#### **NORTH-CAROLINIAN.** THE

quently in England. They now advocate the assumption of the State debts by the General Government, at the recommendation of Chan-British; and the inevitable result of all their measures would lead to the advancement of British interests. What reason then have they to complain that we call them British Whigs!

As another evidence of the justice of the appellation we have bestowed upon the opponents of Democratic principles, we perceived, in that old fashioned British Whig paper, the Boston Centinel and Gazette, received by yesterday's mail, that the first column had as its head the names of "Harrison and Tyter;" the second had the portrait of His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Enumanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and of the Golden Fleece; and the third had the blooming likeness of Queen Victoria's most excellent majesty! This, at any rate, is a most remarkable coincidence; and is certainly characteristic of the principles of the opposition. Their financial and political policy tends to prolon-gate the existence of the British aristocracy; for even to laughter. they must know that with the abolishment of the present paper and funding system of the country, and the advancement of democratic principles, England's throne will totter to its base: the abolishment of the one, and the advancement of the other, they oppose. It is mainly by the sustenance derived from the labor of America, through the sponging operations of Banks and State debts, that England's aristocracy are powerful, and her working people kept in bondage. Why then shall we not call their defenders British Whigs .- New York New Era

#### The Man with 'one Idea."

SCENE .- A log cabin, two stories high, inlaid with Brussels carpeting, and covered with clapboards, painted white, with green window blinds-situate at North Bend, Ohio.

(Enter a Loco foco)

Loco. Good morning General H.? how is your health?

Gen. H. Well, I am not exactly permitted to answer any questions until after election. You are at liberty, however, to ask "my committee."

L. If you are not permitted to answer all the interrogatories put to you, I presume you will not hesitate to answer such questions as are of moment to the country. Every candidate who allows himself to come before the people for their suffrages, is, according to the democratic creed, and according to the spirit of our republican institutions, solemnly bound to give his views on all matters of political or national interest. I would therefore inquire what are your views on the subject of a National Bank?

Gen. H. I have no views, Sir, ask my committee.

L. But you must at any rate have formed an opinion on the subject of abolition. Are you in favour of the immediate abolition of slavery?

passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, when duty for him. It is not the least singular feathey know its tendency will be to curtail the ture of this very droll document, that the Commonied influence in this country, and conse- mittee say to the association, "If the policy observed by the Committee should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rather to ourselves as his immediate advisers whole course of conduct as a party has been clumsy, bungling affair, disfigured by errors in Federal junto at work daily in this city, in scattering sense and grammar, but its substance alone is sufficient to establish the conviction that it is the most ludicrous specimen of political manoeu-vring ever displayed before the eyes of the American people.

American people. What are the inferences fairly and honestly deducible from this letter? Why, that the confidential friends of General Harrison have seen fit to put the old gentleman in keeping, lest he say or do something calculated to injure his own cause. It wears the appearance of a trank admission, that every thing his opponents have no doubt, of this most ill-judged movement, is to save the old soldier a great deal of labor, and prevent misrepresentation; but the course has been unfortunately chosen, for its manifest ten dency is to confirm the distrust in the public mind respecting the feebleness of his intellect.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis,"

Times change and we change with them.

In the third year of the 117th Olympiad. and in the "leafy month of June" it is recorded that one of the patriotic society of the sukophantes went out of Athens to look after the execution of the excise laws, when he was caught in a pouring rain and took shelter under the broad foliage of a fig treenothing could be more comfortable. In the

December following, he was overtaken in the

same straight, run under the same branches and got a thorough soaking--nothing could be less comfortable. "What is the meaning of this"-said he-"I come here in Juneed its nature-it goes through a fig tree to-

day, that was able wholly to keep it off a few months ago." Admirable reasoner? Conhave been spared to our day, to write articles on political consistency!

If the frost hath cut the foliage from the tree, or the storm torn the roof from the house, wise men will look somewhere else for shelter. If the banks have in a few short years changed from a goodly and green grove to an assemblage of rotten and falling trunks we shall be cautious how we sit down near them. If the whigs have within a few short years. banded together in the State and Federal Legislatures to sweep away the peaceful and protecting shelter of the laws from our social institutions, we shall be careful not to keep by their side little heeding their vociferations

that we thought better of them when they behaved better.

