

WESTON R. GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE KING OF FRANCE.

The following description of the means taken to preserve the King of France from personal outrage and his palace from attack, is from the Paris Commerce. It possesses an interest superior to that of common Parisian gossip.

"The services of the Palace was never more rigorous than at present on any former period, or in any other reign. The soldiers themselves are terrified by it. Our readers remember the fate of the poor man who was killed for having too closely approached the gate of the Rue de Rivoli.

"There are round the Palace three principal lines of defence, included between the Seine, the Square of Louis XV, the Rue de Rivoli, and the Place du Carrousel. The river closes on one side that extensive polygon, too deep to be forded; its bridges, adjoining the Tuileries, form the defiles difficult of access.

"Two military governors are installed at the Louvre and in the Tuileries respectively. They combine their operations, create, modify, and interpret their consigns, and are able by their military knowledge, to organize at a moment's notice a system of defence.

"The guard is formed of companies of picked men, who are reviewed daily, of National Guards and of Cavalry.

"During the day several distinct secret sets of police keep watch on each other, and are in continual movement along the lines. This service is even organized amidst the crowd of the public, follows its undulations, and marches and stops with it. Each musketeer, or spy, carries under his coat a belt in which are slung a brace of pistols and a dagger.

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"The parapets, bridges, railings and gates, are well guarded. The internal defensive measures are still more formidable. A ditch limits the garden; the area of the gate of the Pavillon de l'Horloge has been raised in order to render its approach the more difficult; the chimneys have been secured by iron bars across them; double doors of solid oak, and turning easily on enormous copper hinges, are petard (or bomb) proof; the cellars and subterraneous passages are guarded in such a manner, that any attempt to undermine the palace, would prove abortive; and certain cabinets, which are as strong as castles, are traversed by a small winding staircase, extending from the cellar to the roof; 150 servants, officers and sergeants of experienced garrison, dressed during the day time in handsome uniform, throw it off at night.

"Each buckles round his waist a belt filled with cartridges, is armed to the teeth, and keeps watch in the long galleries of that sombre abode.

"Thus the palace is secure, on one hand against all attempts from abroad, and on the interior against military movements of the troops on duty. Police agents watch the parades, and the flatter the sentries. Troops of the line, with loaded arms, are mixed up with the National Guards, who do not possess a grain of gunpowder, and within the precinct of the palace the household of Louis Philippe, performs a secret and distinct service quite apart from the rest.

"One of our friends passed on Saturday last at the debouches of the Pont Royal about half past six o'clock in the evening, and remarked with astonishment that all the avenues leading to that point were posted behind

the palisades erected round the works for repair of the bridge. These men communicated with knots of police agents standing near the gates, or silently seated on the parapets of the quay. Several patrols were seen in the meantime moving along the terrace, and two officers of the chateau, who appeared to superintend the whole, were walking up and down on the flags. Other individuals, remarkable for their sinister countenances, were dispersed through the crowd, who stopped with surprise in that sort of ambuscade. The wheels of a heavily loaded cart having sunk in a hole, the agents immediately congregated around it, and helped to extricate it. All of a sudden the distant noise of carriages and of the galloping of cavalry was heard, and shortly afterwards Louis Philippe passed by like lightning, on his way back from Versailles.

"The internal situation of this country (France), which I have had so frequently occasion to describe to your readers, continues, with slight alterations, nearly the same. The middle classes, after a momentary effervescence within their own bosoms, owing principally to the personal broils and dissensions of the chiefs, which the Revolution of 1830 had given them, now that no irritating, aggressive administration governs them; and that a veil, however thin, is thrown somehow or other over the King's acts to protect them, according to the exigencies of the constitution, have fallen back again into a repose, and almost an apathy, the result of a security which springs from their surviving confidence in the good intentions of their new dynasty, on one hand, and on the other from the criminal attempts of the adversaries of that dynasty upon all the interests of society, thus more closely connected for their mutual defence.—Paris Correspondence of the Times.

FROM THE BRIEF REMARKER. OF VIRTUOUS POVERTY.

"Man needs but little here below! Nor wants that little long."

And yet to possess but little, though it be quite enough for the real wants of nature, is deemed wretchedness. Poverty is, to many a delicate ear, one of the most frightful words in the whole vocabulary of our language; but it should be remembered, that the word has several degrees of signification, and is really frightful in the extreme degree only.

