feared the discussion.

motion.

ceretain 1 ch

expect to be allowed to proceed. It was to bard tells us of one case where a stone breasthim a matter of no consequence. He work was thrown up in the midst of a fight. thought, however, he was indulging in no greater latitude of debate than was yesterday permitted to the gentleman from Indiana, ing his camp by a breastwork? If he had, Mr. Proffit.] When Mr. P. was speaking, Mr. Briggs temporarily occupied the Speaker's would never have covered themselves with chair. That gentleman had canvassed not glory at the battle of the Thames. In the only the merits of Gen. Harrison for the Black Hawk war, did General Atkinson ever and yet no one rose and called to order, or pronounced the remarks irrelevant to the question. He was free to admit that such discus- without breastworks, in sight of an Indian sion was unprofitable; but if it was in order town, the inhabitants of which "had manito make the attack, it ought also to be in or-der to make a reply. Were gentlemen pre-be his, and let his political friends write it on pared to allow of such a course of attack, and all their banners; but the hand writing should then prevent a reply? If so, evil would come be one of blood-the blood of one fourth of a out of it of no ordinary magnitude.

Mr. Proffit rose to explain. He appealed to the House, whether he said any thing dis- this camp upon "dry oak land," and surrountend to injure his feelings.

hurt his feelings?

But, Mr. Speaker, to return to General affording them the means of taking a surer Harrison, whom we left with his army drawn aim." Under such circumstances, need we up in the order of battle. No enemy, how- wonder at the slaughter that ensued? The country, these views did not prevail. Time ever, appears; but from certain indications of fires were indeed, extinguished after the bata hostile feeling, it is determined to encamp the commenced, but this proved that they for the night. "Whilst I was engaged in should not have been built, if it proved any tracing the lines for the encampment," infor- thing. Camp fires were necessary, but in mation was received that the Indians "had Indian warfare they should be without the answered every attempt to bring them to a par- camp, if allowed to burn all night. They ley with contempt and insolence." This was then gave no advantage to the enemy .not to be borne. A refusal to answer by the On the contrary, on coming within their range Indians, caused the lines of the camp to be the enemy became the object of "surer aim." traced; but when they answered "with contempt and insolence," the lines are obliterat- eral during the battle. I say nothing of his ed, the army moves forward, with "every man horseback ride in a camp with a right flank of their landing at Lower Sandusky, that post eager to decide the contest immediately." It of fourteen rods, nothing of his order to Mamoves about the width of an eighty acre lot, jor Davis to dislodge, with a party of disand then halts again, not to encamp, but to mounted dragoons, the enemy from some enable "I" to hold a parley with three Indians, trees in front of four companies of United drawn the body of his army to Senica, nine one of them the particular friend of the Pro- States Infantry. Let others decide whether phet. Well, what does this friend of the prophet say? Why, that an answer had been by swords and pistols, better than with mussent to Gen. Harrison's demands, but that kets and bayonets. It is, perhaps, decided It is written on the brightest page of our histhe bearers "have unfortunately taken the road from this fact that the dragoons were driven to on the south side of the Wabash." What back with the loss of the gallant Major Davis, was this answer? The official report sheweth and that the enemy were immediately dislodgit not. It only says, "I answered that I had ed by a company of Infantry. I need not alno intention of attacking them until I discov- hude to the number of men engaged in batered that they would not comply with the de- tle, nearly one-fourth of whom were killed or mands which I had made." On a promise wounded. from this friend of the Prophet that no hostilities should be committed till the will of the a balt. "I immediately advanced to the front, comprise all the dead. The Indians were seen and caused the army to halt." "In a few to take off not only the wounded but the dead, pearance. I informed him that my object, for the present, was to procure a good piece of ground to encamp on, where we could get wood and water. He informed me that there was a creek to the northwest, which he thought would suit our purpose." "I found the ground for the encampment not altogether such as I could wish it." It was suited for regular troops, opposed ro regulars, "but if afforded great facility to the approach of savages."