## From the Globe.

Prostitution of a Sacred Character to Party Purposes.

riously in British interests. They oppose the | vite the impression that they will perform that | This new species of revenge, which consists in laying their offences upon the man who punished them, is not confined to the newspaper organs of the Federal party, or such missionaries as Gaus-word. Mr. Saltonstall, a member of the House of Representatives, who, as a member of a committee of the Massächusetts Legislature, brought in the resolution which originated the Hartford Conven-Assembly.

such Bank m'srepresent tions as we have now ex-posed, against the Chief Magistrate, whom, from

#### From the Globe. Michigan.

Continued news of the success of Democracy in the spring elections in this State, reach us by papers and by letter. Four counsaid of his imbecility is true, and that the proofs ties show a Democratic gain, which, in the must be concealed. The true object, we have aggregate, amounts to more than the Federal ties show a Democratic gain, which, in the majority in the whole State at the last election. Last year, in one county, where the Democratic candidate for Governor received 1816 votes, and the Federal candidate 1965, this spring the Democratic candidate for sher-As a political expedient it is certainly absurd iff in that county received 2316, and the Federal candidate 1970; showing a Democratic gain of 500 votes.

"A proportionate gain," says the Free Press, "throughout the State, upon the Democratic vote of last fall, would amount to 4894, which would give a Democratic majority in the State of 3647 over the Federal vote of last year for Gov. Woodbridge. A proportionate gain of both the Democratic and Whig vote of last fall, would give a Democratic majority of 3597."

The following extracts from letters, will show what course the Federal party pursued.

"Every effort was made by our opponents, and never were the expectations of a party more completely dashed. They gathered in their maimed, their halt, and blind; and, i am dry and warm-I come here in Decem- fact, every one that was able to be carried in ber and drip and freeze-the rain has chang- wagons, whilst there were no particular exerticns made on the part of the Democrats.' Such is the popularity of Gen. Harrison in this section, for on his merits, be it recollecclusive philosopher! Why couldst thou not ted, depended these elections. A private letter, written from one of the most populous counties in the State, says: "The very citadel of Whigery, in this county, has been

wrested from the enewy. The Whigs there had their strongest men on their ticket; but they have been beaten from supervisor to constable. Such contests, insignificant as they are in the immediate results, assume no mean importance when their bearing upon the fall elections are considered. In this view, they are highly cheering in their indications of success to the Democrats of our State."

#### From the Globe.

It affords us very great pleasure to republish the following excellent resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Democratic voters of "the old Eighth Ward" of Baltimore. They are written with much point and spirit. The Democracy of the monumental city have been always true to their principles, and have always nobly mainFrom the Charlotte Journal. Democratic Meeting.

In pursuance of previous notice, a large number of Democratic Republican citizens of Mecklenburg County, met at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 11th instant, for the purpose of responding to the proceedings of the State Convention held in the City of Kalei h on the 8th of January last, and to nominate Candidates for the next [General

On motion, Doct. Stephen Fox, was called to the Chair, and Capt. John Walker, requested to act as Secretary. The objects of the meeting be-ing briefly stated by the Chairman, on motion, it

Resolved, That a Committee of two persons from each Captain's heat, be appointed by the Chair, to select for the consideration of this meeting, proper perso is to be nominated as Candidates to represent the County of Micklenburg, in the Sente and House of Commons of the n xt General ate and House of Commons of the n xt General Assembly, and also to prepare resolutions expres-sive of the objects of thi, meeting. Whereupon the following persons were appointed that Commit-tre, viz: John Caps, Col. Stinson, Col. Durn, Capt. John Potts, Robert Lemmons, Maj. Calvin Wilson, Col. Lowry, Col. Black, Jno. K. Hairison, Dan. McCond, H. Black, A. Todd, Wm. Sum-merville, Maj. Wm. Wilson, Col. Thos. Boyd, William Al xander, Thos. L. Hutchinson, Wm. Burryhill, Esq. Wm. Jameson, Dr. Stanhope Har-ris, Maj. Wilson, Jas. Irwin, sen. Rob't, McComb: ris, Maj. Wilson, Jas. Irwin, sen., Rob't. McComb;

Jos. Reed, and Granderson Alexander. On motion by Col. Stinson, G. W. Caldwell, was quest d to address the meeting, which he did, with much force and perspecuity, clearly identifying the present Whig party with the old Black Cockade Fedetalists of '98.

