

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

WESTON R. GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS. Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—one half in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. For every 16 lines (this size type) first insertion one dollar.

Mt. Pleasant and Danbury for sale

THE Subscriber offers for sale his two Tracts of Land, situated in a fine neighborhood on Dan River, Rockingham County, North Carolina.

Persons wishing to see the place will apply to Mr. Rawley Galloway, who will take a pleasure in showing the premises. ALEX. HENDERSON.

Runaway or conveyed off,

FROM the Subscriber's Residence, near Henderson, on the 16th inst. a negro girl called MARTHA, belonging to the Subscriber.

Pleasant Hill for sale.—I now offer for sale the very desirable situation on which I reside, in the Eastern part of the City, containing 2.34 acres of land.

General Assembly having authorized the Governor to procure one complete set of WEIGHTS and MEASURES, as Standards for each county, persons disposed to contract are invited to make their terms known.

Morus Multicaulis.

WE are authorized to sell 100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, in parcels to suit purchasers, deliverable in this City during the month of November next.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. H. WHITAKER would take this opportunity of informing the young Ladies of Raleigh and the adjoining country, that her Music School will be resumed on the first Monday in December.

HENDERSON ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will end on Friday, the 28th inst. and will be resumed again on Monday the 6th January 1840.

BACON! BACON!

FREEMAN & STITHS will receive, this day, a part of a large lot of MIDDLING BACON, which they will sell either by retail or by the quantity.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the Firm of FREEMAN & STITHS, and offer their services to the public as General Agents and Commission Merchants.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

I have a few Thousand Morus Multicaulis Buds, for which I would be glad to get one Cent per Bud.

FROM HUNT'S MERCANTILE MAGAZINE. MEMOIR OF MATHEW CAREY.

The characters of great and good men belong to mankind; and there is no duty more pleasant or useful, than that which seeks the recognition of their virtues, and stimulates in after life to the imitation of their example.

Few men have ever won a larger space in the public regards than Mathew Carey; and what constitutes that fact one of peculiar gratification to those who knew him best, few indeed were ever more deserving of public esteem.

Mr. Carey was born in Ireland, on the 28th of January, 1760. His father was a very worthy man, and by the prudent exercise of his trade, that of a baker, amassed a handsome fortune.

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declared to be in this spirit that a body of Roman Catholics—possessing not a particle of that patriotism which accomplished the Irish insurrection of 1798, which declared "America a Nation of Freemen"—denounced the publication of young Carey, and offered a reward for the apprehension of its author.

It is due to Mr. Carey to state, that he subsequently sent the Marquis a valuable present; and when he arrived in our country in 1824, in broken fortunes, he sent him, also, a check at New York, for the full sum of four hundred dollars, which Lafayette very reluctantly received.

Actuated by this dauntless spirit, he immediately commenced a newspaper in Philadelphia, called the "Pennsylvania Herald."

The first number of his newspaper was issued on the 25th of January, 1785; and the history of its progress shows that none but an undaunted mind and indomitable spirit would ever have been successful in its establishment.

Parties, at this period, ran high in Pennsylvania, as they did elsewhere. Col. Oswald, of the Gazetteer, was the organ for one party, and wrote a very violent attack upon a society of foreigners, styled, "the newly adopted sons of the United States."

A bitter newspaper controversy ensued, which finally terminated thus: Mr. Carey, in speaking of some of Colouel Oswald's paragraphs, holds this language:

"The literary assassin, who basely attempts to blast a character, is a villain, whether he strut in the glare of day a ferocious Colouel Oswald, with a drawn sword countenance, or skulks as Junius, concealed for a quarter of a century."

Mr. Carey's rejoinder was: "Though I am a cripple, there is a certain mode on which I would be an equality. This hint is the less necessary to a man whose newspaper frequently holds out threats of coming to the point."

This correspondence Mr. Carey reprinted in a satirical poem, entitled, "The Plagi Scurriliad, addressed to Col. Oswald. The latter returned it, by a Captain Rice, who said, "Colonel Oswald considers this a challenge."

Mr. Carey coolly replied, "It was so intended," and referred him to a Mr. Marime, a French gentleman, of the house of Turnbull, Marmie, & Co.—The seconds fixed on Saturday, the 21st of January, 1786, for the day of meeting.

They met, accordingly, in New Jersey opposite the city. Colouel Oswald, having served in the army, was a practised shot, while Mr. Carey never had drawn a trigger but once in his life.

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word in reference to the enclosure." This was a noble act, worthy of the man who had expended a large portion of his princely fortune, and freely offered his life, in the cause of American Liberty.

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It is but simple justice to Mr. Carey to add here, that he deprecated this having engaged in this duel during all his after life; and, following up his early impressions, he continued to wield his pen against this relic of the ages of barbarism, which has, through a false notion of honor, swept away from America so many valuable lives.

The next work in which Mr. Carey was concerned, was the "Columbian Magazine," wherein he was interested with four other partners. He, finally, however, withdrew, and commenced the "Americana Museum," a magazine intended to preserve the valuable fugitive essays that appeared in the newspapers, which he continued until December, 1787.