Several members expressing a wish for the either of wood or of earth? Was not this debate to proceed, Mr. Lincoln withdrew his course pursued by all the early Indian fighters of New England?-Such breastworks are Mr. Crary resumed, and said he did not often spoke of by her early writers, and Hub-Sir, his gallant little band of mounted men Presidency, but called up the past political history of a member of the House, [Mr. Wick,] omit the barricade for a single night? Nev-er. When it could not be made of wood one of carth was thrown up. To General Harrison belongs the honor of encamping an army

most gallant and chivalrous army. But Mr. Speaker, I have not yet done with

respectful of his colleague. He did not in- ded by a "marshy prairie." It appears, from the official report, that the fires were built Mr. Crary said he was aware that the feel- within the camp, and were burning at a quarings of his colleague [Mr. Wick] were not injured. But this did and justify the attack. Did the gentleman know that he would not us some opportunity of taking our positions, was still more advantageous to the enemy,

Sir, I pass over the movements of the Gen-Indians could be driven from such a position

President of the United States was explain- little over 700 men. Of these 62 were killed, assaults of near two thousand of the enemy, ed, our hero resumes his march, and advan-ces within one hundred and fifty yards of the left on the field. What official precision! From town. Fifty Indians sally forth, and demand 36 to 40 were left on the field; but these did not who had been with me before, made his ap- midst of battle! Such stories are often told, but they generally come from warriors who fight at a respectable distance, and make out their away; for report says "several were found in opened and found to contain three dead bodies.'

the public purposes, it would effectually sepa-rate Upper from Lower Canada, cut assunder achievements as a warrior and civilian have the enemy's line of communication, and prevent Brock and Provost from succoring each other." filled the measure of his country's glory. I am aware, sir, that my remarks militate Now, sir, no letter is found from General Harrison on this subject until the month of December following. On the 12th of the month, he wrote to the War Department, advising the employment of naval means; or rather saying, If the Government would employ naval means, all these objects could be accomplished in the short space of two months in the spring." But this advice, if such it could be called, was substantially revoked in his letter of the 17th of

March. At this time he says: "If there is positive certainty of our getting the command of Lake Eric, and having a reguar force of three thousand five hundred, or even three thousand, well disciplined men, the proposed plan of setting out for Cleveland, and landing on the northern shore, below Malden, would, perhaps, be the one by which that place and its dependencies could be most easily reduced.

After stating his ignorance of "the preparations that were making to obtain the naval su-periority upon Lake Erie," and the utter imossibility of transporting a large and undiscip-

lined army, the general proceeds: "Although the expense and difficulty of transporting the provisions, artillery and stores for an army round the head of the lake, would be by considerable, the lake being presessed by our ships, and the heavy baggage taken in boats

along its margin, the troops would find no difficulty "in the land route." Here, sir, are the views of a man who has

been praised for being the first to suggest the armament of the lakes. For unately for the had lessened the influence of the General of the Northwest army, and his suggettions were dis- up one of the most signal humbugs of the carded. A new order was issued by the War Department for prosecuting the campaign on the plan given in March, which was, "to get command of the lakes.

But, sir, the plan of operations came near being defeated by a cautiousness amounting to timidity, I had almost said to covardice. On the 21st of April the General after approving of he plan of operation presented by the War him into the presidency, very well. Is it not Department, says that he shall watch the movecannot be saved." The enemy did land, but not to fulfil this prophecy. The post was saved. but not by General Harrison. He had withmiles distant. Under command of the gailant Col. Croghan, a detachment of one hundred and sixty men resolved to defend the post, or die in the attempt. Sir, need I tell the result? Mr. Speaker, I will not allude to the deter-

mination of General Harrison to destroy his stores at Seneca, and retreat to upper Sandusky leaving the whole lake coast defenceless. Nor will I allude to his order to Major Croghan to of trick and hypocrisy, they think the lower abandon the fort and repair to head quarters. These I pass over; and I pass over, also, the The army, says an official letter of the 18th | General's official report, wherein it appears that December, deducting the dragoons, was but he left this intrepid body of men to meet all the

NORTH - CAROLINIAN.

against hundreds of certificates that have been produced to prove General Harrison an able did Nelson, at Copenhagen, at Aboukir and at Trafalgar. It was reserved for General Harrison to establish the precedent of obtaining certificates from subaltern officers to prove himself warrior and a hero.

