

The North Carolinian.

Secretary of State

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS.

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on their electioneering operations. In some cases electioneering tracts franked by members of Congress, weighing more than they had a right to frank, have been falsely marked "public documents," to secure their free transmission; and in others, the frank of members has been boldly forged!

sounded with the din of arms; and the peace of the Commonwealth seemed to be suspended upon a hair. Least the militia of the State might show some reluctance to shoot down their own friends and subvert their own rights, the Governor had the audacity to request the aid of a body of United States regulars, then in the vicinity, and to demand of the President the aid of the army of the Union!

Our country presents a new spectacle for the contemplation of mankind. A candidate for the Presidency is asking the suffrages of our people, and at the same time refuses to answer the questions they put to him for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy by which he will be governed, if elected.

CONTEMPT FOR THE PEOPLE lies at the bottom of this whole scheme of electioneering. The Harrison party showed this contempt in presenting a "military chieftain" as their candidate, after having for years denounced the elevation of such men as worse for the country than "war, pestilence, and famine, or any other scourge."

Under this fatal error, the convention, instead of presenting in an address or resolutions the principles which would control the administration of their candidate if elected, concerted a general movement throughout the Union to give eclat to their nomination by a simultaneous shout to the military glories, which, after an oblivion of twenty-five years, are now for the first time discovered to be worthy of commemoration in feasts and in song.

Freemen of the United States! Your liberties are not so safe as you may suppose. Think you, if Harrison had been President, the army of the United States would have been refused to his friends in Pennsylvania? Think you, that in such a condition of things, the people of that State could have maintained their right to a Governor and Legislature of their own free choice, but by wading through rivers of blood? It was at Harrisburg, and at the very scene of the Riker usurpation, and by the influence of the leaders in that desperate effort, that the nomination of Harrison was effected!

It will be my endeavor, as far as necessary, to vindicate the Administration from the foul aspersions cast upon it, and earnestly to inculcate— That in the practice of the rigid morality alone can men or nations justly look for happiness and safety: That there is but one code of morals for private and public affairs: That pure morality is true democracy, conceding to every one his right, and seeking advantages of none: That every freeman has a right to know the political opinions of any candidate who is presented for his suffrages; and to deny him that right, is a wrong and insult which strikes at the root of representative government, and is the adoption of a kingly principle: That the cause of morality, freedom, and law; the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the peace of the country; the rights of the people and the safety and improvement of their institutions; will be the best promoted and secured by the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.

our decided and unabated approbation of the wisdom, firmness and patriotic intentions of President Van Buren—of his efforts to keep in legitimate bounds, the expenditures of the General Government, with an eye single to its most economical administration—of his earnest wish to aid in furnishing the people with a constitutional and stable currency; so as to prevent our property from being subjected to fluctuations in prices; consequent upon the expansion and contraction of faithless, and in many cases, rotten insolvent Banks—of his uncompromising hostility to the heartless Federal doctrine of abstracting from the pockets of the southern people in the way of Imposts, Duties, Tariffs—more money than is absolutely required for the wants of the Government: Resolved, That for the reasons, enumerated above, we support Martin Van Buren;—We are compelled to say, we cannot vote for William H. Harrison: Because, as we believe, his principles as understood, are antagonist to the interests of the Southern people; such a deep, abiding interest does he feel in the policy of a high Tariff, for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, as to exclaim, he would be willing to abandon it, whenever the Streets of Norfolk and Charleston should be covered with grass, and our Southern friends find no market for their produce—and this State of things can be directly traced to the Tariff. In an oration at Cheviot, the General says "it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of the surplus national revenue appropriated to the object of Emancipation, and by a zealous prosecution of such a plan, we might look to a day not far distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave." Or, in plain English, he would take from our own pockets, money to buy up our own property. In the South, he is presented to us, as the opponent of the unhallowed schemes of Abolitionism. To the North he is mainly indebted for his nomination to the exclusion of one, who was unable to command the abolition influence.—He is in favor of a United States Bank and will command votes in one section of the country on that ground. His friends opposed to that institution, proclaim him, hostile to it. He voted, in the Ohio Senate in 1821 for a bill, to sell out as a servant any person imprisoned upon execution or otherwise for the non return of a writ or process, his person would be that of master and servant. He, General Harrison, has been called upon time after time by the people, whose suffrages he seeks, to answer certain questions, and put to rest his conflicting views of National policy; he peremptorily refuses, and denies the right of the people to interrogate him. (The door is shut and the string of the latch has been pulled in.) His committee, who have his conscience in their breeches pockets, say "that their policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position."

