of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Euch attempts at dangerous agi-tation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That ating affection for political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our ople as one vast body; will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions."

Mr. Van Buren's Opinions.

From the Richmond Enquirer of March, 1836. MR. VAN BUREN-NO ABOLITIONIST. We lay this morning before our readers the following frank, manly, masterly letter of Mr. Van Buren on the subject of Abolitionism.

There is some reason to suspect that the letter from North Carolina was intended to embarrass him, as Jackson was the scene of the famous Mangum and Leigh dinner. But he has not hesitated to meet their question fairly, openly and above board. NORTH CAROLINA CORRESPONDENCE. Jackson, February 23, 1836

DEAR SIR: A portion of your follow citizens in this section, feeling a deep anxiety as to your views on a topic which most vitally affects our immediate welfare and happiness, have thought proper to pro-pound to you the following interrogatory, to which we wish an explicit answer.

Do you or do you not believe that Congress has the constitutional power to interfere with, or abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia? The conspicuous situation in which you are placed, and the importance of a thorough knowledge of your views on this interesting topic, will, we hope, be sufficient apology for the liberty we have taken.

1	JUNIUS AMIS,
	ISAAC HALL,
	JOHN WALL,
	C. YELLOWBY,
	SAM'L. B. SPIRRIL
	JAS, W. PUIZINN.

His Excellency MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN'S REPLY.

Washington, March 6, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter apprizing me of the deep anxiety which is telt by a portion of your fellow citizens as to my views up on a topic vitally affecting their immediate welfare and happiness, and of the importance of their being possessed of a tho-rough knowledge of them; and asking me to say. whether I do or do not believe that Congress has the constitutional power to interfere with or abelish slavery in the D strict of Columbia.

I am not only willing, but desirous, gentlemen, that you should have the most thorough knowledge of my views and feelings upon the delicate and interesting subject with which your question is con-nected; and I shall endeavor to acquaint you with them in the fullest manner in my power. Not having heretofore had the honor of being in

eltical communication with you, I am not advised whether the sentiments relating to it, which have been avowed by myself, and by my authority within the last two years, have come to your knowledge. I deem it therefore, proper to furnish you with the substance of them, before I reply to your more spethe inquiry. The avowals to which I refer, were: 1st. An opinion that Congress has no right to interfere, in any manner, or to any extent, with the subjuct of slavery in the States:

2d, Against the propriety of their doing so in the District of Columbia; and

3d. The statement of my full concurrence in the entime its expressed by the citizens of Albany, in public moting, the most important of which are as follows, viz: "That the Constitution of the United States carries with it an adjustment of all gi stors involved in the deliberations which led oits adoption, and that the compromise of interests in which it was founded, is binding in honor and good faith, independent of the force of agreement, on

have been swerved from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agi-tation may periodically return, but with each the shiect will be better understood. That predomi-tation may periodically return, but with each the shiect will be better understood. That predomifavorable to my elevation to the Chief Magistracy, should be gratified, I must go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave holding States; and also with the determination equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists. In saying this, I tender neither to them nor to you any pledges, but declare only sottled opinions and convictions of duty. Those who doubt that they will be carried into full and find first first start of the same start of the same start into full and fair effect, are under no obligations to trust me. An

> there is no one less likely to complain of its excrcise than myself. The peculiar importance of the subject, and desire (which you will allow me to feel) that my views of it should be correctly understood, make it proper that I should explain the grounds of the opinions above expressed. They are founded, amongst others, on the tollowing considerations,

VIZ: 1st. I believe, that if it had been forcseen, at th time of the adoption of the Constitution, that the seat of the Federal Government would be fixed in a slave-holding region, and that the subject of slavery would be there agitated to the prejudice of those holding this species of property, the right to do so would, with the assent of the non-slaveholding States, have been made an exception to the unrestricted legislative power given to Congress over the District to be ceded.

