From the Baltimore Post. 'Fire on the Prairies.'

As we expected, the "fire on the prairies." which has contributed so much towards lighting up the whig-abolition "enthusiasm," is turning out to be but an evanescent flame. - of his manhood up to this time, and is even The "hay, wood, and stubble" is rapidly now in the receipt of a salary of about \$6,000, consumed, but the precious materials remain. as Clerk of the county Court of Hamilton, To give our whig friends here some idea of Ohio. what is left in the West since the Harrison fire passed over, we publish the two following date—thus it is, they blow hot and cold alarticles. The first we find in the Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer, a whig paper. The editor says it is "from a gentleman of decided intelligence and unquestionable veracity, to an office-holder too!!! An office-holder!!! Ay! one of the editors of the Enquirer, dated New an office-holder! He has sipped from the Philadelphia, Ohio, January 22, 1840."

"Since the Presidential nomination, the the nomination," at which speeches interminable have been made. Were the election to come on now, "Old Tip" would be distanced in this State from five to ten thousand votes; but what may be the effect produced by nine or ten months drumming and drilling, together with the Bank screws applied without mercy, the future must unfold. Have you ever seen Gen. Harrison? You know how we formerly admired his volor in the field, and I would not say a word to tarnish his former fame. But if you have ever seen him, you would be astonished that he should ever be seriously supported for the Presidency. I saw and heard him last summer. He may once have been a man of some mental and physical vigor; but his glory has departed, time has shorn his locks-and I almost hesichildish, and egotistical old man-better suited to receive the kind offices and guardian care of a wife and children in the retired shades of the North Bend, than to rule this great nation. Withal, he is an ABOLITION-IST—one of a sect or faction of fanatics whose doctrines I seriously believe contain more of heresy and schism than any I have ever known .- When he made his speech in our town, many of his party, who had been his advocates and warm political friends, went away murmuring and disaffected, and declared openly that they never would support him again for the Presidency."

The next is a letter from Richard H. Ridgely, Esq., one of the delegates from Lewis county, to the late Missouri Whig Convention. Mr. Ridgely has always been an ardent friend of Mr. Clay, and would have not only never used by Mr. B. but directly the supported him for the Presidency. This is reverse of those used by him. The case thus but an exponent of the course many others presented by Mr. Buchanan, involved a question will take. The letter is dated Monticello, Lewis county, Missouri, January 16, 1840, and is addressed to the editor of the Missouri

"MR. EDITOR: Permit me to say through ultimo. For one, I must be permitted to state, that I cannot, under any circumstances, be influenced to support the nomination of Gen. W. H. Harrison, of Ohio, for the Presidency .-From the many defeats and disasters our comis, in my estimation, sufficient evidence and demonstrative proof of his inability and disqualification for the "tented field," and the Chief Magistracy of this nation. The Convention have sacrificed, upon the altar of party, the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, the to the American people, for their suffrage a canno other recommendation or qualification than that of a defeated General. When the name of Gen. Harrison was presented before the ine" of the late war, and was proud that the him as a candididate for the Presidency-an office which he so eagerly wishes to fill. I have ever been an ardent admirer of Mr. Clay and under his gorgeous banner I would have enlisted; but I cannot rally under the present flag that now floats from the "outward walls" of the whig battery. Of the two candidates, Mr. Harrison or Mr. Van Buren, I shall support the latter."

From the Richmond Enquirer. Happy Hit.

For the following striking contradictions, the public is indebted to the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. The Whigs, it seems, have all worts of arguments for different sets of people -as this article happily uses up:

