

# RALEIGH REGISTER

## AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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(Continued from 4th page.)

terms of alarm or reprobation too strongly. Besides its tendency to increase the already almost despotic authority of the Chief Magistrate, its effects upon the morals and happiness of private life would be deeply injurious. Think of a large portion of the population, withdrawn between early manhood and middle age, from the usual pursuits of business— from the ties and affections and domestic charities of life—accustomed to the dissipation of camps—the thorough subserviency of military discipline, and returned into society totally unfitted for its duties. What prudent father can think, without deep anxiety, of such a trial for his son? What mother's heart can bear the image of her son, at the most perilous time of his existence, withdrawn from the influence and ties, the duties and the gentle restraints of the family circle, and plunged amidst the vices and profligacy—the enticements—the almost irresistible temptations of a Soldier's life. And under such a system, in a few generations, language cannot describe the revolting corruption—the social dismemberment which would afflict our country. But if there were no other objection to this measure, than its enormous expense, surely, no friend of the country could, at this time, desire its adoption. It would involve, at a moderate estimate, in addition to our expenses (already far exceeding our income) an expenditure of many millions of dollars yearly; and whence is the money to be obtained? We are already issuing our notes, because we are unable to defray the charges of Government out of the yearly revenues. With commerce crippled—produce depreciated, and scarce salable at any price—property and labour depressed, and the Treasury supplied by loans, surely it is a mockery, a cruel mockery of the general distress, to talk of a measure by which a new expenditure of millions yearly, is to be brought upon an already exhausted and broken country. He that recommends it, may have other qualities, but he can lay no claim to economy.

Fellow-citizens, let us pause and reflect! Whatever I may think of the motives and principles of our rulers, I surely do not attribute their faults to the great majority of their supporters. The mass of the people in our country are not partisans, and I look upon the general body of Mr. Van Buren's supporters as friends and brothers. We should desire—we doubtless all do desire the welfare of our country. Though called by different names, we yet agree in this, that we all wish well to our country—wish her institutions perpetuated, not only in form but in substance—not only with the circumstances, but with the spirit of the Constitution. United, then, in this patriotic desire, we should let no preconceived opinions close our eyes against light—no pride of consistency shut our ears to the voice of truth and reason. It belongs to man, to err; it is never less than honorable to confess, and to forsake error; but when our errors regard the welfare of our children, the permanent good of our whole country, then a perseverance in them becomes the highest folly and the deepest guilt. Let me ask, then, of all, by whatever party name distinguished—let me ask it, not in the spirit of reproach, but of kind and earnest enquiry, can this Administration deserve further support? For more than ten years, they have had charge of our affairs. At the commencement of that period, we were prosperous; in the pursuit of a visionary scheme to make every good better, they have tried a variety of experiments upon our habits, institutions and property, promising that each should issue in general prosperity; but as we have advanced, the good has constantly retired before us—

"And like the circle, bounding earth and skies, Allures from far, but as we follow, flies."

And now, when a general pressure is felt—when our coffers, as a nation, are empty—and distress, instead of prosperity, is the result of the ten years' course of the Administration, the President and his advisers,

"Cursed with a heart unknowing how to yield," instead of submitting to palpable demonstration, and retracing their course, still cry onward—prepare for sacrifices, great and long, but have faith, and we will, at length, bring you the fruition of the good we have promised. Deceived for ten years, we are asked to renew our confidence in those who have deceived us, with no security but the assurance which has been so often broken. Pressed by debts and embarrassments all over the country, while we pray for some measure to restore credit, and give a renewed vitality to business—we were once told we expected too much from Government, and must take care of ourselves—but now, we are invited to reduce the value of our labour and property to the standard of the hard money depositors of continental Europe—to give away the Public Lands to the Western States—and furnish the President a standing army of 100,000 men, and all will yet be well, and our complaints be no more heard. Indeed, if these things are conceded to the President, our complaints may be suppressed, although our distresses will increase. Those who expect relief from this Administration will, indeed, expect too much. Let us, therefore, be true to ourselves, and like our fathers in the Revolution, strike boldly for our own deliverance. The results of ten years have shown our rulers to be either unable or unwilling to perform what they have promised; for had they been both able and willing, why was it not accomplished? Would it not be madness, then, to trust them longer? In my opinion, it would be worse than madness; yes, sir, if the people again confide in Mr. Van Buren, after all his failures—if we are again allured by promises, so often broken and never in a single in-

stance performed—if we yield once more to specious professions, at variance with the whole public conduct of the man—and again trust power to an artful and selfish demagogue—smooth—inflaming—ambitious, and unprincipled, I fully believe we shall, at no distant day, read the history of our folly in the ruins of the country.

