## THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

ing them presented. In my case they were pre-1 little. Take the town of Fayetteville for any scuted and referred to Committees on subjects up on example, as it is the most familiar, and nearest which Congress had the right to act. I am a Tory home. The banks here refused to pay specie and Abolitionist. Mr. Clay and Mr. Shepperd present and have them referred to the Committee on for their notes, and the result is, that every the District of Columbia. Those gentlemen are hundred dollars of their money which you hold, Whigs and patriots. Let us now see how stand Mr. Van Buren and

falls six dollars below what it was worth before Gen. Harrison on this question. Mr. Van Buren, they refused. It will buy six dollars in amount in a letter in answer to one addressed to him by posed te his election, uses the following conclusive language: of merchandize, less than it would before they refused to pay specie. Here then, you are taxed six dollars in every hundred, or six cents in

March 6th, 1836. "I recognize, in the fullest extent, the propriety of every dollar, by the banks of your own State. this desire on your part, [to know his opinions,] and whenever they stop paying specie for their notes. although there is nothing in your letter making the And every man is this day suffering to that avowal necessary, I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States, shall now under-stand that if the desire of that portion of them which amount from the stoppage of the banks in this State. But some triend of the Bank power, is favorable to my elevation to the Chief Magistracy shoul I be gratified, I must go into the Presidenmay tell you this is all a "humbug." He may tial Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opposay you are not laxed six dollars in the hundred nent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against by the stoppage of your banks. the wishes of the slaveholding States; and, also Well, enquire fairly into the truth of this .--

with the d termination equally decided to resist the We do not wish to mislead you; but only to let slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists." To this pledge, thus candidly given, he still adwhether it is not worth while to rouse up and

Gen, Harrison, in 1822, when a candi late for oppose the evil. Congress, in his add ess to the public, uses the fol-If you are a merchant in Clinton, Wadesbolowing language:

"I am accused of being friendly to s'avery. From my carliest youth to the present moment I have been the ardent friend of human liberty. At the age of eighteen I became a member of an Abolition Society, established in Richmond, Virginia; the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of Slav s, and procure their freedom by every legal means. The obligations which I then came under have faithfully performed."

Let us see the legal means by which Gen. Harrison proposes to discharge these obligations. In 1825 he held the following language:

"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 long been an object near my heart to see the whole of the surplus National Revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding slaves, there appears to be no constitutional objection to its being appled, embracing net 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 fir distant when the North Amerjean Sun . . . . . . . . not ico's down upon a Slave."

By this proposition, so dear to Gen. Harrison's heart, he claims for Congress the power of appropriating "the whole of the surplus National Reve " to emancipation. Gen. Harrison is a Tariff man, give h m the power he asks for Congress, and he will tax the South to raise a revenue, and then apply it to emancipate their slaves. As to the s netion of the States:" their consent can confer no power on Congre-s, not already granted by the Con-titution. Concede this power and a in jority of Congress will soon be found to free our slaves, without such sanction. If Gen. Harrison wishes tor move all doubt as to his opinions, let him answer your inquiry. If his friends in the South by as anxious to protect their country as they are zealous for the success of the'r party, let them call upon him to answer.

A word to his friends and supporters. No candid man c in deny the fact that he owes his nomina tion to the influence of the Abolition party. In Congress, at its present session, on the proposition to exclude Abolition memorials-a proposition in-tended to be so worded by the Whigs as to drive from its support the Democratic members from the North-only one supporter of Harrison from a nonslav-holling State voted for it; whereas twenty seven Democrats were found in its support, and to them, are we indebted for its passage, as the vote stood 114 for, and 118 against.

this matter, from which are to be deduced the following conculsions: 1. That the memorials pre-