"The Whigs, in their effort to elevate the character of Gen. Harrison in the public opinion, are constantly and incessantly talking of the offices he filled during his public career. They say he has been Brigadier and Major General of the U.S. Army-that in the civil department, he filled the office of Secretary of the Northwest, Governor of the Territory of Indiana, and Minister to the Republic of Colombia besides being a Representative and Senator in Congress. This is one set of arguments; for we presume they are meant as such, addressed to the ambitious, the wealthy, and the proud. But the Whig armory is not so poorly supplied with weapons, that they cannot sport a second set, of different workmanship, and intended for a different purpose. The honest, hard-working poor, thank God! have votes too, and conwhigs manufacture arguments for them also, calculated to touch the instinctive prejudices and feelings of our nature. Hear them! Gen. H. is "an honest, industrious, hardhanded farmer," "the log cabin candidate," the "poor man!!!" All we can say is, if Gen. H. received the pay attached to the commissions of Brig. and Maj. General of the U. S. Army-if he received the salary of Secretary of the Northwest, and Governor of the Territory of Indiana-if he received \$18,000 for his embassy to Colombia, and his pay as member of Congress for the time he served—
if he received all this, he cannot be a man of common sense or common prudence, if he be poor, unless some accidental misfortune has hefallen him, of which we have not heard.

the Whigs know it. He married the daughter of a wealthy man, is possessed of a fine house, good farm, has been in the receipt of large salaries almost from the very first hour

"Thus it is that the Whigs puff their candimost in the same breath-thus it is, that their zeal outruns their judgment. Gen. Harrison the poor man! the log cabin condidate!! and public fountain year after year, and has stood both at the Federal and State cribs. The friends of Harrison have commenced the chosen candidate of the Federal party selectcampaign with great violence. Many meet- ed to drive out office-holders! Could it be, ings and conventions have been called, as that Federal experience taught them the truth they say, to "give eclat and consequence to of the old saying, "set a thief to catch a thief?" "Oh, consistency! thou art a jewel."

From the Globe.

Depravity of Whigery and its Organs. The National Intelligencer of yesterday morn

"Pursuing with obviously deliberate intention the most malignant course possible towards Senator Davis, of Massachusetts, the Globe newspaper has published a long elaborated report of a reply made by Mr. Senator Buchanan to the explanatory speech of Mr. Senator Davis, and with that reply some notice of the residue of the debate upon the subject, suppressing even the fact that Mr. Davis promptly rejoined to that reply, and thus leaving it to be necessady inferred that, after all that the Senator from Pennsylvania had said, the Senator from Massachusetts had not a word to say for himself!-Under these circumstances, without publishing tate to say it-but he is now an imbecile, at the same time the residue of the debate, we supply to day, (on one of the inner pages,) for the public information, the rejoinder of Mr. Davis, of which all notice is omitted by the Globe.

"This publication of speeches in reply, without first publishing the speeches replied to, is not altogether conformable to usage in this paper, and we should regret the necessity for it, if this course were not due to the character of of the Republic, assailed by ferocious calumnies in the Executive official paper."

A simple statement of the facts of this case will show that the "Artful Dodger" of the National Intelligencer is a fit page for Mr. Ephraim

Mr. Buchanan brought Mr. Davis before the

Smooth, the disingenuous and dishonest Senator of Massachusetts.

Senate on the charge of having, in a printed speech, imputed to him statements and arguments, (and this in express terms,) which were of Mr. Davis's veracity. In such a case, we would not trust any Reporter to make up the issue for the parties. We waited until Mr. Buchanan had revised his speech, and gave it to us for publication. When Mr. Davis prepaed his reply and published it in the National Inthe columns of your useful paper, that I have telligencer, we transferred it to the columns of duly weighed and maturely considered on the the Globe. On Saturday last, Mr. Buchanan's proceedings of the late National Whig Con- answer to this reply, having undergone his own thing further to say in extenuation of his gross misrepresentation of Mr. Buchanan's remarks, we will publish it with pleasure." Yesterday the National Intelligencer produced Mr. Davis's From the many defeats and disasters our com-mon country witnessed during the late war, it abused us for not publishing what it never was in our power to publish; and for which, if we had published the brief sketch of our Reporter, we should have received the denunciation of the Intelligencer, as we did on Tuesday of the Madisonian, for publishing the sketches of the remarks made by Messrs, Clay and Preston in the same debate; and this accusation comes pride and boast of the country, and presented from presses which basely shut out of their columns almost all the revised and elaborately didate for the highest office in their gift with prepared speeches of the Democratic party! and is made against the Globe, which gives all such speeches on both sides! !- a course to which we stand pledged by our prospectus, and from which we never deviate, except where the speak-Whig Convention of this State, I opposed ersthemselves forbidit, by the conditions they imthe nomination of the distinguished "Hero- pose, or by making such incendiary speeches as the laws of some States prohibit the circulation Convention refused by vote to recommend of within their confines - such as Mr. Slade's recently published in the National Intelligencer.

