not only contemplating an overthrow of the rights of property, but likewise the subversion of religion and morals-either of these measures was to be the ruin of the republic, and both together were to convert it into an earthly Pandemonium. But now, the appeal to fear, to passion and prejudice-the weak once so loud and boisterous in opposition, strike their flag and concede with the best grace they can, that these things are not after all quite so frightful as they represented the Saviour of mankind. them to be-that perhaps their workings will be rather for good than for evil.

This is nearly the history of every struggle made by the democratic party. The first movements are received with derision-anon fierce misrepresentation is resorted to, and finally, the point is either given up, or endeavors are made to appropriate the credit of the victory.

### From the N. C. Standard. "Whig" Unanimity.

The Federal presses are prating about the unanimity of the "whigs" (as they have still the impudence to call themselves) in the nomination of Gen. Harrison. We have a few samples of this unanimity before us. Mr. Bennett, who published a paper called the New York Herald, says that Van Buren carried that State against Harrison by 28,000 majority, and asks what is to prevent him from doing so now. He declares the nomination of Harrison, after "such an expenditure of talent and wisdom, and influence and patriotism, by the Convention," a miserable farce. Hear what he further says:

"There has been in the "whig" party for ten years past, a railing against all Military Chieftains by the lump. They would not— they could not—should not touch such articles. No, not they .- Well, what of it! The very first chance they have, they not only select a 'military chieftain,' but select one of the weakest, oldest, and superanuated of all the lot. All those military chieftains, now before the nation, who possess talents, energy, freshness, vigor of body and mind, are passed over, and the very one whose right foot is in the grave, and the other hard behind, is the cream of their choice. Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion of whig wisdom."

"The whole history of this intrigue, from beginning to end, with the manner in which the real and original friends of Gen. Scott and Mr. Clay have been outgeneralled, outwitted, outvoted, and most cruelly cheated, we shall give at length in a few days. Mr. Clay is finished, but Gen. Scott, though cheated by the politicians, the people themselves will yet rise up in their majesty, and do him dential contest of 1844. He will be the successor of Mr. Van Buren, and no mistake. We rejoice, therefore, that the result of the convention is nothing worse. We never expected any thing of such a body of block-

heads, nor have we been disappointed." This is pretty strong language on which to establish "unanimity" among the Whiggery. The Raymond Times, a "whig" paper printed in Mississippi, has the following:

"This nomination will not take in this quarter. With Henry Clay as our candidate, we might have had some hopes of Mississippi; but with Harrison we can have none. It would therefore be a waste of words to say any thing more on the subject at present."

Admirable evidence of "unanimity!" We have seen extracts from several other "whig" papers; coademning this nomination; but out of them the "greatest unanimity" is concocted by Federal Whig hocus-pocus.

#### From the Globe. Mr. Jaudon's Last.

Of late we are accustomed to hear nothing of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania but its borrowings. Its sole vocation abroad seems to be raising the wind by issuing bonds under the new alias of debuntures, and pledging the credit of the States to bolster up it own. In this way it is enabled to sustain its staggering credit, by paying from ten to in representing me as passive as to what is twelve per cent. usury. What is most re- going on. All who know me know that markable, however, is, that the credit of the Bank rises with every new exhibition of its insolvency, and the worse the bargain made by Monsieur Jaudon, the greater his reputation as a financier. This illustrious institution is continually reminding us of the old song:

"My means they are but small, But you'll have my little all, And the rest we can borrow, borrow.

It appears, by the last London papers, that Mr. Jaudon has achieved another great triumph, in the way of raising a loan of 900,-000/, sterling by subscription, in like manner as paupers raise the wind. Rothschild heads the list; and the credit of the Bank being rather weak in the back, five sovereign States, to wit, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Mississippi, Illinois, and Arkansas, are pledged for the redemption of the loan in the sum of five millions of dollars.

