



THE NOMINATION.

For President,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

For Vice President,
JOHN TYLER.

For Governor of North Carolina,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

The Advocate.

HALIFAX:
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1840

We are authorized to announce **WILLIAM W. BRICKELL, Esq.** as a Candidate for Sheriff of Halifax County at the next August Election.

We are authorized to announce **WILLIAM W. DANIEL, Esq.** as a Candidate for Sheriff of Halifax County at the next August election.

ELDER GEORGE M. THOMPSON, has taken charge of the Church at Connoyary, and will preach at that place, the present year, the 4th Sunday in every month, and the Saturday before.

"Junius of Halifax" was received too late for publication this week.—It will appear in our next.

We propose that the Counties of Halifax, Warren, Franklin and Nash, composing this Electoral District, shall send as many Delegates as each county has Representatives in the Legislature, to sit on the first Saturday in May, for the purpose of nominating an Elector on the Harrison and Tyler Ticket.

It is an important crisis in our affairs, and we are truly glad to witness the zeal and enthusiasm displayed by the Whigs. It argues well for true principles against misrule. Let every Whig do his duty and the days of Van Burenism are numbered.

J. C. CALHOUN.

In 1830 there was a general explosion in the Cabinet of Andrew Jackson Esq. Mr. V. Buren by a vile system of intrigue and court sycophancy, supplanted the then Vice President in the affections of the old Hero; and Cataline took shelter under the palmetto tree, hoisting, what his present allies called, the dark flag with a single star and stripe. They came thunder and lightning, Tory principles and Federal doctrines, in the shape of a Proclamation and Force Bill, and Carolina's Hercules was threatened with an ignominious death. But what a cooing now, between Calhoun the High Priest of Nullification, and V. Buren the master-spirit of intrigue. After placing himself in hostile position to Jackson's Administration—after taking ground against the removal of the Deposites, the Protest, the Specie Circular, and the ill-fated measures which have brought ruin upon the country—after denouncing the little Kinderhooker in the most opprobrious terms, and spurning the servile sentiment, "It was glory enough to have served under such a chief" and ridiculing that slavish promise "to follow in the footsteps of such an illustrious predecessor," the hollow hearted Senator from South Carolina is found hand and glove with Mr. Van Buren. "Hail good fellows well met" going as far as Tom Benton or Fanny Wright for disorganising principles. He has put on the Loco Foco Jacket, and conspired against the happiness of his country by entering into an unholy combination with the Tory party. The prize which he expects the swiss phalanx to bestow on him for services rendered is Presidential honors and the Van Buren lien like so many weather-cocks, during the ensuing summer, will press him upon the country, as one worthy of the highest esteem and warmest affections of the people. Yes! They who would have hung him not many moons ago as a traitor! Would that "we could see ourselves as others see us." We shall from time to time keep the people advised of the tergiversation of the

Tory party, and bring some of their political movements and expressions to bear against them when they shall unfurl to the breeze the ominous banner of J. C. Calhoun.

Notwithstanding the attacks which the Tory Party has made upon correct principles within the last few years, the republic however is still safe. The pillars of the Constitution have been rudely assailed, but they are not yet prostrate; and we feel assured that the edifice of liberty will pass through the storm of faction, uninjured by the conflict, and will long be a shelter and an abiding place to those who come after us. The clouds which now darken the political sky, will be dissipated by the bright sun-shine of hope, and our land will again be gladdened by the smiles of prosperity. Ever since the nomination of Harrison and Tyler, the opposition party seem to have risen up from Maine to Louisiana as one man with but one voice, in their favour, whilst a few cracked-brained and cold-hearted politicians of the South are making efforts to enlist our people under the banners of Martin Van Buren, who was a Missouri Restrictionist in 1820, who voted for a Resolution in the New York Senate that no Territory should be admitted in the Union as a State, the people of that Territory owning Slaves, and who now when our domestic institutions are endangered by the folly and rudeness of the Fanatics at the North, comes forward and concedes to Congress the Constitutional power to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and this is the man that John C. Calhoun, of notorious memory, would have the people of the South, sustain for the Presidency. John C. Calhoun, Amos Kendall, Martin Van Buren, Francis P. Blair and Tom Benton—we have not thought proper to associate the little minnows, Fisher and Shepard of North Carolina, Rhet and Pickens of South Carolina with these master spirits of intrigue, who are now fighting side by side, for the motto "to the victors belong the spoils." Such men never worship virtue as a divinity. To them it always seemed an empty name. Whigs buckle on your armour for the political battle which is to be fought in November next. By a concentration of our forces, victory will be ours, and the people will declare for Harrison of Ohio and Tyler of Virginia.

