sword which had fallen out of the scabbard in the scuffle.

This, is in substance Dr. Montgomery's account of it as published in the Globe. We have not room to give the cause of quarrel, as contained in several published letters, in the same

Banks.

Extract from a speech of Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. delivered at a meeting in Raleigh, in

If there were no other proof to be had, the bare fact that in our honest State there is any division of orinion at all upon the question whether the Banks ought to be corred into a payment of their notes, under the heaviest penalty, furnishes abundant evidence of the spread of bad influences on this subject. It is time to speak out, and to speak fearless-Our Banks have in fact suspended the laws of North Carolina. They have usurped a power which would cost any man in this country his head! I to be useful to the State, and I heartily wish well to ours so long as they do right. But then Bank privileges were granted upon certain conditions, and the chief of these is that the paper currency they circuate shall be convertible into Specie on demand .-They enjoy the privilege of circulating the paper, but upon condition they redeem it on demand with specie. This is the law. It follows that where a Bank resolves it will not pay out its specie, it thereby sets up a law for the Bank contrary to the laws of the State, and in my judgment it becomes a dictate of patriotism to resist this usurpation. Submission to it will be a virtual overthrow of the great fundamental republican principle that the "Representatives of the People are to make our laws, and they alone can unmake them." Our two largest Banks stopped payment in May, 1837. They then furnished some apology to the public; Idid not my-self think it was a sufficient one. They resumed in the year 1838. The Whig party for the first time got rossession of our State Government in 1838. The Assembly met, but no steps were taken either to excuse or to condemn this misconduct of the Banks. No investigations were made, and no information given to the people of N. Carolina. None whatever! The Legislature adjourned : fier abusing the General Government and a tempting to "hunt out" of their places the Senators in Con-gress. In the Fall of 1839 the Banks stopped paymentagam! They have furnished no explanation to the public. They have given no pledges for the They gave no notice beforehand of their intention to stop again, and now the best informed men of North Carolina out of the Banks find it impossible to do more than guess at the causes which have produced this second catas rophe! I leave it with you to judge whether our Whig Assembly of 1838 would of have been more usefully employed, had they instituted a thorough scrutiny into the af fairs of our Banks, and provided some relief against these repeated suspensions, even at the cost of delaving their "Raynor Resolutions." If they felt unwilling to punish the past, there was no reason why they should not have provided against any future definquency. Who wonders at Bank suspensions in North Carolina, when their Whig friends, in a Wh g Assembly, silently acquesce in a plain dis regard of their duty, and tainely submit to Bank usir attens, and ask no questions? Who wonders that the second suspension is put in force, and not an authorized excuse or apology given to the people, whilst every effort to keep these Banks to ir duty, is met by party clamor and vile denunciation. In this you see at once the cause and a consequence of this great outery about a "war up on the Banks." How false a clamor! We do not ar against the Banks, but against their errors. We do not war upon their chartered rights, but we insist upon a performance of their charter obligations. We do not seek to put our Banks without the pale of the law, but we say that they must sub mit to the law. We do not go for destroying the Banks, but for reforming them. We are not going to strike at our Banks out of mere party petulance, but then we are not too timid to strike at all when ever duty to the country shall demand it. We do not pret nd that our Bonks shall of necessity be it to the knife." That is their own choice What we say is, if they will not consent to LIVE except they can RULE—in the name of Freedom LET THEM DIE. In a word; though they be

good servants, they a ake every bad masters! We will give the whole of this excellent ad dress next week. It contains a perfect exposure of federal inconsistency in our own State politics; with the proofs from the Journals, poured upon the devoted heads of the motley opposition party, thick and heavy as the hail stones in the late storm. Will the whigs of Fayetteville, who wished us to join them in the nomination of Mr. H. for Governor, last summer, read this speech in the Standard, and candidly weigh the many matters of fact contained

The speech is a sign-that Mr. Morehead will be beaten, PDo the Banks intend to call in all their money before the election; just to see how hard the times can be made? If they wish to withdraw all their notes-WHO CAN STOP THEM? Are they not above the law? Are we not their SLAVES? Think of it! Think of it!

Is the Observer still shy of a United States Bank? It wont do to trust the "public eye," with what you think on this subject, will it Mr. Observer. We should think you might venture now, as your triend Morehead is openly advocating a United States Bank. Come, stand up to the rack Mr. Editor, please toe the mark .-No back out. The "public eye" shall see you, if it cant see Harrison.

