

VOL. XXXI

RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1840.

NO. 4

"NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."

TERMS: Subscriptions, three dollars per annum... Rates of Advertising: For every square (not exceeding 10 lines)...

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE approaching General Assembly. The subscribers would respectfully inform Members...

NOTICE: On Monday, 12th of October next, will be sold for cash, before the Court House door, in Herford, all, or as much of the following tracts of land...

State of North Carolina. GRANVILLE COUNTY. Superior Court of Law and Equity—Spring Term, A. D. 1840.

Horrid Depravity: Some notorious Counterfeiters have nearly killed several persons by selling them a spurious and false brand of Hays' Liniment...

SOLOMON HAYS. P. S. The true Hays' Liniment is warranted to cure Piles and Rheumatism, in all cases, or no pay for it.

THE HUMAN HAIR: IS WARRANTED pure and restored, and the best kept from falling out by the genuine OLD-FATHER'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

DARING FRAUD! This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper...

State of North Carolina. Carteret County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.

HERE ARE many persons who would purchase Piano Fortes, if they could be sure of getting suited without having to come to town...

NEW BOOKS: The Man at Arms or Henry De Cereno by G. P. Jones. Published by R. W. Nash, Raleigh, N. C.

WHIG BARBACUE! The Whigs of Granville and Warren will give an old-fashioned BARBACUE, at Henderson, in Granville County, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road...

A Fight for a Husband—Hard Case. A lady by the name of Brown, who has been residing at Waterloo, was deserted by her husband, about a year ago, who left her and child and came to this city.

STRAYED: From a gentleman in attendance upon the Whig Convention on Sunday night, the 4th inst., a large black mare with a dim blaze in her face, no other mark recollected. She is a capital animal.

I'll ask no pay until the Piano is tried. If she should happen to be any one an incredible ass to doubt the quality of my Piano Fortes, after the abundant proofs which have been presented of their superiority, I will agree that such an individual may take one of the instruments and try it thoroughly before paying for it.

Harpers Family Library No. 106. Two Years before the Mast. A Personal Narrative of Life at sea. By J. Taylor.

N. C. ALMANAC 1841. Turner & Hughes' North Carolina Almanac for 1841. This day published and for sale at the North Carolina Book Store.

THE INVINCIBLE HERO OF TIPPECANOE—the incorruptible Statesman—the inflexible Republican—the patriot Farmer of Ohio.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. The invincible Hero of Tippecanoe—the incorruptible Statesman—the inflexible Republican—the patriot Farmer of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER. A State Right! Republican of the school of '38 one of Virginia's noblest sons, and emphatically one of America's most sagacious, virtuous and patriotic statesmen.

Whig Electoral Ticket. Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke County. Gen. JAS. WELLBORN, of Wilkes. DAVID RAMBOUR, of Lincoln. JAMES MERRAN, of Caswell. Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange. CHARLES MARLY, of Wake. Wm. W. CHERBY, of Bertie. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New-Hanover. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan. Col. WILLIAM L. LENO, of Halifax. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans.

How to Have a Sharp Razor.—Take a strip of thick harness leather, the size you want for a strap, and fasten it at each end upon a piece of wood, then rub on its surface a piece of tin (any tin will do), until it is smooth. Strap your razor upon this, and you will find it worth all the patent straps that ever were invented.

On Thursday morning a wealthy and influential citizen of this city, died from a misadventure which he brought upon himself by excessive smoking, which first produced a prostration of the nervous system, then complete lunacy, then death.—[N. Y. Sun.]

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son now for improving her time. At 35, a fraction, a tenth, is all that remains to her—which is reduced to a twentieth at 40.

Accounted For.—All the spicy articles which have recently appeared in the Boston Morning Post have been written, so it is said, when the Colonel was under the influence of "pepperadoes."

A VERY TURK.—The Batavia Advocate cautions the fair sex against the villany of a man named Abel Austin, aged about 38 years, a carpenter and joiner by profession, who is travelling the country and practicing a series of frauds on the fair portion of our species, by marrying a number of wives.

STATISTICS OF MARRIAGE.—Hints to Ladies.—We published some years ago a table of the probabilities of marriage at the different periods of life, in the case of females, for which we have no doubt the ladies of Britain feel grateful.

From the table it appears: 1. That one-seventh part of all the females who marry in England are married between the ages of 15 and 20, or one-seventh part of a woman's chances of marriage lies between those years.

2. That fully one half of all the women who marry are married between 20 and 25, or one half of all the woman's chances is comprised within these five years.

3. That between 15 and 25 precisely two-thirds of a woman's chances of marriage are exhausted and only one-third remains for the rest of her life up to 70.

4. That at 30 no less than 85 chances out of the 100 are gone, and 15, or about one-seventh, only remains. She has strong rea-

son now for improving her time. At 35, a fraction, a tenth, is all that remains to her—which is reduced to a twentieth at 40.

Extraordinary exertions are to be made between this and the Presidential election to draw you into the deadly embrace of Federalism. Every expedient within the scope of human power and ingenuity will be adopted—the charms of eloquence, impassioned appeals, deceitful promises, hypocritical professions, Machiavellian flattery, subtle devices, artful trickery, bold denunciations, indiscriminate abuse, wholesale slander and unwholesome falsehood.

Republicans of North Carolina! You are in the midst of a momentous struggle. It is so felt on all hands. The contest of 1798, when Federalism was driven to the wall, is a memorable epoch in our history; but that now pending, whilst it involves the same principles, involves also the happiness of twice as many millions of people, and is rendered more doubtful by the accession of strength to the monarchial principle, has derived from the enormous increase of executive patronage, and the astonishing multiplication of federal office-holders and federal office-seekers.

