OW spirits is a certain state of the mind, Accompanied by indigestion, wherein the set evils are apprehended upon the slight is, and the worst consequences imagined of medical writers supposed this disease confined to those particular regions of the open, technically called hypochondria which situated on the right or left side of that cav whence comes the name hypochondriasis. SYMPTOMS.

The common curporeal symptoms are flatulennthe shimach or bowels, acrid eructations. reness, spasipodic pains, giddiness, dimness ight, palpitations, and often an utter inability jung the attention upon any subject of imgance, or engaging in any thing that deands vigot of courage. Also languidness rind becomes irritable, thoughtful, despondnelancholly, and dejected, accompanied with al derangement of the nervous system .mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas haunt the imagination and overwhelmo indigment extribit an infinite diversity. The lest and best all men are as open to this afflicas the weakest.

CAUSES. sedentary life of any kind, especially see study proviacted to a late hour in the night. grately relieved by social intercourse, or exise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating addruking the immoderate use of mercury, stent puryatives, the soppression of some hamal discharge, (as, the obstruction of the men-;) or long switinual eruption; relaxation or bility of one or more important organs within abdomen is a frequent cause.

TREATMENT. The principal objects of treatment are, to rere indigestion, to strengthen the body, and ediren the spirits, which may be promoted exercise, early hours, regular meals, and mant conversation. The howels (if costive) og carefully regulated by the occasional use a mid aperient. We know nothing better ice ated to obtain this end, than Dr. William Erans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain their spetation. The bowels being enca massed, his mestimable Camomile Pills, (which te tonic, anoughe, and anti-spasmodic) are an allible remedy, and without dispute have some physicians have recommended a free but it should not be resorted to

Interesting and Astonishing Facts. ASTHMA. THREE YEARS' STAND -Mr Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted in the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great langour, flatulency, disturbed rest, neros headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness d'stricture agross the breast, dizzinesss, gers iriitability and restlessness, could not lie berizintal position without the sensation of ending soffocation, palpitation of the beart, ing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomhi drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of | ised to grant discharges. e nervous energy. Mr R. Monroe gave up very thought of recovery, and dire despair sat the countenance of every person interested in his existence of happiness, till by accident he ced in a public paper some cures effected by OWM EVANS MEDICINE in his comin, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely emoving every symptom of his disease. Hi wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any sympms similar to those from which he is happily

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX. le. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph son, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted ten vears with Tic Dolereux, violent pain r head, and vomiting, with a burning heat the stomach, and unable to leave her room be sould find no relief from the advice of sevphysicians, por from medicines of any kind after she had commenced using Dr Evans' eine of 100 Chatham street, and from that eshe began to amend, and feels satisfied if continue the medicine a few days longer, be perfectly cured. Reference can be had to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs men's dangliter's Store, 389 Grand street,

bred, may likewise receive the inestimable

PMrs Anne F. Kenny, No 115 Lewis ed between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicfor ten years with the following distressing aptoms: Acid eructation, daily spasmodic in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could bet be on her right side, distorbed rest, atter inbuilty of engaging in any thing that demanded ight or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of aggravation of her disease, a whimsical averto particular persons and places, groundless prehensions of personal danger and poverty, ilksomeness and weariness of life, discontendisquietude on every slight occasion, she oceived she could neither die nor live; she went. nented, desponded, and thought she led a ust misgrable life, never was one so bad, with dent mental hallucinations.

It Kenny had the advice of several eminent ysicians, and had recourse to numerous medies, bull out do obtain even temporary alleviaful her distressing state, till her husband perher to make trial of my mode of treatment. he is now quite relieved, and finds herself only capable of attending to her domestic afsent as she did at any period of ber existence. Kenny, bushand of the storesaid Anne

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December,

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE EUMATISM, with an Affection of the ings-cured under the treatment of Doctor EVANS' 100 Chatham street, New. ork. Mr Benjamin S Jarvis, 13 Centre st. warls, N. J., afflicted for four years with evele pains in all his junts, which were always oreased on the slightest motion, the tongue reserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, mess in his head, the bowels commonly vecastive, the prine high coloured, and often rifuse sweating, unattended by relief. The awe symptoms were also attended with considtable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of ightness agross the chest, likewise a great want The above symptoms were entirely removed,

ad a perfect cure effected by Dr Wm Evans. BENJ. J JARVIS. City of New York, 88, amin 8 Jarvis being duly sworn, doth de-

pose and say, that the facts stated in the ahave certificate, subscribed by him, are in all pects lrue. RENJ. S. JARVIS. in before me, this 25th of November, 1836. WILLIAM SAUL, Notary Public, 96 nas-

Sold by the following Agents. GEORGE W BROWN, Salisbury, N. C. OILVA INGLIS (Bookstore) Cheran S. C. E JOHN HUGGINS, Columbia, S. C. M. MASON, & Co. Raleigh, N. C. May 10, 1839—AITy:

Carolina Matchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Published Weekly at Two Dolls, and Fifty Cts.