But such a fate may Heaven avert! It is one, dreadful to contemplate; one, which I am not willing to believe awaits us. It is true, the danger which threatens is imminent, but let it stimulate us to renewed exertions—not sink us in despair. We have in HARRISON, a leader suited to the crisis—a true friend to his country—enlightened—just—sound in his opinions—sincere in his professions—plain—unostentatious—and of truly Roman firmness in his purposes for his country's good—one, whom no dangers can intimidate—no temptations corrupt. Under his banner, let us rally. It is the banner of the Constitution—the glorious star-spangled banner of our country. Let "UNION" be our watchword—the Union of the Whigs—not for office—not for power—not for fame—but in the language of an eloquent son of Virginia, "UNION for the sake of THE UNION"—that Union which was cemented by the blood of our fathers. With such a leader, such a cause, and such a motive, we cannot fail. No—a glorious success awaits us, and that Constitution, which is the best and brightest inheritance we owe to the wisdom and valour of our sires—rescued from the unhalting grasp of the Spoilers, will yet be transmitted in untarnished splendor to our posterity!

### THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.  
TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1840.

Contrary to expectation, we conclude in this paper, Mr. BAKER'S great Speech. The Appendix, embracing a number of interesting Notes, will be published on Friday. If this Speech is extensively circulated, we honestly believe it will have greater effect in opening the eyes of the politically blind, than Addresses from the Central Committee, or any other quarter. We hope, therefore, that every Whig paper in the State will republish it, and that County Committees will industriously circulate the Pamphlet copies, which will be ready in about a fortnight's time.

**WILMINGTON CELEBRATION.**  
We understand from a guest, that the celebration of the completion of the Wilmington Road, which took place at Wilmington on Wednesday last, was on the most imposing and magnificent scale. The talented Editors of that Town will, no doubt, give us a graphic sketch.

Mr. Morehead, we learn, addressed an immense auditory with great effect on the day after the celebration.

**GEORGIA.**  
In this State the Opposition State Rights party, whose first inclination appeared to be to stand neuter, or throw away the vote of the State upon Gov. Troup, have resolved to support Harrison; and we have heard the very high authority of John McPherson Berrien quoted for the opinion, that a union of the opposition of Georgia would result in carrying the State for Harrison and Tyler.

**WILKES DISTRICT.**  
It will be seen from the proceedings of the District Convention, in another column, that Gen. JAMES WELLSBORN has been nominated as the Harrison Elector for Wilkes, Iredeell, Ashe and Surry. He is one of the sternest Republicans in the State, and was so in 1798-99, when the word had a distinctive meaning.

**AN EFFECTIVE ADDRESS.**  
The late Treasurer of the United States, JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. who was removed from office by Mr. VAN BUREN without cause, has published an Address to the people of his native County in Virginia. It is principally devoted to an examination of the financial measures of the Administration, but touches generally upon other prominent topics connected with national politics. This address, we are told, has already exerted a great influence.

**DREADFUL STORM.**  
We noticed in our last, the occurrence of a violent storm at Washington City, which did much damage. It was, however, much more terrific in its effects, and more fatal to life and property in Rhode Island. The greatest injury appears to have been done in Johnston, in the manufacturing village called Simonsville, where the embankments gave way and flooded the country. With the dams and the bridge, were carried away two dwelling-houses, the factory, a store, and part of a grist-mill; and along with them were swept away thirty persons, of whom six have been found alive, and of the remainder, twenty dead bodies had, at the last accounts, been recovered.

**"HUGE PAWS."**  
A correspondent of the Thomaston, (Me.) Republican, writing from Cincinnati, about Gen. Harrison's farm, "which is said to be in a fine state of cultivation," adds—"I was told that he was often seen following the plough, or with a rake or other implement of husbandry in his hands engaging in all the business of a farmer, from morning till night. I have heard it remarked that it was his temperate, active, and industrious habits that preserved to him so much vigor, vivacity, and clearness of mind. His hand bore evidence of his laboring in the field. It was in perfect contrast to the little, soft, delicate, silken hand of Mr. Van Buren, who, I suppose, would shudder at the thought of taking hold of a plough. The very sight of a harrow or dung-fork would throw him into fits."

