chemical agent, in the form of steam, has realized the fable of Ancient History, according to which Hannibal overcame the impediment of the Alps by the aid of fire and vinegar. Time and space no longer constitute obstacles to the most frequent, constant, and rapid communication between states which, when this Union was formed, were in effect more remote from one another than the port of New York now is from any country upon the waters of the Atlantic. The Mountains are levelled, and the Lakes and Rivers have become highways, along which the whole West pours upon the East its teeming products, and receivers in return

together with their manufactures, countless emigrants from Europe and from the older states, who are budding up the new states into strength and greatness with a rapidity unexampled in the history of the world. There is no longer any danger that any state in the Union will ever become "the Empire State," however willing her sisters may be to allow her, out of courtesy, to retain the title which has been assumed for her.

Another problematic danger to the Union, which the result of this election has gone very far to dissipate, is that which was apprehended from the dissatisfaction of the smaller states at their want of importance in our political system in comparison with the three great states, whose co-operation in any purpose, it was supposed would hardly fail to secure its accomplishment, malgré the opposition of a decided majority of the lesser states. Besides the prospect of emancipation from this thralldom by the growing equality of rank of the junior to the elder states, the smaller states of the Union have found out, by the event of the late election, that they can actually make a President of the United States, not only without the help of the great states, but if necessary, in despite of their combined opposition. One of the three great states did actually vote against the President and Vice President elect; but if the other two had done the same, an examination of the votes will show that Harrison and Tyler would yet have been elected by a majority of thirty electoral votes.

But the aspect of the late election (and its incidents) in which the contemplation of it has afforded us the most unmixed pleasure, is the additional evidence which it affords of the efficiency, order, and beauty of our Republican institutions, and of their superior adaption to the wants and habits of a free people. In vain shall we look over the face of the earth—in vain shall we ransack the annals of history, ancient or modern—for the example of a nation in which such an entire political revolution could be hoped to be effected, in a single day, by the simple expression of opinion by three millions of voters, not only without the shedding of a drop of blood, but without disturbing the course either of public or private affairs, and without occasioning any thing like a serious tumult or riot at any one of the five thousand or more election districts into which our twenty-six states are divided. When we behold the order in which our several states, like the planets which gem the vaulted sky, independently revolve at stated periods around a common centre, admiration of the glorious spectacle, such as that which we have just witnessed, is superadded to the profound veneration which we habitually entertain for the wisdom and forecast of our forefathers, its great creators.

Whose potent word, Like the loud trumpet, leaved first their powers.

And called them out from chaos to the light.

We gaze and ruminate upon the scene until our sentiments assimilating themselves to those of the inspired poet in contemplation of the celestial bodies, we are tempted to exclaim,

"What magic, what strange art, In fluid air three ponderous orbs sustains? Who would not think them hung in golden chains? And so they are; in the high will of Heaven, Which fixes all."

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE

Thursday, Dec. 3.

Received from the House of Commons a message proposing that the Report of the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, therewith transmitted, be printed. Read and concurred in.

Received from the House of Commons a message transmitting the Report of R. W. Haywood, Adjutant General of the Militia of the State of North Carolina, with a proposition to print the same and refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs. Read and concurred in.

The Bill to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company was then taken up, read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Reid amended and passed.

The Bill to purchase a Library was then taken up, read, and rejected. Mr. Wilson moved that the vote on this Bill be reconsidered, which was agreed to. The Bill was then read, and on motion of Mr. Spruill amended and passed—year 39, says 8.

The Bill entitled "A Bill to prevent betting on elections," was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Morehead amended and passed—year 30, says 16. Ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Clingan, the Senate took up for consideration, the Bill entitled "A Bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road," which was on motion of Mr. Clingan amended, and on motion of Mr. Shepard postponed until Tuesday next.

Another vote was had for Attorney General. No choice. Mr. Shepard introduced a memorial

from sundry citizens of Perquimans county, praying the Legislature to restrain by law the common practice of retailing spirituous liquors. Read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Gaiher, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of an amending the law that each Justice of the Peace shall be provided with a copy of the Revised Statutes of North Carolina, and that they report by Bill or otherwise. Read and adopted.

Received from the House of Commons a message proposing to vote, at 11 o'clock to-morrow, for Colonel Commandant of Cavalry, attached to the 16th Brigade of Militia, and informing that Horace L. Roberts is in nomination for that appointment.

The Senate then adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 4.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill concerning fines and costs, reported the bill with an amendment, which was read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Bynum presented a Resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relating to witnesses in State cases, so as to provide that in all indictments for misdemeanors the prosecutor shall not be entitled to compensation for his attendance as witness; which was adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Resolution respecting the sale of lands held by tenants in common, reported a bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of land sold for partition in certain cases, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Bynum presented the memorial of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, asking such relief as may be deemed sufficient and consistent with the interests of the State. Referred.

The bill to purchase a Library, was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Albright, amended, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Shepard presented a communication from the Hon. William Gaston, stating that a gentleman proposes to repair the Statue of Washington, to receive pay when the work is done, and will make no charge unless he succeeds in its accomplishment. Sent to the other House with a proposition to refer.

Received from the House of Commons a message stating that they are now ready to receive the Senate into their Hall for the purpose of examining and comparing the returns of the votes given at the late election for Governor. The Senate then repaired to the House of Commons. Mr. Speaker Joyner having announced the result—the Senators returned to their Chamber, and after transacting some minor business, adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Spruill presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing that a Committee of one on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Commons, be appointed to wait on John M. Morehead, and inform him of his election as Governor of North Carolina, for two years from the first of January next, and to ascertain from him when it will suit his convenience to appear before the two Houses of this General Assembly, and take the oath of office.

Mr. Wilson presented Resolutions requesting the Governor to lay before the General Assembly a statement of the whole amount of property received by the University of North Carolina, &c. &c. and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the second section of the act giving to the University the property which may hereafter escheat to the State. Read and adopted.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill concerning the Banks established, and those which may hereafter be established in this State; which passed its first reading, and was referred.

The bill to compel militia officers to hold their commissions three years, and the bill directing the conveyance of the commons adjoining the town of Murphy to the Chairman of the Court, passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed.

The proposition of the Commons to appoint a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House, to inquire into the necessity of holding an extra session, to legislate on the subject of the apportionment of representation in the General Assembly, under the amended Constitution, was read and agreed to.

Mr. Spruill presented a Resolution directing the Public Treasurer to lay before the Legislature certain information concerning the sale, &c. of Revised Statutes; which was adopted.

Mr. Whitaker presented a Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of an amend-