

ELECTORAL TICKET. California McDowell, of Burke co. JAS. WELLBORN, of Wilkes. RANSOUR, of Lincoln. DATED F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
LIMES MERANE, of Caswell.
How. Argenian Renches, of Chathan John B. Kert. Y. of Moore.

Dr. James S. Smrrn. of Orange.
Chart. Es Mart. Y. of Wake. WM. A. LONG, of Halifax. W. Cherny, of Bertie, THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons. lastil Cottins of Washington. 14. Janks W. BRYAN, of Carteret, i. Daniel B. BAKER, of New-Hanover. CANDIDATES IN ROWAN.

Samuel Ribelin. Alsaad Burns, (Francis Williams, Steriff-Col. R. W. Long, and John I

CANDIDATES IN DAVIDSON. Bethe Schute, -A fred Hargrave, Esq. B. L Beall, ? Chas. Brummell (Gol. John M. Smith, B. B. Roberts, William Kennady.

INDITES IN CABARRUS in the Senate - C. Melchor, Esq. CAMBIDATES IN SURRY

(Whig. Col. Purvear. W. P. Debson. (V. B. Ol. P. Poindexter, (Whig.) N. Boyden, do C. Franklin. do CP. B. Roberts, Dick's Toliver, C. Houser.

We are requested to announce JOHN Esq., as a candidate to represent m county in the Commons in the next

EW CARRIAGE MAKING



BETABLESHOENT.

IL Sascribe, begs leave to inform his mulating the public at large, that he has much the alive business, on Main Street, the Court House, where he is now preamake to order, on short notice,

CARRIAGES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

the miderate terms, out of good and du als, and in a style of workmanship I me in this section of Country. Inhake his say permanent, he hopes by edion to business, to be able to render to all these who may favor him with

ders from a distance will be thankful c. and faithfully attended to. Mining of every description in his line wil with neathers and despatch, and on modwith the times.

Il. One of two good workmen in the a NATHAN BROWN. Jane 26, 1840. - 6w48

HERIFF'S SALE.

THE be said for each at the Court House the Sid day of August ting Court day, the



by Wm. D. Crawford. , to satisfy a Writ of Venditioni Exavoi of D F: Caldwell and wife a sai Crawford :- Also, at the same time

A valuable NEGROES,

and John a woman named Mary, girl Martha, boy Bob and boy Jim-a Let on which is situated a good Thresh-More Michige; and an noimproved Mrs. Woodson and others, to satlions to favor of D. A Davis, W. drew Baggerly, William Walton and

I. H. HARDIE, Sh'ff.

Men -The Luco Focos call eneral Harrison British Whigs tacives retailing the slanders of the

from the Miamian that the charge men into slavery was first made the Old Hero by an ENGLISH-"40 HAD HEEN TAKEN WITH PROCTO account hated the gallant American, is office under Van Buren, and is with the money of the people for hi As patriotic General.

## Carolina Tenatchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

" See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check on all your Rulers. Do this, and LIBERTY IS SAFE."-Gen'l. Harrison.

NO. 1-VOLUME IX. WHOLE NO, 417.

## SALISBURY, JULY 31, 1840.

To all whom it may Concern

FELLOW CITIZENS :

We have seen a handbill published against General Harrison by Samuel Lemly, Senr. and others, which we have concluded to notice, because it has not set forth the whole truth, and because its remarks are calculated to deceive.

We do not know whether it was from ignorance or design that the following act operated, seemed well satisfied with it, for of the Indiana Legislature, was omitted by the members of Congress who certified as day; and so far from censuring Gen. Harrito the other two, but all will admit that they ought to have sent it forth with the " Act respecting crimes and punishments " which tion, and stand prepared to do the same thing they have given.

Extract from Stout and Smoot's edition of the Lates of Indiana Territory, 1807.

"No negro, mulatthe or Indian, shall at any time purchase any Servant, other than of their own complexion: and if any of the persons aforesaid shall, nevertheless, presume to purchase a White Servant, such Servant shall immediate ly become free, and shall be so held deemed and

JESSE B. THOMAS. B. CHAMBERS, President of the Council.

Approved, Sept. 17th 1807. WM. HENRY HARRISON."

Certified to be truly copied by LEWIS WILLIAMS. EDWARD STANLY, EDMUND DEBERRY, KENNETH RAYNER.

These gentlemen are members of Congress from this State, whose characters are as good as those who have certified on the other side, and whose statements will be taken any where for the truth.

