

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Such is, we know, the infatuation with which some men hug the trammels of party, that they will follow it to the last step in the catastrophe...

Never did this observation apply with more force than to the supporters of the last and present Administrations; for they have stood by the unwise measures of their leaders with unyielding firmness until ruin has crushed its thousands...

We ask once more of such of these as are in a condition to hear reason, to go with us back to the recollection of better days, and trace our history up to the present time...

For the first forty years of our national existence, the Government was administered by professed statesmen devoted and disinterested patriots. During that period, a country so prosperous and happy as our own...

The blessings of prosperity and happiness were vouchsafed to us through all this space of time, until the People, in an evil hour, with hearts overflowing with gratitude to the founders of our Institutions...

Had Gen. JACKSON been wisely distrustful of his own capacity, he would have found in the example of his illustrious predecessors the chart of safety. He had but to throw himself on the wave that was carrying the whole country on to its proud and enviable destiny...

Thus was laid the foundation of all the evils which now scourge the country; and our present Chief Magistrate, by following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, has consummated the work of mischief and ruin.

From the beginning of Gen. Jackson's crusade against the currency, the finances, and the institutions upon which their successful management essentially depended, must be dated the downfall of our national prosperity and happiness.

Our manufactures, that erewhile were enlivened with the busy movements of industry and profit, are lingering out an unprofitable existence. Our agriculture, that, until lately, was rewarded with a rich return, seeks in vain for a market.

Such are the consequences of casting away the valuable lights of experience, substituting for them the crudities of ignorance, and experimenting with the life-blood of a nation's prosperity.

first disclosed, under the administration of General Jackson, the wisdom of our country pronounced it a heresy, and predicted the consequences. These predictions have been verified to the letter.

Nor have things yet reached their worst, unless the People interpose. The tendency of things is yet downward. The same stern resolve that has broken down the prosperity of the country is now at work to crush with it the spirit that dares to complain.

Surely, if there be any truth in the picture which we have sketched of the present state of our country—and that there is, we presume no one will deny—and if the state of things be, as it undeniably is, the fruit of mal-administration of public affairs, will wilfully persisted in; what reasonable or thinking man but must be satisfied of the necessity of a change of administration...

Setting aside all questions of personal preference, or party pride or predilection, is it likely, we ask, that a dogged perseverance in a foolish and ruinous policy will lead to a wise and prosperous end? Is it not the known determination of the now dominant power in the Government to persevere in its present policy?

These are questions which are put to our readers, and which we trust that those who yet doubt will think upon, and each one answer for and to himself.—Nat. Intelligencer.

GEN. HARRISON ON AGRICULTURE.

The following extract from an Address by Gen. Harrison before an Agricultural Society in Ohio, is at once eloquent and true. It exhibits a just conception of the dignity and purity of the primitive employment of man:

"The encouragement of Agriculture, gentlemen, would be praiseworthy in any country; in our own it is peculiarly so. Not only to multiply the means and enjoyments of life, but as giving greater stability and security to our political institutions. In all ages, and in all countries, it has been observed that the cultivators of the soil, are those who are the least willing to part with their rights, and submit themselves to the will of a master.

The history of that far-famed republic is full of instances of this kind; but none more remarkable than our own age and country have produced. The fascinations of power, and the trappings of command, were as much despised, and the enjoyment of rural scenes and employments as highly prized, by our WASHINGTON, as by Cincinnatus or Regulus.

Major Jack Downing is always quick in discerning any black clouds, that threaten to overshadow the party. In a late letter, published in the New York Express, he mentions several scenes, the like of which are constantly occurring in every town in our country, where there are mechanics, farmers or fishermen.

"I dropt in to have a talk with my old friend Bangum, the blacksmith, who was a spell ago one of our stand-bys, and found his fire out and his bellows leathers breathless. 'Why,' says I, 'Bangum, how goes it?' 'Bad enough,' says he; 'and so he went on talking about want of work, &c.—that horses even went barefoot and no shoes wanted. 'But,' says I, 'hear that—and I jingled two pieces of gold that I keep in my pocket; and with that he seized his sledgehammer and slammed it on an anvil. 'Hear that,' says he, 'Major—and which makes the most noise? but what does it amount to? I see at once that he was over the fence, and so I trudged round to old Plankum, the ship-wright, and found him and his children scraping up chips in his ship-yard, and so I dodged round the corner and said nothing there, and so from one calling and trade to another, found pretty nigh all busy doing nothing, and every one I talked to grind their teeth, and that is what I call rale grit. And some do say the farmers are also complaining, but this can't be, for the General and Mr. Van Buren said that the farmers would all be rich and happy, and contented, provided the merchants and bankers and all that train was broken down. There is one class of folks, however, who are doing well, and we must stick to them, no matter how much other folks complain, for it is for their interest to work sharp to keep the party together, and that is the officeholders. No matter how bad the times be, the worse they be the better for them, for their wages don't change. The scarcer money is, the more they can buy with their wages, which never lessens.'"