It is true, the rags and filth, and the corresponding ignorance and depravity, so common in the abodes of squalid poverty, are objects of disgust and horror; as they exhibit human nature in its utmost deformity, without ought to shade the picture. The lazy poor, the vicious and profligate poor, compose a mass of wretchedness that is frightful indeed, and not only frightful, but loathsome; and no full measure of pity can be felt for the suffering which they bring upon themselves by their idle and vicious habits.

This is not, however, simple poverty, but poverty and the grossness of vice in alliance; and it is the latter that gives the former its hideous coloring. Virtuous poverty, on the other hand, however disrespected by a scornful world, is in sober truth, respectable. It has a moral gracefulness that is peculiarly its own.

It is not in the splendour of wealth, or on the lap of ease, that man, considered as a moral being, usually exhibits the finest features of character. For the highest order of virtues can be developed only in a condition of considerable hardship or suffering; namely, the virtues of fortitude, self denial, patience, humility and quiet resignation. A family, that once had seen better days, struggling with misfortune, suffering "the rich man's contumely," and the neglect and scorn of former suitors, but suffering with fortitude and with pious resignation; a family always poor and accustomed to endure hardship, but of pure morals, industrious, honest, unrepining, contented, daily offering up thanks to God for that little which it enjoys; a Father, a Mother, oppressed with poverty, yet striving, with all the means in their power, to school their children, and at the same time, both by precept and example, training them up, at home, in the way they should go—these, to the moral ken, are among the most lovely spectacles that were ever exhibited in this fallen world. True, these humble virtues are like the flowers that "blush unseen." They are scarcely noticed, and much less admired; while thousands grieve with admiration and applause, whatever of shining virtue the eyes can descry in the ranks of wealth and grandeur.

The Rev. G. Crabbe, "the poet of reality, and of reality in low life," has portrayed, with masterly powers of description, both vicious and virtuous poverty—not from fancy, but from what he saw and knew. If the images of depravity, in his poem, *The Borough*, be too coarse, too naked, and too hideous, to excite other emotions than those of disgust, the images of virtue, which, were taken from the deepest shades of poverty, possess almost unrivalled charms. The Tale, for instance, of the *Sad Girl*, a poor maid of the Borough, who, after waiting a long time in anxious expectation of the return of the young sailor that had promised to marry her, at length received him emaciated and mortally sick; and nursed him day and night with the utmost tenderness till he breathed his last; this tale, in point of heart-moving interest, perhaps has scarcely a rival in the history even of romance and fiction.

The following few lines of it show, how venerable, how sacred, how lovely, is the cottage of the poor, when adorned with virtue and pure religion:

"Still long she nurs'd him; sweet thoughts murmuring  
Were interchanging, and her eyes sublime,  
To her he came to die, and every day

She took some portion of the bread away;  
With him she pray'd, to him she Bible read,  
She held the faint heart, and held the aching head:  
She came with smiles the hour of pain to cheer;  
A part she sigh'd, a drop she shed the tear;  
Then, as if breaking from a cloud, she gave;  
Fresh light, and gild the prospect of the grave."

Blessed, indeed, are such poor! and of such the number is, in all probability, far greater than is generally imagined; the virtuous deeds and heavenly dispositions of the obscure children of poverty being very little known or noticed, save by the Omniscient Eye.

There are latent virtues, as well as latent vices, which are brought to light by circumstances: in the depths of adversity are shown estimable and amiable qualities, which nothing but adversity could disclose. The only perfect character that has ever appeared on the stage of this fallen world, was made perfect through suffering. Even he could not have exhibited the sublime virtues which he did, had he not taken upon him the form of a servant, and passed his life under the sharpest trials of suffering humanity.

\* Heb. ii. 10.

NEW YORK, MAY 9.

The anniversary of the battle of Fort Meigs was celebrated by the Tippecanoe Clubs last night, in an appropriate and imposing manner. A procession was formed, composed of the clubs for each ward, with banners and music, and, after marching up Broadway, entered the great Saloon of Niblo's garden, where an immense crowd was already assembled. I never saw such a gathering before. The extensive garden was filled in every part, and thousands in the street could not obtain admittance. The spirit and enthusiasm exhibited was unbounded. Among other speakers were Governor Pope and R. Wickliffe, jr. of Kentucky, Mr. Humes, of Tennessee, Mr. J. N. Reynolds, Mr. E. G. Austin, of Massachusetts, Mr. Slade and D. E. Warner, of Virginia, and Mr. Eldridge of Connecticut.