It will be observed that the above recited act is approved on the same day with that published in the handbill of Messrs. Lemly, & Co., to wit : on the 17th of Sept., 1807. It must have been, therefore, near the same part of the volume from which the other was taken : why then was ir not also copied by Messrs. Fisher, &c? We leave the public to judge for themselves!

You will see fellow Citizens from this women can Nor be sold under the Indiana law to FREE NEGROES as is falsely pretended in this Handbill. You will see, also, that NOBODY was to be sold under this law unless the Courr should pass a sentence to that effect : The words of the act are " it shall and MAY be lawful for the Court before whom such conviction shall be had to sell or hire &c." It was left to the Court to say, whether the offence was of such a nature, and the offender of such a character as to require of them to add hiring and whipping to the payment of fine. If therefore the Courts of that Territory were just, upright and prudent men, there was no danger of any decent or respectable person's falling under the harsher provisions of this law : Only convicts for the worst crimessuch as-perjury, larceny, forgery, and counterfeiting, would in all human probability receive a sentence of this kind. What good man in any part of the world would much care how such beings were dealt with whether they were rich or poor? The same observations apply with equal force to the whipping clause of the law - The Court, when about to sentence a conof their sentence, would be still the more cautious that only fit subjects should be ex- troduced there by one Mr. Morris, who is posed to such danger. We ask our fellow citizens to take up this law of Indiana again as certified by Messrs. Fisher, &c., and examine it carefully. Are not our views of it

fair and reasonable? It cannot be disputed, but that the people of Indiana were the best judges of what kind of laws they needed : When, therefore, they, through their Representatives had fixed upon this one as necessary to their well-being, it would have been wrong in General Harrison to refuse his sanction to it, merely because he did not think it sui table. He has lately told us that his opinion of the veto power is, that it ought not to be applied in any case, except to an unconstitutional law. This is not pretended to be of that class : So that he could not consistently, have refused to approve it whatever his private notions may have been as

General Harrison, be it remembered, was the officer of the President of the United States; ne had not been elected by the peo-

to its expediency.

lyrannical and ungracious to set up his power against it. And it looks very odd to see men calling themselves DEMOCRATS, blaming him for not using the power delegated to him by the President, to defeat the will of the people.

The people of Indiana, on whom this law they have retained it down to the present son for his agency in passing it they gave him a large majority for President at the last elecagain by a still larger one. If they have not complained, why snall we?

take that as being truly copied, as far as it goes, and we also ask our fellow citizens to look to it with care. You will see that this 3rd, is the following; re-enacted in 1791. proposition, like the law of Indiana, gave order the convicted criminal to be hired out

"Provided, That the Court in pronouncing sentence on any person or persons convicted ander this act or the act to which this is sapplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this Act."

All that we have said about the sort of persons who would probably come under the Indiana Law, applies here. But under this bill even these fit subjects who were thus sentenced, would have escaped if they could show that they were fairly insolvent. You will see in this bill these be construed to prevent persons being disthe provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act, to which this is supplementary." This 37th section is as follows:

"Sec. 37. That when any person shall be confined in jail for the payment of any fine and extract that poor white men and poor white and costs, order the Sheriff or jailor of such coun ty to discharge such person from imprisonment: and the sheriff or jailer, upon receiving such or der in writing, shall discharge such person ac cordingly: Provided, That the commissioners may at any time thereafter order and cause to be issued an execution against the body, lands, goods, or chattels of the person so discharged from imprisonment, for the amount of such fines

These commissioners were a permanent body of three, elected by the People, and all that the convict had to do, was to satisfy them that he was unable to pay such fine and costs, and he would be discharged. I was in fact similar to our insolvent laws; and no one could have suffered under the proposed law, except such as fraudulently endeavored to conceal their property. So that this act so much complained of, turns out not to be an attempt to sell poor men for debt, but in fact, and in truth, a proposal to hire out bad men for their crimes, to keep honest poor men from paying Taxes.

Why, Fellow-Citizens! did not this Central Committee tell of this important 87th section. Did not their informants at Washington City make it known to them? If they did not, what was the reason of it? We leave every reflecting man to decide this question for himself. .