2dly. I cannot but regard the agitation of this subject in the District of Columbia as a surprise upon the people of Maryland and Virginia, being very confident that if the state of things which now exists, had been at all apprehended by those States, the cession of the District would not have been made except upon the express condition that Congress should exercise no such power; and that with such a condition the cession would, in the then state of public opinion, have been readily accepted. 3dly. I do therefore believe, that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave holding States, (assuming that Congress has the power to effect it) would violate the spirit of that compromise of interests which lies at the basis of our social compact; and I am thoroughly convinced that it could not be so done. without imminent peril, if not certain destruction to the union of the States. Viewing the matter in this light, it is my clear and settled opinion that the Federal Government ought to abstain from doing so, and that it is the sacred duty of those whom

the people of the United States entrust with the control of its action, so to use the constitutional power with which they are invested as to prevent it. I think it due to the occasion, and only a simp act of justice to my fellow-citizens of the North, all political parties, to add the expression of my full

belief, that the opinions above expressed accord in substance with those entertained by a larger majority of the people of the non-slaveholding States than has ever before existed in those States on a public question of equal magnitude. It is also due to them to say, that their sentiments on his subject springs out of considerations of too high a characer, and look to consequences of too solemn an im-

port, to be shaken by slight causes. With only a generous confidence on the part of the South in their brothren of the North, and a firm determination on the part of each to visit with their severest displeasure any attempt to connect the subject with party politics, those sentiments cannot be over-thrown. All future attempts on the part of the Abolitionists to do so, will then only serve to accumulate and concentrate public odium on themselves. That there are persons at the North who are far from concurring in the prevailing sentiment I have described, is certainly true; but their numbers, when compared to the rest of the community, are very inconsiderable, and, if the condition of things be not greatly aggravated by imprudence, many of them, I

THE NORTH - CAROLINIAN.

its recovery would be hopeless, the wise and good amongst them-those who are really guided by the principles of justice and humanity-will pause and acknowledge that they have misapprehended the true bearings recognise, in this class of our citizens, as sincere friends to the happiness of mankind as any others, and will become sensible that this species of property, the result of causes opportunity is afforded them to exercise their free choice in the matter, and they may be assured, that tance, which they only know how to dispose

of. Instead of charging the people of the non-slaveholding States, as has often been love of freedom, they will find that the free citizens of the North are only acting upon the principles of fidelity to their most solemn engagements; that if they were to attempt the accomplishment of what is desired of them by those who regard slavery as inconsistent with the equal rights on which our institutions are founded, they will involve themselves in the odium, either of seeking to evade a compact mended by the Secretary of war. which was the means and the pledge of our

national existence, or of availing themselves of their present power and unexampled prosperity, to dissolve a connection with their Southern brethren, formed at a period of mutual adversity, for a cause which was then not

only known to exist but the continuance of which was expressly recognised in the bond of their union.

I have thus, gentlemen, been compelled to extend my remarks considerably further than I intended, when I commenced to answer your inquiry. As, however the subject was delicate and important, I feel that I have not trespassed farther upon your time in its examination than was proper to enable you to comprehend the views I entertained of it, or than was respectful to the considerations which justified your call for those views. And I feel assured, whatever may be the difference of opinion, if any, which exists between myself and any other portions of my fellow-citizens, that the issue of this matter, as of all preceding questions which have agitated the public mind, and have been thought to be preguant with danger, will, in their hands, be such as to strengthen the bonds of their union, and to increase those fraternal and patriotic affections, which our past national history has so often and so honorably illustrated.

> I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN. Messrs. Junius Amis, Isaac Hall, John Wall, C. Yellowby, Samuel B. Spirril, and James W. Puizinn, Jackson, N. C.