The Observer almost sheds tears, for fear the people, he and his Hartford Convention friends love so much, will have to pay \$15 each, for arms to muster. This misrepresentation is worse than the editor's suppressing the truth, last week about the expenditures. Who furnishes the militia with arms for muster, as the law now stands? Besides, a common plain mus ket or shot gun does not cost \$15. It can be bought for \$8 or \$10; and every man can make his own powder horn and shot bag, as he does new. Does the Observer think that the people are such fools as not to know the price of a shot gun? No doubt the Observer would like to see the people taxed to furnish costly new muskets, to be locked up in an arsenal, as soon as the men were done mustering, instead of using their

own guns as they do now, to shoot at a mark, kill squirrels, or do as they please with. The Observer further pities the Democratic people of the country, before they are hurt, by

parading Poinsett's plan, of giving the President power to order the militia out of the State. When Mr. Van Buren, the people's true friend, puts his name to any such bill, even if it pass Congress, (which it never will,) then, it will be time enough, for the Observer to blame Mr. Van Buren, as he now ought to do hard

ver says not one word in his defence for it. vet he pretends to be very sorry that the people have to pay for shot guns. Mighty fair, mighty candid, in the editor.

The Observer, if Harrison is elected, would probably like to see the militia muster with cornstalks, to save the expense of guns, and parade in red flannel kilts, to save the expense of trowsers. And, as he has such a horror of men's going from home to muster, he would no doubt orefer a "plan" by which every man should only be compelled to muster "on his own hook," in his own yard. Harrison can make the editor Secretary of war, and he can recommend this 'plan." We should like to see a grand parade of such a "standing army" in red, with rural lances-reviewed by the old General as President, in his Chilicothe present. They could meet at Baltimore, and call it a Whig Conven-

The Observer thinks we admire the Democ. racy of France. He is right. It has done wonders for that country, and we admire its progress over the broad face of the whole earth "conquering and to conquer." It is a glorious flood of light, and reason, and heaven born charity for the rights of all mankind, springing from the American Jefferson fountain. Even French Democracy is preferable to the Observer's Democracy. He is, by his own avowal "No Dem-

No wonder this French Democracy has no charms for the Observer. His defence of the monarchist Hamilton last week, and his support

The very standing army which Harrison opposed the reduction of, in 1800, was avowedly kept on foot on account of the federal hostility of the elder Adams and his party, to this same French Democracy that the Observer now ridicules; and which then, under the immortal La Fayette and others, had made some steps at least, towards freedom in that country.

The Jefferson Democrats favored the French evolution. The Adams Federalists opposed it and favored England. Harrison's speech against reducing the standing army, accounts for the Observer's distaste for French Democracy, and is a sign, that his Harrisonism is very good old fashioned Federalism.

The Observer thinks that 12,060 was not too large a standing army in the year 1800. It this creditors when they refuse to redeem their notes he so, he must think that a standing army of 48,000 would not be too large now—our population and territory being four times as great

a native of Sampson County, is not holding a capital, and which goes hand in hand with the lainecure office in his country's service. He has been for more than twelve months commanding post in the wilds of Florida, and so far as we have perceived, has not neglected his duty.

St. Augustine, May 22. Lieut. Col. W. S. Harney, 2nd Dragoons, arrived here on Wednesday last in the steamer William Gaston, from the South. His residence n Cuba, whither he has been for some months in consequence of impaired health, has been signally beneficial; and the gallant Colonel looks as fresh and vigorous, as on his first arrival in Florida. He will assume his regimental duties.