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By destroying the banks and substituting the sub-treasury system, you play into their hands; for they thereby produce a scarcity of money, which opens a market for their capital, and paves the way for the introduction of their despotic principles and the exercise of their royal power and influence. The country will be overrun with foreign loans of money, and money hoarding, and thus will the aristocracy and money-brokers of England get their feet upon the necks of the poor and hard-working people of this country.

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ing countenance to federal tyrants, except in the solitary instance of having been wheeled into the support of Martin Van Buren. But thank Heaven, she has indignantly discarded the usurper.

Genuine—Young Democrats of North Carolina! Allow one who looks upon you as the hope and stay of our country, to address you. A Native North Carolinian, reared in her institutions, and proud of her former republican triumph, he feels with you mortified that any of her sons should set their faces against the shadow of turning a step towards the Union.

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A JEFFERSON REPUBLICAN. GEN. HARRISON AT CHILLICOTHE. The Convention having been organized by the appointment of President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries, Col. W. K. Bond, President, introduced to the assembled multitude Gen. William Henry Harrison, who addressed them in a speech of two hours and a quarter.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I but feebly expressed, in the few remarks I made on my arrival in your beautiful city this morning, the feelings of gratitude I cherish toward the people of Ross. The obligations I owe them are of no ordinary character. Sooner far could my right hand forget its cunning, than I could cease to be attached to the citizens of a country where the fabric of civil liberty was first erected in the Northwest Territory.

I am going back, further to a period in which neither Mr. Van Buren nor myself were actors. All the illustrious men of that period to which I allude, the genuine democrats, such men as Patrick Henry and George Mason, and last though not least, Thomas Jefferson, objected to the Constitution as containing the seeds of monarchy. They thought that power might be vested in the President, which would render him to all intents and purposes a monarch.

I am not with you to-day Fellow-Citizens, in accordance with my own sense of propriety. I cannot well realize that it is in all respects, proper for an individual occupying the position I do before the American people, to leave the retirement of home, and go from place to place in the capacity of a public speaker.

There is one subject in which I feel personally interested—I mean the law for the organization of the militia. I deem this a most outrageous aim at executive power. If there were anything calculated to make the President a complete monarch, it would be the passage of this bill. I have been accused, however, of being the author of a bill, by some said to be more odious, by others equally so with this, which has received the favorable opinion of Mr. Van Buren. When I was a member of Congress, and the Chair-

Why then am I here? I have not come for the purpose of entangling your minds with a web of sophistry, or to induce you to act contrary to your unbiased judgment of right. For if there is a person before me, who considers my personal friend, Mr. Van Buren, better entitled to the high office for which both of us are candidates, let me assure him that no sympathy with me, and no improper partiality in my behalf, should induce him to withhold from my respected opponent his influence and his vote. I am here, because I am the most persecuted and calumniated individual now living; because I had been slandered by reckless opponents to the extent that I am devoid of every qualification—physical mental and moral—for the high place to which a respectable portion, at least, of my fellow-citizens have nominated me.

The General then referred to the charge that he was not willing to make known his political opinions, and pronounced it a vile calumny. He referred to the numerous papers of his composition, that have been extensively published, detailing his views upon nearly every political topic that has ever agitated the country; especially to his letters, written on during the pendency of the last contest for the Presidency, to General Williams and Governor Denny, in which full and explicit avowals of his political opinions were to be found. He continued, in substance as follows: I would not accept the office of President of the United States, if I did not believe it was awarded to me after due deliberation. I solicit no man's vote in opposition to his better judgment. If there is any man led astray by feeling, because he deems me a persecuted man, he is wrong. I acquit him of all obligations to vote for me, if he find the pretensions of my distinguished opponent better than mine. If you have a preference for any other man, vote for him. It is your duty to do so. I know the fallibility of my judgment too well to think that I am always right. I do not go so far as the French lady, who is mentioned by Dr. Franklin, as saying that some how or other, there was no person she knew who was always right except herself. I cannot go so far as that. But I feel the better satisfied with my opinions because they are shared by so many of our countrymen, and because, and Madison, and Monroe. The most extraordinary thing in this contest, is that we are fighting under the same banner. All here claim to be Democrats. The question then is, who has the right to the appellation of Democrat—who are the real Simon Purses? [The General here related, for the benefit of the ladies, an amusing anecdote, showing the origin of the term Simon Purse.] Let us here examine the events in our history to determine this point. I contend that the appellation properly belongs to those who are now called Whigs. The last war was a distinct mark between the Democrats and Federalists. I must acknowledge that some of the democrats of that period belong to the party now in power, and a better instance could not be cited than that of Col. Johnson. But how is it with the other members of the party? I have a right thus to compare and examine the respective claims of both parties. When I was supporting James Madison, as I had Thomas Jefferson, and was receiving at his hands the most important and responsible offices, my respected opponent was trying to break down the administration of Madison, which would have had the effect to bring the American Eagle to the feet of the British Lion.

I am going back, further to a period in which neither Mr. Van Buren nor myself were actors. All the illustrious men of that period to which I allude, the genuine democrats, such men as Patrick Henry and George Mason, and last though not least, Thomas Jefferson, objected to the Constitution as containing the seeds of monarchy. They thought that power might be vested in the President, which would render him to all intents and purposes a monarch. Two of the powers under that Constitution, that constitute a monarch, have already been given him, and but one other remains to be yielded.

There is one subject in which I feel personally interested—I mean the law for the organization of the militia. I deem this a most outrageous aim at executive power. If there were anything calculated to make the President a complete monarch, it would be the passage of this bill. I have been accused, however, of being the author of a bill, by some said to be more odious, by others equally so with this, which has received the favorable opinion of Mr. Van Buren. When I was a member of Congress, and the Chair-

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