But there is something else about this bill it had passed unanimously. It was first innow a leading Van Burenite in that State. This same gentleman, was afterwards elected by Van Buren men to the United States Sepate, and no whisper was urged against him on that occasion, for his course in this

By the laws of Ohio, all persons convicted of crimes and not able to show that he was honestly insolvent, or not willing to pay, were to be confined in the common jail of the county. This was a great burthen on the people of that State, for the expenses of their confinement, had to be paid out of the public taxes These burthens had at the time this law was proposed, become grievous, and the people demanded a law to lessen them. Gen. Harrison voted for i for the double purpose of relieving his constituents from taxes, and to lessen the sufferings of the criminal. The cold blooded malignity of Party is now trying to convert this act of humanity into a heartless act of

In connexion with this subject, it must be remembered, that these frontier countries

ple of Indiana: When, therefore, a law were settled by very rough and lawless peo-, be found, on the proof made, to issue his war had been prepared for them by those whom ple: Some of them were honest hard workthey had chosen, it would have looked ing men, but the greater part of them had fled from the old settlements for their crimes. They were constantly violating the laws, and not having any property to pay fines and costs, it followed that they could not be reached at all, unless the more steady part of the community paid these charges. It was to avoid an injustice like this, that laws of this kind were enacted. We find them in almost all the new countries, and we dare say without them, there would have been no chance for an industrious man to live there, Even in our own State, we find in early times, laws that seem a good deal more severe than those sanctioned by General Harrison. We will give you a specimen or two to show what our Revolutionary Fathers But to the Ohio bill. We are willing to thought of these things, and surely they will not be accused of being enemies to liberty. In fredell's Revisal, page 85, section

III. And be it further enacted by the authorthe Court a discretionary power either to thy aforesaid, That if any Christian Servant shall lay violent hands on his or her master or her Sneaker of the House of Representatives. or not as they might think right and proper to obey the lawful commands of any of them, upmistress, or overseer, or shall obstinately refuse This is clear from the following words: on proof thereof by one or more evidences before any Justice of the Peace, he or she shall, for every such offence, suffer such corporal punishment as the said Justice shall think fit to adjudge, not exceeding Twenty one Lashes.

Section XIV of this same act provides, that any person trading with an apprentice or servant, " whether so by indenture or otherwise," without the masters consent, shall forfeit and pay three times the value of the article traded, and shall pay six pounds proclamation money in addition. The concluding words of this act are as follows:

" And if it shall so happen, that the person so offending shall not be able to pay treble the valwords, " but nothing herein contained shall ne of the commodities so traded for, sold or barered, and the sum of six pounds, such persons shall then be adjudged, by the County Court. charged from imprisonment, according to TOBE SOLD AS A SERVANT for the same.

The XVIII section of this is as follows: "And if any white woman shall during the ime of her servitude, be delivered of a child. begotten by a negro, mulatto, or Indian, such Servant, over and above the time she is by this

Act to serve her master or owner, for such ofcosts that may be inflicted agreeably to the provisions of this act, the county commissioners may, if it be made to appear to their satisfaction that the person so confined cannot pay such fine and costs, order the Sheriff or jailor of such county and such mulatto cl. or children of such Servant, to be bound, by the County Court, until he or she arrive at the age of twenty-one Here is a case where a pel

might be soun for two ye to prevent woolly-headed chasing her. Indeed if he had not bid her in, it is and a imagine who would have done so, or what would have become of the degraded wretch. But here is still another law passed by our

fathers in 1787 which remained on our statute book, down to the year 1836, and never has been expressly repealed. It was left out of the last revisal, because the Supreme Court in 1828, decided that it had been snperseded by the insolvent laws. It applied to all offenders, and was partially acted on down to the year 1828. See Haywood's Manual Page 281.

'X. §1. And every person who shall be found guilty of any charge exhibited against him or them, by indictment or presentment, and shall be unwilling or unable to pay the office fees that are or may be consequent thereon, shall be hired out by the Sheriff of the Conaty, where such person is or may be convicted, for such ime as any person will take him or them to serve for the said fees and charges, the said Sheriff first advertising the time and place of hiring at least ten days previous thereto.'

vict, knowing that a whipping might under which you ought to know : It came to the of Congress, who are so ready to certify to (meaning Gen. Harrison,) " tells us himself

of our own State, which is still the law of the country. It was passed in 1784, and as Madison himself. was re-enacted in 1836 by an Assembly containing a majority of Van Buren men. It passed that body without a dissenting voice. This law also had been acquiesced in by all these certifiers against Gen. Harrison, and if we mistake not, was on its re-enactment voted for by at least one of thom.

Revised Statutes, Page 201.