Surrounding the Enemy .- In the destruction

of Indians the other day, during a scout by

Captain Holmes, 7th Infantry, an instance of coolness and bravery occurred, exhibiting the material of our own service, and the indomitable courage of the Indian. Captain Holmes had secreted a portion of his company in such a place as it was probable the enemy might pass, and proceeded onward with the rest of his command, in order to hunt them up. The ambushed party had not lain long in their hiding place, when a few Indians were seen approaching, unconscious of their near proximity to the white man. On nearing more closely the anxiety of a recruit being most intense, was with difficulty restrained from breaking upon the enemy, and probably defeating the great object in view. At this moment, a deer sprang from its covert, and passing within a few feet of his gun, the temptation was too great, and the recruit fired .-Alarmed by the report, the enemy fled, and the Sergeant with his command mounted their horses and gave pursuit. The Sergeant soon overtook a large and very athletic Indian, and dismounting, deliberately levelled his gun within a few feet of his breast, and pulled the trigger. The gun missed fire; and the red man now levelled his rifle, and lo, the flint refused its duty. Dashing his musket to the earth, the Sergeant sprang to grapple his enemy, but was felled by the clubbed end of his rifle. Rising, he used the breach of his gun with good effect; but was repeatedly felled by the greater strength of his foe. Victory hanging now in a doubtful posture, he managed while his head was receiving a succession of tremendous blows, to "fix his bayonet," and made a charge upon the Herculean Seminole. Doubt was at an end; the warrior took to his heels, and sought a tree .-There dodging a direct thrust of the instrument, he managed to hold the anger of the Seargeant at bay, until the balance of the command came up; who disposed to see a "fair fight," formed a circle around the con.batants. All hope was now cut off; and with a desperate valor he lought; the Seargeant thrusting his bayonet through him, and laying him dead at his feet.

The Legislature of Ohio, (Harrison's State) invited General Andrew Jackson, the venerable hero, and grey-haired sage, whom his countrymen have been proud to honor, to attend and celebrate the birth day of liberty on the 4th of July next, with the people of Ohio.

Read below, the old General's letter. What such a man thinks of our affairs as they now stand, is worth reading. Hear what the second "father of his country" has to say.

The man who flinches from the path of democracy when Jackson points the way is no friend to his

HERMITAGE, May 11, 1840. Gentlemen-I had the honor to receive by due course of mail, your flattering communication of the 17th February last, enclosing the Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Ohio, by which I am invited to unite with them and the people of that State in celebrating the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence.

An answer to this communication has been de-

ferred thus long because of my earnest wish to ac-

in pieces when the Doctor used it to return the blow.

The parties engaged in a fight or scuffle, and

The parties engaged in a fight or scuffle, and a local scale of the proceedings of this meeting.

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The parties engaged in a fight or scuffle, and a local scale of the proceedings agreeable wish, and must request you to convey to the Legislature and people of Ohio my sincere re-gret that it will not be in my power to wait upon them in person, and thank them for the very distin-

uished honor they have paid me. I shall ever feel a debt of gratitude to the people of Ohio for the many proofs they have given me of their respect and confidence; and it is increased by he cordial terms in which their Representatives on this occasion have been pleased to renew their approbation of my conduct whilst in public service. In a country like ours, free and intelligent, public opinion is the great lever by which the Government is held to its proper functions, and we are authorized from all zed from all our experience to look to it as the best guaranty that our institutions will be as permanent is they have been hitherto glorious to the cause of popular liberty. To be assured that my conduct when subjected to this exalted test, can bear the favorable judgment expressed by the Legislature of your State is therefore an honor of the highest kind and one to which I feel .hat I am indebted more to their kindness and liberality than to any merit of my own, save that of an honest intention in all my public acts to pursue fearlessly what I thought would conduce to the interest of my country.

It is particularly gratifying to me, gentlemen, to be assured by your legislature, that the grounds on which I metal and the same of the

which I rested my opposition to the encroachments of the money power are regarded with favor by the people of Ohio. The dangers of that power, now more evident because they are brought closer to the observation and business concerns of all classes of our citizens, form in my judgment the only cloud in our political horizon. In all other respects the influences adverse to the genius of our institutions seem to have yielded to the demands of the people, and such, I doubt not, will be the case with those wielded by the money power as soon as the public voice has another opportunity of acting upon them. All that we have to do on this subject, is to persevere a little longer, maintaining the doctrines of the Constitution and the suggestions of common sense. We know that our fathers who framed the Constitution gave to Congress no power to charter a Bank, and we cannot err, therefore, in saying that if our Government had never departed from their example, we would have had none of the evils which now afflict us in consequence of Bank suspensions, and an irredeemable paper currency. We know that if of Harrison, leave us nothing else to expect of the Government deposited none of the money of the people with Banks, these institutions would have no power to endanger the safety of the public treasure, or to influence, improperly, questions of public policy. We know that banks do not make noney but only circulate their paper emissions, which must be good or bad according to their capacity to redeem them with specie; and hence that there can be no confidence in them as long as they maintain the right to suspend specie payments at pleasure. From such truths it appears to me to be self-evi-