NO. 27-VOLUME VIII. WHOLE NO. 391.

SALISBURY, JANUARY 31, 1840.

SILK-WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at 50 cents per thousand, a very large quantity of Silk-worm Eggs, carefully raised by herself, and in a good state of

preservation. MARTHA D. FRONTIS. Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1840 .- uf

DIBBLEE, PRAY & Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Silk GOODS.

125 Pearl & 78 Beaver Streets, NEW-YORK. January 17, 1840,-4125.

Concern

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

THE Subscribers would inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have entered into co-partnership in the Mercantile Business.

many cases it will greatly aggravate the Under the Firm of Brown & Sparrow, and solicit a continuance of the patronage sa liberally extended to the former concern of Michael Brown: They hope by attention to business, a good Stock of Goods, and at low prices, to merit contingance of the same.

MICHAEL BROWN. THOMAS W. SPARROW.

Jan. 13, 1840-3w26 P. S. Those indebted to the former concern of Michael Brown. (which was dissolved on the 12th Inst.) will please call and settle the same with Thomas W. Sparrow, who is fully author-MICHAEL BROWN.



ROM SALISBURY to ASHVILLE, N. C.

ARRANGEMENT FOR 1840.

HE above line is now in full operation and

arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as fol-Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays,

Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M. days, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock A. M.; arrives be more temperate in our remarks, if we wish set Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock P. M. A. BENCINI,

R. W. LONG. N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N C for Nashville Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L. Salisbury N. C. Jan. 17th. 1840 .- 1f 25.

TAKEN UP

ND committed to Jail of Rowan County on the 13th instant, a Negro man wh says his name is John, and belongs to Thomas B. Stone of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him DAVID KERNS Jailor. Jan. 24. 1840-1126.

Just Received and for Sale, Wholesale or Retail,

75 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes, 800 Bars Iron 11 to 2 inches wide.

2000 lbs. Spring Steel, 500 lbs. Am'n. Blister do.

1500 lbs Bar Lead,

15 Kegs Powder,

24 Hhds. Sugar, 60 Bags Coffee,

100 Kegs White Lead,

15 Coils Rope. 20 Pieces Bagging.

40 Boxes Glass 8 by 10,

20 do. do. 10 by 12, 40 Nova Scotia Grindstones,

240 Bottles Scotch Snuff. By J. & W. MURPHY. Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.

SHORT NOTICE!

WE, the undersigned, having disposed of our Establishment, give this notice to their customers to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who neglect this our last call, may expect to have their accounts to pay to some lawful officer, who is appointed for said

January 24, 1840-5w26 & ROBERTS.

WANTED.

NE HUNDRED GALLONS of Fresh Colorless, Cold Pressed CASTER OIL. C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

IRON.

Jan. 24, 1840-1126

From the King's Mountain Iron Company THE Subscribers have made arrangements supply of superior Imp; which is well adapted to Wagon and Carriage work, Horse Shoeing, County is taxed with the costs. The \$4 00 &c.; which will be sold on reasonable terms. paid by the Retailer will not pay the cost of one J. & W. MURPHY. Salisbury, Dec. 6, 1839-6m19

POETICAL

THE PASSAGE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND. Many a year is in its grave Since I crossed this restless wave. And the evening, fair as ever. Skines on rum, rock and river.

Then in this same boat beside. Sat two comrades old and tired : One with all a father's truth. One with all the fire of youth.

One on earth is science wrought. And his grave in silence sought; But the younger, brighter form. Passed in battle and in storm.

So, when'er I turn mine eve Back upon the days gone by, Saddening thoughts of friends come o'er me, Friends, who closed their course before me.

Yet what binds us, friend to friend. But that soul with soul can blend-Soul like were those hours of yore-Let us walk in soul once more!