The following extracts from the "Philanthropist" of the S1st of March, an Abolition Whig

paper, edited by G. Bailey, Jr. in the City of Cincinnatti, State of Ohio, at General Harrison's door, are published with the hope that

self-govenrment could receive, and from which | Let the Slave Holders of the South Look to | between Mr. Van Buren and Harrison for the The extract below from the Globe shows that Mexico is about engaging in a war against Texas, in which she offers the slaves their freedom. France has lately made a treaty of alliof this question .- Instead of accusing our ance with Mexico. We are threatened with countrymen who hold property in slaves, with war with England on account of the Maine disregarding the general principles of liber- boundary question. Should we get to war with ty and the dictates of a pure religion, they will England, her first step would be to join the Mexicans and reconquer Texas, calling the Indians and negtoes to her aid. The emigrants to Texas who conquered the Mexicans at San Jacinto, are our brother Americans, neighbors and slave owners.

Does any man believe that Louisiana, Ar kansas, Mississippi and Tennessee will sit stil done, with hypocrisy in professing an ardent and see the Mexicans reconquer Texas? Our situation, we think is a critical one, and should command the undivided attention of Congress, Active preparations for the worst, are called for, as the dictate of common prudence. In such a condition of things, it is astonishing, that Mr. Morehead and his followers should oppose the immediate organization of the militia as recom-

> The Emancipator, the journal of the New York Abolition Society, quotes the following from the Mexican print, the Tamaulipas Gazette.

"The campaign of Texas will achieve much glory for Mexico, and restore her name and her honor. The slavery of the black man, which is tolerated in Texas, and which was the cause of the revolution, will arm the Mexicans to drive those usurpers beyond the Sa-

bine. Merico gives freedom to men of all colors, and she has her destiny to fulfil in this respect."

The Abolition print remarks on this:

"So, it seems, Mexico has her destiny, giving freedom to all colors,' as an offsett to the destiny of the Anglo Saxons, which the Texan advocates have so much relied on-'getting possession of all the land.' We have a strong presentiment that the first is the best destiny, and will stand the longest. Somebody will live to know."

This explains the motive of JOHN Q. AD-Ms and others of this tribe in Congress, in siding with Mexico against the Texans-and even against their own Government, in its controversy with that power. Abolitionism would rather destroy the liberty of the Anglo Saxons of Texas, under the superstition, barbarism, and despotism of Mexico, than see the spirit of our free institutions carried over the fair regions of Texas. "The best destiny is that giving freedom to all colors"-the freedom under which a whole race of people perished in the drudgery of the mines. Mr. ADAMS and his political brethren were reluctant to obtain the advantage of a Saxon destiny for Louisiana, for the same political reason which operates with them against Texas.-Globe.

Money.

"Coining money, and regulating the value hereof," is the bu

Presidency, which was fought in November 1836, when Van Buren and Democracy conquered the combined Federal Bank Whiggery, under Webster, Harrison and White.

Il Van Buren, single handed, crushed these three champions of British Whiggery in '1836, it must be the vainest hope that Harrison, the weakest and most objectionable of the three, should be able to contend with him sustained as he is, by the undivided Democratic Republican party of the whole country.

A great effort is made to charge upon the Democratic party, the evils which we suffer from banks, because they had majorities in some of the Legislatures that chartered these banks. This is a further instance of the British Whig hypocricy. What is the strongest proof of opposition to these evils of the Banking System? In the first place, our deceitful adversaries, charge the Democrats with a wish to destroy all the banks, when they know that as a party, we have proposed no measure of this sort, but only measures to compel the circulation of gold and silver, in quantities proportionate to the vast amount of these metals, now locked in the vaults of banks. And in the next place, the Independent Treasury Bill, so much hated by all the Bank party, is the great, leading Democratic measure, by which, the Administration wish to show the people, that, so far as they can 'they are willing to compel the banks to circulate the hard money instead of locking it up. But, do not the British Federal Bank Whiggery know, that their present Governor, Edward B. Dudley, proposed to the Legislature winter before the last, to charter a Bank with a capital of ten cratic Review. A portrait of Louis Philippe when in the United States, will accompany the number, millions of dollars?