Thus are the good people of the States every day becoming metamorphosed from free farmers of the land into tenants of Jew-brokers. They must, henceforth, work and sweat to support the credit of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States and the magnificence of foreign capitalists. The sovereign States of this Union are gradually sinking into humble dependants of bankers and brokers, and the industry of the country be-

coming tributary to Europe. But the policy of the great credit system, and the manœuvers of the Bank, are not intended to end here. The plan is to saddle all these debts, amounting to some two hundred millions, on the shoulders of the General ere they could penetrate. Really we have no gress had opposed the Missouri restriction, Government. This, should it succeed, will idea of the numbers present." "The Hon. when questioned by letters publicly addressed

"unite the purse and the sword," and to ena- brokers. The debtor is the slave of his credable officials to rob the country at their lei- itor all the world over, and there is reason to fidence of our friends unbounded. The a Bank reform was assailed as the wildest agrarianism—a branch of a scheme of univerpast and the present are sufficiently appalling; to be here, and Democracy in joyous humor. South on the Missouri question, may justly sal plunder-the entering wedge to designs, ernment to a foreign money power. The but the future is enough to make every man who values the honor and independence of his country, shudder and turn pale. If the people do not stir themselves up, and breast the storm now rumbling at a distance, but every moment approaching more near, they attempt to play upon weakness and terrors; will wake up anon, and find themselves the having been found unavailing, they who were bondsmen of the great mammon of the credit system, tied hand and foot to the will of a set of money changers, who, in days of yore, were driven from the Temple of Jerusalem by

> From the N. C. Standard. PROCEEDINGS. OF THE Democratic Republican

January 8, 1840. The Central Committee met this morning, according to previous notice, when it appeared that Asa Biggs, Wesley Jones, Perrin H. Busbee, William S. Ashe, William P. Wil-

liams, Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Weldon N. Edwards, Thomas Loring, and James B. Shepard were present. On motion of Asa Biggs, Weldon N. Edwards was called to the chair, and, on motion of Welsey Jones, James B. Shepard was appointed Secretary. After organization, the

January 9, 1840.

The Committee met according to adjournfollowing resolutions:

Committee adjourned over to Tuesday ot 9

o'clock, to await the action of the Conven-

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of the several Electoral Districts, to hold meetings and appoint Electors for the Republican ticket.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of the several Electoral Districts, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing ten credit system of the Biddle school of podelegates to the National Republican Convention, at Baltimore.

Resolved, That this Committee appoint William II. Haywood, jr., James B. Shepard, Perrin H. Busbee, and Weldon N. Edwards, to prepare and publish an address, on behalf of this Committee, to the people of the State on the subject of the next Presidential elec-

On motion of Cadwallader Jones, jr., it was ordered that the proceedings of the Committee be published in The North Carolina Standard, and other papers friendly to the Republican cause.

The Committee then adjourned. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Chm'n. JAMES B. SHEPARD, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1840. My Dear Sir: I enclose an extract from the Intelligencer, which will show you what those who are opposed to me are making of the letter of your correspondent, republished in that paper. I know not who your correspondent is, nor have I any reason to believe that he was actuated by any unkind feelings towards me in writing the letter; but I must say, be his feelings what they may, he has not placed me either in my true position or one that is agreeable to me. I am no aspirant to the Presidency, or ever expect to be. To hold me up as such is to do me great injustice, and weaken me in my effort to carry out the principles and policy for which I have long contended,, and which I hold far more dear than any thing in the gift of the Government or people. To accomplish an object I hold so high is and has been the sole motive, for many years, for my remaining at my post here; and whenever I find that my presence is no longer of any avail towards it. I shall cheerfully retire, leaving to others to struggle for an hour, which, however high or worthy of contest, has long had but few charms for me. As to the political movements here, to which your correspondent alludes, in relation to what he calls "the succession," and which he says is absorbing every thing else. I know nothing. If they exist, he does well there is not a member of Congress who takes less interest in that to which he alludes,