Take, oh beatman, twice thy fee-Take-I give it willingly-For, invisibly to thee, Spirits twain have crossed with me

[FOR THE WATCHMAN]

Messrs. Editors .- The long promised atten tion from the Editor of the Banner, has at length appeared, and found me perfectly cool and composed. And though the remarks of Mr. G. savor a little of calidity, yet they are much more mild than those contained in his first effusion. But he appears to have forgotten that he was charged with a misrepresentation of the proceedings of the Temperance Convention. If he is not guilty, justice to himself requires a defence; if he is guilty, if too much heat and a want of true knowledge on the subject, led him into an error, candor and true magnanimity require a consion. But in this matter he can do as he may think best : he stands charged, but makes no defence, and " silence gives consent." We thank him, cordially, for the quotation which he has presented on from Steroe, "that heat is always in proportion to the want of true knowledge. The truth of this remark, is glowingly exemplified in Mr. G's. late editorial remarks on the Temperance Convention; for had he knows that the members thereof were not guilty of those charges which he preferred against them, he would have remained silent. And had he not seen heated in his opposition to Temperance Societies, he would not, on a mere suspicion of objectionable features in the proceedings of a large nd Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; arrives at body of respectable men, applied the approbious epithets of heated fanatics and misguided phi-Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thurs | lantbropists to them. But we are cautioned to

> If we ever make a more severe charge upon Mr. G. than heated fanalic, we will not expect serious attention. Fauatteism means heated enthusiasm, and heated fanaticism must, therefore, border so near on insanity or madness, that there is no name to distinguish it therefrom. If Mr. G's, feelings are so fine, as to cause him to writhe under a slight castigation, he should hereafter, be more mild in his infliction of stripes on others. Our design is not to offer him any personal insult, we are devoid of all angry feelings towards him; but we disagree with him in opinion on temperance, and claim a right to defend our opin-

Dr. Young observes, " to recriminate is just." I'he names of the members of the Convention had all been published to the world, and they en musse, were charged publicly of a near approach to heated fanaticism: Under these circumstances, we did not scruple to use in our defence, publicly, the name of par accuser. We agree with Mr. G. that " to much zeal frequently in jures any cause." And we would venture even a little further, and say it always injures a cause But we confess, that we are surprised, after for mer charges of such ponderous weight, to find our friend under the necessity of crussing the Atlantic Ocean, and locating his scenes of heated zeal and misgoided philanthropy, in the temperance cause, in the British Parliament; And even there, be appears to find it in a modified shape, untinged with any thing worse than misd philanthropy. Heated fanaticism, al though it appears to have embarked for a foreign land, had not arrived in the British Parliament when our friend left. It seems necessary, always, for anti-temperance men to locate the fa natical operations of the temperance party in re mote regions, and to use far fetched arguments, fer tangible evidence is but seldom to be come at. But wherein have the members of the British Parliament ron mad on the temperance subject? Mr. G. takes care not to tell us. Have they ceased to drink rum? Would it be a cause of regret in this country if the members of Congress would do the same? We rejoice that some of them have done so. Or has it been through their instrumentality, that the beautiful and ac complished Queen Victoria is an active agent of the Temperance cause? Or have they manifest ed some opposition to the support of the 47,000 grogshops in the city of London, and to the annual expenditure of 50,000,000 pounds sterling in Great Britain and I reland for ardent spirits? Or what have they done to re ve their misguided philanthropy? We wish to be informed As to the Licence Law, Mr. G. says, that intemperance existed prior to its passage. This we admit; and it has existed in as great a degree since as before, and therefore, we say, that the Law has no beneficial effect, but it is actually mjurious, for the retailer can now plead the sanction of the law in paliation of the disgrace which would actually attach to any one who woold actually engage in such a calling without such sanction. Moreover, he who pays for licence to retail, and establishes a grocery or dogdustry in securing customers, and his shop soon battles, such as Trenton, Princeton, Branwith the above Company, for a regular becomes the resort of crowds of the baser sort, and liverance, even at the loss for a time of his perliverance, even at

one year? Now permit me to say to my friend G. that I was once a violent opposer of Temperance Societies myself, I wrote against them, and talked against them, and tried to have some good reasons for my opposition, but I never could find more than one, and that was-I loved the article. And I have the following reason for believing that the opposition of others arises from the same cause, viz: " As face answereth to face in a glass, so doth the heart of man to man.