TO EPISCOPAL & JUNIUS OF HALIFAX.

Gentlemen: In your late disputations relative to Church Government, the higher and nobler purposes of your calling, are, swallowed up in the whirlpool of passion and prejudice. You have chosen to put on the armour of the prince of darkness, in order to do battle as champions of Religion. The command to go forth into all the world and preach the Gospel unto every creature, is narrowed to limits within which only the most unchristian feelings are brought to bear. What have the readers of the Advocate to do with the petty quarrel between you? Rely on it, gentlemen, their hearts will not be improved by the morality which you inculcate, nor their minds benefitted by the light of your knowledge. The dispute betwixt you has already degenerated into a low system of billingsgate abuse, in which the victor must lose whatever of character he possesses in proving himself to be a more expert blackguard than his antagonist. You are both members of the Church, perhaps preachers of the Gospel and in your ecclesiastical writings frequently refer to Junius' letters which are not distinguished for brotherly love or Christian forbearance. Gentlemen you have satisfied the community of one fact at least, that you have nothing of Junius but his magnificity. Surely you do not expect to make converts to the cause of Religion by the exhibition of so much rancour. Such advocates of the Gospel are well calculated to amuse the wicked world at the expense of the glorious doctrines taught by the Apostles. Cease this disgraceful effort to render yourselves notorious under the pretext of serving the Church; for God's law cannot be extended by such auxiliaries.

A MAN OF THE WORD.

For the Advocate.
Miss **KATY.**
I cannot deign you the courtesy of a superfluous splutterment, as I deem your scurrilous letter an index to your habits, and a small specimen of your character. I am not yet so "hard run" as to accept any buxom wench who is not altogether the "clean cat." Tho' your fame is shielded by an extrinsic respectability, I presume there are some who can vouch for your capabilities, and in some degree you are "qualified," and "recommended."

But if a whistle and jews-harp form the height of your ambition, and the climax of your attainments, you are certainly too vulgar for a decent bed-fellow, and may well be transferred to the kitchen, to gratify your musical propensities with the congenial jingle of pots and kettles. I shall not attempt a solution of your riddle, as I do not wish to incur the penalty.

"The lips that all may press,
Shall ne'er be press'd by mine."
Q. Z.

For the Advocate.

Miss **BOUNCER.**
Your kindness and condescension deserve at least a respectful consideration; nor can the most fastidious criticism detract from you the merit of having done the thing that was right. I have long regarded the squeamish modesty of your sex, as a lawless restraint upon your privileges, and a provoking barrier between the sexes. But few however, have had the independence to vindicate the rights of woman in kind; and among that few the names of Mary Woolstancraft, and Fanny Wright are proudly conspicuous. Miss Crabtree and yourself have also engaged in the laudable enterprise of liberating your sex from the fetter of an insupportable prudery, for which you deserve the thanks of all who are not too servile to be free, and too selfish to be useful.

I rejoice dear Betty, that the visitations of hope have once more dawned upon the darkness and maturity of your maidenhood; and I equally regret that the cup, sparkling with the delicious draught of love is so soon to be dashed from your lips. Your letter failed to raise in my bosom those blissful transports, with which your own was so pleasurably agitated.