The Great Western sailed to-day at 1 o'clock, in the midst of a violent storm from the south-east. She had on board one hundred and thirty-eight passengers, and a large quantity of specie. The rate of exchange on England has ruled at 107½ to 108½; which is about two per cent. in our favor. Still the Great Western has taken out about half a million of dollars, and the packets that have sailed this week have each taken considerable amounts. Some of the specie on board the steam-ship goes to pay interest on Alabama State bonds.

There is an arrival from Panama to-day, which brings news of the breaking out of a revolution in the Southern provinces of New Grenada. The city of Popyan had been attacked by about 400 men, but they were repulsed by a superior force.—National Intelligencer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Washing- ton County in Equity—Spring Term, 1840. "Sarah an Keith v. William Keith; Bill for Divorce. On motion, and it appearing to the Court that two subpoenas to answer the Bill of Complaint issued to Bettie Keith, against Wm. Keith, have been returned by the Sheriff that he is not to be found in this county; and also, that the said William Keith is not an inhabitant of this State or within the jurisdiction of this Court: the Court doth order that advertisement be made for thirteen successive weeks in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, and in the said William Keith, that unless he appear before the said Court, at the Court house in Plymouth on the second Monday of September next, and plead answer or demurrer to the Complaint, and such decree made thereupon, as shall be considered just. Test, TH: TURNER, C. & M. E.

STRAYED.—From the Subscriber, some time last month, a SORELL MARE four years old this Spring, about four feet two inches high, her left hind leg white and a blaze in her face. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received, and if delivered to me at J. W. Harris', Wake Forest, N. C. a reasonable reward will be paid. W. F. FORT. April 20, 1840.

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Anson County, on the 17th of December last, a Negro Man, who calls himself TOM, and says he belongs to JOHN SMITH, of Alabama, and was bought of DANIEL WILLIAMS, of Robeson County, in this State. Said Negro is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, copper colored, and apparently about 24 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. Y. H. ALLEN, Sheriff. Wadesboro, Dec. 14, 1839. 8-5m

LAW NOTICE & GENERAL AGENCY.—HENRY B. S. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, will attend to the adjustment and collection of claims throughout the Western District of Tennessee, and also as General Agent for settling, suing and clearing old disputed titles. Persons residing at a distance, especially North Carolinians, whose interests are so extensive in this country, would do well to notice more strictly the situation of their Land claims. Office at Knoxville, Tenn. Read to Col. Samuel King, Ireland County, N. C. Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Raleigh. William Hill, Esq. of State. Turner & Hughes, Brown, Snow & Co. W. M. Lewis, Milton. Richard J. Peabody, Northampton. John H. Lee, Exeterville. John McNair, Cumberland County, February 18, 1840. 15-5m

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders in this Company will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday 29th May, instant. E. L. WINELOW, Pres't. May 13, 1840. 40

UNIVERSITY.—The 50th Anniversary Examination of the University of North Carolina will be held at Chapel Hill on Monday the 25th day of May next, and be continued from day to day until Thursday the 4th day of June, being the first Thursday in the month, which last mentioned day is appointed for the Annual Commencement of the College.

The following Trustees compose the Committee of Visitation: His Excellency, Gov. E. B. DUNLAP, Pres't. ex officio. Hon. D. L. SWALE, President of College. George E. Badger, Sheriff. John L. Baker, Samuel F. Patterson, Robert M. Saunders, James M. Smith, Richard D. Spaight, John D. Frazier, Lewis Williams. By a resolution of the Board, the Commissioners are desired to appear at Chapel Hill on Monday preceding Commencement. By order, CHAS. MANLY, Secretary. Raleigh, April 20—334J.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Wake County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1840. Joshua Stephens & wife Isabella, Frederick Johnson & wife Dorothea & Robert Powell, vs. William Carell & wife Piety, James Ellis & wife Patsy, and William James and John Fowell, infants. Petition to divide Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Ellis & wife Patsy, defendants in this case, are nonresidents; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said James Ellis & wife Patsy, that they be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in May next, then and there to answer or plead to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard pro confesso and granted accordingly. Witness: A. Williams, Clerk of said Court at Office in Raleigh, the 2d Monday of February 1840. A. W. HAMPS, C. C.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.—The Subscriber will offer for sale, on Monday, the 1st day of June, next, at the Dwelling House of the late Newton Wood, the following Tracts of LAND, in Wake County, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity, directing the sale, for the purpose of division, to-wit: The Manor Tract, containing 1000 acres, adjoining Hartwell Horton and others, on which there is a comfortable dwelling house, and all other necessary out houses. One other Tract, of about 600 acres, on Buffalo creek, on which there is a good Dwelling and out houses, and a good grist and Saw Mill, adjoining the lands of Paul Ferrel, Benj. Marriot and others. Another Tract, known as the Chamly tract, containing about 200 acres, on which there is a Dwelling and out houses, adjoining the lands of Benj. Marriot, and others. Another Tract, known as the Murphy tract, containing about 150 acres, adjoining the lands of Jos. Jones, and others. And one other Tract known as the Rabun Tract, containing about 200 acres, and adjoining the House Tract. The foregoing Lands will be sold on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest from the day of sale, to-wit: H. W. MILLER, Clerk and Master. April 22, 1840. 34-1a