Democratic members, on the other side, (men, | week, shows that the Abolition party in that | prepared to prove it." [See the whole matter not candidates for the Presidency,) have sup- State are Whigs. Do the south conceive that published in the Standard this week.] ported the two Presidents and blamed the banks there is no danger from this union of fanatic and their friends. They have sent their speeches amongst the people. Newspapers, friendly to the two Presidents, (though not half so Northern Whig, Atlams, expressly says in this numerous as their adversaries) have upheld this act of General Jackson, against Mr. Biddle's Bank, and blamed the banks and their

friends for the derangement in money matters. Now, what has been the result of all this effort to blame President Jackson, and uphold the that their importance should suggest. banks? What have the people of the United States said at the ballot box, after all this writing and speaking to them on both sides? In November 1832, six months after General Jackson's veto of the Bank charter; the Great

Jury of the whole people gave their verdict in his favor and elected him a second time, after trying him four years. Mr. Clay was then the you see the naked truth, that you may judge Bank candidate, or opposition candidate for the Presidency.

Well, what was the further result of ali this hot contention and party strife?

rough, Rockingham, Fayetteville or elsewhere The further result was, that in November in our State or District, and owe a debt in New 1836, the same Great Jury, with all the facts, York for goods bought there, last fall or last and all the evidence before them, were again spring, and come to a New York agent in this empannelled, and again they gave a verdict in place, or his attorney, with money of the State favor of this measure of General Jackson's and or Cape Fear Bank, to pay the debt, you know against the Bank party or opposition party, by that you must pay six dollars peemium in the electing Mr. Van Buren President, who was hundred to a broker to buy a check or draft on pledged to "follow in the foot steps" of General New York, or else advance the agent 106 dol-Jackson. Mr. Webster, William H. Harrison lars of our State money for every 100 dollars and Judge White were the Bank or opposition you owe him. Is this any "humbug?" Is not candidates at that election.

banks.

this a lax put upon you by the mismanagement Do not these two solemn verdicts of an inteliof the power put into the hands of banks, by gent and enlightened people, settle this question their charters? You must answer yes, if you forever? or are they such fools that they cannot tell the truth. Well, this surely is any thing understand so plain a question, when every else but a mere "humbug." man of them is so directly interested to give

But, if you are a merchant, you tell us, this a right verdict? The friends of the banks say, that the people

oss of the six dollars, is no tax on us; it does not fall on our shoulders .... for when we gave a wrong verdict on both these trials .sell our goods, we raise the price six dollars in The same the people were not properly informthe hundred higher to make up the loss; and ed, or not suitable judges, or that General Jackwhen we buy any thing from the wagons or son's popularity as a "military chieftain" overfarmers, we are obliged to give them six dollars awed them, and that they ought to have elected in the hundred less than we did before the bank William H. Harrison instead of Mr. Van Buren. stopped, in order to make up the loss. Harrison is no greater, nor wiser, nor better,

So then, the merchant is not the loser by nor no less a "military chieftain" now, than he this tax in the end. But what has the wagoner was in 1836. The people were informed, and to say to it? What has the farmer to say to it, were proper judges, and were not so weak as who holds the plough, when he sees he gets six to be overawed by General Jackson, or any dollars less in the hundred for his labor, and pays body else in 1832 and 1836; and in 1840 (next disease is slavery. THE UNION WILL six dollars more in the hundred for his sugar November) the venire will be returned and they and coffee, salt and iron and every thing that will be empannelled again. And their verdict

he buys? Will the farmers and wagoners say will be, again-for the people and against the this is a "humbug?" Do the managers of banks think that these

plain country people are so ignorant, are such fools that they cannot understand a matter so plain? Do the friends of banks think they can gull the intelligent farmer of this free land, into Such are the facts and circumstances involved in the belief that this oppression of the banks is all a "humbug?"

madness with the politics of the country. Let every man observe, that the leading federal ded in the overt act of William Henry Harriletter that Mr. Van Buren is with the south, and

that the fanatics cannot trust him. If they trust Harrison, what can be the reason? Let every reader look calmly on these facts and act with the deliberation and impartiality states that "the circular was directed by Mr.