It is well known to all my friends here that my wish, individually, was and is, that they should be perfectly passive as to what relates to office, and to vote for the names of those presented, by those with whom we are acting, unless there should be some valid personal objection, in order that we might have greater weight in carrying out the mea-

sures we desire. In all this, I make no complaint, nor do I intend censure, and had the letter appeared in a paper of any other State, or in any other than a friendly one in my own, it would have passed without notice from me. But having devoted the best portion of my life to the service of the State and Union, without the hope, or even the desire of reward, except such as flows from the conscious discharge of duty, under trying circumstances, I cannot but feel sensibly any circumstance (such I believe this to be) calculated to cast doubt on my real motives, by holding me up as an aspirant for any office in the gift of the Government, or people.

Yours truly, J. C. CALHOUN.

## From the Richmond Enquirer. The Democracy of Oblo-

City is a dense crowd-every where jammed full; the Hotels are a living mass of men, tion equally decided to resist the slightest inpacked in edgeways, through which those of terference with slavery in the several States, much rotundy, had they to pass, would starve General Harrison, who as a member of Conat the same time enrich the speculators in Thomas L. Hamer is elected President of to him, as they had been to Mr. Van Buren, the favorite and gifted son of the South,

afternoon was immense-the spirit and connation took place. The whole world seems AGAINST THE FIELD!"

The Address is said to be "very long and able. The resolutions numerous and cover by the Democracy of Ohio, and also the Democracy of every State in the Union. They make up fair issues on all the questions that are likely to be existed during the next year, and the Federal party cannot escape their open discussion before the people. The R. M. Johnson, Vice President, are recom-

tel at 7 o'clock in the evening-Col. Samuel Harrison, until the contrary be shown-and ment when William P. Williams offered the Spangler, of Fairfield in the chair. Among no man expects that evidence to be produced. those who were toasted and addressed the meeting, was Gov. Shannon. "He addressed the company in his usual happy manner. He dwelt at some length on the condition of the country, and most satisfactorily proved be- It is no secret at home. It is founded upon no yond even a doubt, that all the embarrassments declaration made at his own fire-side, and of the times are owing to the inflated and rot- under the eaves of his own house-but made liticians—the alarming foreign debt—and the reckless system of importing foreign merchandize beyond the means of payment in the exchange of commodities. He looked upon this condition of things as beyond the means of legislation to cure by new expedients, but only by a rational system of curtailment in public loans and private credit. The cure is not in getting further in debt by new expedients of a doubtful character, or such as must only add to the already great embarrassments. In fact his views on all these questions were sound and clear that no one pres- telligent Conservative) and Mr. Rives, in by the opposition to regain the Legislative him, how he would stand effected between

> From the Charleston Courier. Gen. Harrison's Opinions,

The Richmond Whig inquires of uswhat unrecanted opinions, justly exceptionable to the South have been uttered by Gen. Harrison? when and where?" The Whig "And to this complexion has he come at is mistaken in supposing that we had been last!' Such is the melancholy triumph of misled by others into the imputation of such the passions, over the judgment, principles, opinions to Gen. Harrison-we had in view and all! the express words of Gen. H., when we penned our remark-and we proceed to answer the questions of the Whig, by the citation of our proof. In the year 1833, in a Fourth of dinner yesterday. Once, they would have July Oration delivered at Cheviot, Ohio, Gen. immolated him; now, they are rewarding him H., after much sound doctrine on the subject with public honors. Who has changed! He of the constitutional inviolability of slavery in or they? Or, does the Judge remember the the States, and censure of the abolitionists, little striped pig, of which he once gave so

"Should I be asked, if there be no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer, that it has been long an object near my heart to see the whole of the surplus national revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of he States holding slaves, there appears to me no constitutional objection to its being thus applied, embracing, not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon this basis, we might look forward to a day, not far distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave."