Mr. Speaker, I have done with General Harison. He is now the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and his friends expect to succeed by inspiring in his behalf a military enthusiasm throughout the country. They are doomed to disappointment. They may raise the pæan shout in glorification of their hero, but it will meet with no response from the hearts of the

From the Charleston Mercury. The Bank Hero. Mr. CRARY's exposition of Gen. HARRI-

on's Military claims is admirable-the whigs have tried in vain to cover the sting of its truth by pompous indignation, but it will not do-they are fairly convicted of having set age, as the rallying point for national enthusiasm. It never has been pretended that "Old Tip" had any merits as a civilian-his military glory is proved to be of the real "Corporal Fussy" order-what on earth he has now to depend ou but the "crackers and hard cider" we cannot see. If they will carry a strange state of things when the party that claims "all the decency" gather themselves and hard cider"-when the party that have for fifteen years been denouncing and deploring the elevation of a great general to the Presidency because he was a military man pass by contemptuously their CLAYS and WEBSTERS to worship the cockade hat and feather of a straw captain? It admits but of one explanation. The whigs have no political sincerity. Believing in the infallibility the trick and the grosser the pretence, the better will be the chance of entrapping the people. They believe the people are steeped in ignorance and stupidity, covered with a

Mr. Cole said no friend of Gen. Harrison ever encamp in an Indian coun-try without first throwing up a breastwork ared the discussion. Second provide the discussion of the d

From the Richmond Enquirer. William C. Rives, Esq.

SIR: I wish to leave no room for you or your friends to cavil. I find in my letter of the 17th against hundreds of certificates that have been produced to prove General Harrison an able commander. These certificates are entitled to consideration. But it is to be recollected that the great majority of them were given by offi-cers over whom the General had authority.— They are the evidence of witnesses under du-ress, and are to be received, at least, with cau-tion before the high tribunal of the public. It is not common for generals of distinction—the heroes of battle fields—to go about the camp to obtain certificates of good conduct. At Aus-terlitz, aod Jenan and Marengo, Napoleon needed no such endorsement of his fame; nor did Nelson, at Copenhagen, at Aboukir and at interesting occasion, or whether you have kept the ten commandments, and especially the one which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." No, sir, before a higher and better tribunal than the one before which we are now ar-raigned, we shall both have to appear. But in tem-poral matters, it has been said that your course has not been very much unlike that of one "Judas Isca-

riot," about whom you may have read; there is, however, this difference between Judas and yourself -it is that he did receive the reward of his treache. -it is that he did receive the reward of his treache-ry, while you have only the promise of yours--Whether that promise can ever be fulfilled, time will soon tell; that it never can, I sincerely believe; never, until the people become as corrupt as certain politicians have proven themselves to be---May that day never dawn! Rest assured, sir, if that promise is not soon redeemed, it never can be; for, although parties may and do go to extremes in accomp ing party ends, there are honorable men of all par ties, who for the moment may tolerate the treason -yea, like it--but in all aftertime will despise the