Tho' I venerate the honorary badge of age which time has left upon your brow—the I admire the graces that yet linger in your wrinkles, and tho' I believe you harmless because of your inability to bite; still I would deem it ungenerous to rob the grave of its tenant, and the worm of its food. There is a leanness in youth, particularly, where painted with the warm blush of virgin sensibility, and a luxury in young life, which I would not sacrifice for the firmities of passionless age. And tho' your beauty "Like the Aloe flower, has blossom'd and bloom'd at fourscore," you have certainly passed the day of grace, and must "waste your fragrance on the desert air." Cease then to dream over the raptures of the bridal night, and instead of plucking roses for your bed, gather weeds for your grave. Do not agitate your delicate frame by thinking how you would affect to shrink from the intensity of a lovers flame, and yet fan it with ambrosial sigh of 73. I dislike to deal unkindly with so old, and so gentle a creature, but I must "kick" you. As our dashing coquette says, you will soon get over it. If forgetfulness does not relieve you, death will.

"Go forget me" &c.
Q. Z.

MASONIC PROCEEDINGS.

On the announcement of the death of our friends and brothers, Col. **JESSE H. SIMMONS** and **JOHN W. SIMMONS**, at a regular meeting of Enfield Lodge, No. 88, at their hall in Enfield, on Saturday, the 15th of February, A. D. 1840, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the lodge on the occasion; whereupon Thos. L. B. Gregory, M. C. Whitaker and J. W. Batchelor, were elected to constitute said committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas this Lodge has heard with feelings of painful regret of the death of our friends and brothers, Col. J. H. and J. W. Simmons; and whereas it is the opinion of the lodge that their devotion to the principles of our institution, and their many other virtues and amiable qualities of heart entitle them to the especial consideration of this fraternity:

Be it therefore resolved, That this Lodge do most sincerely sympathise with the relatives and friends of our deceased brother; and be it further resolved, that in testimony of the high respect and esteem which we entertain for the memory of our deceased brothers, that the members of this lodge be requested to wear crape on their left arm for the next thirty days, and further that the altar, candlesticks and other furniture of this lodge be put in mourning and remain so, for the next twelve months.—And be it further resolved that the above proceedings be published in the Roanoke Advocate and the North Carolina Democrat.
J. W. BATCHELOR. Sec'y.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

The Chillicothe (Ohio) Gazette, the leading paper in old Ross, is referred to recent defections in the

Van Buren ranks, says: "We may state, that by scores and hundreds, the old Democrats of the regions which heretofore supported the administration, are declaring their determination to stick by their ancient faith and vote for the true Democratic Republican candidates, Harrison and Tyler."

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The Globe of Tuesday, stigmatizes General Harrison as the "hero of defeats and failures."

Colonel Richard M. Johnson, now, Vice-President, in his speech in Congress said of General Harrison that:

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any general officer he was, perhaps, officer in action than any of them, and never sustained a defeat."

The Globe's authority is a federalist probably inimical to the war, and friendly to Proctor and the Indians.

Our authority is a democrat. The loco-foco-federal Calhoun coalition charge General Harrison with having received large emoluments in the aggregate from the various public offices he has held.

President Madison said: General Harrison has done more for his country with less compensation for it, than any man living."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Webster presented a memorial relating to the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. In giving his views in relation to the necessity of such a law at this juncture, he laid down the following propositions as a basis for such a measure, viz:

1. That the circumstances of the country require that Congress should exercise its constitutional power of establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

2. That it should be made applicable to all persons whatever owing debts not less in amount than dollars, who shall avow their insolvency, and by petition to the proper tribunal pray for the benefit of the act. These shall be deemed voluntary bankrupts.

3. That it should apply compulsorily to merchants and traders, whose debts to one or more creditors shall amount to a sum not less than dollars and who have or shall fail in business, or be apparently insolvent, or unable to pay their debts. Such persons to be deemed involuntary bankrupts, and to be subject to the provisions of the act upon the petition of any creditor or creditors whose debts together exceed the sum of dollars.