WHIG MEETINGS.

ORANGE-COUNTY.

In conformity to previous notice, a meeting of a number of the Republican Whig citizens of Orange county was held at the Court-house in Hillsborough, on Friday, the 19th instant, for the purpose of concerting measures for nominating a suitable candidate to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket for this District.

The meeting having been called to order, Catlet Campbell, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Dennis Heart and Dr. Edmund Strudwick Secretaries.

On motion of Dr. James Webb, it was Resolved, That a Committee to consist of five members, be appointed, to meet Committee men from the counties of Granville and Person, to nominate a candidate for this District to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket.

Messrs. Willie P. Mangum, Harrison Parker, Dr. E. Strudwick, William Lipscomb, and John Ray, Sen. were appointed to compose said Committee.

Mr. Hugh Waddell addressed to the meeting a few pertinent remarks, in his usual fervent style; in the course of which, he suggested the propriety of placing upon our Electoral Ticket men who would be capable and willing to canvass their respective districts, and place before the people such information as would enable them to decide justly upon the great political questions now agitated; and also of inviting an interchange of visits and discussion with the Virginia electors on our Northern borders, as proposed by the Virginia Convention.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum also addressed the meeting in a few brief remarks; and concluded with offering the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whig party of Orange, will, at the usual period, present a full ticket of candidates, to represent said county in the Senate and House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Resolved, That our Whig brethren in the various parts of the county, be requested to consult the wishes of the people, in regard to the proper persons to be selected as candidates, and that they convey those wishes, through Agents to meet at Hillsborough, on the Tuesday of the next County Court.

Resolved, That in these times of pecuniary distress and general calamity in all the business concerns of the country—the result, not of seasons of drought and diminished crops, but of a deeply disordered and deranged state of public affairs—it is the duty of every good citizen to take that position the public will may assign to him, and to struggle with a true Whig spirit, for the ascendancy of genuine Republican Whig principles and Whig practices.

On motion it was also Resolved, That it be recommended to the Committee from Person, Granville, and Orange, to meet at Red Mountain on the last Saturday in April next, for the fulfillment of the duty assigned to them of selecting a candidate for Elector for this district.

H. K. Nash, Esq. presented a Resolution, expressing in strong terms, disapprobation of the insult which Judge Saunders, in his address to the people on Tuesday, had cast upon the Editor of the Star, and condemning, also, the action of the Van Buren Convention on the subject.

On introducing this Resolution, Mr. Nash, observed, that had the matter rested where it stood on Tuesday evening, he should not have thought it proper to propose any action upon it by this meeting; but he had learned that the Van Buren Convention which assembled on Thursday, had passed a Resolution, unjustly, as he thought, censuring Mr. McQueen, and thereby had given to the transaction a party character. Mr. McQueen had visited this place as a private citizen, to obtain subscriptions for a literary publication, and had been publicly and grossly insulted as a member of the Whig party; and he, therefore, thought it due to him, and to the party, to place the matter in its true light.

P. H. Mangum, Esq. objected to the adoption of the Resolution. He said, that however much he might favor the sentiments of the Resolution, he had no idea of making this personal contest a party concern. Let the Van Buren party do so if they think proper; their cause needs such props; but he hoped the Whig party would look higher, and leave Mr. McQueen to fight his own battles, as he was abundantly able to do.

Giles Mebane, Esq. remarked, that he entirely concurred in the sentiments advanced in the Resolution; but he thought with Mr. Mangum, that the Whig party should have nothing to do with it. Mr. McQueen had been wantonly insulted, and he resented it as a man of warm feelings would be very apt to do in like circumstances. His language might have been rash, impetuous, imprudent; but there was a spirit in his bosom that could not brook an open insult. He defended himself then, and he can do it again.