Extract from a letter from J. Q. Adams, dated Quincy, October 27, 1838, to a committee appointed to inform him of his nomination as a candidate to the 26th Congre88.

I regret that I am not enabled to indulge with equal confidence the hope that the right of petition and the freedom of debate, smoth ered as they have been for nearly three years in the legislative halls of the nation, will be restored in all their plenitude and all their

purity. Slavery shrinks, and will shrink, from the eye of the day. Northern subserviency to Southern dictation is the price paid by a Northern Administration for Southern support. The people of the North will support by their suffrages the men who have truckled to Southern domination-and their Representatives have not been shamed out of the distinction between refusing to receive and refusing to read a petition. I believe it is impossible that this total subversion of every principle of liberty should be much longer

slares," they will find servility enough to represent and betray them. I have seen with pleasure that even among the most devoted throw up their caps, and boast of the monstrous dinsupporters of the present Administration, there have been here and there one, who refused to

sacrifice his own rights, and those of his constituents, to the shrine of party idolatry. These, however, have been solitary excep-

tions. The spirit of true freedom is not yet sufficiently awake, and while she slumbers, all the vigils of the watchman will be in vain.

The suspension of the right of petition, the suppression of the freedom of debate, the thirst for the annexation of Texas, the warwhoop of two successive Presidents of the United States against Mexico, are all but varied symptoms of a deadly disease, seated in the marrow of our bones; and that deadly FALL BEFORE IT. OR IT BEFORE THE UNION. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territory of Florida, the prohibition of internal piracy between the States, the refusal to admit

another slave contaminated State into the Union, are all partial ineffective plasters for the great elemental evil.

"They will but skin and film the ulcerous part, While rank corruption, mining all within, Infects unseep." I believe it important that the inhabitants

Here then, is the grand consummation of the Federal (Whig!) Treason, displayed and parason's nomination at Harrisburg.

Here too is evidence that this dangerous conspiracy was a general preconcerted movement among the whole Federal (Whig!) party in all the States, for the editor of The Old Hickory

S. Dewitt Bloodgood, a leading Abolitionist in Albany, TO VARIOUS LEADING MEN OF THE FEDERAL PARTY IN ALL THE STATES OF THE UNION !!!-Wonder who were these "leading men" in North Carolina! Was such a circular received

by any Central Whig Committee-man in the Old North? Speak out. Speak out, gentlemen, and say whether you received, or did know of such a circular before your great Harrisburg Convention met?

The man who received such a letter and kept it secret, and permitted his party delegates to meet in that Convention, and vote for Harrison, deserves the name of traitor.

If John C. Calhoun, Mr. Shepherd, and General McKay, had left their seats in Congress, to visit Raleigh and meet a full delegation of Democrate from all the counties in the State to eat a great dinner, drink wine and make electioneering flourishes for Mr. Van Buren, how loud and long would have been the opposition shouts about corruption in ofsubmitted to by the people of the free States of fice, spending the people's money for corrupt elec-this Union. But their fate is in their own tioneering purposes! Clay, Wise, and Botts, go hands. If they choose to be "represented by to Richmond in Virginia, on the eve of an election there for members of Assembly, expressly to electioneer for Harrison, and the opposition hurrah boys ner, (given to Mr. Clay forsooth.)

The Richmond Enquirer assures us that these federal hangers on to Mr. Rives' tail, will have their dinner-labors for their pains.

The Republicans of the Old Dominion, cannot be transferred like sheep in the market, by Rives' desertion. They will not submit to become the mere tail after any man's movements.

The Observer, the organ of "Ephraim's" tail, and the opposition's nose in this town, is "nose and tail" in full cry with the Harrison abolition pack of the north this week. Play out the play, Mr. Editor. Shout your loudest shouts' with these traitors of the north. Your course is exhibiting a most notable attachment to the interests of the South. Join in publishing the hurrahs for Harrison, from the abolition regions of Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, &c. which procured his nomination. Every shot will count one dead pidgeon to Harrison's hopes in the Old North.