4. No voluntary or involuntary bankrupt to be entitled to a discharge who shall, in contemplation of bankruptcy, and intending to take the benefit of the act, knowingly give any preference, by any payment or transfer of property, to any one or more of his creditors, to the exclusion of his creditors generally.

5. Every bankrupt, surrendering all his property and rights of property for the benefit of his creditors, and conforming to all other requisitions of the act, shall be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, and shall receive a certificate of discharge from the proper tribunal. But if he is guilty of any fraud or concealment in respect to his property, he shall not be entitled to any certificate; or, if granted, it shall be avoided on proof of such fraud.

6. All creditors coming in and proving their debts under the bankruptcy to be bona fide debts, to share in the bankrupt's property and effects, pro rata, without any preference or priority, except debts to the United States, which are first to be paid.

7. The District and Circuit Courts to have concurrent jurisdiction in all matters of bankruptcy, to be exercised, summarily, and for this purpose, the said Courts to be deemed always opened.

8. One commissioner only to be appointed in any one case, to act in bankruptcy, on the proof of debts, &c., and one assignee only, to collect and administer the bankrupt's effects. The commissioner and assignee to be appointed in each case by the Court, and subject at all times to its orders in all things touching its duties, and the sale and distribution of the effects.

9. The proceedings in each case to be finally closed within two years from the time of the bankruptcy, except as to matters which may be then pending in law or equity; but

the pendency of any such suit in law or equity is not to suspend the general proceedings in the case, nor postpone distribution and settlement so far as they can be made.

10. All suits by, against, or concerning bankrupts, to be brought within two years after the bankruptcy, and not afterwards, except on causes of action which shall not then have arisen. But all debts not payable till a future day may be proved in the bankruptcy, and paid pro rata, with proper abatement for interest or discount.

11. Any person proceeded against as an involuntary bankrupt to be entitled, at his election, to trial by jury, to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy.

12. No person to be entitled to a discharge who shall be proved to have lost, within years before his bankruptcy, by any gaming, wagering, or betting of any kind, whether at one or more times, the sum of dollars.

13. The Circuit Court in each District to establish a rate of fees for the officers of the Circuit Court and District Court, in all cases in bankruptcy; and those rates to be published.

14. The act to continue in force five years, and until the then next session of Congress.

Mr. W. was followed by Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Tallmadge, and Mr. Wall, all friendly to that great object.

The Senate continued in the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the census bill; and then adjourned.

MR. RIVES'S POSITION.

Mr. Wm. C. Rives has, in a letter to the Charlottesville Republican, (which fills nearly one side of that paper,) declared himself in favor of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency. Mr. Rives's deservedly great influence will go far to redeem the State from the thralldom of Van Burenism.

We copy the following extract:

Regarding General Harrison, for the reasons I have mentioned, as the true Republican candidate for the Presidency of the two now presented to the choice of the country, I shall unhesitatingly give him my support. I shall do so with the more cheerfulness because, whilst best consulting thereby, as I honestly believe, those great Republican principles which I have ever considered to be inseparably united with the happiness of my country, I shall assist to confer its highest meed on an eminent citizen who has rendered it the most signal and important services at a time, when to serve meant something far other than merely to receive the emoluments of office—on one who, having successively enjoyed the confidence of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, would be naturally prompted to emulate their high example—who, in all the various and delicate trusts he has held, has ever shewn that he preferred his country to himself, and has retired from them all, amid the numerous and alluring temptations they presented to private gain, with clean hands and unsuspected honor, neither guilty of infidelity himself nor winking at it in others—and who now in the honorable retirement of private life, combining the ennobling pursuits of the agriculturist, the scholar, and patriot-citizen, is emphatically one of the people, knowing how to appreciate their interests, as well as to maintain and defend their rights. I cannot doubt that the principles we have held in common will have brought us to a common conclusion; but whether this should be the case or not, you will I am sure, do me the justice to believe that in forming the judgment I have done, upon the most deliberate and careful reflection, I have been actuated by no personal feeling, by no mere party views, but by a sincere and anxious wish for the liberty, happiness and honor of my country.