"44. If any person or persons, who have no apparent means of subsistence, or neglect applying themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families, shall be found sauntering about, and endeavoring to maintain themselves by gaming or other undue means. it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace of the county, wherein such person may

rant for such offending person, and cause him to be brought before said justice, who is hereby empowered, on conviction, to demand security for his or their good behaviour, and in case of refusal or neglect, to commit him or them to the jail of the county for any term not exceeding en days: at the expiration of which time he shall be set at liberty if nothing criminal appears against him, the said offender paying all charges arising from such imprisonment; and if such person be guilty of the like offence from and after the space of twenty days, he or they so offending shall be deemed a vagrant, and be subject to one month's imprisonment, with all cosis accruing thereon, which if he neglects or refuses to pay, he may be continued in prison unil the next court of the county, which may proceed to try said offender, and if found guilty by a verdict of a jury of good and lawful men. said court may proceed to hire the offender for any time not exceeding the space of six months to make satisfaction for all costs; but if such person or persons be of ill fame, so that he or hey cannot be hired for the costs, nor give sufficient security for the same, and his or their foore good behaviour, in that case it shall and may be lawful for said court to cause the offender or offenders to receive thirty-nine lashes on his or their bare back, after which he or they shall be set at liberty, and the costs arising thereon shall become a county charge, which punishment may be inflicted as often as the person may be guilty, allowing twenty days between the punishment and the offence."

We presume that a woman can become a Vagrant as well as a man, and if so, we presume she may be hired out "not exceeding six months," and we see nothing in the act to forbid a free negro from biring her. But if she is of "ill fame" so that even the negroes will not have her, she can be whipped on the bare back with thirty-nine stripes. Not only so, but this " punishment may be inflicted as often as she may be guilty, allowing twenty days between the punishment and the offence."

Now, here is a case to call forth the sympathies of this tender hearted Central Committee. Have they no tears for North Carolina vagrants and "poor white women dragged up to the whipping post " at home? Or have they wept them all away over the horse thieves, sheepstealers and scoundrels in the Northwest?

The Rowan Committee speak of the relation proposed by the Ohio Bill as bondage; and they artfully take advantage of the word sold, (which here only means hire,) to create a belief, that the convicts sentenced un der this law, would have been slaves. The speech of Mr Lucas, (which is itself a fabrication.) is ingeniously introduced for that purpose. Now here is another most barefaced attempt to deceive. Just look at a clause of the bill copied into the Handbill, and this will be manifest. Here are the words. " And for injuries done, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is, or may be provided by law in the case of MAS-TER and APPRENTICES." There are other clauses going clearly to show, that it was only a hiring, and that the convict only stood in the light of an Apprentice: How different from the charge of selling white men for debt, as has been so repeatedly charged !! We therefore upon our own responsibility say, that the charge as made by this committee and by others against Gen eral Harrison, is in its substance and in words, absolutely untrue. He never was guilty of an unkind act towards a poor man, and his whole life shows it.

After all, we know not whether we have not cause to thank the Central Committee they have made an admission that puts to rout all the thousand falsehoods about Gen. Harrison's being caged and refusing to answer questions, &c. This broad and Almost every individual of these members frank admission is in these words. " He" circumstances come in as a consequence Senate of Ohio from the other House, where to the acts of General Harrison, had been that we are to consider him as entertaining members of our General Assembly while the sentiments that he formerly avowed this act was believed to be in force, and and acted on. Now this is what the Whigs we never hear of any attempts on their said all along, -but we never could get it parts to have it repealed. It is almost admitted before. Now then, on the subject precisely like the one proposed in Ohio, of Abolition, look to his Vincennes and I think I have seen somewhere that one only with this difference, that in the Obio Cheviot speeches : to his letter to Mr. Berricase, the Act of Insolvency would have been en and Mr. Sloo, the sentiments of which a certain relief to the poor culprit; where- it is admitted, he has re-avowed, and you as under our law, this relief was uncertain will see enough to satisfy you fully that ilarrison is no abolitionist. Look to his letter But we now come to the Vagrant Act to Sherrod Williams, and you will see on the United States Bank question, he is as sound

and you will find a manual of as sound con- skinning " stitutional views as are to be found any

We hope to hear no more after this about General Harrison's not coming out

Fellow Citizens, we dislike having a controversy of this kind with any portion of our neighbors, but we look upon this low the right lope, which came out immediatehandbill as extremely unfair and deceptive ; we have taken, therefore, that liberty with haps raking the bone itself. Mr. Howard's it, which we think it deserves. You may easily see the drift of our adversaries in this contest. They have themselves so lately con- at twelve paces .- Tuscalousa Monitor.

demned Martin Van Buren and his measures, that they have not the face now to praise him; all they can do, in this situation, is to multiply charges and accusations against General Harrison: this they seem to do without scruple or hesitation; the most stale and ridiculous slanders-slanders a thousand times refuted-slanders which decent men and decent newspapers in other parts of the country have long since abandoned, are vamped up anew, and hawked about for your market.