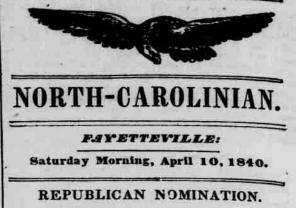
When Mr. Wise said, in a public meeting in Norfolk, that you had "sunk beneath contempt," I presume he intended to apply the remark to you politically only. I go beyond that point; and in this I do not stand "solitary and alone." It may become necessary I shall tell you and the public why I think so-At present I will only remind you of some circumstances which took place in 1838, (the months of June and July) and a publication which made its appearance in relation thereto, in your Washington organ, the Madisonian. For the honor of Virginia, I could wish that portion of your history could be "Expunged;" or, that it might not be true; but I have good reasons to fear, that it is too true. Should this not be so--should you have acted claims "all the talents" are driven to select for their standard the poorest piece of fustian authorised friend will address mea letter on the subin twenty six states — when the party that j'ct, ample justice shall be done you (my name is with the Editor, and at your service for any purpose of the kind indicated,) before I say more; and together with the watch word of "log cabins I will only repeat, that "truth sha'l be my motto, and justice to all my guide." I will pause, to give you an opportunity of being heard. I know you must understand the allusion I have made. truth, I have never designed giving you much medicine at one time; my skilful and venerable physi-sian tells me that broken doses frequently given, have the best effect, let the disease be ever so inveterate." I do not, however, believe any medicine will prove efficic jous in your case. A REPUBLICAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Essex County, 31st March, 1840.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Republican Meeting in Bladen County. At a Democratic Republican Meeting h ld at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 3d instant.

On motion, Dr. H. H. Bobinson, was appointed Chairman, and Duncan Shaw, and Durram Lewis,



FOR PRESIDENT. Martin Van Buren.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. Romulus M. Saunders.

Toe the Mark I

The Democrats of the Rockingham Convenion have urged "The Test" with effect. See below President Van Buren's answer to Mr. Leak's letter. Here is no evasion. No equivocation. No Subterfuge. But plain Republican dealing, answering a plain question so that no voter can have a shadow of doubt when he reads.

Harrison puts himself in the keeping of a committee, to answer the enquiries sent to him by the hundred, from the people; asking him to publish his views on politics. He is too busy to write for himself, and the committee informs the public that he will not answer such enquirics. The public, therefore, must find out his opinions as they can.

How different the course of the two candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Van Buren comes out openly and explicitly, on all subjects. General Harrison will not express any opinion, to be printed, "for the public eye." He dare not of. tend the Abolitionists of Ohio, New York and Vermont. Mark! we say, as we have often said before, he dare not do it. Here follows Mr. Leak's letter, and the prompt reply, which we accompany with an extract from the Inaugural Address, and the letter to Junius Amis and others-referred to in the President's letter.

Rockingham, Richmond Co. ? March 21, 1840.

To His Excellency, Martin Van Buren:

Dear Sir .- At a meeting of the Democratic Republican party, held in this place, on Tuesday the 17th instant, the following resolutions

Dictrict Convention, be directed to address a letter to Martin Van Buren and General William Henry Harrison, in which he shall prepound to each, the following interiogatory: "Are you, or are you not, or posed to the abolition of slave y in the United States, in any and every shape torm, or lashion, ero pt as the owners of the slaves may themselves de-

Resolved, That although we have no cause to suspect, either an union of sentiment, or of action betw en the Abolit onists and Martin Van Buren, yet, we are firm'y persuaded that the h ghly excited and sensitive condition of the public mind at the South requise at his hands a renewal of the same senti nents, as were contained in his letter of the 6th of March, 1836, to Junius Amis and others. Resolved, As Southern Citizens, and as Southern Democ ats, we cannot, nor will not, support any in an for the Presidency, who does not give the South satisfactory assurances, that he is opposed to the wild and mischievous movements of the Al oliti-n-

Here follows a description of the ground from the official report:

It was a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in not been given to history. It, however, you and front (towards the Indian town,) and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which, and near to this bank, was a small stream, clothed with willow and other brushwood. Toward the left flank this beach of high land widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the right flank, terminated in an abrupt point.

On this ground pointed out by an enemy, encampment with the front and rear lines separated from each other about twenty-seven rods on the left, and fourteen rods on the right flank.

Mr. Underwood here inquired what authority Mr. C. had for saying the ground was Armstrong to Governor Eustis, the Secretary nainted out by the enemy.

port, where he would had it therefficial re-Harrison's own sign manual.