The marriage of Mr. Carey was the next event of importance. Miss Flahavan, the daughter of a highly respectable citizen, who, like thousands of others, was ruined by the revolution, was the partner of his choice.

How altered is the mode of beginning the marriage life now-a-days. Large tents, expensive establishments, unlimited debts, "roues and rounds of fashion," are at once launched into; and the young couple live on, so long as petty shifts, contrivances, and deceptions will sustain them, and then sink into hopeless misery, from which, perchance, they never recover.

They lived happily together for nearly thirty-nine years—until the death of Mrs. Carey, which occurred many years since—rearing a family of six children, two having died in infancy, and one at the age of seventeen.

Mr. Carey regards as one of the most important events of his life. It took place in 1814. The purpose which the author had in producing it was to "endeavor, by a candid publication of the follies and errors of both sides, to calm the embittered feeling of the political parties."

After the relinquishment of the Museum magazine, Mr. Carey commenced printing and bookselling on a limited scale, but by the most unceasing industry, perseverance, and integrity, he went on gradually extending his business, and making slow but sure steps to wealth.

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always left my meals when business of any importance was being transacted." How different this from the custom of too many of the present day. Up pretty much all night in the whirlpool of false society, the morn has wasted into noon ere they come out to their places of business, and in the afternoon, instead of "minding the shop," they find it "indispensable to health" to "whirl out of town in a cabriolet."

The example of such a man as Mathew Carey is worth any thing, let those who are determined to succeed in life reform altogether "mores," habits, which are sure, sooner or later, to bring destruction upon them. Neglect of business, luxurious living, attempts at show, and false pride, are the alarming evils that lie in the path of many of the young beginners of our day, of all trades, professions, and avocations; and what lessons of caution and wisdom may we not learn from the characters, habits, and principles of the substantial men who have preceded us, and who, by slow but sure efforts, went steadily up to positions from which they had no fear of tumbling.

Better to commence small, than to begin large and finally be broken down; and the entire history and experience of all the straightforward and sagacious merchants of the past, is a triumphant illustration, that industry, prudence, and honesty, are sure to ascend, in the long run, where all else may fail.

Their example may well be imitated, for rigid mercantile integrity, and unflinching punctuality in the performance of every obligation, by all who wish to go up in the right way.

In 1793, Mr. Carey was a most efficient member of the committee of health, with Mr. Girard and others, when the yellow fever prevailed; so dreadfully in Philadelphia. Both these gentlemen were very active in their devotion to the sick.

When it was found impossible, from the danger of the situation, to obtain any one to become superintendent of the hospital at Bush-hill, Stephen Girard nobly stepped forward; and Mr. Carey states that Mr. G. helped to dress the sores and perform all the menial offices for the sick.

Mr. Carey wrote a history of this dreadful calamity, giving a full account of its rise, progress, effects, and termination. It is a thrilling narrative.

In the same year, Mr. Carey, regarding with deep commiseration the forlorn condition of many of his countrymen who came to our shores, was principally instrumental in the formation of a society, called, "The Hibernian Society, for the relief of emigrants from Ireland;" an institution which has since done much good, and is still numbered among our most beneficial societies.

The next subject of public importance in which his pen became deeply engaged was, in 1810, on the question of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. States.—He wrote a series of essays warmly advocating the renewal, and he gave much personal attention to the matter, as well at home as the seat of the General Government, which, all those who are familiar with the records of the times are aware, made him many bitter opponents, as well as many warm friends, according to the character of their views in regard to the measure in agitation.

About this time some pungent, satirical political pasquinades passed between Mr. Carey and Wm. Cobbett, alias Peter Porcupine, the former advocating American liberal politics, and the latter British and high-toned notions. But as they chiefly related to things which have passed away, and both writers are passed off the stage, it is not thought necessary now to speak of them.

The publication of "The Olive Branch" Mr. Carey regards as one of the most important events of his life. It took place in 1814. The purpose which the author had in producing it was to "endeavor, by a candid publication of the follies and errors of both sides, to calm the embittered feeling of the political parties."

The first edition was produced within the leisure time of six or seven weeks. It formed a duodecimo volume of two hundred and fifty-two pages, of which about eighty were public documents. It was sold out immediately, and the author says, "I was preparing a new edition when the thrice-welcome news of peace arrived, which I thought would render it unnecessary."

But he subsequently had good reason to change that opinion, by the demands that came in; and one edition after another was prepared, each one receiving some version or addition, until, within three years and a half, ten editions were struck off, there having been ever ten thousand copies sold.

The next large work he produced was "The Vindicia Hibernica," which made its appearance in 1819. His object in writing this work was to prove, among many other positions, that, from the invasion of Ireland by Cromwell, the Government of that coun-

Gen. Patterson

*This paper was afterwards purchased of Col. Oswald's widow, in 1796, by J. Gales, the original proprietor of this paper.