The Committee then requested the late Repreentatives, to say, whether, provided they should be nominated, they were willing to serve again, all as-sented except Dr. Fox, (the old Senator,) who rose and after tendering his unteigned and heartfelt ac-knowledgements for the dist nguished honors conferred on him for some years past by the Citzans of Mecklenburg, observed, "during the last can-vass in 1838, I apprised my friends, and the people generally, that I should not be a Candidate again,

and as no subsequent occurrence, has in the least degree disturbed that determination, I beg to be excused."

After a short retirement, the Committee returned, and submitted the following resolutions: Resolved, That Wm. Pyron, Esq, be nominaed by this meeting as a suitable Candidate to represent this County in the Senate of the next Le-

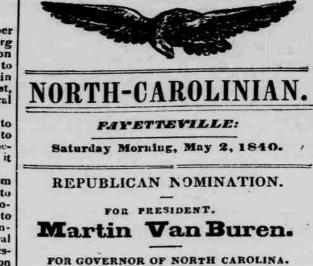
islature. Resolved, That G. W. Caldwell, Dr. I. T. J. Orr, and Maj. Berj. Morrow, be nominated as suitble Can lidates to represent this County in the House of Commons in the next Leg slature.

These resolutions being unanimously adopted by he meeting, the Committee then presented the folowing resolutions, viz: Resolved, That this meeting entertains undimin-

shed confidence in the political integrity and soundness of the Re ublican principles of Martin Van Buren, and that we will use all honorable means to

nsure his re-clection. Resolved, That we are in favor of Mr. Van Buren, because we believe he is of the Jeffersonian School of Politics-because he is opposed to, and denies the constitutionality of a National Bank-because he is opposed to a system of Internal Improvement by the General Government-b cause he is opposed to a Tariff for protection-and though last not least, because he is bound by the most solast not least, because he is bound by the most she emn pledges to Veto any bill having for its object, the abolition of slavery. *Resolved further*, That we are opposed to the Election of Wm. Heary Harrison, because he is

a Federalist of the old Black Cockade stampeccause he is in favor of a ruinous system of Interherause he is in favor of a high Ta iff-because he believes in the constitutional power of Congress to charter a Bank -- because he believes that Congress has the right to appropriate the surplus reve-



Romulus M. Saunders. The editor of this paper is still absent.

READ THIS-MORE PROOF.

The faise cry of Forgery exposed completely! We entreat every honest man who loves his country; every independent farmer and mechanic, to read the following remarkable correspondence, and particularly the hum liating letter from Harrison's

"confidential committee." The letter corresponds peculiarly with the one so voc ferously and indignantly pronounced a "Forgery" with the exception of not having the signature of the notorious Wright. What a disgusting; disgraceful spectacle of party management! Will a free and enlight t ned people countenance such conduct? Will they vote for a man to be the President of our glorious Republic-who requires the nursings and watch ings of a committee? Never. It cannot be.

#### Wadesborough, April 20, 1840.

Mr. Holmes .- Sir, Enclosed we send you for publication in the "No.th Carelinian," a letter with we received from Gen. Harrison's "Confilressed him on the 28th of last D comber. Whi lett r we wish you to invite all to c. I' and see, both Whigs and Democrats, as we understand a similar one addressed to the "Oswego Ass ciation" has been branded by some of the Whig Journals as a

"base 'orgery." We have to regret that we have unfortunately mi-lail the copy of our letter to Gon. Har i on. We hope yet to be able to lay our hands on it, but

as the public tion of this correspondence will in all probability ceach Gen. Harrison's "Committee" men, we invite them to publish our left r. The questi as below, we are contain are those which we

sked Gen. H rrison to answer. Respectully, JAS. L. TERRY, E. SINCLAIR,

S. W. COLE. Gen. Harrison:-Sir, 1st. What are your view

n regard to Abo'ition. 2nd. Will you, it elected President, yeto any bill to abo'ish slavery in the District of Columbia, in the event, if such a bill should pass both houses o Congress

3d. Did you ever vote in the Senate of Ohio to sell poor men for det t, or for the fine and costs of a Court.