**THE RACES.**  
The Races over the State course off this day. We do not believe that any great sport is anticipated.

**HARRISONIANA.**  
The Township Elections, which took place in New Jersey on Monday last, have resulted in favour of the Whigs, in almost every place yet heard from. In Princeton, New Brunswick, Bridgeton, West Windsor, Piscataway and Jersey City, they have obtained majorities in some places where the opposite party prevailed last year, and in others they have gained by larger majorities than ever. In Middlesex county the Whigs have carried five Townships out of seven. In the county of Mercer, they have sustained themselves nobly. Trenton gives a majority of sixty-five for the Whigs—last year the parties were nearly balanced. Out of eight towns in the county, the Administration party have carried one.

**TENNESSEE.**  
Bedford County, (Tennessee) last August, gave Col. POLK a majority of 500 votes. At a recent election for county officers which turned upon party politics, the Whigs triumphed. The Shelbyville, Locofoco paper, in announcing the result of the election, says: "It has resulted in a most disgraceful defeat of the Republican party, and the most signal triumph of our Federal Whig opponents. We are beaten—bally beaten—and it is perfect stuff to say otherwise."

**A THOUSAND CHEERS FOR OHIO!**  
In addition to returns already given, we have to-day another batch of Whig victories, at the town elections in Ohio:

Troy, last year part Van Buren, is now entire Whig.  
In Dayton, says the Miami Times, where the Locofoco have rioted in victory for years, the scales have now turned. The Whig ticket prevailed by a majority of 125.

Newberry township, heretofore a strong Van Buren hold, giving last October a majority of 48 in their favor, has given a Whig majority of 40.  
In Concord, Staunton and Newton, the entire Whig Ticket was elected by large majorities. Thus the Ball rolls on!!! gathering and enlarging as it goes.

The City of Zanesville, where Flour is down to about \$2 a barrel, is Whig throughout.

**FROM NEW ORLEANS.**  
For the first time for we don't know how long, the Whigs, on the 6th instant, elected their candidate for Mayor of the City of New Orleans. WILLIAM FRETHER was their candidate, and he obtained a clear majority over two opponents.

**BROOKLYN, IN NEW YORK.**  
The Whigs of Brooklyn succeeded better at the election on Tuesday last, than their brethren in the great City opposite to them. They elected their candidate for Mayor by 187 majority, and carried their Ticket for Aldermen, &c. in six out of their nine wards.

**SOUTHWARK, (PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.) PA.**  
In this district, at the election for Corporation officers, on Monday last, the Whigs were victorious for the first time for 20 years! They obtained handsome majorities in four wards out of five, and the aggregate Harrison majority was 445 votes. Well done Southwark!

**VIRGINIA.**  
The most important Election which has occurred for years, is that which takes place in Virginia on Thursday, the 23d inst. If Mr. Van Buren should be defeated there, we presume he will no longer be considered an "available candidate."

**NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.**  
As we predicted more than a fortnight ago, the Charter Election in New York has resulted in the success of the Tammany or Van Buren party. VARIAN (MAYOR) is re-elected, but by a reduced majority, and the Locos have 12 out of the 17 Wards of the City. What the Whigs of New York think, themselves, of this result, may be seen by the following comments of the "Courier & Enquirer" upon the occasion:

"On this auspicious result we cordially congratulate our Whig friends throughout the United States. This is the strong hold of the Administration. Here they could, and did bring to bear upon us all their influence and all their power. The army of custom-house officers alone were taxed SEVENTY-TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS. TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED FOREIGNERS were made citizens in order to secure Locofoco misrule, and whole gangs of illegal voters passed from poll to poll recording against us the votes purchased by a corrupt and unprincipled Government. From so unequal a contest we have had every thing to apprehend, and our opponents every thing to hope. They bet freely on five thousand majority! and hence, it is not strange that we were so confident in claiming the State next autumn, and also for Locofocism! they have been most woefully disappointed. Again we say, let the Whigs rejoice in this auspicious result, as it clearly and emphatically proclaims that the State of New York will give Harrison and Tyler a clear majority of more than fifteen thousand in November next."