I am very respectfully,
and truly, your friend,
WM. C. RIVES.
—, Esq.

WHO WILL EVER FORGET IT?

Who can ever forget the gloom which was cast over the face of the United States by the defeat and surrender of Gen. Hull? And who will ever cease to remember how speedily that gloom and dismay were dissipated by the appointment of General Harrison to take his place as commander-in-chief of the American forces on the northwestern frontier? This circumstance caused every pat-

riotic eye to gleam with joy—every patriotic bosom to beat high with confident and rejoicing expectation—and every patriotic tongue to grow nimble in predicting the scenes of deliverance and glory which were to be speedily opened upon the view of our countrymen, by the wisdom and prowess of the heroic Harrison. We have only to say that the public hopes never centered in General Harrison in vain.

Raleigh Star.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF BLONDHOUNDS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

It will strike the reader as characteristic of this false, cunning, swindling Administration, that the "Globe" the authorised organ of Government at Washington City, when interrogated on the subject, says he is authorised to say, that "the War Department knows nothing of the transaction except through public rumor."

It nevertheless, now appears officially that the War Department has authorised the employment of bloodhounds in the War against the Florida Indians. We say it appears officially but the information reaches the public somewhat singularly, and in a roundabout way. Mr. Wise as a member of the House of Representatives, calls on the head of the Department and demands to know how the fact is: being thus formally and pertinently called upon, the disgraceful fact could no longer be concealed, it is admitted by the head of Department, and Mr. Wise in his place states the information to the House. Comment on this whole affair is unnecessary. It shows what little chance the people have to get at the real acts and doings of their rulers.

What a wise and provident set of Rulers we have: The soldiers are encamped on the banks of the Delaware; the officers are sent abroad to electioneer and frolic (their pay still continuing,) while DOGS are sent to fight the battles of the country.

The Cuba bloodhounds do not know the English language. How will they be able to understand the orders of the commanding officers? Fred. Citizen.

The commanding officers must give them their orders in "dog-latin."

Lou. Jour.

THE MAN FOR THE PEOPLE.

Not long since we heard from an authentic source, that General Harrison was busily engaged in executing a contract which he had made for the delivery of a large amount of bricks to a trading company in Cincinnati. The next thing we hear of him was, that he was earnestly engaged in ploughing in his own fields—the last intelligence we received concerning him, however, was, that he was with flail in hand, earnestly employed in threshing out grain in his own barn. The next thing we expect to hear of him is that of having threshed all the lies and calumnies out of his enemies, which they may be adequate to the task of tramping up against him—the next thing, that he has so completely threshed the scales from the eyes of the Tories as to enable them to view him as he really is—as one of the purist and most meritorious patriots who has ever existed in this country—and finally, we soon expect to learn that he has threshed Mr. Van Buren "like all nature," at the polls in November next.

Raleigh Star.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette. GENERAL HARRISON.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to relate a circumstance, going to show the estimation in which Gen. Harrison was held in battles. I saw an old gentleman between 60 and 70 years of age, who now lives on Green river, Kentucky—finding he was in favor of the Harrisburg Nomination, and that he had been a supporter of General Jackson and Van Buren, I inquired why he should change; when he told me that it was because he had known General Harrison in the early settlement of Cincinnati—that he was with him at Tippecanoe, at Fort Meigs, and Thomas—that he was one of the few who survived Col. Dudley's defeat, swam the Maumee amidst a shower of bullets, and got into the Fort, &c.—I would remark that the old soldier was a stranger to me, and did not know my politics. I told him that some persons thought the General did not like the smell of gunpowder; and asked him if he