The Observer says that Harrison's letter in our paper last week, acknowledging that he was an abolitionist at the age of eighteen, is a forgery. If it is, the whig abolition paper from which the Richmond Enquirer extracted it, is

The Baltimore Convention .- We agree with the Patriot, that South Carolina ought to be represented in the approaching Convention to nomicate democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. It is high time that cur State should get off her stills, and exercise her just and proper afluence in relation to the chief Magistracy of the Union. Her old position of keeping alcof f.om the contest for the Presidency, as "a degrading scram-ble for office," in which it is unbecoming her dignity to engage, savours strongly of the ridiculous-any one, with ha'f an eye, can see that this is but playing the old game of sour grapes. Let Mr. Calhoun, or any other of her favorite statesmen stand a fair chance for a nomination, and she will be ready enough, and even foremost, to scramble for the prize. We take it for granted that South Carolina prize. We take it for granted that Shuren, and if intends to cast her vote for Mr. Van Buren, and if so, she need not be above taking part in his nomina-tion. As Mr. Van Buren will certainly, and of course, receive the nomination for the Presidency, from the approaching convention, we admit it to be of little consequence, so far as he is concerned, whether South Carolina be represented or not. *Chorleston Courier*.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian

	TEVILI	E.			
Brandy, peach,	\$ 0	45	a	\$00	54
" apple,	60	37	a		42
Bacon,	00	71	a		
Beeswax,		23	a		25
Butter,		17		1 1 5 3	22
Bale Rope,	00	8	ā		10
Cotton Yarn,		18	a		26
Coffee,	60	12		1000	
Cotton,	00	6	a		81
Cotton Bagging,	00	16	a	õ	20
Corn,		60	a		65
Candles, F. F.	00	18	a		20
Flaxseed,		00	- 37.5	1	4 25.274
Flour,	•	4	a	- 3	
Fcathers,	00	40	a	- 00	41
Lard,	00	10	a		0Ű
Salt, per bushel,		80	a		
Sack,			4		90
Tobacco, leaf	1	51	ala		21
Bale Rope,			8 a		5
Wheat,					10
Whiskey,		-	a		80
Wool,			a		35
Iron, bar,		0.25	4		20
Molasses,		51	a		6
Nails, cut,		33	4		34
Sugar have		7	a		71
Sugar, brown,	-	8	a	00	121
iump,		16	a	00	00
" loaf,		18	a	00	20

\$00 Bacon. 8 \$00 Butter, 16 8 25 Beeswax, scarce, 22 24 Bale Rope, dull, 6 Brandy, apple, Corn, per bushel, 55 a 00 55 a UO Coffee. 11 a 13 Cotton, per 100 tbs. 81-2 71 20 a Cotton Bagging, Flour, per bbl. dull. 7 a Gin, American, 55 Lime, cask, 1 25 a 1 75 Molasses, 30 a 35 Pitch, at the Stills, 2 00 a 2 25 Rice, per 100 lbs. Rum, N. E. 275 a 3 00 40 a 45 Rosin, scarce. 1 50 a Sugar, brown, Turpentine, soft, per bbl 1 80 a Turpentine, hard half price Tar, per bbl. 1 00 a Pitch do 2 00 a 2 25 Rosin, do 8 50 a 1 50 Flooring boards, M. 9 50 Wide do 5 50 a 6 50 cantling Timber, river rafts, 400 a 600

WILMINGTON.