4th. What are your views, in regard to a Tariff of Protection-a Bank of the United States, and o Internal Improvement by the General Government

eye, whilst occupying his present position."

R. HODGES, O. M. SPENCER,

RUFUS HODGES,

Whig party.

HARRISON'S REFLY. Cincinnati, Feb. 22.1, 1840. Messis. Terry, Cole, and Sinclair.

free-had established on one blessed spot of the earth, a home for freedom -- a grave for tyran Jefferson, and Madison too, thought they secured to the people of America, a form government, free as the wisdom of man ca invent. But Washington was cheated-Jefon and Madison were deceived.

Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists m their liberal constructions on the Constitution followed the example of Eegland, and a Nation al Bank was the consequence.

Our State Legislatures following the lead the Federalists in the General Government, a tablished State Banks; and Congress and the State Legislatures both, at last put a rate iron in the hands of the Banks, with which the have been perpetually scourging the free per ple of this country, while with their paper dal lars they have bribed their victims into the he lief that they did them no harm. By lending to every body, and flooding the country with their paper dollars, (which costs them almost not ing) they make every thing bear a high price. and we, (poor dupes and fools,) say times an good. Yes, very good.

In a few years, the Banks turn the screw the other way; collect in all their shin plasters and lend out nothing; money (or paper rather) is scarce; property of all sorts falls to the lowest prices, and we say times are bad. Yes when they bribe us with their floods of paper money, we pull off our caps to our masters, and when the sheriff sells our property to pay had the shin plasters with which they have brite us to worship them, our masters tell us in the newspapers, it is Andrew Jackson that make the times hard, it is Martin Van Buren the makes the sheriff sell your property. And s ential Commit e," in reply to one which we ad- low citizens, when our masters the banks tella this, as an excuse for the broad spread ruin the

able dupes who how with suppliant cringing to their noble lords and masters, and straiture throw up their caps and shout, Lurrah for Ha rison!

Perhaps, you may be told that many Dense crats have voted for a United States Back other Banks, and they are as much to blames the Federalists. In reply to this, we say, the a United States Bank, when first proposed m a Federal measure, and the Democrats opposed it. But the last war with England involved in country in debt, and after the war in 1816, the Democrats were, many of them, led to vote b a United States Bank, as a facility to aid in the

payment of our large National debt But that debt is now paid. The Government now owes nothing. The people havelad more experience of the cvils of Banks.

They have seen, since the close of the he war with England, no less than four, distind and full developements of these evils, in the for contractions and contractions presented that period, and are now able to trace the dressed to Gen. Harrison, has been delayed thus long in consequence of the almost innumerable ev's to their true source without taking an further lessons in the science of finance. calls of a similar kind, and from all sections of the United States. These have, at last, so multiplied, To the people at large, it is totally immutias to render it impracticable, absolutely, for t'e al how the baaks have been led to abuse the privileges. They only require to see that they devolves upon the und rsigned, members of his corresponding, an I, we may add, Confidential Comdo so abuse them to the constant fluctuations mittee; and if the policy hereafter observed should the condition of every man from prospenty) not meet your entire approbation, you will, we trust, adversity, and they are not now to be tild that attribute the error rather to ourselves, than General Harrison. That policy is; that the General make no further declaration of principle for the public the President, the Sub-Treasury, or any other agent except the banks themselves are praint Such course has been recommended and adort d. ing those difficulties. They have seen in the not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid al period too many changes in the office of Proroper responsibility, but, under the impression dent and the Administration of the Government that the General's views in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day have been to believe that the action of the General Garcretofore given to the public filly and explicitly crament has, or can have, any other thana and that those views, whether connected with convery slight effect upon the progress of the restitutional or other questions of general interest, have undergone neither charge nor modification .sistless fluctuations in the commercial and me The committee are now embody ng in pamphle neved affairs of the country. They have learned those former expressed opinions, which shall be for ed to look to their own members of Assembly a warded to you at the earliest moment; and which we believe, will prove satisfactory. They are strengthened in regard to the propriety of the poli They are regulate their own banks, and will persevent until the Legislatures compell these institutions cy, that Gen. H. make no new issue to the public. from the consideration that the National Convenby law, to return to the honest condition from tion deemed it impelitie at the then crisis (and the which they have been so prone to stray, and times are certainly unaltered) to publish any thing ike a general manifesto of the views of the great thereby see to it themselves, that a sound currency is furnished to the community. In the mean time, we cannot help expressing th