Here are "the unrecanted opinions, justly unexceptionable to the South," to which we had reference. In these times of fanatic and perilous interference with the constitutional rights and vital interests of the South, the South will be treacherous to herself, if she consents to the elevation of any one to the Presidency who holds emancipation "an object near his heart"-whose heart is with the Abolitionists-who maintains the constitutional right of Congress, with the sanction of the slave-holding States, (a limitation clearly not of right, but of expediency merely,) to appropriate the whole surplus national revenue, to the colonization of the free colored people, and the emancipation of the slave population of the United States—and who, in his exuberant zeal, vaticinates an early day for the consummation of a project which would convert the South into a howling wilderness. We had a meaning, too, when we spoke of Gen. II.'s "unrecanted opinions." We were not disposed to deny him a locus penitentice; but he had his opportunity of recantation and evaded it. During the last canvass for the Presidency, when Mr. Van Buren, who as a Senator in the N. York Legistrict of Columbia against the wishes of the slave-holding States, and with a determinaour stocks, by raising their value, and conthe Convention, and Governor Shannon is in relation to his opinions on the subject of had given in his adherence for Mr. Harrivert the Administration of the United States re-nominated by acclamation! The proces- slavery, preserved a suspicious and ominous son.

was until lately denounced as intended to into a miserable tool of foreign bankers and sion of military and music and Delegates this silence, and has abstained to this day from any Buren, who had been a Missouri restriction-Theatre could not begin to hold the crowd, ist, fearlessly made common cause with the HURRA FOR VAN BUREN AND SHANNON be regarded as having gone over to her eneand comfort;" and this conclusion receives additional confirmation from the fact that the every question before the country. They too, nominee of the Harrison party for the Vice will be not only understood, but approved of Presidency was Francis Granger, a New York Abolitionist, whom even the Harrison Whigs of Virginia scorned to support.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Further accounts from Albemarle confirm the reports which had reached this city, about measures of Martin Van Buren, since his Mr. Rives' having declared for General Harelevation to the Presidency, are highly ap- rison. The Whig presses have long been proved of-he, in connection with the Hon. prepared for such a somerset; and express their astonishment at our being at all surprised mended to the National Convention which is at it. A correspondent of the Petersburg In- gratifying that the cause of Democracy, the to meet at Baltimore on the 5th of May next, telligencer, writes from Richmond, on the cause of the people, is brightening in old Anfor re-nomination-Our worthy and excel- 14th, "there can be little doubt, that Mr. lent Governor is justly complimented-also, Rives is in favor of Gen. Harrison;" that times," there are many of those, who were our Democratic Senators and Representa- "Mr. Rives will be re-elected to the Senate, decoyed off from the Republican ranks by tives in Congress-the Independent Treasu- and that his course in that body will show to the defection of Judge White, who will, and ry and cash duties in gold and silver, are re- the world that he is, at the least, the 'uncomcommended-A change of the Constitution promising opponent of the re-election of of the United States, so as to render the terms | Martin Van Buren." (And yet there are of the United States Judges for seven years, men, who affect to be the friends of the Ad- Democracy, to battle with us shoulder to instead of for life, approved of-Abolition and ministration, who talk of voting for him, in shoulder for the rights of Freemen. I beall its Federal schemes to promote the elec- preference to a friend of the Administration! lieve too, that the day is not far distant, tion of General Harrison, condemned, &c. A fearful responsibility will wait upon all such.) The Globe, on its part, asserts that sailing "Broad Horn," yelept the "Granny," The glorious 8th was celebrated by an im- it has long expected such an apostacy on the a full cargo of Whigs mense number of Democrats assembled in part of Mr. Rives. Indeed, Mr. Rives must "A load of live lumber, ramsquaddled and doom'd, the large Dining Hall of the American Ho- henceforth be set down as the friend of Gen. To live, away on the head of Salt River."