Resolved, That the Federal Whig scheme lately promulgated, that the General Government ought to assume the debts of the States, arising to Foreign powers, when in truth, North Carolina is not indebted one dollar, would operate finally, as an unjust and grievous tax upon her, and we all now, in the name of the Republicans of Surry enter our most solemn protest against it, as being unwise, unconstitutional and oppressive. Resolved, That the late attempt of the Federal Governor and Privy Council of New Jersey, to palm upon 26th Congress, men, as representatives from that State, who had received a minority of the votes of the free-men of New Jersey, was a FRAUD, and a direct attack upon the elective franchise; and involving in its consequences, matters of the greatest magnitude. On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were requested to sign the proceedings of this Convention. The Editors of "The North Carolina Standard," and "Western Carolinian," and other Democratic papers in the State are requested to give them an insertion in their papers. On motion, the meeting adjourned. H. M. WAUGH, Chairman. JOSEPH CONROD, WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Secretaries.

The Report of the Committee was adopted by a unanimous vote. Thomas J. Pasteur, Esq. being present, after a very happy and pertinent address, declared his devotion to the cause, and his acceptance of the nomination. On motion of Abner Hartley, Charles Kelly, Frederick P. Latham, and David R. Whitford, were appointed a Committee to inform Nathaniel H. Street, and Oliver S. Dewey, Esqrs. of their nomination, and to ascertain if they would accept the same. A call being made, James C. Stevenson, proceeded to address the meeting upon the several political topics now agitating the country; showing in a forcible manner the fallacies and errors of many of the whig assumptions; after concluding his address, James C. Stevenson offered the following resolution to the concideration of the meeting, viz: Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of — to represent this meeting, in a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of this electoral district to be held in Newbern, on Monday the 18th inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Elector of this district. Upon the several motions of Col. John M. Bryan and James E. Morris, the blank was filled by inserting the words "three from each Captain's district," and the resolution as amended, was therefore adopted.—The Chairman proceeded to appoint the committee, and named the following persons to constitute the same, viz: for the Swift Creek district, John Jackson, Edward N. Williams and Bryan Williams; for Nobb's district, Joseph S. Bryan, Nath'l H. Street, and Henry Andrews; for little Swift Creek district, Allen Erault, David Whitford, and Alfred Reel; for Latham's district, Frederick P. Latham, Rufus W. Latham, and James Caten; for White's district, Washington Carman, John Rhem, and Jeremiah White; for Russel's district, Nathan White, William McKoy and Kenan West; for Ives's district, William Baily, Mich'l N. Fisher and Joseph Physic; for Newbern district, James C. Stevenson; Henry I. Green and Raymond Caster; for Beard's Creek district, Edward Bowen, Jaspittman and Joseph Martin; for Ray River district, Noah Miller, David D. Frater, and James Miller; for Gideon Sparrow's district, George E. Carraway, Gideon Sparrow and Jacob Morris; for Adam's Creek district, Faul.

On motion, it was ordered that the Chairman, Secretaries, Col. Jno. M. Bryan, and Thomas J. Emery be joined to the Committee. On motion, of Mich'l H. Lente, it was Resolved, That the Editors of the North Carolina Standard, and the Washington Republican, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. On motion, the thanks of this meeting were tendered to the Chairman, and Secretaries, and the meeting adjourned. RICH'D D. SPAIGHT, Chm'n. JNO. BRYAN, DAVID R. WHITFORD, Secretaries.