Treason against the South I

We republish an extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, and beg to call more particular attention to it. This extract, with the actual proofs of Harrison's often expressed and long cherished desire to see slavery abolished, will use every southern man to a sense of the

ented by me, were from the Seciety of Quakers, in p inciple and religion opposed to slavery-embracing matters on which Congress was then acti g. 2. The special ref rence to Committees, not having cognizance of the Abo'ition of Slavery, was no admission, on my part, of the power of Congress to act on that question, and a negative of any for inference of my concurrence in the wish s of the mem rialists. 3. The presentment of a memo ial from the same Society by my successor, and its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and his support by Mr. Morehead and the Whig party, with a knowledge of the fact; is a full answer to their present outry against me. 4. That Martin Van Buren is pledged to veto any bill that may be passed by Congress; whereas General Harrison has not given, and ratises to give, any such pledge. Lastly, The votes of the Whig mem bers in Congress from the non-slav holding States, establishes the alarming fact, of what they would do, had they the majority.

With such facts as these b fore them, I have no fears but that the people of our State will do justice to themselves and to the country, and in doing that they will do justice to me. And though the serpents of faction may hiss around the altar, the patriotic devotion of our people will preserve inviolate the Constitution and Union of our beloved country; whilst the cause of Liberty and Democracy shall rise triumphant, so long as we enjoy the high privilege of representative Government.

With sincere respect, Your obedient servant R. M. SAUNDERS.

Aristocracy or the Government and Oppres-sion of the Few, with the Money Power. Against

Democracy or the Will of the Whole People, Who are not Rich (Continued.)

There is a class in this country; as well as England, who are aristocrats, and the chief mark which points them out, is the mere possession and control of money and property.

This class of people have the management of the banks in almost every instance; and we mean to show that they have more power in their hands, than the government of the United States or the States.

We last week exposed the tyranny and insolence of conscious power, in the United States Bank, as an enemy in the field of political quarrel, under its leader and President waging war against the government, and we showed that the same Bank, (under another charter,) was still struggling for power in hopes that by the election of Harrison, it may again get the public treasure to lend out.

How powerful the struggle of this crippled but huge monster is, for prolonging its existence to the destruction of liberty, let every one see who observes the efforts of the Pennsylvania ments.

How uncontrolable this 35 million Bank is, let it be observed that so long as it pleases to will all the banks in our State remain in the same situation. Yes! The cry is, whatever the banks in Philadelphia do as to paying out specie, all the banks in our State must do also. This proves that our own banks hold us in bondage and the old Biddle monster in Philadelphia holds our banks in bondage.

This shows a wheel within a wheel, both Brinding to powder the best interests and thereore the dearest rights of the citizen.

power that your banks have. Just look at it a

If your Legislature should tax you six dollars in every hundred of your money and property, would almost rebel; you would Rullify; you would turn out the men that passed the law,

and they would be branded as tyrants and opcould avoid it by any reasonable means. But and have, ever since last October, your necks have got used to the yoke! It does not even chafe or gall you at all! You work as gentle as the neck (by a small loan now and then,) and tell you of these things, and 'warn you of the at it and argues, with all possible gravity that it is all a "humbug;" that it is not the banks that

do this mischief, but that it is General Jackson Well, the best way we know of, to find out the truth, is, to treat the subject in a plain fainitiar manner, and state nothing but what all advocates of the banks, or Whigs, or whatever truth.

The friends of President Jackson and President Van Buren, say that they are not to blame for this six dollar tax; but that the managers of the banks themselves are to blame for it. The friends of the banks say that they (the managers of the banks) are not to blame for it; and that the South need not think to get clear

Buren are to blame for it. Let us see how the truth stands, as to what these opposite parties say about this matter. In the first place the enemies of General Jackson, have been complaining of his "war upon the currency," (as they call it) ever since May 1932, when he refused to put his name to The mere fanatic religionist looks on the surface, a new charter for the old United States Bank. That act of his, they say, was the commence-

ment of the evil, and the main cause of the present six dollar bank tax, which does so much satisfy his purposes but the destruction of the mischiel.