And what the Locofoco think of it, themselves, may be inferred from the following *adorous* paragraph which we find in the "New York Evening Post," the especial organ of Van Burenism and Abolitionism:

"As to the result (of the Election) we confess we are somewhat disappointed. We had hoped, that we might congratulate our friends on a majority of two thousand at least."

The death of Gov. NOBLE, of South-Carolina, is confirmed. Dr. B. K. HENAGAN, of Marlboro', Lieut. Governor, now becomes Governor until the Legislature meets.

**GOING THE WHOLE.**  
At a meeting of Locofocos, in Yancy County, in this State, the following reason is assigned for refusing to support Gen. Harrison, viz:

"Because we believe him to be, both mentally and physically, incompetent to discharge the duties of that important office."

To say nothing of the General's mental powers, we will wager a bottle of hard cider, that he can maul more rails in a day, plough over more ground, thresh more grain, and do it better too, than any one who was present at this meeting and assented to the Resolution.

**THE BANK DEFLACATION.**  
The explosion of the Loco Foco Bank at Richmond, Va. is one of the most astounding occurrences of the age. The deficit had reached, at last accounts, the almost incredible sum of \$700,000 and the examination was still going on. The Cashier had gone off in pursuit, it is said, of the absconding Teller.

**GEN. JACKSON'S COMMITTEE.**  
We are charged by the "Warrenton Reporter," with perversion of facts, in stating that Gen. Jackson's "White-washing Committee," was of the same character, as that which has recently been falsely said to surround Gen. Harrison. If there be any error of fact on our part, it is unintentional. We may be deceived ourselves, but we never attempt deliberately to deceive others. We have searched our files in vain for some account of the character of Gen. Jackson's Committee, and the duties which devolved upon them. We are assured, however, by a gentleman who ought to know, that this Committee did answer letters addressed to the General on various topics; but if the "Reporter" can convince us, that we are mistaken, we will acknowledge the fact. We hope, however, that print will so far keep pace with us in fair dealing, as to tell the people of Warren, that the whole correspondence, letter, reply and all, is a contemptible hoax, or rather a base forgery, from beginning to end.

*Extract of a Letter from Wilkes.*  
"I would just observe to you, that the Whigs of this District are enthusiastic in their support of the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention. It is true, that we preferred another; but we will go as one man for Gen. Harrison. We will carry our Ticket next fall, by 2000 or 2500 majority. There have been considerable changes in our favor, in each County in the District. I will state one fact. In Statesville, last fall, the Van Buren men could vote five strong; now, they can number one; no removals.  
"Mr. Morehead has as yet visited but one County in this District, (Surry.) He was there cordially received, and made a strong impression in his own favor, and some breaches in the Van Buren ranks."

**CONGRESS.**

**EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.**  
WASHINGTON, April 16.  
The morning hour was yesterday consumed by the House, in discussing the propositions for re-committing the Report of the Committee of Accounts on the Clerk's Stationery Contract with the Publisher of the Democratic Review, without coming to a decision upon it. And the remainder of the day was spent in Committee on the whole on the Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Oglesby continued his Speech upon it, without bringing his argument to a close, before a motion was made and carried, for the Committee to rise and report progress.

In the Senate, the bill making grants of public lands to certain States for purposes of Internal Improvement, was taken up, and after being discussed by Messrs. Norvell, Merrick, Walker and Clay, was laid on the table.  
The Resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, as amended by the Committee on Foreign Relations, respecting the liberation of Slaves by the British authorities at Bermuda, were, after some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Calhoun and Porter, unanimously adopted.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with a copy of a Convention for the adjustment of claims of the United States on the Mexican Republic, which was ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, April 17.  
After the presentation of several petitions, the Speaker yesterday laid before the House a Report of the Secretary of State, with certain documents in relation to the Tobacco trade; certain depositions in relation to the New Jersey election; and a message from the President, enclosing a copy of a Convention for the adjustment of claims of our citizens on the Government of Mexico, all which were referred.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson asked leave to present a bill, to be printed for the examination and information of the House, which he intended to move as a substitute to the Sub Treasury bill, whenever it should be called up by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which request was agreed to. The bill is entitled, "a bill to prevent defalcations in the Revenue of the United States, and to insure its safe-keeping," and provides that all payments shall be placed in Deposit Banks, all which was referred.