We now give Mr. Davis's rejoinder, which we cut from the National Intelligencer of yesterday morning-where it (for the first moment) become accessible to us-and we beg our read eers to observe the snake like subterfuge with which it glides around and under every point to which he was called to answer by Mr. Buch-

Mr. Davis was called on by Mr. Buchanan o say how he could venture to assert, in a printed speech, that he, Mr. B. declared to the Senate that he supported the Independent Treasury Bill-first, "because it will destroy the banks of the country, abolish all bank paper, and restore a specie currency; second, because it will check importations; third, because it will suppress the credit system; and fourth, because it will reduce the wages of the laborer and the value of property!"

Mr. Buchanan read his reported speeches, and called upon the Senate to bear evidence that nothing he had ever uttered before it, conflicted with the positions assumed in them, every one of which was directly adverse to the senti ments and statements imputed to him by Mr. Davis. Mr. Buchanan showed from his authentic speeches, and the whole tenor of his course in the Senate, of which all present were witnesses, that, so far from being willing

"To destroy the banks of the country"-"To abolish all bank paper"-"To restore a specie currency"-"To check the importations"

"To suppress the credit system"-"To reduce the wages of the laborer and th alue of property"-

He, on the contrary, advocated the policy which would Reform and sustain the banks-

Restore a mixed convertible currency-Regulate and prevent excesses and revulsions importations-

Sustain the credit system by making it sound: Increase the value of the laborer's wages, by making them payable in good money, not a depreciated paper, rendering them nominally higher, but really lower, tested by the necessaries to he obtained, and in which the wages are expended-

And finally, making property more secure and stable, and therefore raising it, not reducing it, by a safe measure of its value, although an apparent reduction might be the first result.

To reach these results, all Mr. Buchanan's policy has been directed. All his avowals, arguments, and statements, have presented these hjects as the scope of his principles; and Mr. Davis, in reversing them all, has been guilty of the grossest falsification ever attempted by an of the committee he stands mute. They ac-American statesman, and the most shocking in- knowledge that numerous letters daily arrive, But the fact is this, Gen. Harrison is not a another. This monstrous imposture is rendered dency, and we infer from the language of the Abolition Society, and numerous Abolition others.

been circulated throughout the Union in pam-Congress have had them put up in masses, with then sent, under the frank of the Clerk, disguised as public documents, to partizans in the different States, who would give direction to each pamphlet of the mass to some individual, using has been committed, to circulate the most egregiously and fraudulent speech that ever issued

The National Intelligencer of this morning affords another sample of fairness in keeping with that it exhibited yesterday. While condemning us for not giving Mr. Davis's rejoinder, which it was not in our power to do until torejoined; and to-day it gives a skeleton only of the concluding remarks of Mr. Brown and Mr. of revision. It is thus apparent that studied injustice has marked every step of Mr. Davis and his tool of an editor, throughout the transaction. There is a strong motive for this. If what Mr. Buchanan stated before the Senate had appeared side by side with Mr. Davis's defence, the latter would have stood a convicted culprit, even in the opinions of the readers of the National Intelligencer.

From the Pennsylvanian. Non-Committal,

One of the most curious methods of husbanding a candidate, that we have yet heard of, is parrated in the following article from the New York Evening Post, relative to General Harrison. It seems that a Committee hold watch and ward over him:

An extraordinary course has lately been taken with General Harrison by his friends in Ohio. They have raised a committee, to whom they have given him in charge, as an idiot is committed to the care of trustees. The committee receive and read his political letters, and determine upon the answer given, leaving the poor old gentleman without any discretion or agency in the matter. George the Third of England, one of the purest and most elevated statesmen in the days of his old age and insanity, deprived of all power in his own government, was a king after much the same fashion that Harrison is now a candidate.