Possibly if J. M. Morehead is elected Governor, and the people elect Bank Whigs enough to the Legislature next August, this magnificent Whig scheme will be accomplished, and then what floods of paper money we shall have! We shall be almost a match for Mississippi and Pennsylvania. This will be what the Bankites call relieving the people. What say you to it Democrats?

Harrison for a High Tariff.

The Boston Courier, (Webster's organ) comes out openly and supports Harrison on the ground, that he will favor a protective Tariff of duties, while Mr. Van Buren will and does oppose such a Tariff.

And yet the federalists hereabouts, say that Harrison is not a Tariff-man, and that the President is. How long has it been since the oppression of a Tariff to the South had well nigh severed this Union? Where are the men who then stood by South Carolina? Some of them, now act with Webster (the old federalist) and the Boston Courier, in support of Harrison, because he will favor a high

Tariff of duties. And these very men too,

The unprincipled scurrillity and obscene yulgarity of the Observer's attacks on us this week, present another exemplification of the story of "the viper and the file." We are certain, as to the impersonation of "the viper," and we hope our character is so shielded in honesty, as to be invulnerable, like "the file," against which, the puny reptile shall lick, only to make its little tongue bleed.

Congress had passed no appropriation bill except for the pay of its members up to the last accounts. The public business has been unjustifiably delayed by the hot political strife, waged in the house for now almost four months. This s positively becoming a horrid nuisance.

The Democratic Review .== Double Number. The Editor of the Democratic Review has received an a ticle of great length and much interest, from a friend in Paris, entitled "France, its King, Court, and Government." It is the production of an American gentleman, whose literary character throughout the Union is a sufficient guaranty for the ability and authenticity of his statements, while his official position at the Court of France has given him access to information and materials beyond the reach of other individuals, which have been freely used in the treatment of his subject. "Much of it is the result of information received from the King in repeated conversations, and this part relates to the United States, and contains an account of his adventures there"-adventures which have never before been made public, and which from the subsequent fortunes and present elevation of Louis Philippe, present some of the strongest contrasts will occupy the entire space of a single number of the Review, and could not be divided with propriety, in order to accompany it with the usual variety of articles, the number for April now ready, will not be issued, and a double number will be lished in May, containing, in addition to the article referred to, the usual amount of political and miscellaneous matter that it is given in the Demoand also a portrait of an American Statesman, forming No. XVIII of the Gallery of "Political Portraits with Pen and Pencil."

"France, its King, Court, and Government," will, shortly after the appearance of the Review, be published in a separate volume.

The delay of the April number of the Reiew, and its cause, you are regested to announce in your paper, as the most convenient way of informing subscribers in your vicinity. WASHINGTON, March 31, 1840.

We have a report that orders have been received from Washington to prepare for sea all the vessels of war now under cover at the Navy Yard, Prooklyn .- Democratic Banner.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTE	ILLE.
Brandy, peach,	\$ 0 45 a \$00 54
" apple,	00 37 a 00 42
Bacon,	00 71 a 00 8
Beeswax,	00 23 a 00 25
Butter,	15 a 22
Bale Rope,	00 8 a 00 10
Cotton Yarn,	18 a 26
Coffee,	00 121 a 00 131
Cotton.	00 6 4 00 71
Cotton Bagging,	00 16 a 00 20
Corn,	60 a 65
Candles, F. F.	00 17 a 00
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 10
Flour,	31. a 41
Feathers,	00 40 a 00 00
Lard,	10 a
Sait, per bushel,	80 a 90
Sack,	21 a 21
Tobacco, leaf	4 4 5
Bale Rope,	8 a 10
Wheat,	a 80
Whiskey,	30 a 35
Wool,	17 a 20
Iron, bar,	51 4 6
Molasses,	33 a 34
Nails, cut,	7 a 7
Sugar, brown,	8 a 00 12
" lump,	16 a 00 00
" loaf,	18 a 00 20
WILMING	TON
Bacon,	\$00 8 a \$00 9
Butter,	. 16 a 25
Beeswax, scarce,	22 a 24
Bale Rope, dull,	6 a 8
Brandy, apple,	55 a 00
Corn, per bushel,	55 a 00
Coffee,	11 4 13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	71 4 81-2
Cotton Bagging, dull,	
Flour, per bbl.	6 4 7
Gin, American,	
Lime, cask,	the second se
Molasses,	
Pitch, at the Stills,	30 a 35 2 00 a 2 25
Rice, per 100 lbs.	
Rum, N. E.	
Rosin, scarce,	
	159 a 00 8 a
Sugar, brown,	
Sugar, brown, Turpentine, soft, per bbl	. 1 80 #
Sugar, brown, Turpentine, soff, per bbl Turpentine, hard	. 180 a half price
Sugar, brown,	. 1 80 #