Gen. H. Ask my committee. L. Are you an advocate of slavery? Gen. H. Ask my committee. L. Are you in favor of or opposed to the

Sub-Treasury? Gen. H. Ask my committee.

L. Did you actually vote to sell white men into slavery?

Gen. H. Ask my committee.

L. Did you run for the woods, and send back word to Croghan to abandon Fort Stephenson to the British, and follow your "discreet example?

Gen. H. Ask my committee.

L. Is it a fact that the Ladies of Chillicothe voted you a petticoat, and Croghan a sword, for gallantly defending the fort that you had ordered him to abandon?"

Gen. H. Ask my committee.

L. Did you encamp on the ground selected and pointed out to you by the hostile Indians, and were your men most cruelly cut to pieces, as the consequence?

Gen. H. Ask my committee.

L. Do you think you are fit to be President of the United States?

Gen. H. Ask my committee.

L. Who would discharge the duties of the office, if you were to be elected? Gen. H. My committee.

L. Are you not rather unwell? what is the

matter-have you drank too much hard cider?

Gen. H. Ask my committee.

L. Do you think the people of the United States are such consummate fools as to vote for a man that has but one idea? and that the property of a committee?"

Gen. H. Ask my committee.

L. Who is it that has made you appear the world like a stupid ass? Gen. H. My committee. Loco. That is a fact-good by to you.

# Rochester Republican.

The Committee

The New Orleans Sun, a paper with an ac-knowledged inclination to Whigery, thus descants on that most ludicrous of all political movements, the surveillance committee:

Tippecanoeism. - Our observation of the political world has led us to remark that politicians, in their ambidextrous attempts to defeat each other's machinations, are oftentimes guilty of the most unaccountable absurdities. But a recent movement in relation to General Harrison, seems to us, of all the political absurdities, the opposed to Van Buren, and resolved to contribute the aid of our vote to his opponent. But if the friends of General Harrison are seriously determined, as in some instances they seem to be, to make judies of themselves, for goodness' sake let them take the responsibility upon their own broad shoulders, and save the old man the contempt which some of their operations seem cal culated to excite. If he is to be loaded with the indiscretions of all the donkeys who seek to profit by his popularity, he will surely be disanced in the race for the Presidential chair.

Not long since, an Association in Oswego, New York, addressed a letter to General Harrison, requesting to know his opinion upon some public questions of vita! importance. The letter was answered by four gentlemen of Cincinnati, who intimate in express terms that they form "his Confidential Committee." They state that, the General "will make no further declaration of his opinions for the public eye, while occupying his present position," and in-

Eller La It.

A .....

n Virginia informs wold, a sub-elector, declared in his speech that he had heard Mr. VAN BUREN deliver a speech in opposition to the war. He is a minister of the Gospel and to deny flatly a statement within his persona knowledge, is rather a delicate matter, as you may

suppos ; but yet we have ventured to do so, on the authority of the letters of Messis. WRIGHT and BUTLER, and also a speech of N. P. 'LALLMADGE.'