But to return to the order of encampment. The front line was occupied by one battalion of United States infantry, flanked on the vantages, will (miracles excepted) win the right by two companies of militia, and on the game. left by one company .- The rear line was composed of the other battalion of United men, and the right flank by one company. Two troops of dragoons were encamped in rear of the front line. These troops were all in single rank, and were defended by two men, and two subaltern's guards, consisting of twenty men. But as the report makes no mention either of a picket guard, or a common camp guard, it seems that this indispensable requisite of an army, encamped in an enemy's country, was entirely overlooked and omitted. This is evident from the fact, that in the opening of the battle, some of the men were stricken down in the very doors of their tents.

We have here, Sir, the camp of General Harrison when in an Indian country, and so apprehensive of an attack that the "order of encampment was the order of battle, and each of which there were more than one hundred in General Wayne, or that of any other General the water."

a victorious army? Not in civilized warfare .--In such a war the conquerors bury the dead .--With these facts before them the trusty followers of the Prophet might have claimed, at least a drawn battle, and in support of their position, have pointed to the dead taken from the field. and to the fresh graves in which they were bu-

great war dance, we should have heard the songs of the braves of their nation, and listened to the recital of their deeds of renown.

I have done, Mr. Speaker, with the official not indeed on the part of the officers and soldisacrifice and slaughter.

The gentleman from Indiana has given to If I am correctly informed, that honor belongs came from "a moment's reflection, to another. It was first suggested by General of War. The letter bore date the 2nd of January, 1812, and says:

in its whole extent, on of Canadian defence does ers, no time should be lost in getting a naval ascendency on both; for, cateris paribus, the

Again, the same letter says:

For western defence, employ western men States infantry on the left, and four militia accustomed to the rifle and stratagents of Indicompanies on the right. The left flank was an warfare. To their customary arms add a filled up by two companies of mounted rifle- pistol and a sabre, and to ensure celerity of movement mount them on horseback. Give them a competent leader and a good position, the rear of the left flank, and one troop in the British settlements. Why not at Detroit, where within a strking distance of Indian villages or you have a strong fortress and a detachment of artillerists? Recollect, however, that this posicaptain's guards, consisting of eighty-eight tion, far from being good, would be positively had unless your naval means have ascendency on lake Erie.

In "Armstrong's notice of the War of 1812,' at page 177, is a note upon the subject of the rmament of the lakes, in the following words:

No efficient means were taken by the Government to obtain a command of the lakes until October, 1812. A letter written about this time by General Armstrong to Mr. Gallatin, was probably the means of recalling the attention of he cabinet to this important subject. In this ture.

letter the General stated the following facts:-"That he was informed by Captain Chauncey that as early as the month of July, Captain Woolsey had requested twenty-six pounders, man slept opposite to his post in the line." the navy yard unen.ployed; that the intention General Harrison says his order of march of Woolsey was to arm such vessels of comwas "similar to that used by General Wayne." merce as could be found on the Lake and at Sackett's Harbor, with the aid of which he But was the order of encampment that of would be able to get a complete command of

rounds for small arms."

In April, the post could not be saved; on the last day of July, he ordered it to be abandored and burnt; but, on hearing the cannonading, he moments the man (the friend of the Prophet) Indians take their dead from the field in the made the discovery that any attempt to storm it could be resisted with effect. He therefore remained in his camp at Seneca, without making a solitary movement, until he was informed reports of the dead on supposition. In the that the enemy were retreating. He then went present instance, the dead may have been taken towards the post as fast as the dragoons could carry him, but "not an enemy was to be seen." houses, and one, of many graves fresh dag, was | The general then returned to Seneca, and wrote the Secretary of War that he had before in-Could all this have been done in the presence of formed him "that the post of Lower Sandusky could not be defended against heavy cannon." He had informed him that the post could not be saved at any rate; and while the battle was is very earnestly called on to believe it! raging, speaking of Croghan, he said, "the blood be on his own head-I wash my hands of