Legislature to compel it to resume specie pay- from that day to the present, a space of now opinions of such a man as Mr. Adams are nearly eight years to prove this charge against surely not to be lightly overlooked. They are President Jackson. -

On the floor of Congress, Mr. Clay, Mr. refuse the payments of it notes in specie, so long Webster, Mr. Adams, and Judge White, all of them since that time, candidates for the office of President, with many other members, have been delivering speeches to prove this charge true against General Jackson, and to render Mr. Van Buren unpopular for "following in the footsteps of General Jackson. Speeches have been sent out to the people by the thousand. Newspapers, by the hundred, have done little else in these last eight years, but strive to show that this charge against General Jackson is true, and

No government over your heads has the that Mr. Van Buren is as much to blame as General Jackson.

danger which threatens the millions of property in slaves, if not the bloody horrors of a scene you would call that, no "humbug." No! You like that which abolitionists accomplished in St. Domingo.

Who are the leaders of this dangerous treason at the North? We do not mean preachers pressors. You would not pay the tax if you and fanatic leaders, but great political leaders. We refer you to Adams' own words and his the banks tax you, (as we have been trying to own course in Congress, to show that he is one show) and because they have done it so long of their chief leaders. His letter proves it .-and so often in the same way that they do now, What is the object of this conspiracy against the South? We have no hesitation in asserting that the great object of the fanatics is not the good of the slaves, but solely and substantially, the best broke oxen! The banks pat you on to elect a Whig President and by gaining influence in Congress, to prevent the addition of like good cattle, you switch your tails, and go any new slave State to the Union, and graduahead, with any load they please to put on you. ally weaken the strength of the ten slave States If an editor on the Democratic side, dares to in Congress, until they can finally amend the Constitution, destroy the compact by which the danger of your liberties, some bank editor laughs | South may loose twenty-five members in Congress. This is not the only instance in which Adams has expressed his bitter hostility to the compromise by which our slaves entitle us to

twenty-five members in Congress. When the subject of nullification was before Congress, Adams took occasion to speak of our parties, both Democrats and Federalists, or the slaves as "southern machinery," and openly avowed that if the Constitution was to be formyou please to call them, will admit to be the ed anew the north would not "compromise" against their interests, so far as to allow threefifths of the slaves to be represented in Congress. And again, when the Abolition petitions were rejected, during this session of Congress. Adams gave the south fair warning that the subject was not done with by that rejection, but that President Jackson and President Van of the measure so slightly. Will any body in the south doubt for a moment, that this man is favorable to Abolition? No! reader, no body doubts that he is an Abolitionist of the most dangerous character; he desires not the abolition of slavery only, but the abolition of the Constitution which guards and guarantees it. and would lop the branches off the tree, but this man Adams, looks further and strikes deeper. His blows are at the root, and nothing will constitution itself, knowing that while that And the opposition party have been laboring stands, the rights of the south are safe. These not the mere passionate out-break of his splenetic humors, when in a state of excitement and irritation, for this letter of his is a reply to a committee nominating him for Congress.

Mr. Adams' position shows that one of the leading opposition men, heads and gives life to this dangerous conspiracy in the State of Massachusetts. Governor Camp's letter in another column of this paper, shows that there are three thousand Whig Abolitionists in Vermont, and that he does not know more than a dozen, belonging to the Democratic party in that State. The entire Whig vote in the New York Legislature against Mr. Mann's resolution and

of the Twelfth Congressional District of Masthe 26th Congress the whole system of the Executive Administration of the Government of this Union, and all its prominent measures, foreign and domestic, will be, as they have been, and now are, to support,