It is remarkable that Fed ralism never fails to prostitute the clerical charact r to its political pur-

poses whenever they can find a professor or pleach er of religion base enough to lead his sacred function to their unhallowed designs. During the war, they had their Oscoops and PARISHES thundering from the pulpit that England was the bulwark of

our rel gion, and calling down the vengeance Heaven against those who defended their country, its rights, and their own firesides. Now they ca traveling Federal preachers into their service, as sub electors, and employ them in revenging their political party who were overthrown by Mr. VAN BUREN during the war, as enemies of the country

by charging that he was opposed to the war. The history of the count y-the legislative record's of the State of New York-prove GRISWOLD's statement to be one of the grossest and most impudent falsehoods ever uttered. Mr. VAN BUREN raj-el his political reputation upon the carly, bold, infl xible, and, persevering exertion which he gave to his

country in the last contest with Great Britain. As Mr. BUTLER, late Attorney General of the United States, and now District Attorney for New York, shows in his letter to Mr. GARLAND, Mr. VAN BU REN embacked in the controversy against Great

Britain, with the General Administration, before the war commenced. Mr. BUTLER says: "There was no person in the State of his own age, who had given a more efficient support to the measures of the General Government during the whole period of the restrictive system, than Mr. VAN BUREN." He

says "that the great mass of them (the Republicans Mr. VAN BUREN acted) so far from being opposed to all beiligerent measures against Great Britain, were in favor of a more decided policy than had been pursued towards her. IN REGARD TO MR. VAN BU REN, THIS WAS PECULIARLY THE CASE; and yet in another part of the letter we have named from Virginia, we are told, "He (MR. GRISWOLD) alleges that MR. VAN BUREN did oppose the war until pub-

lic opinion drove him into the support ! !" The public documents which we have pub'ished

taken from the archives at Albany, show that Mr. Van Buren was, from first to last, the right arm of Gov. Tompkins in prosecuting the war and putting down the Federal party who had command in the House of Representatives of New York. His eloquence resounded not only in the holls of legisla-tion, but in great public meetings, in behalf of the

neasures of the Government at Washington, while the struggle for ascendency was waged in the State of New York, between the war and anti-war parties. The press teemed with productions from his pen, appealing to the patriotism of the people to sustain their Government against the double attack of treasonable Federalism operating insidiously to paralyze the energies of the Government, and the physical force of the foreign enemy in the field. Of these appeals we have recently submitted con-siderable portions through the Globe to the public. They were not made in vain during the war, and most gross and palpable ever witnessed in this country. We speak feelingly in relation to the matter because we acknowledge ourselves to be party was put down in both branches of the Legisature of New York, and Mr. Van Buren's classi fication bill, called by the Federalists the conscrip tion bill, was destined to throw the weight of th great State upon the lines of the enemy. This, more than any other event, contributed to turn the tide against the British in the North. If New York had fallen into the Hartford Convention scheme, a very different fortune might at this day attend our now peaceful and prosperous Union.

It was at the gloomiest period of the struggle of parties in New York, that the Federalists at Hudson passed the resolution refusing to render militia service. Those who acted on this resolution, when called on to do military duty, refused, and were court martialed and they appealed to the civil courts for relief. They were met by Mr. Van Buren who for relief. They were met by Mr. Van Buren who exerted his eloquence to bring them to punishment by the judgment of the court to which they appealed. The Federal party now, through their corrupt press, by way of retaliation, reverse the facts, and ascribe the very resolution, for passing and act-ing upon which they were arraigned and prosecuted by Mr. Van Buren, and to Mr. Van Buren himsel?

ained them. Unless we are greatly deceived in our information, the Whigs will sustain a Waterloo defeat in that city in November next.

### Eighth Ward.

At a meeting of the Democratic voters of the Eighth Ward, held at Vauxhall Gardens, on Tuesday evening, the 21st just. Mr. Joseph S Donovan was called to the chair, and J. R. Johnson appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That the Democrats of the Eighth Ward of Baltimore see no cause to change their men or their measures, and that if they did, they never could consent to change them for Federal men and Federal measures. 2d. Resolved, therfore, That we will again support, with hand and heart, those consistent Democrats, Martin Van Buren, of New York, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and go as far for them as he who goes the farthest.

3d. Resolved, That when the banks through out the land, as if by concerted plan, played the grab game on the government, by stopping specie payments-in a time of profound peaceand holding on to the specie deposited with them by Government, for safe keeping, they gave the strongest evidence that they were no longer worthy to be trusted with the Government funds.

4th. Resolved, That a second suspension it the short space of three years, shows that they were let off too easy for the first, and were thereby encouraged to set the people and the laws at defiance.