Mr. Nash made a few remarks in reply, and ably justified the views he took of the matter; but said that in compliance with the advice of some of his friends, he would withdraw the Resolution; which he accordingly did.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned. CATLET CAMPBELL, Chm'n. DENNIS HEART, EDWARD STRUDWICK, Secretaries.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Until a few days past, we have believed that those of our friends who have counted on the vote of North Carolina for Gen. Harrison, were too sanguine, and we had almost despaired of seeing the old North State resume the station which she once held among the Republican States of the confederacy. But we are happy to be enabled to say that, from conversations which we have recently held with intelligent gentlemen from various quarters of the State, especially the West, we have come to the conclusion that if North Carolina votes for Van Buren, it will be attributable to the lukewarmness of the Whigs themselves. That such a result will be produced by such a cause, we have too much respect for the intelligence and patriotism of the State to fear for a moment. With an able and efficient press, intelligent and popular Electors, and industrious Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence, the old North State will be as surely found on the right side of the political fence as the day of election comes.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It is admitted by all parties, that the General Government hold the public lands in trust. If so, it has no more right to abuse its trust, by using the monies arising from the sales of these lands for its own purposes, than an individual would have to make a similar use of property confided to him in trust! And there is no rule that would make it otherwise in the General Government. The Whig party contends that the monies received from the sales of the public lands should be given to the States as a part of those lands should be conveyed in trust by them to the General Government, and the balance bought with the common fund of the country.

The receipts from the sale of the public lands from the 30th of Sept. 1832 to the 30th of September 1839, were 68,319,843 dollars. This sum if divided among the States as proposed in Mr. Clay's land bill, would give to North Carolina \$3,921,276, when if the balance of interest, would give an annual revenue of 235,286 dollars, a sum sufficient to pay annually 200 dollars to each school district in each county in the State. Or if divided among the counties would give to each the amount set opposite to it in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Amount. Includes Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Chatham, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Guilford, Greene, Halifax, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, N. HANOVER, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stokes, Surry, Tyrrell, Wake, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes.

On the other hand it is contended by the supporters of the Administration, first, that if the proceeds of the Public Lands were given to the States, that it would lead to too great extravagance on the part of the States.

This argument comes with an ill grace from an Administration that has in addition to the whole revenue of the country, squandered the proceeds of the Public Lands, and is now actually creating a public debt, by borrowing money, and that, too, in time of peace, and thereby putting it out of its power to do justice to the rest imposed in it; or in other words to act with common honesty. Careful guardians these, who to be sure of our interests, would take our property, lest we should do ourselves an injury with it! Clear sighted statesmen who can see the mote in our eye, but not the beam in their own!

The next objection urged by the government party against distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, is that it would be unconstitutional to do so; and yet these very men, by their acts, disavow this doctrine, as is shown by their efforts to give these lands to a part of the States. Witness Mr. Benton's graduation bill to reduce the price of the Public Lands, which is but an indirect method of giving them to the States in which they lie; and thereby not only depriving the old States of their interest in these lands, but doing them an injury in another form. For if the price of the Public Lands in the Southern and Western States was greatly reduced, it would produce a corresponding depression in the value of lands in the old States, the proceeds of which would emigrate to the new. But it remained for the great wretched stock stealer of South Carolina to bring forward a bill, which, if it becomes a law, will cap the climax of injustice to the old States: It proposes; but stop let us have it be itself, here it is.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the Public Lands within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, with the exceptions of the sites of fortifications and all other public buildings, and also of the lands which this bill proposes to give away, one half for the other; and also to show that the new States have been already dealt with, with a liberal hand; we subjoin a table, which shows the quantity of land unsold on the 30th September, 1838, in each State enumerated in the bill, and also the amount already given each for the establishment of public schools, &c.

Table with 3 columns: State, Unsold, Ceded to the States. Includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, and totals.