The Oswego Palladium, of Wednesday, contains a correspondence between the Oswego Union Association and the committee who have taken possession of Harrison. We copy the letters, which we have the positive assurance of the Oswego print are genuine:

Oswego, Jan. 31, 1840. To the Hon. William H. Harrison.

Dear Sir-In accordance with a resolution of the Union Association of Oswego, I am instructed to propose three questions to you, in relation to subjects that a large portion of this section of the country feel a deep interest in. The

Are you in favor of receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

Second---Are you in favor of a United States Bank, or some institution similar to that, vention, convened at Harrisburg on the fourth ultimo. For one, I must be permitted to state. Tuesday, we stated that "if Mr. Davis has, any lic moneys, and for giving a uniform currency throughout the United States?

And lastly-Would you favor the passage of a General Bankrupt Law, by Congress-so that its operations might be equal in all the States

I have only to say, sir, that the above inquiries are made in accordance with the unan i mous wishes of this association, the members of which, I am instructed to say, entertain the highest regard for your past services, and hope, should you be elected to the high office for which you are nominated, that nothing may occur to lessen you in the estimation of a great and free

I am, sir, Respectfully, your obed'nt serv't. MILES HOTCHKISS, Corresponding Sect'ry. Cincinnatti, Feb. 29, 1840.

Gentlemen-Your letter of the \$1st ultimo, addressed to General Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable, in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response; and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than to General Harrison. The policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying its present position.

Such a course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility; but under the impression that the General's views, in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy; that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration, that the national convention deemed it impolitic at the then crisis, to publish any general declaration of the views of the great oppositon party, and certainly the policy at the present remains unaltered. In the mean time we cannot help expressing the hope, that our friends, every where, will receive the nomination of General Harrison with something akin to generous confidence, When we reflect upon the distinguished intelligence of the nominating conventionhow ably all interests were represented in that body, we certainly have a high guaranty, that should General Harrison be the successful candidate for the presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson and Madison. Believing you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy adopted, we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves

Yours friends, DAVID GWYNNE, J. C. WRIGHT, O. M. SPENCER.

H. E. Spencer, Cor. Sect'ry. The committee are now publishing in phamlet form many of the former expressed opinions of the General, and facts and incidents connected with his past life, which will be forwarded to you at an early moment.

"Thus," says the Oswego paper, "General Harrison has passed into the hands of a committee, with the formality of a writ de lunalico inquirendo. He is interrogated on three ques-

poor man, nor does he live in a log cabin, and still more detestable, by the means which have committee that these letters contain inquiries in Agents, the act was consummated. The poor been employed to give it effect. We know that regard to his political opinions. These letters confederate people have been knocked into at least 120,000 copies of the false speech have are answered only with a denial of the information which their numerous writers solicit; they phlet form; and to accomplish this object in the least possible time, the Federal members in or rather the committee which has him in charge, has adopted the policy of those who nominated their franks, endorsed on blank envelopes, and him,-that of making no declaration of his opinions, allowing no expression of his views in regard to the great contested measures of the present moment to escape him, but demanding that the people shall put the helm of state into the Congressional frank as his own. In this without knowing whither he is to way a double abuse of the franking privilege steer the vessel. We have heard much of noncommittalism in our time, but this is non-committalism with a vengeance.

After all, the friends of Harrison are, perhaps right to surround him with a cabinet, while he is yet a candidate. He would make as wild work without a Regency as the poor crazy old grand-father of the present Queen of England. If he were to answer at his own discretion the day, it suppressed under that pretext, the speech of Mr. Buchanan, to which Mr. Davis give answers that would embarrass his party, answers sometimes extravagant, sometimes a side from the purpose, sometimes merely foolish, Buchanan, although both were fully reported and sometimes perhaps right by accident, which in the Globe of Saturday, with evident marks we suppose would prove to his friends the greatest embarrassment of all. They are right, doubtless, in standing guard over the old man, lest the muzzle should slip from his mouth and he should betray himself by uttering nonsense."

From the Ohio Statesman.