VERITAS.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

COMMON SCHOOLS. The Act passed by the last General Assembly of the State of N. Carolina, to divide the counties into School Districts, and for other purposes, I have carefully read, and am inclined to think that Common Schools cannot be brought into operation under its regulations. The Act says the size of the districts shall be six miles square, but does not say where the School House shall be located, whether in the centre or elsewhere, but the implication is, that it shall be in the centre, and there it certainly ought to be, in order to equalize as nearly as possible, the distance to the school house from all parts of the district. But the centre sometimes would be found in the centre of a plantation, or in the centre of a tract of land, where, if an attempt should be made to build, it is probable the proprietor would oppose it. But admitting the proprietor greats liberty to build, and a school bonse is erected worth hundred or more dollars, he having the legs right of the land and all that appersain thereun to, might dispose of it in any way he might think proper, and thereby entirely deprive the school of the house. The act has made no provision to purchase and charter land for the use of Common Schools, and hence I presume many will not feel disposed to build on such uncertain premises. The 9th section of the act reads as ollows-" Be it forther enacted, that forty dollars out of the nett income of the literary fund for the year 1839, is hereby appropriated to each district in said Counties where the vote shall be in favor of the establishment of Common Schools,

which shall be paid by the public Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Governor, upon the certificate of the Chairman of the Board of superintendents of said Counties, that taxes have been levied to the amount of twenty dollars for each school district in their respective counties, and that school houses have been erected in oach district, sufficient to accommodate at least fifty scholars." It is sufficiently plain from this act that the counties that have voted for the establishment of Commun Schools can obtain no money from literary fund until they have built school houses in EACH District. If there were 25 districts in a county and 24 of them had built such school houses as the act directed yet the county is not entitled to a cent frem the literary fund until the 25th is built. Now, ta king into consideration this act, the thin population of many parts of the counties, and that the school-houses are to built gratuitously, we have reason to believe that school houses will not be built in EACH District for years to come; therefore it would be premature in the County Courts to levy a tax for the schools before the houses are built in EACH District. It is the opinion of some that levying a tax for the support of Common Schools will have a tendency to cause the people to feel a deeper interest in their welfare, and excite them to watch the management of them more closely, but be this as it may, matter of fact has proved that many on this ground are opposed to them, and therefore are resolved to withhold from them their aid.— Their conclusion is, if the people were all able to educate their children there would be no need for such schools, and therefore the needy ought not to be taxed for their support, who with great difficulty pay the tax already imposed on them. They are aware that the rich are taxed as well as the poor, but the poor man in proportion to his property pays as much as the rich man, and the ich have the same privilege the poor have to send their children to school, and thereby can get the value of their money raised by taxation as well as their proportionable part drawn from the literary fund. Moreover, they think it unjust that those, who have educated their children at their own expense should have a tax imposed upen them, whereas a considerable patt of the money thus raised will go to educate the children of those, who are able to educate their own children. Those, who are naturally sanguine may deem the plan sketched out by the Legislature all sufficient to bring Common Schools into operation, and may consider the above objections frivolous,

its defects would be discovered, and hence a bet NERI. ter one might be adopted. How soon the doors of the tomb are to close upon the last soldier of the Revolution! How soon is to fall the curtain of the common jail, where offenders of various deic spirits, who achieved our independence, and the generation to whom is entrusted the high destiny of its preservation. Almost every mail brings us accounts of the decease DAVIDSON, in his 88th year, at Lost Creek Valley, Juniata county. He died on the night of the 25th December. Sixty-three finement for the non-payment of a fine and costs in America, has given rise to the vilest frauds of years ago, on the 25th December, he cross- of prosecution - [the payment of which was a part ed with his brethren in arms the river Dela- of the sentence;] it seemed, therefore, humane, When it is wished to induce the public to think full sense of the word, and was in various of discharging the penalty, and to place him in tation that deference to the general impression mouth, Greenspring, and Yorktown; and fight, and can Mr. G. point out a grog shop that has not produced a single fight in the course of share, and the spear for the pruning hook, of an alteration which was proposed in the crim-

but whether they are frivolous or not they have

divided the people, and as the expense of build-

ing of the school houses falls on the people, there

must be a union and a simultaneous effort made

by them to effect the business, otherwise the

work will remain undone forcever. This is too

evident, I think, to be disputed. The writer of

these remarks is much in favor of education, but

he is of opinion that the plan pointed out by the

Legislature will not answer the purpose for

which it was designed, and as education is a sub-

ject of great importance, he thinks the plan laid

down by the Legislature ought to be fully can-

vassed, by which means, if the plan is defective,

with an honorable wound, and without being contaminated with the vices so contagious in camp. - N. Y. Whig.