This bill is so absurd, and so unjust to the old States, that we cannot imagine what has beset the man to propose it; unless he has become giddy from the frequent and rapid political turns, and party changes, he has lately made, or that in every truth, he is so much learning hath made him mad. Give one half for the other indeed! Why North Carolina would take them for a million of dollars a year clear profit then. It would seem uncharitable to give evidence to public rumor that it is the preconcerted scheme of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Martin Van Buren, to purchase the votes of the new States in this way, and yet it is hard to account for it on any other principle. What can he or the party mean by a State passing an irrevocable act? Has such an act ever been passed or can it be done? We know they deny the right of a Legislature to pass any law which should bind their successors. So far in fact, do they carry this principle, that they declare the law of Legislatures to take away at any time the charters which they have granted to lawful corporations. Under this view of the subject, can it be that their design is to cede the lands of these States, and then let the States refuse to comply with the conditions of the grant, and keep the lands for nothing? Suppose, as would be most likely to occur, these same new States were not to pay the "fifty per cent to the general government on or before the first of February in each succeeding year," what then would be done—force them? Where would State Rights Nullifiers then be found? Would it be supporting the government against the States? Or the States against the government? Or suppose as the bill further proposes, that if the States fail or refuse to comply with the conditions of the transfer, that it should be null and void—we do not see how property once transferred and taken possession of, can be taken back unless by force, or by a re-transfer, and would the States retrocede those lands to the United States?

JEREMIAH LIPITT, JNO. M. RAE, D. D. ALLEN, Committee of Vigilance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER.

ASTONISHING OCCURRENCE.

On Thursday last, a tremendous Torpedo, passed through this County, in the vicinity of Wake Forest, and what appears almost incredible, we learn from a number of the most respectable citizens of the county, who witnessed it, that several persons were taken up and carried several miles without sustaining the slightest personal injury, except the fright!

W. W. S.

Mr. Editor: It has occurred to me, that Publishers of Newspapers lose a great deal of money by the negligence or dishonesty of Subscribers and Advertisers. However, I suppose it is nothing to me; but what should we do, without a Press? And how shall a press be supported, without prompt and regular payments on the part of debtors to it? Crush the press by brute force, or cripple its energies by faint praise or inefficient patronage, and this great country will at once become a den of robbers—the fosterer and perpetuator of every thing revolting to humanity and civilization.

Now, Sir, I am not interested in this matter. I never owned—I never expect to own a Press; but my ears are perpetually pained—my soul is continually sickened, by reports of defaulting subscribers—by the dereliction of those who should be the first to stand by and hold up the army of the Editorial fraternity. It belongs to you, as a body, to apply the remedy. Let it be done, right quickly—or you will be ruined men! Go on, Sir, with your gallant pen in the great battle which is now waging for the protection and preservation of American Freedom. To you, as a body, intelligent, chivalrous, and patriotic as you are, belongs the high task of advancing in the front of public sentiment, and of imparting energy and direction to individual and national action. In this noble crusade, may you be abundantly sustained and encouraged; and may your efforts contribute to work out the political regeneration of the country.

TITUS.

[Well and justly said. O, si sic omnes!]

[EDITOR REGISTER.]

WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:

I have read the defence of Romulus M. Saunders in the Standard, in which he labors to palliate his unjustifiable conduct in presenting abolition petitions when he was a member of Congress. Well may he deem some apology for himself due to the outraged people of North Carolina. He has given encouragement to the Abolitionists to persevere in their petitions. He has, in effect, proclaimed to them, that in North Carolina they have allies, who regard Slavery as "the sin of oppression." And hereafter, when a Southern man shall say you have no right under the Constitution to interfere with Slavery, the Abolitionists will point to Romulus M. Saunders as a North Carolina member of Congress, Attorney General, and Judge—who has admitted the power of Congress over the subject. Already has this been done. Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in a recent speech in Congress, in defending the conduct of the petitioners for abolition, referred, for this very purpose, to "Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina;" and already has the Emancipator, a vile, abandoned and slanderous Journal, published an article relating to Judge Saunders' abolition petitions, applauding his course and claiming his authority as that of a Southern Constitutional lawyer for the right of petition and the power of Congress respecting Slavery. Should such a man be elected Governor of the State, the Abolitionists will no doubt rejoice over it, and well they may. They will be encouraged to go on—will think that every man who casts his vote for Saunders, justified his presentation of Abolition petitions—and will confidently maintain, that the State has adopted and ratified his conduct, and pronounced him a "well done" man for his efforts in behalf of universal liberty. Are the people of North Carolina prepared to give such encouragement to Abolition?

But what is the apology offered by Mr. Saunders? He says that at the time of presenting the petitions, he stated that he did not concur in opinion with the petitioners. Let me ask Mr. Saunders how did he express his disapprobation? Where is the evidence of his dissent?