dent, that there is now no relief for the people but in the adoption of the Independent Treasury re-commended by the present Administration of the General Government. By this plan, the financial operations of the Treasury will be simplified, and the people will have the strongest guaranty that the money which is raised from them by taxation will be applied according to the requirements of the Constitution. If, in addition to this reform in our financial system, Congress would at the same time, pass a general bankrupt law, by which the banks which are now in existence, or may be hereafter chartered by the States, would be bound to make an equitable distribution of their effects to their with specie, it cannot be doubted that there would be an end to the evils of a depreciated paper currentions which are sound to regain the public confi-dence; and the labor of the country, the farming, manufacturing, and mechanic interests would soon We are proud to see that Capt. Holmes, revive-that credit system which is based on real bor and enterprise of our citizens, would be enlarged, not diminished, by the operation of these

Congratulating you, Gentlemen, on the bright prospects which are before us in respect to the adop tion of a proper remedy for the existing disorders of our currency, and trusting that our country will soon be free from the withering influences of a money power which is not recognized by the Constitituon or the true interests of our country, I remain, with sentiments of profound respect and gratitude to the people and Legislature of your State, and to yourselves,

Your friend, and fellow-citizen, ANDREW JACKSON. To SAMUEL SPANGLER, On behalf of the DOWTT UTTER, JOHN E. HUNT, To GEO. H. FLOOD,

On behalf of the House of Representatives. RUFUS P. SPALDING JOHN H. BLAIR. HENRY WEST, EDW. SMITH,

From the Baltimore Evening Post. To the editors of the Evening Post. Baltimore, May 24, 1840.

Being necessarily detained, upon business for a few days, in the monumental city, a friend this morning invited me to attend the Asbury street church, where the Methodist Episcopa Church are now holding their General Conference. The Conference is composed of a noble body of ministers from every State in the Union; and in point of talent, and power in debate, they are not inferior to our American Congress,

even in its palmiest days. This morning the conference has been engage ed in discussing the cause of temperance, and the propriety of altering the general rules of the discipline, in such a manner that members of the Church, to retain a correct standing, shall be precluded from either manufacturing, vend- Electoral District. ing or drinking intoxicating liquors, except it may be for mechanical, chemical or medicinal purposes. The debate upon this topic, was of law to compel the banks of this State to re- POOR WHITE MEN for court costs and fines, most interesting character. Among the gentlemen who participated, were Dr. Bangs of your city, Dr. Few of Georgia, Mr. Winans of Mississippi, and Dr. Capers of South Carolina. The latter gentleman acide from his sweet and winning eloquence, completely possessed the attention of his audience by depicting in strong colors, THE EVILS THAT MUST INEVI-TABLY AWAIT THE CAUSE OF TEM- 6th of May 1840, where nearly all of them op-PERANCE, AND THE CERTAIN DES-TRUCTION TO THE EFFORTS OF PORTERS, SHOULD IT BE ASCER- because they have tried him, and he has been found to be faithful to the people, and the TAINED FOR A CERTAINTY, WHAT country. When we see such men as composed IS NOW MERELY CONJECTURAL,* THAT ONE OF THE GREAT POLIT-ICAL PARTIES OF THE DAY WILL RALLY UNDER THE BANNER OF "HARD CIDER," FOR THE PURPOSE OF INDUCING THE INTELLIGENT upon the Republicans. PEOPLE TO SUPPORT THEIR CAN-DIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THIS GREAT NATION.