SAM'L. KERR,

KINC'N EDLIOTT, JAS. OWENS, SAM'L MARLIN, THOS. CRAIGE, J. HOLSHOUSER, Senior ABRA'M LENTZ, HENRY LENTZ, MATHIAS BOGER, JOHN JONES, JACOB SKILES, E. D. AUSTIN, WM. CHUNN. MOSES A. LOCKE, JAS. THOMASON. NOAH PARTEE, RICH'D. HARRIS M. S. McKENZIE C. HOLSHOUSER, A. HOLSHOUSER, JNO. RYMER SQUIRE PEELER, WM. STOKES, JNO. McCULLOCH, ALX W. BRANDON, JOHN BARGER, JOS. E. TODD, RICH'D. LOCKE BOSTIAN LENTZ JACOB HOLSHOUSER, Jr. DAVID L. POOL. MICH'L. PEELER, LEO. KLUTZ. JNO. BOSTION, JNO. UTZMAN, JAS. DOUGHERTY, JNO. SHUMAN, E BIRCKHEAD, MATH HOWARD. GEO, THOMASON, ABRAM SECHLER, JNO. GARVER. DAVID WATSON, ALX. W. BUIS, GEO. MILLER. ABEL GRAHAM, SAMUEL FRALEY M C. PENDLETON, M. L. BROWN. Committee of Publication.

SALISBURY, JULY, 1840.

BLOODY BATTLE! AND GREAT FEDERAL TORY VICTORY!!

A friend in New Hanover has given us the following account of a desperate engagement which actually took place in the county of New Hanover on the 4th of July instant. The facts are beyond dispute; and it is expected that hereafter the "democracy" of New Hanover, instead of celebrating the day for the sake of the Declaration of Independence, will celebrate it on account of this great victory :-

"A certain democratic, hard money, sub-

treasury, anti-bank, loco foco militia captain, by the name of B ----, while mustering his division of the national strength now known as militia, (but if Van Buren is re-elected, will doubtless form a part of the Standing Army,) was so completely surcharged with valour and patriotism, that instead of following the example of the great captains of antiquity, and giving deliverance to his throes of military greatness by making an address to his noble band of invincibles-he resorted to the modern warfare of his party, and relieved his fevered brain and heated imagination by heaping curses upon the hero, of the Thames, and when words failed him in expressing his deadly hatred to Old Tip, he resorted to a means that was well calculated to reach the understandings of his Spartan band, by placing a likeness of General Harrison as a target and valiantly giving his men the order to "fire." Imagine his mortification and chagrin on finding, after the smoke of battle had subsided, that the picture remained unscathed; his ardour however was not at all abated; valiantly drawing his sword he advanced, and made a cut and thrust ; still, however, the form remained before him, and his bold companions in arms suggesting that some "d-d Whig charm was about the thing," he was determined to exhibit to them the most unequivocal evidence of his valour, and extending his arm in the transports of fury, he tore the varmint, alias paper, from the tree, and trampling it under foot pierced it with his bloodless sword, amid the cheers of his undannted soldiery. Captain Zinsea was so renowned for his bravery, that at his death his soldiers covered their drum with his skin, which was alone sufficient to strike terror into the soulof every adversary. I think Mr. Van Buren would do well to buy up this Capt Band have him flayed ready for the contrat in November. This quarter of him (the hide and tallow,) being the fifth, is the only one that he wants, and that by butchers Look finally, to his letter to Mr. Denny, rule he will be entitled to who does the

Duel -An affair of honor took place on Monday morning last, 6th inst, in Pickens county, near the Mississippi line, between Ex-Governor RUNNELLS and VOLNEY E. HOWARD, Esq. both of Jackson, Mississippi. One shot was exchanged by the parties, when Mr. How. ard received the ball of his antagonist just bely opposite on the other side, burying itself in the fleshy part over the breast bone, and perwound is not likely to terminate mortally, unless it should take an unexpected direction.-Gov. Runnells was not touched. They fought