5th. Resolved, That a million and a quarter of dollars stolen from the Government by Samuel Swartwout, (a Whig,) fifty thousand stolen from the Manhattan Bank by Newbold, the first teller, (another Whig,) a million of dollars stolen from a bank in Philadelphia by cashier Levis, (another Whig,) and eight hundred thousand Ioliars stolen from the Bank of Virginia by William Beverly Dahney, (another Whig,) not to say any thing of the Bank of Maryland, the

Savings Institution and Doctor Dyott, (more Whigs,) show that if the Whigs have "all the decency" and "all the talents," they have not all the honesty.

6th. Resolved, That the Whigs have offered no reason why we should support old Harrison now, that they did not offer when we rejected him three years ago, except that "he lives in a log cabin and drinks hard cider," and this we don't believe any more than they do; and if we did believe it, would not consider it quite conclusive of his qualifications for the Presidency.

7th. Resolved, That the Whigs show that they consider the old man less fit now than they did when they tried him before, because they then suffered him to go at large and speak for himself, and now they confine him and allow him to answer no question-having put him under the keeping of a committee of old Federalists.

8th. Resolved, That the change of the ruffleshirt Whigs from Champagne to cider is a little too sudden to be sincere, and that we have reason to believe it another Jersey fraud.

9th. Resolved, That if the Whigs rejoice at the result of the late charter election in the city of New York (as some of them pretend to do) we will give them similar cause, for rejoicing every where next November.

10th. Resolved, That if our brethren of the gallant old fourth hope to beat the old eighth again this fall, they must shake another reef out of their topsal, for we mean to crowd every thing on our Old Ironsides, from her truck to her tafferel.

11th. Resolved, That Matthew Shaw, Wm. T. Rice, George Ferguson, David Reddick and John Reynolds be appointed delegates from this ward to the Democratic State Convention, and they be empowered to fill any vacancy. JOS. S. DONOVAN, chairman.

J. R. JOHNSON, Secretary.

nue to buy up s'aves for emancipation-and t cause he is in favor of selling free white men for GENTLEMEN: - Your letter of the 28th Dec. addebt. If these claims of power, do not constitute such a latitulinous const uction of Constitution, as

constitutes Federalism, then we are at a loss to know what does constitute a Federalist, for all these doc-trines were held by the Federalists in '98. Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Romulus M. Saunders, for Governor of North Carolina, and that we will give him our cordial support.

Resolved, That this meeting have unshaken confidence in the competency of Capt. Thos. N. Alexander, our pres nt Hi h Sher ff, and recommend him to the citizens of the county for re-elec-

Resolved. That the Chairman appoint eighteen persons as a delegation for this County to meet simi-lar delegations from Lincoln and Cabarrus, on the 18th inst., at this place for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to be placed on the Presidential Electoral Ticket for this district, and also, for appointing a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention. Whereupon the following persons were appointed, viz: Jno. K. Harrison, Thomas Boyd, Dr. S. Harris, Col. S. Lowry, Thomas L. Hutchinson, Col. Duan, Wm. Alexander, Col. R. H. Stinson, Cart. John Walker, Dr. Chas. J. Fox, David Parks, Wm. Wilson, Matthew B. Wallace, James Irwin, sen, Capt. Wm. Reel, Jos. Reed, John Williamson, and Anzi Houston. On motion, it was Resolved, that the foregoing

be published in the Charlotte Journal, and that the Democratic papers in this State be requested to copy the same.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman. JOHN WALKER, Secretary;

#### From the North Carolina Standard. Mr. Morehead in Wilmington,

Although we were in Wilmington at the ime the Federal Whig candidate for Governor addressed the people, we did not attend the meeting .- We are told that Mr. Morebody. They certainly have a high guarantee, that should Gen. Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily ad-ministered, and under the guidance of the same head's speech was a decided failure, and that many of his friends were heartily ashamed of him, and all very much disappointed-all this principles which directed our Washington, Jeffercome of the puffing, vaporing and bragging son, and Madison. of the Federal Whiggery. Hoping you will concur with us in the propriet of the policy herein adopted, we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves. Your friends, D. GWINN, by