MUSIC.—THE SOUTHERN HARMONY, & MUSICAL COMPANION, containing a choice collection of Rhos & Hynds Psalm, Odes & Anthems, together with nearly one hundred new tunes, which have never before been published by Wm. Walker, this day received by TURNER & HUGHES. April 25th.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—Will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, so much of each of the following Tracts of Land as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1838, together with incidental costs and charges for advertisement, viz: A Tract of 100 Acres, on the South-west side of Great Marsh, adjoining Basley & Glover, listed by Rodrick McSwain for 1837 and '38. Taxes \$1 63 2/3. 122 1/2 Acres on Little's Marsh, adjoining McSwain's, listed for the Heirs of Daniel McSwain for the years 1837 and '38. 1 75 22 1/2 do. on Gum Swamp, adjoining Lockier, listed by William Lockier. 1 63 50 do. on Lumber River, adjoining Watson, listed by William Lockier. 0 09 250 do. on Lowrie Road, adjoining Dial's Heirs, listed by Daniel Lowrie. 1 69 81 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Campbell, listed by Owen Lowrie. 1 93 150 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Brown & Lockier, listed by Levi Lockier. 4 53 500 do. on Bart's Swamp, adjoining McAlpin, listed by Archd. McAlpin. 7 23 109 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Campbell, listed by Sampson Bewels. 1 89 200 do. on Holy Swamp, adjoining Biggs', listed by Raiford Revilla. 3 18 110 do. on Lumber River, adjoining Watson, listed for Catherine Lowrie for 1837 and '38 5 60 56 do. on Saddle Tree Swamp, adjoining McNeill's, listed by Birch Jacobs. Taxes for 1836, '37 and '38. 2 56 50 do. on Lumber River, adjoining McNeill, listed by Wm. H. McNeill. 8 43 200 do. on Stimpard Swamp, adjoining McAlpin, listed by Daniel Graham for 1838 and 1839. 1 96 40 do. near Flower's Swamp, adjoining Griffin, listed by Patrick Barrick. 1 40 50 do. on South-west side of Indian Swamp, adjoining Ivy, listed by Theophilus Ivy. 94 250 do. on Lumber River, adjoining Wilkinson, listed by Clayton Ivy. 1 34 268 do. on Long Branch, adjoining Ivy, listed by Dennis Ivy. 1 34 50 do. on Jacob Swamp, adjoining Warwick, listed by Jesse Jones for Edwin Jones. 1 43 400 do. on Jackson Swamp, adjoining Warwick & Fuller, listed by Jesse Ivy. 2 29 4016 do. on Great Swamp, adjoining Powers & King, listed by Salyer Levy. 25 22 100 do. on Jackson Swamp, adjoining Warwick's, listed by Matthew Wilkins. 8 43 UNLISHED. 218 do. Beaver Dam Creek, adjoining Percell & others, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Colin Leasing. 7 72 212 do. on Toney's Creek, adjoining John McLean, Esq. supposed to belong to the Heirs of Colin Leasing. 7 72 40 do. between Little Marsh and Bark Horn, adjoining McDonall, owner unknown. Taxes—CASH. 2 29