Since writing the above, we have (yesterday) seen letters from two of the most respectable citizens of Albemarle, which dissipate every possible doubt of Mr. Rives's position. on the Court-Green of the County of Albemarle, on its court-day-and not made to one person, but freely, fully in the presence of several. We feel ourselves at perfect liberty to refer to them. We state the following as the substance of these letters, viz: that one gentleman (Col. W.) distinctly understood Mr. R. to say in conversation, that he would support Gen. Harrison-that the General was underrated-but that he (Mr. R.) did not mean to give any public pledge on the subject. Another gentleman states, that he was present at a conversation between Col. J. (an inent could fail to be convinced. He also which Mr. R. remarked, that it was well called the attention of the Democratic party known, that he was opposed to the present to the fact, that nothing would be left undone Administration. The Colonel then asked power of the State-recharter all the present Van Buren and Harrison? His reply was, Banks next winter without any restrictions, that he decidedly preferred Harrison; but as ence might subject him to the imputation of seeking votes for his support. One of the writers of these letters says, "you will perceive, from the above, there can be no doubt of Mr. Rives's opinions." We, for one, are now constrained to say, that we have none.

Judge White has resigned his seat in the Senate, and the Whigs gave him a public uttered the following unfortunate declaration: ludicrous a description? We fear, the Judge goes the whole hog now.

Richmond Enquirer.

### COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. Anson County Jan. 20, 1840.

Mr. Editor :- It is really amusing to witness the anxiety which a portion of the leaders of the Opposition continue to manifest, and the exertions they make to maintain their former preponderance in old Anson, since the people have learned the result of the "Morus Multicaulis" Harrisburg Con-

When the news reached here, disappointment, mortification and dismay were depicted in their countenances, and only the voice of one man-one single man, was heard to respond to the nomination, while others declared that they never would consent to swallow that dose; it was so entirely unexpected, so different from what they believed all the "talents" would do. Thus, some of them were impelled, to denounce the "Granny" and the Convention, and they all looked like they could appreciate the force of the following verse:

"Oh, when I think of what I ar, And what I used to was, I find I have been thrown away Without sufficient kauze."

It was for some time doubtful what position they would assume in the approaching contest, but they did not remain long in this condition, first one and then another swallowed the dose, with many bitter grimaces to be sure, and averred, that though it did not have a pleasant taste they believed it was a wholesome beverage, and just the lature had favored the Missouri restriction, thing that the Whig party required to heal boldly and frankly declared that, if elected to all its dissensions. They pretty generally the Presidency, he would go into office the then began to rally, and in answer to the The Democratic Convention which met inflexible and uncompromising opponent of enquiries of some of the second and third on the Sth January, was crowded to excess. every attempt to abolish slavery in the Dis- wire-workers, what they should do, replied, well I reckon we shall have to go it, any thing in preference to Van Buren.

No means scarcely were left untried to influence those who had formerly acted with the Opposition, to rally under the flag of the petticoat Hero. A report was industriously

And now, scarcely a number of that veri- | depreciated bank paper, until people look upon is table "independent Whig journal" published to be as unfair and dishonest in a bank to stop pay. in your place, reaches here (hope he won't ment, and divide profits; as it is for a mercantile find fault with my bad grammer,) but what company to do the same thing. When will that we find an extract from some letter writer, time come? Just whenever the people will it. Just one declaring that the Whigs of this county whenever they think proper to urge the passage of were unanimous for Harrison, the other, that suitable laws to compel lanks to do their duty. they were not quite unanimous, for "it was When banks will not do voluntarily what the rules not improbable, that here and there may be of fair dealing among merchants prescribe as horest mies, or as at least having given them "aid found a "weather-cock, wax-nose, time the people deserve to suffer all the evils of their server," then he said something about "frazzled ends going over to the Tory camp," and by law to do it. asked "what of that?" Oh, nothing at all, sir: it is so common an occurrence for an it is the duty of the Governor to call the Legisla. honest Whig to turn over now adays, that ture together, so that the State may, at least, be to there is nothing remarkable about it.