MR. EDITOR:-Chancing to be in one of our principal city hotels on Saturday night I discovered great excitement existed among the Delegates to the late Convention in consequence of the list of bankers, office holders, &c., &c., which had appeared in the Statesman of that evening. I was a stranger in the crowd. I heard all that passed. I presume they supposed I was a brother delegate. I give you the substance of a conversation which took place between two individuals who I imagined were from the southern section of the State-which is as follows:

"A. Well this is too d-d bad!-How in the devil did he get all our names. He has got me down a bank dependent. I wonder if I can't pay all I owe the banksand even if I can't its none of Medary's business. The amount of the matter is, we must give the lie to the whole publication; our convention will have been of more harm than good to us if this course is not pursued.

Banking institutions of the country.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the re-election of Martin Van Buren, because we believe, that in sentimenthe is of the Jeffe so it an Republican school;

B. Now, friend A. take my advice and truth than fiction in what Medary has published. He has given names and they cannot be got over.

A. Yes, we can pronounce the whole list false from beginning to end. Why, is not here the name of our own townsman,--and he has not been at the convention at all? We can give this as an example, and

it being false, we can say all the balance is false also. B. To be sure, our neighbor was not in attendance but he was appointed as a delegate- to the friends of the Union of the est t s, and is

and Medary does not pretend to say that all in his list attended the convention, but that they were merely appointed. So you see there is no untruth about it.

it must be contradicted, or we are undone. I will go forthwith to Kelly-each delegation as the advocate of a predical and remous system of must come with a statement, giving the lie Internal Improvement; because he is the advocate direct to all that Medary has published-and we must make out a list ourselves, and every man who owns a garden must be put down stitutional questions savor for much of consolidaas a farmer, and he who can chop a stick of lion, and are too apt to yi ld to expediency, meanwood must be called a mechanic.

And here Mr. A, set off in the direction of Kelly's palace. I suppose A's. advice will be followed. I presume all that you have published will be pronounced false, but they canlished will be pronounced false, but they cannot make white black; neither can they convert truh into falsehood.

OLD HICKORY.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette. Kentucky.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Fayette county, held in the Court House in Lexington, on Monday the 9th instant, General

M. Flournoy was appointed chairman, and Thomas Van Swearenger secretary. The folowing gentlemen were appointed a committee of vigilance for the county of Fayette. Stark Taylor, Nathan Payne, Walter Bul-

ock, Dabney C. Overton, Benjamin Graves, Henry Johnson, Thomas A. Russell, C. W. Cloud, J. Kirtley, John Norton, Thomas Van Swearengen, H. C. Payne, D. Bradford, F. Mc Lear, J. Bruen, William Dunlap, J. H Shaeffer, C. J. Saunders, John Jackson, William Stanhope, James O'Mara, John W. Forbes, Macev Thwaits, John Wolverton, John Parker, James Scully, P. G. Hunt, Spencer Graves, David Glass, C. Kensel.

Daniel Bradford was appointed chairman of

The following resolution was proposed by Dabney C. Overton, and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That from the testimony before this meeting, to wit: that abolitionists throughout the country are claiming the comination of General Harrison, as a signal triumph of their principles and party, and his own published acknowledgment of the fact in the Cincinnatti Philanthropist of 14th February last, an abolition paper, that "he has been a member of an abolition society ever since he was eighteen years of age;" we are constrained to regard him as an ABOLITIONIST, and as such, utterly unworthy the confidence or support of the American people, to the high office to which he

OHIO .- THE NUPITALS CONSUMMATED. -The Whig Convention of Ohio which met at Columbus on the 22d inst. consummated the crowning act of their union with abolitionists by nominating Thos. Corwin their candidate for Governor. The Columbus Statesman thus announces the fact:-

'The struggle is over-whiggery and abolition wedded in bonds indissoluble. Thomas Corwin, member of Congress from warren, Clinton, and Higland, is nominated for Governor! Corwin's whole votes in Congress have been with the abolition Slade. And when a member of the Ohio Legislature, some years ago, he voted against a resolution to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting colored people emigrating to Ohio-and before that he voted in the Ohio Legislature with those who attempted to place blacks on an equal footing with the whites in testifying in courts of Justice!!!

Wade of Ashtabula, and Morris of Clinton, the defeated abolitionists for the State Senate were here, and in connection with Leister

the middle of next week! Courage democrats-the sky is bright and the coasts clear. The State is ours and no mistake.'