I who live under its protection, and participate in [the benefits of which it is the sturce." "That the relation of master and slave is a matter exclusively belonging to the people of each State, within its own boundary, and that any attempt by the Goverament or people of any other State, or by the G a ral Government, to interfere with or disturb it. would violate the sti it of that compromise which hes at the basis of the Federal compac'." That we can only to se to maintain the union of the States by ab- aining from all interference with the laws, domestic policy, and peculiar interests of every other State," "That all such interference which tends to a i nate one portion of our country men from the rest, deserves to be frowned upon with indignation by all who cherish the principles of our Revolutionary fathers, and who desire to preserve the Constitution by the exercise of that spirit of mity which animated its framers." "That they dear cated the conduct of those who are attempting to coerce their brothren in other States in the abolition of slavery, by appeals to the fears of the master and the passions of the slave; and that they could not but consider them as disturbers of the public peace, and would, by all constitutional mans, exert their influence to arrest the progress of such measures." "That whilst they maintain inviolate the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press, they consid red discussions, which, from ther nature, tend to inflame the public mind, and put in eo; ardy the lives and property of their tellowcitizens, at war with every rule of moral duty, and every sug_estion of humanity, and would be constrained, moreover, to regard those, who, with a full knowledge of their permitious tendency, pers st in carrying them on, as disloyal to the Union." That the people of the South would do great inistice if they allow themselves to believe that the lew who are interfering with the question of slavery are acting in accordance with the sentiments of th North upon the subject." And, finally, "that they made these declarations to their Southern brethren in the same spirit of amity which bound together their fathers and ours, during a long and eventful struggle for independence; and that they did, in full remembrance of that common association, plight to them their faith to maintain in practice, as far as lies in their power, what they had thus solemnly declared."

These views, thus expressed and sanctioned by myself, appear to me to cover the whole ground. save the abstract question to which you have been pleased to call my attention; and I cheerfully embrace the opportunity you have felt it your duty to afford me to explain myself fully on that also. As anxious as you can possibly be to arrest all agitation upon this distu bing subject, I have considered the question you have propounded to me with a sincere desire to arrive at the conclusion that the subject in relation to the District of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it stands in regard to the States, viz:-the want of constitutional power in Congress to interfere in the natter. I owe it, however, to candor, to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to Congress, in the Constitution, of the power "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the Federal District, does not confer on that body otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia; or that Congress might not, in virtue thereof, take such steps upon the subj et in this District as those States might themselves take within their own limits, and consistent-

ly with their in this of sovereignty. Thus viewing the matter, I would not, from the ights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouninterfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. But, whilst such are my present impressions upon the abstract question of the legal power in Congress-impressions which I shall at all times be not only ready, but disposed, to surrender upon conviction of error I do not hesitate to give it to you as my deliberate and well considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the slave-holding States, as imperative in their nature and obligations, in regulating the conduct of public men, as the hast palpable want of constitutional power would be. You have alluded in your letter to the conspicu-^{ous situation} in which I have been placed before the public, and I take it for granted, that it is to our happy Union. Seeing the subject in this, hat circumstance, rather than to any other, that I

have no d ubt, will ultimately adopt sounder views of the subject, and the efforts of those who may perzen. sist in the work of agitation may be overcome by reason, or rendered inoperative by constitutional remedies.