SLANDER REFUTED.

The following Letters from Gen. HARRISON scatter to the winds, the miserable slander of the Administration Press, that he voted to SELL WHITE MEN :

Correspondence with Mr. Pleasants.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836.

Dear Sir : Your political opponents in the State of Maryland have, for some time, been actively urging against you a new charge—that of in the legislature or even thought of. The act selling white men, which probably had no incon- to which the writer alludes, has no more relation siderable effect in the recent elections in that State. and which is evidently much relied upon to in- discovery of longitude. It was an act for the fluence the approaching elections throughout the United States. I enclose you a paper (the Bal- that part of it which has so deeply wounded the timose Republican) containing the charge in full, feelings of your correspondent, was passed by and I beg of you, as an act of justice to yourself the House of Representatives and voted for and your friends, to enable me to refute a charge by the twelve Senators, under the impression against the uniform tenor of your life, which I that it was the most mild and humane mode am well aware, has been replete with instances | dealing with the offenders of whose cases it was

be, year fellow-citizen. JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

Gen. WM. H. HARRISON.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1886.

Dear Sir : I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. I have before heard of the accusation to which it refers. On my way hither, met yesterday with a young gentleman of Mayland, who infermed me that a vote of mine in the Senate of Ohio had been published, in favor of a law to sell persons imprisoned under a jude. ment for debt, for a term of years, if unable oth - | ing the number of convicts who were senten erwise to discharge the execution I did not, for for short periods, and whose labor was moment, hesitate to declare that I had never be most unproductive. In pursuance of the given any such vote; and that, if a vote of that | ter principle, thefis, to the amount of \$50 description had been published and ascribed to me, upwards, were subjected to punishment in 1 it was an INFAMOUS FORGERY. Such an act in direct conflict with my opinions, public and rivate, through the whole course of my life.

of hers have dared to propose it. which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been, opposed to all imprisonment for debt. Fortunately, I have it in my power to only alternative; and as it was well known show that such has been my established opinion ; and that, in a public capacity, I avowed and act be seen that I was one of the Committee which eported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I advocated its adoption, and on its passage, voted in its

Congress, pages 101 and 102. It is not a little remarkable that, if the effort ale for the non payment of their debts, had been uccessful, I might, from the state of my pecunlary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation; nor have I omitted to exert the property of their fellow citizens, and w myself in their behalf against such an attempt to by the Constitution of the Senate, as well as the

It is sought to support the charge by means of garbled extracts from the journals of the Senate of Ohio. The section of the bill which is employed for that purpose had no manner of reference to the relation of creditor and debtor, and could not by possibility subject the debtor to the control of his creditor. None know better than the authors of the calumny that the alledged section is utterly at variance with the charge which | dence of some decent, virtuous private family is attempted to be founded upon it, and that, so whose precept and example would gently far from a proposition to invest a creditor with power over the liber; y of his debtor, it has respert only to the mode of disposing of public offenders, who had been found guilty by a jury of their fellow-citizens of some crime against the laws of their State. That was exclusively the would not gladly see him transferred from the import and design of the section of the bill upon the motion to strike out which I voted in the neg- inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some

length to go fully into the reasons which led me as well as in every State in the I nion? at the time to an opinion in favor of the proposed from advocating the abomicable principles treatment of that class of offenders who would tributed to me by your correspondent I the have tallen within its operations, nor is such an expore called for. The measure was by no means ces but that where fraud is alleged is ut war a novelty in other parts of the country. In the State of Delaware there is an act in force in sim ilar words with the section of the bill before the Ohio Senate, which has been made of late the pretext of such invidious invective. Laws with some what similar provisions may be found in ma ny of the States. In practice the measure would have ameliorated the condition of those who were under consideration. As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence to confinement in separation between the generation of hero- grees of profi gacy - of different ages, sex and col or, were crowded together. Under such circum stances, it is obvious that the bad must become worse, whilst reformation could hardly be expect ed in respect to any The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reclaimed under the of revolutionary soldiers. A Pennsylvania operation of the proposed system; but there was paper mentions the death of Capt. David great reason to fear his still greater corruption the English Press, than in our own, I presume; amid the contagion of a common receptacle of owing to the simple fact, that public upinion is vice. Besides, the proposed amendments of the neither so overwhelming nor so easily influenced la r pre supposed that the delinquent was in con- The constant practice of appealing to the public

inal police of the State. It is certain that ne ther in respect to myself, or those who concarred with me, was the opinion at the time considered as the resolt of unfriendly bins towards the poor or unfortunate. Nay, the last object which could have anticipated even from the eager and restless desire to assail me, was a charge of unfriendliness to the humble and poor of the community.