I have taken the trouble to look into the papers of that day published at Washington City, to see if I could find any notice of Mr. Saunders' dissent from the wishes of the petitioners. The National Intelligencer of December 14th, 1834, (the day after the first petition was offered,) merely reports that petitions were presented from several States, and one from North Carolina, by Mr. Saunders. You will look in vain for any protest from Mr. Saunders—any word of dissent.

If you look to the columns of the "Washington Gazette," another paper printed at that time, you will find no expression of disapprobation from Mr. Saunders. So much for the petition of 1834.

Then, as to the second petition. Looking in the File of the Intelligencer for 1837, I find on the 23d January the following notice:—Upwards of sixty petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees." No other notice of petitions but this—not a word from Mr. Saunders.

Upon referring to the National Journal, which gives an account of the proceedings of January 22d, when the second petition was presented, I cannot find one word, from Mr. Saunders, of dissent or disapprobation—nothing but this notice by the reporter—"Petitions were presented from North Carolina Messrs. Connor, Saunders and McNeill." The Telegraph has the same notice as the National Journal; and the Telegraph sustained the party to which Saunders belonged. Where, then, is the evidence of Mr. Saunders' dissent? It exists in his own fancy alone—for he says in his defence, he had forgotten he ever presented these petitions!! Is it likely then he would remember that he expressed a dissent? Would he forget the main fact, and yet remember a circumstance attending it? But, if his statement be true, how stands the case?

By his own showing, the presentation of the petitions was not the result, in either case, of haste or inconsideration. No. He was, at the time, distinctly aware, that the petitioners were wrong—that Congress has no power to act on the subject, and consequently, had no right to entertain the application of the petitioners. Well knowing this—instead of returning the petitions, with his reasons, to those that sent them, (which would have been the manly and patriotic course,) he presents them to the House, and had them referred to "appropriate committees"—at the same time, however, stating in his place, that he differed in opinion with the petitioners. What a statement to be offered as an apology for conduct so unwise—so unfaithful to his constituents—so fraught with danger to the South—so destructive of the Constitutional dignity of powers between the Union and the States! The saying, in his own profession—"vox auditiva perit—littera scripta manet!" should be taught him the permanence of a written memorial, and the perishing nature of a verbal protest. Yet he places on the Journals and amongst the files of the House, his argument for Abolition, and thus gives it a being as lasting as the archives of his country; while his dissent, neither entered on the Journals, nor inserted in the papers of the day, is left, by this considerate friend of the South, to take its chance for preservation amongst the accidents of time. What an account to give to the people of North Carolina of a transaction so deeply affecting their rights and honor. True, he recorded on imperishable materials, the ad-

mission that the Abolitionists are right; but he prays to be excused, because he inscribed on the air, his opinion that they are wrong. Does not such an apology "add insult to the injury?" Mr. Saunders has furnished to the Abolitionists an argument against the South—he has spread it on the Journals of the House, and has left no answer with it. The argument, written as on stone, remains—his feeble dissent, traced but in the sand, has disappeared. And when that argument is urged against us by the advocates of Abolition, his successors in Congress have no reply but this—"The people of North Carolina will tell Mr. Saunders, in August next, what they think of his conduct—they will then record their sentence of disapprobation in a form as lasting as that in which he has embodied his encouragement to Abolition. A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

From the Ohio Republican.

"BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT?"

Twenty-six years ago last Autumn (said a gentleman to us the other day,) I was a boy attending school in a log cabin, with no other windows than the light afforded through the space of two logs, by a removal of a piece of the third, with great bits of paper pasted on substitutes for glass. This cabin, dedicated to learning was situated in the out-skirts of a new population town in Pennsylvania. No State in the Union furnished more or better soldiers for the defence and protection of the Northern frontier of Ohio, during the late war, than did Pennsylvania. Not a few of her sons were in the army surrendered by Hull; beside, numbers of her brave fellows were massacred and scalped at Winchester and Dudley's defeat. Still, the after call of Gen. Harrison for more soldiers, was answered by large numbers of Pennsylvanians, including several from our village. The departure of these brave fellows from their families and friends, was then viewed as a voluntary sacrifice of life for the defence of their country, and the "farewell—God bless ye," was uttered in a tone so feeling that sunk deep in the hearts of the by-standers, and which will never be effaced from my memory.

In those days our mails were few and uncertain; it was only by the occasional passing of a sick or disabled soldier, returning home, that we heard from our army. Time hung heavy, and deep gloom overspread our country. The late news was, "a battle is soon expected between the American army under Gen. Harrison, and the British and Indians under the blood-thirsty Proctor and Tecumseh."