> In August, the exertions of the War Departried. But the Indian account of this battle has ment were crowned with success. Our squadrons gained command of the lakes, and soon I had been present, Mr. Speaker, at their next after, General Harrison crossed over to make an attack on Malden. When he arrived, Proctor had fled, and was not overtaken until he reached

the Thames of Lake St. Clair. This happened on the 5th of October, when a battle was fought account of the battle of Tippecanoe. It has that closed the war in Upper Canada. Of late been converted into a victory. Let it be so the friends of General Harrison have claimed recorded on the page of history. But for the great honor for him on this occasion. But he honor of the country, let there also be recorded does not deserve it. The glory of the victory on the same page, deeds of more enduring fame; was awarded at the time to Colonel Richard M. Johnson, and it belongs to him. His regiment ers, for they fought like men; but on the part of of mounted men made the charge upon the Brithe General, who, without entrenching his night tish lines, and broke them to pieces. They also and "affording great facility to the approach | encampment, without the ordinary precaution | crossed the swamp, and fought against the Inof savages," were traced the lines of a night against surprise, exposed these gallant spirits to dians without any aid from the rest of the army. The charge was suggested by Colonel Johnson,

and all that General Harrison did was to give General Harrison the credit of first suggesting the order. I am aware that the official report the armament on the lakes, in the war of 1812. gives us to understand that the plan of attack

"While I," says the General, was engaged in forming the infantry, I had directed Colonel Johnson's regiment, which was still in front, to be formed in two lines opposite to the enemy. and upon the advance of the infantry to take to endeavor to tuen the right of the Indiana A moment's reflection,' however, convinced belligerent, who is the first to obtain these ad- me that from the thickness of the woods, and swampiness of the ground, they would be unable to do any thing on horseback, and there was no time to dismount them and place their

horses in security. I, therefore, determined to refuse my left to the Indians, and to break the infantry. The measure was not sanctioned by any thing that I had seen or heard of, but I was fully convinced that it would succeed."

This is the statement of General Harrison .-Would any one imagine from it that the change in the order of battle was suggested by another Yet such is the fact. Colonel Johnson says: "I requested General Harrison to permit me to charge." He did charge, and at such speed that the British had not time to discharge their third fire before they were totally routed.

Mr. Cooper, here inquired of Mr. Crary, his uthority for asserting that the order of battle was changed at the request of Colonel John-

Mr. Crary referred to Armstrong's notices of the war of 1812, wherein was a letter asserting the fact, under Colonel Johnson's own signa-

This battle put an end to the war in Upper Canada. In the following spring General Har-Canada. In the following spring General Har-rison tendered his resignation as Major General the republicans at the next election. As the first of the army. It was immediately accepted, and the vacancy filled with the name of Major General Andrew Jackson. I have seen it stated, Mr. Speaker, in a late publication of the friends of General Harrison, that this resignation was brought about by the War Department, from a spirit of malice and envy. This is a libel upon the reputation of an able, but much abused pub-for Harrison. The election of Friday last-a real

for office. Mr. CLAY feels no shame to have brought home to him all the theatrical denunciations which he once spouted so eloquently poses." He now unites with a Military horrible calamity to the country, "more to be dreaded than plague, pestilence and famine" Mr. CLAY and his friends! and the country

> From the State Capitol Gazette. Harrison and the Abolitionists.

The subjoined extract, from a speech delivered in congr. ss, a short time since, by Mr. SLADE of Massachusetts, who is denominated the "prince of abolitionists," is another evidence of the close connection at present existing between that dark and abandoned faction and Federalism. Of late, this upholy alliance is no secret matter: they have flung out their black and practical banner, and in many parts of the Union, are already beginning to rally beneath its polluted and polluting folds .-as they regard the preservation of their dearest rights and privileges, to fortify thems ly s against the approaching conflict with a political faction which seeks the destruction of their peace, liberty and happiness. After reading the fill wing paragraph from the speech of Mr. SLADE, we do not think there is a single individual will say that we have

we, [meaning the aboutionists,] may rally?-the man whose name shall be to us a strong tower-the man who is to lead us to victory. There is, thank Heaven, such a man! His name is waited to us on the win is that sweep the Alleghanies; and comes back in thundering echoes from the Atlantic shores. The West, the North, the East, the South unite to proclaim WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON IS THE MAN."