I am, my dear sir, with great respect, your numble servant.

W. H. HARRISON. J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

LETTER TO CINCINNATI EDITOR, 1821.

Sir: In your paper of the 15th inst. 1 ob

served a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late Senate and myself, for supposed vote given at the last session, for the passage of a law to "sell debtors in certain cases." If such had been our conduct, I ac knowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed upon us but the execration of every honest man in so ety. An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the Constitution of the State, which every legislator is sworn to support and sanctioned by a House of Representative and twelve Senators, it would indicate a state of depravity which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is, that go such proposition was ever made to the collection of "debts" than it has to the 'punishment of offences' against the State; and of distinguished private liberality and public sac- | intended. It was adopted by the House of Rep resentatives as a part of the general system of With the highest respect, I have the bonor to the criminal law, which was then undergoing complete revision and amendment; the neces of this is evinced by the following facts: I several years past it had become apparent that the Penitentiary system was become more burdensome at every session : a large propriation was called for to meet the excess expenditure above the receipts of the establish ment . In the commencement of the session 1820, the deficit amounted to near \$20,00

This growing evil required the immediate terposition of some vigorous legislative measu Two were recommended as being likely to duce the effect: first, placing the institution der better management; and, secondly, le penitentiary, Instead of \$10 dollars which was would have been repugnant to my feelings, and | the former minimum sum : this was easily done But the great difficulty remained to determine what should be the panishment of those numer No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio—none such would, for a moment, have been entertained—nor would any son by hard labor in the county jail; and by others it was thought best to make them work on the So far from being willing to sell men for debts, highways. To all these there appeared insuperable objections; fine and imprisonment were adopted by the House of Representatives as the these vexatious pilferings were generally purpotrated by the more worthless vagabonds in soci ed upon it. Will those who have preferred the ety, it was added that when they could not pay unfounded and malicious accusation, refer to the the fines and costs which were always part of durnals of the Senate of the United States, 2d | the sentence and punishment, their vices should session, 19th Congress, page 325? It will there the sold out to any person who would pay their fine and costs for them. This was the cla that was passed, as I believe, by a unanimous vote of the House, and stricken out in the ate, in opposition to the twelve who have been favor. See Senate Journal, 1st session, 20th | denounced. A little further trouble in examin ing the Journals would have shown your correcpondent that this was considered as a substitute am accused of having made to subject men to for whipping, which was lost by a single vote of the Senate, and in the House by a small m

> I think, Mr. Editor, I have said e show that this obnoxious law would not have a plied to "unfortunate debtors of sixty four years but to infamous offenders who depredate principle of existing laws, were subject to in voluntary servitude. I must confess I had very sanguine expectations of a beneficial effect from the measure, as it would apply to convic who had obtained the age of maturity; but had supposed that a woman, or a youth, wh convicted of an offence, remained in fail for payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the rethem back to the paths of rectifude

jority, after being once passed.

I would appeal to the candor of your corrependent to say whether, if there were an vidual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested; h filthy inclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy ative. So you perceive that in place of voting | virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check to enlarge the power of creditors, the vote which his victors propensities, and whose authority over I gave concerned alone the treatment of male- him would be no more then is exercised factors, convicted of crimes against the Public. thousands of apprentices now in our country, It would extend this letter to an inconvenient | those bound servants which are tolerated in the that imprisonment for debt under any exercise with the best principles of our constitution, and ought to be abolished. I am, sir, your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON

North Bend, Dec. 22, 1821.

"Whatever Mr. Cooper undertakes to describe, he does it with the hand of a master; and a single chapter of discription from his vigorous pen, conveys more distinct ideas of the things and persons of a hom he writes, than all the volumes of first impressions which have ever been published "- Sat. News.

The following extract is from his " Gleaning in Europe by an American," They contain much man y truth :

"There is less of stimulated public cointon in ware, to sid, for the first time, to fight the in respect to the offender, to relieve him from in a particular way, the tirst step is to affect that battle at Trenton. He was a soldier, in the confinement which deprived him of the means such is already the common sentiment, th expec But I forbear to go further into the reasons indignation of every honest man in the nation it was not until the conclusion of the war which led me, sixteen years ago, as a member of on those who practised them; some of whom