

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE: Saturday Morning, May 2, 1840.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Martin Van Buren. Romulus M. Saunders.

The editor of this paper is still absent.

READ THIS—MORE PROOF.

The false cry of Forgery exposed completely. We entreat every honest man who loves his country...

Wadesborough, April 20, 1840.

Mr. Holmes—Sir, Enclosed we send you for publication in the North Carolinian, a letter which we received from Gen. Harrison...

JAS. L. TERRY, S. W. COLLE.

Gen. Harrison—Sir, 1st. What are your views in regard to Abolition? 2nd. Will you, if elected President, veto any bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia...

HARRISON'S REPLY.

Cincinnati, Feb. 22, 1840. Messrs. Terry, Col., and Sinclair. GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 28th Dec. addressed to Gen. Harrison, has been delayed thus long in consequence of the almost innumerable calls of a similar kind...

In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends in the South will receive the nomination of Gen. Harrison with something like generous confidence...

Yours friends, D. GWINN, by R. HODGES, O. M. SPENCER, RUFUS HODGES, H. E. SPENCER, Cor. Secy.

Money. The Banks against Liberty. This, and nothing but this, is the controversy which is going on in the United States. Disguise it as you may...

From 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...

Resolved, That a Committee of two persons from each of the following parishes be appointed by the Chair, to select for the consideration of this meeting, proper persons to be nominated as Candidates to represent the County of Mecklenburg...

Resolved, That the Committee returned, and submitted the following resolutions: Resolved, That Wm. P. Yon, Esq. be nominated by this meeting as a suitable Candidate to represent this County in the Senate of the next Legislature...

Resolved, That G. W. Caldwell, Dr. I. T. J. Orr, and Maj. Benj. Morrow, be nominated as suitable Candidates to represent this County in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

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 denials the constitutionality of a National Bank—because he is opposed to a system of Internal Improvement by the General Government...

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Resolved, That this meeting have unshaken confidence in the competency of Capt. Thos. N. Alexander, our present Hon. Sheriff, and recommend him to the citizens of the county for re-election.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint eighteen persons as a delegation for this County to meet similar delegations from Lincoln and Cabarrus, on the 18th inst. at the place for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to be placed on the Presidential Electoral Ticket for this district...

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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 Griswold. Mr. Saltonstall, a member of the House of Representatives, who, as a member of a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, brought in the resolution which originated the Hartford Convention, is one of the Executive Committee of the Federal Bank in this city...

Continued news of the success of Democracy in the spring elections in this State, reach us by papers and by letter. Four counties show a Democratic gain, which, in the aggregate, amounts to more than the Federal majority in the whole State at the last election.

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..."

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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 frank admission, that every thing his opponents have said of his imbecility is true, and that the proofs have been concealed.

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 sulkophantes 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 tree...

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

Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists per their liberal constructions on the Constitution, followed the example of England, and a National Bank was the consequence.

Our State Legislatures following the lead of the Federalists in the General Government, established State Banks; and Congress and the State Legislatures both, at last put a rail iron in the hands of the Banks, with which they have been perpetually scourging the free people of this country, while with their paper dollars they have bribed their victims into the belief that they did them no harm.

Other ways, the Banks turn the screw the other way; collect in all their slim 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. Yet when they bribe us with their floods of paper money, we pull off our caps to our masters, when the sheriff sells our property to pay his slim plasters with which they have bribed us to worship them, our masters tell us in their newspapers, it is Andrew Jackson that makes the times hard, it is Martin Van Buren that makes the sheriff sell your property.

Perhaps, you may be told that many Democrats have voted for a United States Bank, and other Banks, and they are as much to blame as the Federalists. In reply to this, we say, that a United States Bank, when first proposed was a Federal measure, and the Democrats opposed it. But the last war with England involved the country in debt, and after the war in 1816, the Democrats were, many of them, led to vote for 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 have had more experience of the evils of Banks. They have seen, since the close of the last war with England, no less than four, distinct and full developments of these evils, in the four expansions and contractions presented within that period, and are now able to trace their evil to their true source without taking any further lessons in the science of finance.

To the people at large, it is totally immaterial how the banks have been led to abuse their privileges. They only require to see that they do so, and then to the constant fluctuation of the condition of every man from prosperity to adversity, and they are not now to be led by the President, the Sub-Treasury, or any other agent except the banks themselves, are producing those difficulties. They have seen in a period too many changes in the office of President and the Administration of the Government, to believe that the action of the General Government has, or can have, any other than a very slight effect upon the progress of the business fluctuations in the commercial and mercantile affairs of the country. They have learned to look to their own members of Assembly to regulate their own banks, and will persevere until the Legislatures compel these institutions by law, to return to the honest condition from which they have been so prone to stray, and thereby see to it themselves, that a sound currency is furnished to the community.

The cry is still "they will not serve in the ranks of Federal Whiggery,"—see the letter of Mr. L. Ryals, of this county, to the Chairman of the "Whig" Meeting in Fayetteville, and the 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 name on your Committee of One Hundred, and I must beg you to take it off, as I cannot act with the Federal party—I am a Democrat, and will support the candidates 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 Democracy and Liberty. I have been from my youth up to the present, a Democrat, and am proud to acknowledge that I have ever sided with the party that sustained the Hero of our Revolution, and one of those who makes his living by tilling the soil, and shall support Martin Van Buren for re-election, and Romulus M. Saunders for Governor. I am fully satisfied, although the Whigs are making much ado about "log cabins 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 Congress from Alabama, was a Federalist. We take the earliest opportunity of correcting the mistake, and have the pleasure of now saying, that we do, on good authority, that Mr. Hubbard is a firm and consistent Republican.