These beautiful titles are bestowed on honest farmers, and that too, by one of all the "decency" to deter others from manifesting the same independent spirit. Shade of Spencer Head! to what desperate expedients will Federal Whiggery resort to, "to roll

back the tide of its waning fortunes?" Mr. Editor, it is gratifying, exceedingly son, and if I do not mistake the "signs of the who are, rallying under the banner of "equal rights" and "equal privileges," destined to take a position in the ranks of the invincible that we shall ship from this port, on the dull

A FARMER.



# NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, January 25, 1810.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Martin Van Buren.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. Romulus M. Saunders.

Appointment by the President.

Bu and with the advice and consent of the Senate. MATTHEW BIRCHARD, at present Solicitor of the General Land Office, to be Solicitor of bring forward to sustain him? An unknown corthe Treasury, in the place of Henry D. Gil- respondent of the Richmond Whig, "a distinguished

We call the attention of our readers to the extract from the Pennsylvanian, in another column, on the subject of Braks; and we do so for the purpose of again bringing public attention to the condition of our own Banks

We remarked some weeks since, that the Banks of a great many other States were returning to the payment of specie for their notes, and that it many States there had been no s'oppage of payment by their Banks, and we then enquired why our own Banks might not return to the payment of their notes in specie, so as to save the community from the loss they now suffer from a depreciated currency; we also asked how long this state of things was like'v to last. We have neither seen nor heard of any hints or suggestions from the Banks, as to when they may be expected to resume, or as to the

necessity of the continued and injurious suspension. We now make the further allusion to this subject, as there surely can be none of greater importance to the North Carolina public, and we call on the bank officers to throw some light upon it, and let us know by some published expose what are the prospects before us.

We have the greater right to do this, as every citiministration. I certainly felt them," &c. zen is entitled to ask for a peop b hind the curtains into bank op rations, on account of large amount of stock owned by the State.

We then ask to know what right the State of North Carolina by its directory in banks has to speculate on its citizens, and how long the State is to continue this shaving operation?

We further seek to be informed, how it is that the Bank of Newbern can pay its notes in specie, and the Bank of the State and Cape Fear Bank cannot, or will not do so, while at the same time they declare dividends, the one of four, and the other of three per cent for the last six months?

Is it because the property of the stock-holders in the Newbern Bank is made responsible for the solvency of that Bank, while there is no such provision in the charters of the other two?

Is it because the force of law compels the Bank of Newbern to that fairness in its dealings, which the other Banks will not exercise voluntarily?

Are the citizens of the State to be paying the State a dividend of eight per cent. on bank stock, when the bank notes issued by the aid of the State's money are worth less than silver, by from three to ten per cent? This is a direct tax on every man who looses by

the stoppage of the banks. It is a tax he pays to enable capitalists, and the State itself, to make a speculation by it. Is it to be ever thus, that the paper money which

every man receives for his labor, is made the means, the direct instrument of a shaving traffic, a speculaing machinery to enrich the few (AND THE STATE ONE OF THAT FEW!) out of the honest gains of the whole population? Let us hear from the banks on this subject. Let

us hear by what right they make dividends, while they suffer their notes to be below par? Every merchant in the State is a direct sufferer by this state of things. Every citizen is deeply interested. We have held our peace already too long on this subject, with the hope that the evil would be of short duration. But we should be recreant to our duties as a public journalist, to hesitate any longer about exposing to the public the evils under which they suffer; without seeking out the honest cause of these evils and enquiring into the means of semedying

The country will always suffer from such evils a

worthless paper money, if they do not compel them

If things are to remain in their present condition longer exhibited as a money broker, shaving the people by aiding in the issue of irredeemable shin plasters, and pocketing the proceeds of such a die honest traffic. The State should be the guardian of the public interests, and not the Shylock usura, speculating on the people, with the people's own