GENERAL HARRISON CAGED. "As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response, and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than General Harrison. That policy is that the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position." THE CAGED HERO'S SOLILOQUY. Time was when I was free as air, No thought of Presidential chair— Had e'er disturbed my head—I roamed at large, and rode, and walked, And ate, and drank, and walked, And smoked, and went to bed. But since I'm to such greatness grown, My friends have made me all their own, And put my mind in fetters, They've stuck a plaster on my mouth, Coined various news for North and South, And answered all my letters. O, were I free again, as once, I'd ne'er again, like servile dunces, Be ruled by thinking masters; My pen of scribe and tongue of sage, Once more I'd use.—O, cure this rage, And all their sticking plaster! Buffalo Republican. The Greenfield Democrat informs us that the British whigs of that town have built a log cabin by the side of a cider mill, no as to have "the luddle" handy.—Boston Post. Better Late than Never.—The federalists of New York city pretend to be very sorry that they vilified Madison, and opposed their country in the last war—if we may judge by their late celebration of the battle of Fort Meigs. New Haven Register. Wellerism.—"If the people of this country wish to preserve their liberties, they must do their own fighting," as Harrison said when he resigned his commission in the late war.—Vermont Gazette.

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And what have we seen at the present session of Congress? The House of Representatives kept in a state of disorganization for weeks, by an attempt to force into it, as members, five men from New Jersey, when five other men, notoriously and confessedly, had a majority of the votes given at the election. The "broad seal" of the Governor, though covering a known and acknowledged fraud, was held by them more sacred than the people's right of suffrage and was considered a better title to a seat in Congress than a majority of the people's votes! This was not a Harrison party here had no Governor Riker under their control to back the "broad seal" with "buckshot and ball." But the contempt for the people, and the will to trample on their rights, were in both cases the same. Freemen of the United States! Your liberties are not so safe as you may suppose. Think you, if Harrison had been President, the army of the United States would have been refused to his friends in Pennsylvania? Think you, that in such a condition of things, the people of that State could have maintained their right to a Governor and Legislature of their own free choice, but by wading through rivers of blood? It was at Harrisburg, and at the very scene of the Riker usurpation, and by the influence of the leaders in that desperate effort, that the nomination of Harrison was effected!

A flood of demoralization has swept over our land, and upon some States it rests in stagnant pools, contaminating the atmosphere of liberty, and threatening death to every thing virtuous, noble, and free. It is to the monster Bank, which having struggled in vain, by its blandishments, its corruptions and its terrors, to overcome the fearless and incorruptible man then at the head of the General Government, turned the State Legislature where it found no difficulty in buying up Senators by the dozen, that the people of Pennsylvania were indebted for the profligacy exhibited in the attempt to subvert their liberties by the same and similar institutions, or those directly connected with them, if not even to the bankers of Europe, are the people of the United States undoubtedly now indebted, not only for the deprivation of morals which threatens to break up the foundations of society, but for a large portion of the means which enable the "Executive Committee" at Washington to prosecute their war against an honest and democratic Administration. It was by violating moral obligations and plundering their own people through the Bank of England, that the British Government was enabled to keep the world in arms during the scenes of the French Revolution; and the British party in America are profiting by the profligate example. Laws are violated with impunity; moral obligations are scoffed at and derided; knavery walks the streets with the bold face of honesty; plunderers obtain sympathy and of public institutions obtain sympathy and forgiveness; and the Administration, roused the spirit of '76; indignant multitudes poured into the capital; they organized a Committee of SAFETY, and prepared to assert the rights of the people. The afflicted Governor and his guilty counsellors, instead of receding from their foul design, denounced the people as rebels and determined to carry out the usurpation by force of arms! Troops were called out provided with "buckshot and ball cartridges;" the capital of the State re-