strengthen, and perpetuate the regular institutions of the South. The extermination of the Indian race; the wasteful dilapidation of the public lands; the deadly hostility of internal improvement; the insidious crippling of domestic industry; the ridiculous imposture of an exclusive metallic currency for the revenues and expenditures of the nation: the enormous increase of a standing army, and the simultaneous slanders upon the navy and its gallant officers; the sycophantic courtship of the Democracy of numbers, and the rancorous instigation of labor against capital to the summary justice of lynching-all these ways and means of Northern Administration with Southern principles, have one and the same origin, and are gathering to one issuethe riveting in enternal bondage the chains of your Southern countrymen of African decent. As a further evidence of this ABOLITION TREASON against the south, see the follow-

ing extract:-

EXTRACT from an article in the Springfield Ill. Old Hickory, Headed conspiracy against the rights the public read for themselves? Come, show your of the People of the United States. A foul plot hand Mr. Editor: don't "sleeve the cards." Did detected. During the past season, the Abolitionists and

Abolition newspapers had shown themselves against Mr. Clay, and had given the most decided manifestations in favor of Gen. Harrison. To abandon Mr. Clay-to secure the co-opera-

tion of the ABOLITIONISTS-and to procure the iomination of Gen. Harrison, to whom the Anti-Masons and Abelitionists were supposed to be at-tached—was now the object of the Federal leaders. To seek this alliance openly, they dare not. To proclaim the motive publicly and openly, would be atal. But to secure the nomination of Harrison, it was necessary that it should be known all over the Union, that the Abolitionists and Anti-Masons would give him their support. With this view, the "Central Abolition Committee," at Albany, in New York, got up the following Circular, which was directed by Mr. S. Dewitt Bloodgood, a leading Abolitionist in Albany, to various leading men of the Federal party in all the States of the Unionnstructing them to urge their delegates in the Harrisburg Convention to go for Harrison.

One of these Circulars was sent to Mr. Simeon Francis, the editor of the Sangamo Journal, supposing, from his station, that he could influence the rote of Illinois. Mr. Francis and the whole Federal party of the State, had long been for Clay .-And as the vote of this State was cast for Harrise in the Harrisburg Convention, and as all the leading Federalists of this State, about that time, be-came very friendly to Gen. Harrison, we have ev-ery reason to believe that it was under the influence of the ABOLITION and ANTI-MASONIC CIRCULAR,

Here is the Circular, together with the letter Mr. Bloodgood:

This Abolition Circular, with Bloodgood's letter, and the whole article in "The Old Hickory" enclosed with a short communication from Messrs. Douglass, Hickex, Walters, Dille and Taylor, the Democratic Central Committee of Illinois, to the editor of the Standard, were received too late and are too long for insertion this week, and will appear in our next. There is not the slightest question of their being genuine, as the committee write to Mr. Loring that "The originals are in our possession, with the signature of Mr. Bloodgood in his proper hand in favor of abolition, published in our paper last writing. If its authenticity be denied, we are

the forger. It is genuine abolition whig thunsachusetts should be forewarned, that during der. The Observer must not repudiate it; he is obliged to swallow the whole dose, Blood. good's circular included. Dont gag at the nauseous potion, Mr. Editor, but shut your eyes and gulp it all down:

> The Observer, Register and Advertiser, make great out-cry about the appointment of Mr. Jones, as Marshall in the place of General Daniel whose term of office had expired, and who is a rich man, and has held the office thirty-two years. How lustily these office-seekers whine when the pap bottle is taken from their lips .-Their party removed one hundred and twenty Democrats from office and filled their places with Federalists in one day, in New York.

> If General Harrison is elected, the Observer's sense of delicacy would not allow him to print the laws and advertisements of the United States and receive pay for it. Is it posible? What immaculate purity! Do whig committees ever pay this editor for electioneering circulars? Does the Observer print free of charge, for the Committee of Finance of this County? Do let us hear.

> The Observer speaks of a letter he has seen from General Harrison, in reply to queries about Abolitionism. Why not publish the letter, and let hand Mr. Editor; don't "sleeve the cards." Did the editor of the Observer ever hear of Bloodgood's circular before?