Republican Convention.

Proceedings of the Democratic Republican Convention held at Rockingham, March 17th 1840.

The Democratic District Convention, composed of Delegates from the counties of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Cumberland, Moore and Montgomery, held its meeting at the Court House in the Town of Rockingham, on Tuesday the 17th inst

Present: Anson County.—Clement Mar-hall, Allen Car-penter, Dr. Elias Sinclair, Thomas Griffin, Capt. L. D. Kirby, Norflett Bogan, David Carpenter, and Stephen W. Cole.

Richmond County.—W. B. Cole, Dr. P. W. Stan-cel, P. M. Powell, B. C. Covington, W. P. Smith, Col. Alexander Shaw, R. T. Long, A. W. Moody, B. B. McKenzie, and W. F. Leak.

Cumberland County.—Hon. L. Bethune, Roder-ick Gillis, David Gee, Samuel Shaw, Malcom C. McColman and Duncan Ray.
Mcore County.—Archibald Monroe.

Robeson County. - Alexander Watson and Alfred Biggs Esq.
Montgomery County.—William McCallum.

On motion of the Hon. L. Bethune W. F. Leak Esq. was called to the Chair, and On motion of Clement Marshell

Allan Carpenter and W. B. Cole were appointed occretaries. The Chairman in a speech of something over an

hour portrayed the distinctive features of the Democratic Republican party, and drew a comparison between them and the centiments of those opposed to the present Administration.

On motion of Stephen W. Cole, The Chairman appointed a committee of four for the purpose of preparing resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the democratic party, viz: Dr. Jno. McLeod, Hon. L. B thune, Alexander Watson and Stephen W. Cole, who reported the follow-

Resolved, That this meeting, entertains undiminished confidence, in the political integrity, and soundness of the Republican principles of Martin Van Buren, and will use all honorable means to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That in the last message of the President of the United States, we see amp'e reasons, which have been unanswered, and are in our opinion unanswerable, going to strengthen our convictions, of the absolute necessity of an entire separation to expose them in their managements of the absolute necessity of an entire separation to expose them in their managements.

because he is opposed to and denies the constitusay nothing about this matter; there is more | tionality of a National Bank; because he is on-Tariff of protection, which undisguis d, is nothing are the only weapons she needs to conquer her but a tax levied upon the consum r, for the benefit of the wealthy manufactures, and list though far from being the least; because on account of his solemn pledges to veto any movement of the Abu-lition party, for all which he has been tunningly called by that Federal Abolition Whig John Q.

Adams "a Northern man with S uthern feelings." Resolved, That the subject of Abulit on since it has become mixed up with the politics of the country, as in the last four or five years, has assumed, both an importance and a character, just'y alarming calculated to produce honest apprehensions, for the peace, safety and quietude of the Southern States, Resolutions, however patriotic the motive that

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of W. H. Har ison; becaus he 's vi wed by us of a Tariff of protection; because I not a F deraist of the Black Cockede Aministation, yet he is one of the modern stamp, whose verws upon coning any thing, or nothing, as an interest d, or se-fish policy may dictate.—Lastance his present position, on the Bank question. In an address to the voters of the Cincinnati Distract in 1822, he ex-Williams, in an wor to a question, whether he would sign a bill for a re charter he replies. "I would if it were c'early ascertained, that the pullie interests in relation to the collection, and disbur-ement of the revenue, would materially suff r without one", and there were unequivocal man festa-tions, of public opinion in its favor. Thus making expedency, but principally the popularity of thereby creating a Treasury Bank, separating the politician in such times, having no fix d constitu-tional notices of his own but floating impotent'y before the capticious current of popular opinion is manifestly unsufe for the South to rely on, particalarly at a crisis when her domestic institutions are assailed, and when her principle security, is to be found in the constitution itself. We are opposed to him because, if not an abolitionist, vet he is in favor of appropriating the surp'us revenue for the pur ose of purchasing up the slaves and feeing the negloes, and although he may have qualified, it by observing that with the consent of the States, such would be constitutional; yet the very qualification, strengthens the opinion before expressed, that he has no fixed and clearly defined views upon great constitutional questions, for we confidently maintain that the power to appropriate the revenue for such a purpose, must be constitutional or not, as an original question, and if it is not as we affirm, then the assent of the States cannot make it so, (for nothing short of the Stat's in convention, can confer a power on Congress, which it does not pos-What, we would ask, can be more unjust, as well as more injurious in its cons quences, than this proposition? It is neither more nor less, than to tax the master to buy his own slave; nor does the injustice stop here; it is in reality imposing a tax on the poor man, who owns no slaves, in order to purchase up the negroes of his more wealthy neighbor. We are opposed to him because if not an abolitionist, yet the great body of these fanatics support him. We are opposed to him because it seems now to be admitted, that Heary Clay was rejected by the Harrisburg Convention, on account of his being a slave ho'der, and an advocate of slavery, which coupled wi h the fact, that Mr. Harrison did not get one single vote from a slave holding State; is we'l calculated to arouse our honest fears, that on this subject too, he may possibly have no settled convictions, but may float like a feather, before a popular gale, and give both "aid and com-