To one class of those who have hitherto petitioned Congress for the abelition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I cannot forbear to refer. I allude to the society of Friends, or the people usually denominated Quakers. The uniformity of their course upon this subj ct, the temperate manner in which it has been manifested, and the marked excellence of their conduct and character; appear to have concisiated respect for the motives, even from those who differ with them in opinion. As far as my observation has enabled me to judge, it is due them to say, that, as there has been no indication of any change of opinion upon their part during the present excitement, so has there been no evidence of a disposition to lend themselves to the undue agitations of the public mind attempted by others. There is certainly no class of people in this country who have a deeper interest in the preservation of the Union, and of the happy system of government which it upholds, than they; and it has now become very apparent to all reflecting and observing minds, that the question of slavery in the District of Columbia cannot be pressed to the result they desire, with safety to those paramount objects. Do not these considerations justify the hope, that from them, at least we may reasonably expect, for the future, a mode of dealing with the subject, which, whilst i does no injustice to their principles, shall represe instead of increasing agitation, and not endanger the great interest to which I have referred? 'Fo doubt it would be to distrust the influence which industry, morality, intelligence, and republican habits-qualities which all admit them to possess in a high degree, are calculated, in great emergencies, to exert upon the conduct of their possessors. And for the like reason, it may certainly be expected that well disposed persons of other religious denominations, who, without a full consideration of the difficulties which surround this subject, and of

the dangerous consequences to which the efforts of the Abolitionists so evidently tend, have lent to those efforts the influence of their names and character, will be careful hereafter to avoid the repetition of an error so unfortunate and mischievous.

In every point of the subject, therefore, it does appear to me, that, although there certainly is, in the present condition of the country in relation to it, sufficient to excite the most serious attention, there is nothing in the state of public opinion in the United States to justify that panic in the public mind, which invariably disqualifies those who partake of it from dealing wisely or successfully with the circumstances by which it is produced. From abroad we have, I think, some right to expect less interference than heretofore. We shall, I am confident, for some time at least, have no more foreign agents to enlighten us on the subject .- Recent results here, and the disthe same authority over the subject that would cussions with which they have been attended, cannot fail to attract the attention of the reading and reflecting portion of the foreign public. By these means they will be made to understand our real condition in this respect, and they will know that the unchangeable law of that condition is, that the slave ting that Congress does not possess the power of question must be left to the control of the slave holding States themselves without molestation or interference from any quarter; that foreign interference of every description can only be injurious to the slave, without which it was of more consequence to conciliate benefit to any interest, and will not be endu- than the slaveholding interest. It is the vocared by any section of our country: and that any interference, coming from even the nonslave-holding portions of our own territory, is calculated to endanger the perpetuity, and if sanctioned by the General Government, would inevitably occasion the dissolution, of

its true aspect, and conscious as they must be, your fellow-citizens in respect to my views on this subject. I recognise, to the fullest extent, the pro-

they may reach the eye of every Southern citi-CG-Any man in the slaveholding States, who

reads these extracts, and still supports Harrison, is **RECREANT** to the dearest interests of the South

We have the paper itself before us, so there can be no mistake about the genuineness of the

extracts. From the Philanthropist.