In Clay's late electioneering trip to Virginia, Mr. Botts, his companion on the tour, declared in a public speech, that Mr. Clay's services would be required by the opposition, as the successor of General Harrison, if Harrison should be elected. So, the Great Western is still at work for number one. He leads out Harrison, so that he may dance the latter end of the jig himself.

Three months of the session of Congress had assed, and but one bill enacted into a law.

Mr. Lumpkin introduced a resolution to adjourn in May. The Committee on elections have reported that the Democratic members from New Jersey had a majority of the legal votes. So much for Pennington's broad seal. The salary of the Commissioner of Pensions has been reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,500. Those who voted for this, should reduce their per diem pay as members, from \$8 to \$6 and so of other offices, or else let the whole matter remain as it is.

The opposition do not propose to assume the pay nent of the two hundred millions of state debts openly, but they come at the same thing by a distribution bill of the public lands. This is like "come out here McCarty," and "McCarty, come out here."

We have prepared an article in reply to' the Oberver's most totally ill founded attack upon Mr Henry, the Chairman of our late meeting in this county. It will appear next week.

Cession of the Californias.-A letter appears n the New Orleans papers, stating that the British Minister is negotiating for a cession o the two Californias to Great Britain. This would be an extraordinary move on the Chessboard-and one, which we could not help viewing with the keenest suspicion. The letter adds. that Mr. Packenham is likely to succeed-enforced, as the proposition is, by British gold. Richmond Enquirer.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTE of hand made by William Faison, Jr. payable to me, and bearing date February, 1839, and payable one day after date, for the amount of three hundred and twenty four dollars. I hereby forwarn all persons from trading for said note, as satisfaction has been made by said Faison to me. RICHARD SALMON. Sampson county, N. C., March 14, 1840.

THIS day personally appeared before me, one of the acting Justices of the peace for said county Richard Salmon, and maketh oath to the above. EVERETT CARR, J. P. 55-1f.

NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Thomas of this county are requested to present them for payment (properly authenticated) to either of the sul JOHN WESLEY THOMAS.

MARIA THOMAS. Cumberland County, N. C. March 14th 1840. 55-4t.

NOTICE.

Thursday of last week, the following notes of hand or bonds, (to wit:) One on David Barksdale, payable one day after date, for the sum of eighty seven dollars and fif y cents, and dated the 2nd day of March instant. One other note for one hundred dollars, on the said David Barksdale, payable one day after date, and dated on the 5th of March inst. Also one receipt from under the hand of William Killen, for two notes of hand in his hands for collection as a Constable in Cumberland County, the said two notes amounting to about sixty dollars as well as I now recollect. The subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from trading or trafficing for said notes or receipt, and forwarns the said Barksdale and Killen from paying the money for the said

notes into the hands of any person except himself. PHILEMON CONNELY. Fayetteville, March 14th, 1840. 55-3t-rd.

HORSE STOLEN.

HE Subscriber's horse was stolen from the Stable of Mr. Henry Branson, on the night of the 12th Inst. The horse is of dun color, with a black main and tail, with a speck in his right eye, occasioned by the blow of a switch. He is about six years of age. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLARS for the recovery of the horse and the apprehension of the thief.

JAMES R. DRAUGHON.

FISH! 50 Boxes Smoked HERRINGS, 700 lbs. DRY COD. For sale by March 14, 1840. GEO. McNEILL.

HE Subscriber having received letters of Ad-McNeill dec'd. at March term of Cumberland County Court 1840, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law or this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. ANN WILKISON, Admr'x.

Fayetteville, March 5th 1840.

FURTHER NOTICE. ON Saturday the 11th of April next, will be of-fored to sale to the highest bidder at the late Residence of said Dec'd all the perishable property on a credit of six months, purchasers to give Note with approved securities. The negroes belonging to said estate will be hired to the 1st of January. ANN WILKISON, Admr'z. 1841. Fayetteville, March 5th 1840. 55-3t.