Resolved, That although we have no cause suspect either an union of sentiment or of action between Martin Van Buren, and the Abolitionists, highly sensitive state of the public mind, at the South, require at his hands a revenewal of the same sentiments, as were contained in his hands a revenewal of the same sentiments, as were contained in his hands are revenewal of the same sentiments, as were contained in his hands are revenewal of the same sentiments, as were contained in his hands are revenewal of the same sentiments. justice ever practised by one Senator towards addressed to the whig candidate for the presi-

fort" to those disturbers of our peace and liberty.

The above views receive additional confirmation,

from the further consideration, that the rejection of Mr. Clay, has been already claimed, by some of the

abolition prints as a great anti-slavery victory and

we would respectfully ask, any southern man how

can Mr. Clays rejection be claimed as such a victory

if Mr. Harrison be equally sound upon the subject

of slavery? We are opposed to him, because he studiously avoids to let his sentiments (of late) be

known upon the subject of slavery, which arouses our fears that either he is not with the South, or that

the very convention that nominated him, gave se-cret instructions that he should give no fresh ex-

pose of his sentiments upon any subject. If the former, we should not support him, and if we are correct in the latter, it shews such a cringing subserviency to the feelings of those fanatics and manifests such a desire to trim between both parties. It is no with the hare and hold with the house

ties "to run with the hare and hold with the hound"

Resolved, That the Chairman of this convent be directed to address a l tter to Martin Van Br ren, and to William H. Harrison, in which shall put to each the following interrogatories.

"Are you, or are yuo not opposed to the Abolition slavery in the United States in any and every slape.

form or fashion, except as the owners of the size may themselves desire." Resolved, That lest it may be said, that W H Harrison will be under no obligation to ansu Hose politically opposed to him, and for the p pose of placing this subject in its true light, we hereby challenge the supporters of General Hami son, to address him a letter, propounding to hi such an interregatory, as shall cover the whol

ground upon the subject of slavery.

Resolved, That as southern citizens and souther democrats, we cannot nor will not support any man for the Presidency who does not give the South satisfactory and renewed assurances, the he is opposed to the wild and mischievious mo

ments of the Abolitionists. Resolved, That Louis D. Henry be recomm as a suitable person to be placed, on the D.m. cratic Electoral Ticket for this District.

Resolved, That W. F. Leak represent the Demo

in May next.

Resolved, That this meeting have the greatest confidence in the talents, republicanism, and political integrity of R. M. Saunders, and will use all onorable means to promote his election.
On motion of David Gee, The above resolutions were adopted, and, On motion of Ciement Marshall, they were ordered to

be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and forwarded to the "North Oarolinian and the Stand ard" for publication.

WALTER F. LEAK, Chm'a.