The Present Administration,

The present Administration, it is generally conceded, is essentially Southern in its principles and policy. It is distinguished by its devotion to the foreign and domestic interests of slavery, perhaps more than by any other feature. The protection of slave-labor seems to be its controling principle. True, the freemen of the North and West number more than twice as many as those of the South, but they are supposed to have no peculiar interests; or the protection of ment, and Mr. Van Buren is their vassal exe-

cutive. Where is the American that does not blush, when he calls to mind with what cool audacity, the minister of our free republic at London lately vindicated the right of holding human beings is property, and with what dishonorable pertinacity he demanded and re-demanded compensation for slave-property from the Court of St. James. Our government advocating, and the British monarchy repudiating, the pretension of a right to hold men as brutes!

Mr. Van Buren is in subjection to the South. His cabinet is a slave-holding cabinet. The spirit of slavery there reigns supreme.

We cannot resist the impression, that more strenuous efforts are made to promote the interests of slavery abroad, than any other interest of the country. The most signal concession in a commercial way obtained of late years from foreign powers, is that procured by Mr. Wheaton from the German Union of Commerce and Customs. A Prussian tariff, which went into operation some years since, operated most unlavorably on the importation of two very important staple productions of Southern agriculure, tobacco and rice. One of the principal bjects of Mr. Wheaton was directly to procure a reduction of these duties. This he has succeeded in doing, so far as respects rice. We confess we have one objection to this;-in proportion as it shall tend to enrich the master, it will curse the slave. Any change in the commercial world, calculated to enhance the value

of slave-labor, is greatly to be deprecated. Another view of the subject we would preent. Should the Van Buren party, after having rested its hopes of success to a great extent on its anti-abolition warlare, be defeated, it would be the best thing that could happen for them, as well as the free States. From that moment, the party would find it expedient to cut loose from the South. The conviction would arise, that it had been leaning on a broken reed; and that there was a power at home, tion of Abolitionists to emancipate parties from thraldom to this interest. This they can do by creating such a mass of anti-slavery sentiment in the free States, and so directing it, that it shall at once crush the the politician, who may venture in a single particular to pander to the wishesof the slave-holder.

A part of the United States troops stationed in the upper part of New York State have been or-dered to march to the disputed territory, in Maine. Democratic Banner.

And "making any thing but gold or silver a lawful tender in the payment of debts," is against the provisions of our Constitution. Who

coins the money that the people of North Caroina are obliged to make use of? The banks, by stamping their promises to pay, on the face

of their bills, which they call money. Who 'regulates the value" of these paper money coinages? The banks, at their sovereign will

and pleasure, regulate the value of these paper promises, by making them plenty, or scarce as they think proper, and thereby raising or sinking the price of every thing in the mar-

kets, just as it may suit their convenience. What is it that makes these paper bills the only "tender" the people have to give "in payment of their debts," to the almost total exclusion of gold and silver? It is the power that their free labor is a minor consideration. The the banks have of locking up the gold and silver. aristocrats of the South give law to the Govern- and giving the people their bank notes in the place of it.

> Have not your banks more power than your government, people of North Carolina?

Can your government raise or sink the price of your property as your banks do? Surely they cannot, and surely they do not. How are you to check these banks that lord it over you, and control all that you are worth? Vote for those who are against them, and oppose those who are for them, until you compell them by law, to pay specie for their notes.

Vote for the party that are disposed to bridle these paper money shops, and keep them in check, while you frown upon the party that have always upheld them, and do now uphold them, and will ever uphold them.

The British Harrison Bank Whiggery, riggle and fidget and prevaricate, to get rid of their legitimate position as the Bank party and Federal aristocrats of the country. When did any body ever see one serious, deliberate article, or even paragraph, in their papers, against the corruptions and fraudulent mismanagement of the banking system? They now sneak and skulk out of their known fondness for a United States Bank, because, they say, the people do not desire such an institution, while they design. under this hypocritical show of opposition, to set up Clay's FIFTY MILLION BANK, the

moment they cap get Harrison elected, and by that election pretend that the people are become favorable to such a Bank.