The Speaker announced the unfinished business of the morning hour to be, the Report of the Committee on Accounts in relation to the existing contracts for Stationery with Langtree & O'Sullivan.  
The debate of yesterday was continued, and Mr. Wigs had not concluded his remarks, when the hour expired, and  
The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the General Appropriation bill. Mr. Oglesby [who held the floor from yesterday] continued his remarks at ten o'clock, when Mr. Lincoln rose. He did not agree with Mr. Oglesby in his views of the expenditure in and about the Presidential mansion. He thought all that had been done fit and proper, and wholly excusable the present Executive from all participation in obtaining any part of the expenditures stating that there were still apartments almost destitute of furniture. Mr. L. complained of the expenditures on the Public Buildings having greatly exceeded the original estimates of the Architect, and censured the Secretary of the Treasury for not stating the fact, as he knew the Works could not proceed without further appropriations. Mr. L., having concluded his remarks, Mr. Petriken moved that the Committee rise, which motion was carried and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, several private bills were ordered to be engrossed. A bill supplemental to the act establishing Branches of the Mint, was ordered to be engrossed. And the bill supplemental to the act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands, was discussed and amended, and ordered to be engrossed, 25 yeas to 7. The Senate then went into Executive business.  
While the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the Maine Boundary question was under consideration in the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Clay made some very strong and pointed remarks. Amongst which were the following:

"The controversy with Great Britain presents no case for war. It would be shocking and scandalous if such a direful calamity grew out of it. It is a controversy that ought to be settled by amicable means. The Senate has deliberately and unanimously expressed its opinion in favor of the territorial rights of Maine. That opinion was the result of a thorough investigation.

And we have a right to suppose, that when the enlightened Councils of Great Britain are brought seriously to examine the same question, they will arrive at the same conclusion. But, suppose they do not; suppose they should, after full examination, entertain an opinion, as clearly and as unanimously as we do, opposite to ours. We shall exhibit the spectacle of two great and kindred nations being directly opposed in judgment in regard to their respective rights to a territory in dispute between them. Is war then inevitable? By no means. The treaty of Ghent comes in and provides for the very contingency. A subsisting stipulation in it meets the case, and requires the parties to submit the dispute to arbitration. A subsisting stipulation, for the Treaty has not yet performed its office. The arbitration of the King of the Netherlands, was an arbitration upon an impartial arbitration, and leaves the stipulation in full force, and yet to be executed. But if there were no Treaty at all, and if the case were wholly unprovided for, Mr. C. could not entertain the smallest doubt that it was perfectly within the constitutional competency of the General Government, in co-operation with Great Britain, to institute and arrange an arbitration. He would add, that it was no less its duty, than within its power to do so, if other means of adjustment should fail."

WASHINGTON, April 18.  
The business of the House yesterday, commenced by Mr. Burke's presenting a Memorial from the Clerk requesting the appointment of a Select Committee, with power to enter fully into the examination of all transactions between himself and Mr. Longtree; and Mr. B. offered a resolution corresponding with the prayer of the memorial.

After sundry remarks by members on the subject, and a modification of the resolution by Mr. Wise, the previous question was moved and carried, and the resolution was then agreed to without a count.  
The Chair laid before the House, a Plan of defence for the frontiers from the War Department, a copy of the Treaty, with Mexico, testimony in the New Jersey election, and a number of bills from the Senate of a private nature which were referred.  
Mr. W. C. Johnson offered a Resolution, setting apart the 13th & 14th of May for the consideration of subjects connected with the district of Columbia, which lies over till to-morrow.  
The House then went into a Committee of the whole on the General Appropriation bill. Mr. Petriken had the floor. He went into a discussion of the great expenditures on the Public Buildings but denied that either the President or his Cabinet were responsible for them, but Congress and the Architect.

The debate was then continued by several other members, when Mr. Wells obtained the floor, but the hour being late, he moved that the Committee rise. At the request of Mr. Stanly, Mr. W. withdrew his motion, to enable Mr. S. to make some explanations in reply to Mr. Petriken in relation to the expenditures on the Public Buildings.  
On the motion for the Committee to rise being taken, it appeared that there was not a quorum of members present. The Chairman thereupon rose and reported the fact to the House, which produced some irregular debate in which it was reported that a portion of the members were in the habit of retiring from the Hall about 4 o'clock to dine which practice left the House frequently without a quorum. A call of the House was made, but afterwards withdrawn. An unsuccessful motion to adjourn was then made. Another call of the House was moved, but the motion was negatived 59 yeas to 48. On motion of Mr. Wise, the House then adjourned.