PROSPECTUS OF THE ALABAMA HERALD. The Subscribers propose to establish in the Town of BARBOURVILLE, Wilcox County, a weekly Newspaper, entitled the ALABAMA HERALD, to be devoted to Political, Agricultural, Literary and Miscellaneous Intelligence. In addition to the importance of a Press in Wilcox, in a political point of view, the convenience and interest of the people of this and the neighboring counties require that a Paper should be established in this region, congenial to its feelings and devoted to its interests. The growing importance of this section of South Alabama, and the wants of its citizens, give every assurance that we will be liberally sustained in the enterprise. And being practical Printers, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to render the Paper at once respectable and interesting. While we disclaim any intention to act illicitly towards our political opponents, or to refuse them an opportunity of defending their principles, in an honest manner, through our columns, we wish not to conceal those of our own sentiments, and in accordance with those of the People, and of course, upon its members we must chiefly depend for encouragement and support. In common with the majority of the American People, we look to Whig principles and to Whig measures as the only means of restoring the Government to its former purity, and of eradicating the pernicious and factious practices which corrupt Administrations have inflicted upon the country. We have witnessed and still witness the evils which the people have called to administer the affairs of the Government, disregarding the clearly expressed wishes of their constituents, and openly contemning the known will of the people.— Nay, we have seen a President of the United States, chosen on account of his loud professions of Democracy and Republicanism, and coming into office with hypocritical declarations of attachment to popular rights, presumptuously accusing a large portion of the people with bribery and corruption, because they expressed, in a constitutional manner, their opposition to one of his pre-occupations. We have seen a eulphoric office-holder, and unprincipled speculator plainly encouraged and protected in his acts of plunder and corruption. We have heard a "Democratic President" tell the people that they expected too much from their own Government, and that it was the duty of—"the Government" (himself and his underlings!) to take care only of its own affairs, and leave the people to extricate themselves from their embarrassments—embarrassments which his own aid and "illustrious predecessor's" capricious experiments had fastened upon them. We have seen honest and capable public servants contemptuously dismissed from office, because they dared to differ in political opinion with those who seem determined to rule the country with a rod of iron. And we now behold the authors of these wrongs, the perpetrators of these outrages, soliciting an approval of their course and a continuation of their power, at the hands of the American People. It is against these practices, these doctrines, and these men, that we intend (if our undertaking shall meet with the favor of the public) to raise our honest voices. It is to open to the citizens of Wilcox and the adjoining counties a medium of making known and defending their political opinions, that we make this attempt to establish a Whig Journal in Barbourville. In the approaching Presidential contest, the Herald will cordially and zealously sustain the claims of Wm. Henry Harrison and John Tyler. Believing them sound in political opinion, and above all, "honest capable and faithful to the Constitution, we shall cheerfully and honestly support their election as Whigs of Wilcox, of Monroe, Clarke, &c. will you second our efforts? Will you lend a hand in establishing a Journal devoted to the advocacy of your own political sentiments, and inseparably attached to the cause and interests of the people? The cause in which we are engaged demands that we should be more active and zealous in advancing our political sentiments. Let us then initiate the zeal and industry of our opponents; let us be as active in circulating and defending political truth, as they are in disseminating misrepresntation and error. And how can this object be better effected, than by the establishment of an independent Press? We are confident in the hope that our call for support will meet with a hearty and cheering response. The Herald will be issued, on an Imperial sheet, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify the undertaking, and will be printed with good type and on fine paper. TERMS.—Four Dollars per annum, if payment be made within three months after the commencement of the subscription; or Five Dollars if made after that time. Communications should be addressed to the Subscribers at Selma: JAMES H. CURTIS, JOHN H. MARTIN. April 10, 1840. Editors friendly to the undertaking are requested to give the above an insertion.

PROCLAMATION.—By the Governor of North Carolina.—\$200 reward.—Whereas, it has been officially reported to this Department, that on or about the 10th of February ult., a negro boy, the property of Col. Luke Russell, of Craven county, was supposed to have been kidnapped by John and Samuel Smith, which boy was discovered, ten or twelve days afterwards, near the road side in Green county murdered and partially buried—a ball having been shot through his head, and his throat cut from ear to ear; and as the said John and Samuel Smith stand charged with the felony aforesaid, to the end, that the said offenders may be apprehended and brought to trial I have thought proper to issue this Proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for either of them, to any person or persons, who will apprehend and confine them, or either of them in the Jail, or deliver them to the Sheriff of Craven county; 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 said fugitives. Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, done at our City of Raleigh, March 26, 1840. EDWARD B. DUDLEY. By Command, C. C. BATTLE, Private Secretary. JOHN SMITH is described as a man of near middle age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stoutly built, ruddy complexion and healthy appearance, dark hair and a full upper front tooth. No description of Samuel is given. They were born and brought up in Craven but removed to either Georgia or Tennessee some years since, but returned under pretence of visiting their relatives, and have been lurking about under very suspicious circumstances for several months. They had, when they kidnapped Col. Russell's Negro, a second horse with a barren craption of Samuel is given. They were born and brought up in Craven but removed to either Georgia or Tennessee some years since, but returned under pretence of visiting their relatives, and have been lurking about under very suspicious circumstances for several months. 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