Gen. Saunders did not attend. We suppose he did not consider it a proper occasion

for electioneering speeches; he is too high minded and honorable to insult the hospitality of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, by converting their invitation to attend the celebration, into a missive for political wrangling. The Company had no desire that political subjects should be introduced on that occasion, or alluded to in the remotest degree. Indeed, we were told by call it by what name you please; the struggle of the one of the Directors that political speeches

federal party to turn out the Republicans, and were forbidden at the dinner, or else we dare get into power themselves, has no other aim than say, Mr. Morehead would have impudently intruded his talk upon the notice of the comto keep up and maintain the terrible oppression. the worse than British tyranny, that now grinds pany at the festival, instead of the day following. Mr. Morehead is welcome to all he achieved in New Hanover. It is said that the liberties and happiness of the people to powder. We have said before in this paper, he gained a loss of about 25 votes-that many that it would be well for the people of this counhave deserted the ranks of Whiggery in contry to consider now, while they have the power sequence of his speech. We infer, from all to do so, whether they have gained much by we can learn that Mr. Morehead is utterly the revolution purchased for them, from old incompetent to the task he has undertaken-England, by the blood of their forelathers. We being a mere common law twattler, and very incorrect as to political events and very ighave said, too, that the people of this country

norant of political economy. men to the horrid, odious power which their THRESHING VS. THRESHED.-The Louis-Legislatures have put into the hands of their Banks. We have said so; and we now repeat ville City Gazette says:-"Some gentlemen few days since visited the veteran Harrison, at his farm at North bend, and found him threshing.

[If those gentlemen will call upon the General next November, they will find him great country. threshed!

Pennsylvanian.

hope that our friends in the South will receive the nomination of Gen. Harrison with something like The cry is still "they will not serve in the generous confidence. When they (Southern friends) ranks of Federal Whiggery,"-see the letter of reflect upon the distinguished intelligence and cha-Mr. L. Ryals, of this county, to the Chairman racter of the convention which placed him in nomination-how ably all interests, and especially, those of the "Whig" Meeting in Fayetteville, and the of their particular section were represented in that letter of Mr. Muse, of Moore County.

To Solomon B. Council, Esq.

Sir,-I see that you, as chairman of a meeting of the Federal party, lately held in the town of Fayetteville, put my same on your Committee of One Hundred. I must beg you to take it off, as I cannot act with the Federal party-I am a Democrat, and will support the candi-

dates of the Democratic party. LOVIT RYALS. Cumberland County, April 24, 1840.

Carthage, April 27th, 1840.

H. L. Holmes, Esq:-Having understood that at a recent meeting held by the Whigs of Moore, at this place, that my name stands as one of their Committee, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of protesting against my name being associated with the Whigs for the purpose of defeating the glorious cause of Dear ocracy and liberty, I have been from my youth up to the present, a Democrat, and am proud to acknowledge that I have ever acted with the party that sustained the Hero of New Orleans, am one of those who makes his living by tilling the soil, and shall support Martin Van Buren for re-election, and Romulus M. Sautders for Governor. I am fully satisfied, although the Whigs are making much ado about "log cabies and hard cider," I find that it is not the inhabitants of log cabins that go for Harrison. There are several of my name in the county of Moore, and if there is a modern Whig among them, I do not know it.

Respectfully, yours, HENDERSON MUSE

Hon, D, Hubbard.

We were led into an error in stating that Mr. D. Hubbard, one of the Representatives in Congres from Alabama, was a Federalist. We take the earliest opportunity of correcting the mistake, and have the pleasure of now saying, sa Washington thought that his, and his glori- we do, on good authority, that Mr. Hubbard is

it. We now say, and it shall be our constant business to expose the tyranny, of the banks our masters. Yes! The banks are the lords and masters of the otherwise free people of this

H. E. SPENCER, Cor. Sec'y.

Money.

The Banks against Liberty. This, and noth-

ing but this, is the controversy which is going

on in the United States. Disguise it as you may;

were slaves !-- yes! -- slaves !- - slaves and bond-

ovs fellow-soldiers' swords had made America firm and consistent Republican.