Days and weeks passed by, and yet nothing was heard from our army. Our citizens eagerly hailed all strangers from the West, with the anxious inquiry of "new news from Gen. Harrison?" Such was the delay, doubt and uncertainty, that it was generally feared, and by many believed, that Harrison and his army had, like those before him, been defeated and massacred.

While I was sitting (said my informant) at the log window of our school house, and our Irish school master was busy in repeating our A B C to the smaller urchins, I suddenly heard the sound of a horn. I looked forth, and saw descending the hill, half a mile distant, the mail boy on his horse at full speed. At the foot of the hill, he crossed a bridge, and the rapid clatter of the iron-hoof resounded throughout our cabin. Rising the hill near us, his horse at full speed and reeking with sweat, he again sounded his shrill horn, and when opposite our Log Cabin, he called out: "HARRISON HAS WHIPPED THE BRITISH AND INDIANS!"

Our Irish tutor, with as true an American heart as ever beat in a son of Erin, sprang from his seat as though he had been shot, his eye flashing with fire, and screamed out:

"BOYS, do you hear THAT?"

He caught his hat, darted out at the door, and followed the mail boy at the top of his speed. The scholars were not a second behind him—the larger ones taking the lead, and shouting "Huzza for Harrison!" and the smaller ones running after, hallooing and screaming with delight!

The people of our village, hearing the confusion and seeing the mail boy and horse at full run, followed by the school-master at the top of his speed, and his whole school shouting and screaming, knew not what to make of it. The mechanic left his shop—the merchant his store—and the women stretched their necks out at the windows, while consternation and dismay were depicted on every countenance. The mail arriving at the office, the carrier rose in his stirrups, and exclaimed, at the same time whistling his hat to the people:

"Huzza for HARRISON! He has whipped the British and Indians!!"

"BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT?" A universal shout of joy involuntarily burst forth—bonfires were kindled in the streets; and our village illuminated at night. In those days I heard no one say that Harrison was a "coward," or a "Granny," but I did hear many say, "God bless General Harrison!" A Pennsylvania.

INCREDIBLE.—One hundred and sixty thousand dead, have been buried in the circumference of Trinity Church Yard, New York, since 1702.—Noah.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By virtue of a Decree of Trust, executed to me on the first day of June, 1839, by ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, dec'd., for the purposes therein expressed, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 18th day of April ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M. that valuable Lot, known in the Plan of said City as No. 101, containing, besides a hand-some two-story DWELLING HOUSE, all necessary Out-houses, with about an acre of ground, and the same being the property belonging to the Estate of Mrs. HANCOCK, and purchased under a Decree of the Court of Equity of Wake County, by said Campbell.

WESTON R. GALES, Trustee. Raleigh, Mar. 21, 1840. 26

CITY TAX LISTS.—The inhabitants of Raleigh being required by the Act passed by the General Assembly for the government of the City to file in the Intendant of Police, on oath, on or before the first of April annually, a list of the Taxable Property of which they are possessed, with the true Polls of their respective families (including Boarders) and their Male Slaves working within the limits of the City, as her by notified, that attendance will be given at the Court House on Saturday next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 1 in the afternoon, and from 3 to 6 o'clock in the evening, to receive the same. And if there be any who cannot conveniently attend on that day, the Intendant will receive their lists at his Office, on the Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday following.

Persons failing to give in their lists of Taxable Property, as required, will be subject to a duty of two dollars. J. GALES, Intendant. March 25, 1840.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1840. JOAB BROOKS & LARKIN BROOKS, Ex. Executors & Legatees of Larkin Brooks, dec'd.—Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Parker Brooks is not an inhabitant of this State; the Petitioner ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to show cause why he should not be admitted to the Court-house in Pittsborough, on the 21st Monday of May next, then and there to answer the allegations of the Petition, &c. or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, NATHAN A. STEDMAN, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 21st Monday of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1840. N. A. STEDMAN, C. C. C. March 27, 1840. 26

BEACON & OMNIBUS.—The Publisher has at length received such information respecting the requisite new materials for the "Beacon and Omnibus" as to lead him to expect their arrival daily after which the paper will appear with all possible dispatch, and continue regularly every week. Office opposite the Presbyterian Church, front on the State House Square, where communications, advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received. March 27, 1840. 26—16