MAN! !-- and the only man who is to LEAD THEM TO VICTORY!! In addition to this evidenc , has not Gen. Harrison, in defining his position, declared that "abolition is eminently a mora and religious enterprise," and that "the work of abolition is but begun this country." We know that in many places the dectrines of abolitionism will to t y to palm upon their readers, the b lief, that Harrison is Nor the Abo ition candi late, and hence the'r assert ons, in the very face of truth, to the contrary. But the odds is against them-the secret is out and they now find it a matter of compulsion to act in concert with their brethren in other parts. As we have said before, we may soon ex-pret to see them hoist their true motto of "HARRIson and ABOLITIONISM."

The Prospect.

The cheering tone of confidence that pervades all the democratic journals of Pennsylvania, is grati-fying to the friends of the constitution throughout the Union. The harmony that prevailed in the recent Democratic Convention, is the best evidence that the people are alive to the importance of the contest. Democracy is rousing itself, and as the struggle approaches its tremendous power will dis-may the hearts of the federalists, and their counterfeit enthusiasm will vanish into thin sir. The What a commentary on the puffing and blowing of the federal organs for the last two months! They induced one poor creature-a fool or a knave-to publish a remunciation of the principles he formerly professed, and for this they raised a tremendous winning glory in Indian warfare? Did Gen- On these facts General Armstrong remarked lic servant. The then Secretary of War enter- test of party strength-shows the progress of de-

tions was submitted to the meeting, unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the political contest which is now ing on throughout the Union, involves principles against Military Chieftains. He once united of the most sacred character; princ ples upon the with ADAMS to prevent the horrible calamity success of which depends the preservation of pub-of a Military President, "and for other pur-he liberty; and that sheet anchor of popular rights, a written constitution. The efforts now making by the Federal party under the assumed name of the Chieftain to prevent the horrible calamity of the re-election of a lawyer, "and for other energy s of Democrats; and call them forth, as one purposes." The amount is that it is a man to defind the cause of Republican principles, from the insidious attack of a patty who have no sympathes with the declared sovereignty of the dreaded than plague, pestilence and famine" popular will in our country, but whose uniform ad-for any body to enjoy the fat of office but vocacy of measures which had their origin with Alexander Hamilton, the great champion of Federa ism, proves that all their inclination are in favor of a splendid Central Government, which shall strip

the States of every vestage of sovreignty; and entail upon the American people a policy which will eventual'y make the rich richer, and the poor poor r, a pole y which will be replete with taxes and burthen-ome exactions on the labor of the people, for the benefit of those whose aim is to live rather by their wit than their labor, a policy which shall fasten upon the country the odious measures of a National Bank, High Tariff, and extended schemes of Internal Improvements, by the General Government, the power and patronage of which, will be wielded to the breaking down of the free and independent ac-tion of the people. It is in view of these things "Harrison and Abolitionism," is the watch-word of that we assemble to declare our opinions; and to the enemy, and it behooves the prople of the Union, call upon our fellow-citizens, who advocate equal privil ges to rally in the support of those men and measures which will prese ve untarnished those sound principles which resulted from the revolution; and for the establishment of which a seven year

war, with all its horrors, was endured by our countrymen, involving a vast expenditure of blood and reasure. We as Democratic Republicans be'inve that the measures of the present National Administration so mantully avowed, and nobly maintained are calculated to perpetuate those principles, and to secure to unborn millions, the blessings of liberty. Resolved, That we have undiminished confi lence in the administration of Martin Van Buren, and we believe the best interests of our country are involved in h s re-election, and we will warmly and cheerfully support it.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of North Carolina are due to the Hon. Bedford Brown, and Robert Strange; for the faithful and manly defence of the rights of the people, and the principles of the

constitution. Itesofoca, That we heartily approve of the course of our representative, the Hon. James J. McKay. Resolved, That we cordially approve the nomination of Thomas I Faison, Esq. of Sampson, as a Delegate to represent this Congressional District, in the National Convention of the Democratic par-