They oppose the Independent Treasury System by which the Government proposes to keep iself disconnected from all banks, as it now is. While, with a twofold hypocricy, they neither recommend the State Banks nor a National Bank, as fit depositories for the public moneys; and in short, offer no plan of their own to supply the place of the Independent Treasury, which they so bitterly oppose. Let not those deceitful subterfuges mislead any man. The British Whiggery, is the same Bank party that cursed General Jackson for destroying Biddle's

Bank. They are the same aristocrats, backed

wish to vote away the public lands to the States to pay State debts, when they know, that the Tariff must be raised to the injury of the South if the Government give away the lands: there being but two sources of income to wit, the Tariff of duties, and the land sales.

If the Fedralists vote away the lands to the States, a high Tariff, or direct tax must follow. Does the South desire either of these burthens? If they do, let them vote for Harrison and Morehead.

Federal Treachery Exposed,

We insert below, a letter from Mr. A. G. Jackson, whose name was placed on the "whig" committee of "one hundred," at the late Federal Meeting in this place. Mr. Jackson has acted right in exposing this artifice of the Whigs, who, to give themselves importance, have fraudulently used the name of an individual, who never has acted but with the Democratic party. If there should be the names of any other Domocrats on this "Whig Standing Committee," as we have reason to suspect, we hope they will follow Mr. Jackson's example, and expose the trick.

To Solomon B. Council, Esq., Chairman of a Whig or Federal Meeting, recently held in the town of Rosin, Favetteville. Flooring boards, M. Wide do do

Sir, I have seen, in the proceedings of a meeting at which you presided, that my name is placed on the "Standing Committee" of one hundred. I had thought that my political principles were sufficiently well known to you, and that you could not have supposed for a moment, that I would act, in any manner, with the Whig or Federal party. I am no Federalist, and

WILL NOT act as one of some will, if my life is spared, take an active part in support of Republican principles. I should have taken an earlier notice of the liberty taken with my name, but for my indis-A. G. JACKSON. position. April 6, 1840.

We are informed that Louis D. Henry, Esq has declined the nomination of the Democratic Convention, as a candidate for Elector of President for this District. His reasons for doing so are of a private nature, and are entirely and perfectly satisfactory to his political friends in this quarter; one of them is, his necessary absence during the next summer from home .--This determination could not properly have been made public before, as the official commu

nication of his nomination was received this week, and he had at no time been consulted in the matter.

Should the course of the Opposition render i necessary, that our party should be represented before the people on any important public occasions, when he can attend, Mr. Henry holds himself in readiness to obey the call of his party, whenever his services may be deemed useful. This is al! we could ask of Mr. Henry, to be willing to work, and to leave the honor to oth-

We have on hand the admirable speech of by the money power, that have always consti- the Hon. R. Strange, on the assumption of tuted the rank and file of the old Federal party; State debts, which we shall favor our readers and the same battle is to be fought over again with in our next week's paper.

NOTICE

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DUNCAN LAMON'T, son of Duncan Lamont, who removed from the Parish of Cowal, Argyleshire, Scotland, to America about eighty war and it to his interest to apply to Col. David Gillis, of this county, or to this office, for information from Scotland of much mportance to him.

The name of Lamont is often pronounced Lammon.

Fayetteville, April 10th, 1840. 59-tf STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Sampson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Februs ary Term, 1840.

E. J. & L. R. Clarke. .

John A. Bizzel.

[Orriginal Attachment.] Levied on his interest in the Lands which des

cended from his father Asher Bizzel to him and others, as Heirs at Law.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Jno. A. Bizzel hath removed or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him. On motion it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, notifying the said defendant to appear before the next term of said Court, to be held for County of Sampson at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in May next, and then and there plead or demur to said Attachment or judgement by default will be awarded against him and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiffs re-

Witness, Thomas I. Faison Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton the first Monday of February, Auno Domini 1840 and 64th of American Independence.

April 11, 1840.