If the country were in a distressed condition, in consequence of the failure of the crops, or someother great national calamity there might be some apology for the stoppage of banks. If the balance of exchange was so much against us as to compel a shipment of specie, so as to drive all the banks to the suspension, as a means of self-defence, there might be some er. cuse offered for such a general calamity. But in the midst of profound peace, for a long series of years; at a time when the whole land teems with the most abundant products of all descriptions; at a time when exchange with England is not so high as to force the shipment of specie to any considerable er. tent; at a time when the banks in half the Union, are enabled to pay their notes in specie; at a time when the course of trade has increased the amount of specie in the country, in the space of seven years, from TWENTY to EIGHTY millions of dollars! at a time, when the banking capital of our own State is small, (amounting only to \$3,360,000,) and the bank paper circulation proportionally small; at a time when one of our own banks, and that the smallest, as to amount of capital, is paying its note in specie; at such a time, we say, and under such circumstances, it is no longer to be tolerated that the other two banks should persevere in oppressing the conest laborers of the country, merchants and obers, while they are at the same time, dividing ther necessarily ill earned profits.

There is no apology, excuse, or extenuation for it and unless we hear there is a fair prospect of its speedy termination, we shall fearlessly proceed to call attention to it, until proper steps are taken to redress the grievance, or abate the nuisance.

The Proof! The Proof!

"By thy words thou shalt be condemned." The North Carolinian asks, "has Harrison purged himself from the stain of Black Cockade Federalism?" Hear the Observer: "We reply, that it is utterly untrue that any such stain rests upon him."

Here is an issue; a direct answer, and as directs contradiction to a plain question; "Has Harrism purged himself from the stain of Black Cockade Federalism?" Now, what proof does the Observer our columns of to-day. The question was me asked in a preceding number of our paper, now, we assert that he has never "purged himself from the stain of Black Cockade Federalism." The onus prebandi rests upon us.

John Randolph of Rannoke, during the Session of 1826, in the Senate of the United States, charged him with it "face to face " Here was a fine opportunity afforded him of denying the charge. Didie do it? No, he could not, it was quite the reverse, he admits it. "He who runs may read,"

"For by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." What does General Harrison say in reply to Mr. Randolph's charge?-hear him:

"He has been pleased to say, that under the administration of Mr. Adams, I was a Federalist, and he comes to that conclusion from the course pursued by me in the ses-

sion of 1799-1800. The gentleman had no means of knowing my political principles unless he obtained them in private conversation, As I was on terms of intimacy with the gentleman, it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then ad-

The Caroli man asks, "has he recanted his partiality for an alien and sedition law, in time of the older A luns?" The Observer answers, "that there is not the slightest evidence of his ever having entertained such partiality. The public has long since discovered that the unsupported assertions of the Carolinian, are not evidence." Indeed, one would suppose that the Observer meant to bluff us off from its tone; the mouth piece of the Opposition party, evidently evinces much fear that the truth should be known to the people, but "he reckons without his host." We give "evidence, chapter and verse." In 1799, during the sedition law and black cock-

ade administration of John Adams, General Harrison admits, "I was on terms of intimacy with the gentleman, (Mr. Randolph,) it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then administration. I certainly felt them." What is the inference? Certainly that he was a Federalist in 1799. What proof have we that he has ever recanted his Federal notions? Mr. Jefferson was inaugurated in 1801, and was succeeded by Mr. Madison in 1809, both served out two terms, making sixteen years, during which time, he served in a civil, as well as in a military capacity. Have we any evidence of his having recanted his Federal notions within that period? None. In 1817 commenced the memorable administration of James Munroe; there was an amalgamation of parties, and for the first time since the defeat of John Adams, in 1801, Federalism dared to show its front, he served until 1825-eight years. Have we any evidence of his having recanted his Federal notions within that period? None. But if history is to be believed, he still adheres to them. In 1818, a series of resolutions were introduced into the House of Representatives, of which he was a member, and ably argued. They affirmed that Congress had power under the Constitution, to appropriate money for the construction of roads and canals and improvement of water courses, in fact, it was bringing up the subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government. The Republican party denying, the Federalists admitting the right. He is found invariably voting with the latter. In 1825, we witness the accession of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, the subject of Internal Improvements is brought before the Senate, of which body General Harrison is a member, we find those sterling republicans, Macon, Ran-