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nemination of Owen Holmes, Esq. as Elector for this District, and chreif ally recommend him to the people of North Carolina, as a firm, unwavering repub-lican who will faithfully represent their wishes. Resolved, That we approve the nomination of R. M. Saunders, Esq. as Governor, and that we will support him warmly.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of Wm. H. Harrison, to the Presidency, because we believe from the evidence before us, that he is an Abolitionist, that he is in favor of a high tariff, that he is in favor of a National Bank, that he is an Old Federalist, because he is the candidate of the Bank party, the Abolition party, the Anti-Masonic party, and the deserters from the republican party; and because he is in favor of selling poor while men into slavery, because they may be unable to pay costs and fines of petty prosecutions.

On motion of G. T. Barksdale,

Robert Melvin, Esq. was nominated as a candi-date to represent the Senatorial District, composed of Bladen, Columbus, and Brunswick, for a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature. On motion of Duncan Shaw,

G. W. Bennaman, Esq. was nominated as a can-didate to represent the county of Bladen, in the

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting given to the Chairman, for the able and dignified manner in which he presided, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolinian.

HEMAN H. ROBINSON, Ch'n. DUNCAN SHAW, DURRAM LEWIS. Secretaries,

Resolved, That as scon as the Chairman shall r. ceive an answer from either, or both of the gentlemen, to whom the above interrogatory is put, that he publish the same in the "North Carolinian."

In discharging, sir, the duty devolving on me, as Chairman, I respectfully submit the interrogatory, contained in the first resolution, for your consideration, and ask of you an early re-

I should, however, be doing injustice, not only to my own feelings, but to the republican bretheren I represent, were I to withhold from you, the expression, that the above interrogatory has not been propounded from any suspi-cion as to your integrity, in carrying out the assurances and pledges formerly given; but from the increased and increasing importance of the subject to the South; and from a desire on the part of your friends, to remove every vestige of doubt, arising from a lapse of time, as to your sentiments upon this question.

I remain, sir, with sentiments of the highest consideration, Your most ob't. serv't. WALTER F. LEAK.

Washington, March 27, 1840.

I have received your letter of the 21st inst. and can have no objection to say in reply, that the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Amis, and others, on the 6th March, 1836, and substantially repeated in my Inaugural address, ARE NOT ONLY STILL ENTER-TAINED BY ME, BUT HAVE BEEN GREATLY STRENGTHENED, BY SUBSEQUENT EXPERIENCE AND REFLECTION.

1 am, sir, very respectfully. your ob't. serv't M. VAN BUREN. To Walter F. Leak, Esq. Chairman, &c.

Extract of Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural Address. "Perceiving, before my election, the deep inte-rest this subject was beginning to excite, I believe it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has pas-ed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least, they will be my standard of conduct in the path b fire me. I then declared, that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratifi d, "I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abol sh slavery in the Dist ict of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States, and also with a determination equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exis's." I submitted also to my fellow-citizen with fullness and frankness, the reasons which hid me to this determination. The result authorises me to be jeve that the y have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the People of the Uni-ted States, including those whom they most imme-diately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflictone with these whom they most immebill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction. These views can ever receive and adopted in the firm belief, that they are in accor-dance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the Republic, and that succeeding expe-rience has proved them to be humane, patriotic. epedemic, bonorable and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid, and the hopes of the wicked, for the destruction of our Government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignatiou; - but neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country,

Prejudiced the position taken by our opponents: "And now, sir, where is THE MAN around whom

We now put the question to every candid mind, is General Harrison the candidate of the abolitioa-they rally! they claim him as being their STRONG British lines at once by a charge of the mounted infantry. The measure was not sanctioned by