ALLAN CARPENTER, Sec. etaries. W. B. Cole,

Communications.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

H. L. Holmes, Esq. - A gentleman from the country has lately called my attention to the proceedings of the late Whig Meeting held in Favetteville or Saturday the 21st ultimo, at the same time, remarking that in one particular they stand before the world unparralled-unrivalled; and that is, in presenting in so small compass, so rare a combination of impudence falsehood and calumny. His indignant, earnes manner, his strong language, and his kones countenance, literally provoked a perusal of this determination to expose them in their mtion between the General Government, and the ked beauty, to the scrutmizing eye of a ja

public. Harsh language, opprobrious epithets and personal allusion, shall not be indulged in; such conduct, although countenanced among the fashions of the times, is, disreputable among adversaries and win her triumphs. The individuals or the party, who resort to other weapons, betray the weakness of their cause-the

imbecility of themselves. Although aware of the fact that among parly tacticians and trading politicians, there is operation, a systematic attempt to fasten on the administration, principles it never advocated doctrines it never avowed and schemes it never proposed. Yet few of us were prepared form grave adaption in even a Whig Meeting, in consent, without a struggle, to the elevation of any man to the Presidential chair, who is so much as even suspected of a bearing that way. the ignorant, to impose on the credulous, and seduce the thoughtless. Let every sincere in hem again, compare them with notorious lacis, with public documents, and give them the credit they merit. The following are the most extra-

ordinary, and those to which the public attenion is invited. "Resolved, That the present distressed signational un country is truly alarming, and his, interopton of this meeting, been produced by the impractiable s home s of the pr sent a bainistration, and is tal di regard of t e will known and well cefied

princ plus of the law and the constitution. Reselved, That in support of this opinion we submit the following facts: 1. The attempt to force upon the people an exclusive'y metallic currency, which is not only impracticable, but ruinous, calculated only to make the

rich richer, and the poor poorer.

2. The at empt on the part of the Ex cutive to obtain the absolute control of the pubic money, interests of the covernment and it officers from the interests of the people—and increasing the pattor age of the President, which is already truly alarming 3. The avowed determination to destroy credit

4. The avowed determination to Reduce the wager 5. The avowed determination to Reduce the value 6. The avowed determination to Destroy Pent

Currency.

Are the assertions in the above extract true, or are they talse? Do they deal out gross injustice to the administration and gentlemen who defend it, or are they fair? Remember, these resolutions do not merely argue that the measures of the administration tend either directly or indirectly to bring about all this destructiveness; but they make the unqualified assertion that there is an "avowed determination" to produce it. Now, to what evidence shall we resort to ascertain the truth? Certainly the "avowed determinations," the repeated declarations of Mr. Van Buren, the head of the administration will be good evidence. Solemn declarations in the "Globe," the "official paper," will he good evidence-for the Opposition seem unanimous in calling it the "mouth-piece" of the party-and the published opinions of the prominent Democrats will hardly be objected to. Read the following extracts from Mr. Van Buren's Message to the twenty-sixth Congress, his last message, the more important parts of which are here italicised. Can the most prejudiced eye detect there, an "avowed determina-tion" to "destroy credit," or to "destroy paper currency," or any evidence of an attemp: 10 force upon the people an exclusively metallic currency?" or does he evince the slightest hostility to a well regulated credit system or sound banks?

"In a country so commercial as ours, banks in some form will probably always exist; but this serves only to render it the more incumbent on us, not withstanding the discouragements of the past, 10 strive in our respective stations to mitigate the ev.ls they produce—to take from them, as rapidly as the obligations of public faith and a careful consideration of the immediate interests of the community will permit, the unjust character of monop lies; to theck, so far as may be practicable by pradent legislation, those temptations of interest and those opportunities for their dangerous indulgenes, which beset them on every side, and to confine them strictly to the performance of their paramount duty, which that of aiding the operations of commerce, rather than consulting their own exclusive advantage-These and other salutary reforms may, it is believed be accomplished without the violation of any of the that on this account also, he is unworthy to be accompused without the violation of any trusted.

The property of the social compact, the observance of which is indispensable to its existence, of which is indispensable to its existence, of the observance of which is indispensable to its existence. interfering in any way with the useful and profitable employment of real capital.

Institutions so framed have existed and still exis sent ments, as were contained in his letter of the 6th of March 1836 addressed to Junius, Amis and others.

the currency, or stimulating speculation. Thus complishing their legitimate ends, they have gained the surest guarantee for their protection and encouragement in the good will of the community. Among