In the Senate, an animated debate took place on the bill supplementary to the act for establishing the Branch Mints, on a motion made by Mr. Preston to instruct the Bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Branches. The motion failed, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.  
The bill supplementary to the act granting pre-emption rights being on its third reading, was postponed until Monday, Mr. Clay having intimated his intention of offering some remarks against its passage.  
A number of bills of a private nature were acted on and passed.

**FOR THE REGISTER.**  
MR. GALE:—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Whig Convention, held in Raleigh on the 12th of November last, the Delegates appointed from the Counties of Iredeell, Surry, Wilkes and Ashe, met in conformity to public notice given, when the following Delegates appeared, viz:

From Iredeell.—Col. Thos. A. Allison, Col. Joseph P. Caldwell, Joel Higgins, Esq. and William A. Dunlap, Esq.  
From Surry.—Dr. M. Oglesby, Gen. G. W. Brown, and Nicholas L. Williams, Esq.  
From Wilkes.—Gen. James Martin, Gen. William Horton, Robert Steele, Esq. and P. Eller, Esq.  
From Ashe.—Jonathan Faw, Esq. and J. Hartzog, Esq.

The meeting was organized by appointing Col. T. A. Allison, Chairman, and Nicholas Williams, Secretary. The object of the meeting was then explained by the Chairman, and the meeting adopted the following Resolutions:  
Resolved, That the name of Gen. James Welborn be placed on the Electoral Ticket for this District, as Elector for President and Vice President.  
Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Central Committee, Raleigh.

THOS. A. ALLISON, CHAIRMAN.  
NICHOLAS L. WILLIAMS, SECRETARY.

**FOR THE REGISTER.**  
MR. GALE: I am no politician, nor have I ever made it much my business to trouble with political affairs. I have always entertained my own opinions in relation to these matters, and have left every one else to do the same. But a crisis in our national affairs has been brought about, either by the ignorance or mismanagement of our rulers, which summons every man to his post, to do his duty to his God and his country. The whitening frosts of seventy winters have passed over my head, and I must at least be allowed the credit of having some experience. I have always been found on the side of Republican Liberty, and I hope to continue in the ranks of this good cause during the few remaining days I may be spared to mingle with my Fellow-Citizens. I have given my feeble efforts to the elevation of JEFFERSONS, MADISON, MONROE and JACKSON, and I feel proud in the prospect of being able to give, very probably, the last Presidential vote I shall ever give, to so pure a patriot, and efficient a public servant, as WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. To a man who, as my juniors in years, his history and his character are partially unknown. But it is not thus with me. Well do I recollect the time when every breeze was filled with the glorious victories and achievements made by this gallant defender of our North western frontier; and when the altar of mercy was never approached by matron or maid, without asking Heaven's choicest blessings upon him who had preserved them from the outrage of the savage tribes, and the still more savage PROCRON. Long may he live, and may he be elevated to the Presidential chair, and relieve our country from the embarrassment, under which it now languishes.  
I am no newspaper writer, and did not intend, when I commenced these few lines, to have extended them to the length I have already done, but I cannot close without relating to you a pleasing circumstance which occurred under my observation a short time since. 'Twas on a cold and bleak night, I called to see an old

veteran friend of mine. Around the blazing hearth he sat, and one of his sons reading aloud from a short biographical sketch of the life and services of Gen. Harrison, which had been sent to him. As the youthful reader recounted the General's chivalrous deeds and actions, the fire of youth sparkling in the eye of the old soldier, he said to his boys:—"Though old, I hope I shall live to help the brave Harrison on, next November. Boys do you hear that? I intend to give my vote to aid in the promotion of those principles for which I once fought; but which, of late, have been so much abused; and, as you are all chips of the old block, I shall expect you to do likewise. The old man's heart seemed to glow with patriot's ardor, and I wish every misguided politician had been there to observe the principles of disinterested patriotism, and of pure unadorned love of country."  
AN OLD SOLDIER.

**POSTSCRIPT.**  
We have only room to state that the Whigs are gloriously triumphant in Rhode Island. They have swept the State of its Loco Focism. Nothing can equal the enthusiasm of the people for Harrison.

Under the head of "SHORT MEMORY" it will be seen how convenient it is in all aspiring Locofoco, to be thus peculiarly endowed. Saunders seems to have forgotten every thing that he has ever done. First, he entirely forgot, until told of it by the Whigs, that he had presented abolition petitions to Congress, although last summer he was informed by the Standard, that Augustine Sheppard had done so. Next, he entirely forgot that he himself drew up the memorial of the Internal Improvement Convention of 1838, recommending that a "STATE DEBT" of three millions should be incurred for internal improvements, and did not recollect it when charging the Whigs, as advocates of a splendid system of internal improvements, with a design to ruin the people, by creating such a loan. And lastly he entirely forgot as Chairman of the Stockholders, that he had justified the suspension of our own State Bank, only a few months ago. Yet we should recollect that His Ex-honor, whilst entirely forgetful of his own deeds and misdeeds, seems happily and vividly, to retain every thing done by his opponents. Is not this a very peculiar memory? Is not he a fine specimen of a "Spailer" and truly worthy of the party that presented him to the people? We congratulate the friends of *same memory* in politicians that there is no prospect of his election.

*Whig Banner.*  
"Half the ills we hoard within our hearts, Are ills because we hoard them."

**MARRIAGES.**  
In Rowan, Mr. George H. Lively, to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Brown.  
In Iredeell, Mr. James C. Lewis, to Miss Sarah H. Nisbit. Also, Mr. James P. McCoy, to Miss Barbary McIntosh.  
In Rowan, Mr. Jacob Setzer to Miss Mary Ann Josey. Also, Mr. John M. Ritchie, to Miss Margaret Linn.

**DEATHS.**  
In Randolph, Mr. Hugh Mullen, after a very short illness.  
In Guilford, Jonathan P. Clark, son of John Clark, Esq.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Granville County—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1840.** James M. Reels, vs. James Hunt.—Judicial attachment levied on a Tract of Land containing 210 acres more or less, on Mountain Creek, adjoining R. Frazier and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, James Hunt, has absconded or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks successively, notifying the said James Hunt personally to appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply otherwise, judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied upon condemned subject to Plaintiff's recovery.  
Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Oxford, the first Monday of February, A. D. 1840. J. M. WIGGINS, CLK.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Wake County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1840.** Joshua Stephenson & wife Leah, Henderson Johnson & wife Drucilla & Robert Powell, vs. William Carroll & wife Piety, James Ellis & wife Patsy, and William James and Jack on Powell, infants. Petition to divide Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Ellis & wife Patsy, defendants in this case, are non-residents, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said James Ellis & wife Patsy, that they be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 3d Monday in May next, then and there to answer or plead to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard pro confesso and granted accordingly.  
Witness, A. Williams, Clerk of said Court at Office in Raleigh, the 3d Monday of February 1840. A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Granville County—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1840.** Wm R White, vs. Leml. Cawthorn.—Original attachment levied on 110 acres of land on Fishing Creek, adjoining Wm. D. Allen and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lemuel Cawthorn the defendant, resides beyond the limits of this State—it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying said defendant, personally, to appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply; otherwise, judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied upon, condemned subject to Plaintiff's recovery.  
Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Oxford, the first Monday of February, A. D. 1840. J. M. WIGGINS, CLK.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Walden County Equity—Spring Term, 1840.** Sarah Ann Keith vs. William Keith; Bill for Divorce. On motion, a bill of complaint to the Court that two Subjuggans to answer the Bill of Complaint issued to Bertie county, against Wm. Keith, have been returned by the Sheriff that he is not to be found in that county; and also, that the said William Keith is not an inhabitant of this State, or not within the jurisdiction of this Court; the Court doth order that advertisement be made for thirteen consecutive weeks in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, advising the said William Keith that unless he appear before the said Court, at the Court house in Plymouth on the second Monday of September next, and plead answer or demurr to the Complaint a Bill of Complaint, it will be taken pro confesso, and such decree made thereupon, as shall be considered just.  
Test, TH: TURNER, C. & M. E. Plymouth, N. C., March 16, 1840. 25 13w