It was a masterly performance; the appeal in behalf of the cause of temperance, the fear which

*Did Mr. Capers never see the Log Cabin Advocate with its barrel marked "HARD CIDER," engraved before the Cabin, for a sign and motto? Did he never see the Advertisements in New York of "hard cider" canes for sale? Did he never see the further temperance movement, of Champagne Wine with the "Hard Cider" brand? Did he never see nor read of the "Hard Cider" flags, and banners and mottoes in the whig processions at Columbus, Baltimore, New York, St. Louis and Dr. Neill Brown, Lewis C. Thompson, James elsewhere? If he did, he would hardly have spoken of the matter as "now merely conjectural." Editor Carolinian.

heard him could but acknowledge the truth of

his remarks, and the cogency of his reasons. As a friend to the cause and success of temperance principles, and not as a partizan, let me appeal to the members of the Methodist church, to the old steady Presbyterians of New England; what think you of this new fangled notion, that to carry out certain political measures, you must resort to the drink of "hard cider;" that to win your neighbor to your side, you must also recommend him to drink freely? This is not the method you adopt to persuade people of the truth of christianity; -- then why adopt it in political matters. Let arguments be used to convince persons of their errors, and not resort to this pitiful, contemptible, and degrading cry of "hard cider." Let fools and asses become enthusiastic on cider, but let sober men and christians, confine themselves to wisdom and cold water.

Yours respectfully.

New Bank Bill, before the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Sec. 1. Abolishes proxies-and prescribes the mode of conducting bank elections.

Sec. 2. Not lawful to hold any stock, except of this State, and of the United States. Sec. 3. Forbids the issue of Post Notes. Sec. 4. After the 1st October, all bank notes

of the State to be parat the counter of each other, provided they pay specie. Sec. 5. Makes each stockholder personally liable in an amount relatively as great as his proportion of any debt bears to the capital stock of the bank-if the assets of the bank after

bankruptcy do not pay its liabilities. Sec. 6. Penalty for false swearing by bank officers-the Penitentiary from 1 to 6 years. Sec. 7. Repeals the Resumption Bill of April

3, 1840-and the banks are required to resume under forfeiture, on the first of October next, if not to be punished according to existing laws. Sec. 8. Reserves Legislative power to alter, amend or repeal bank charters and to lay taxes, at any time it may chose.

Sec. 9. Repeals conflicting laws .-- Phil. Eng. This looks something like a law to rule Banks. instead of Banks ruling the law. Do we not need such a law in the Old North State?

The House of Representatives, are engaged in discussion of the Independent Treasury Bill. There seems no doubt of its passage.

The Senate are debating the Bankrupt Bill, which will probably not pass, this Session.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Democratic Meeting in Robeson County. At a meeting of a large and respectable portion of the Democratic citizens of the county of Robeson, held in the Court House in the town of Lumberton, on Monday the 25th of May 1840.

John W. Powel, Esq. was appointed chairman, and Shadrach Howell, James Blount and R. C. Rhodes, Secretaries. The object of the meeting being briefly explained by the chair. On motion of Thomas A. Norment,

The following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and also to nominate suitable persons us candidates to represent this county in our next Legislature, viz: Thomas A. Norment, William H. Willis, Malcom C. Smith, George Warwick, Angus Love, Duncan Evans, Lewis Thompson, Joseph Regan, Robert Rosier, Benjamin Freeman, and Arch'd. McLean,

When on motion, Mr. James C. Dobbin (of Fayetteville,) was requested to address the meeting, who, in a very foreible and eloquent manner addressed the meeting, when the committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will give our votes to Martin Van Buren for President, because he is a true and consistent Republican, who has always devoted himself to the good of his country, because he is a friend to the South, because he is the "people's candidate."

Resolved, That we will support Genl. R. M.

Saunders for Governor, and recommend all others to do the same, because he is a man of splendid talents, a tried Republican, a friend to the people, the people's candidate, and devoted to his native North Carolina.

Resolved, That we cannot support such a man as Harrison for any office, because we believe him to be opposed to all our interests, he is no friend to the South, he is no friend to the poor man, or he would never have voted to have him sold as a slave for debts of fine and cost, and then sign a law to have him whipt if he escaped from the purchaser. No, we would not put power in the hands of such a man, The Federalists may hug him, but he wont do for Republicans. "No, we cannot consent to see our neighbors sold as slaves, and then whipt with thirty-nine lashes, if they escape."

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the integrity and sound Republican principles of Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond, and recommend him to our fellow-citizens as a suitable person to be the Republican Elector for this

Resolved, That our members to the next Legislature be hereby instructed to vote for a sume specie payments, and also, to vote for such a law as will effectually prevent them from refusing to pay their bills hereafter, so that our State may never again be brought to such distress, by the faithless conduct of Whig

Resolved, That we feel greatly rejoiced at the very large meeting held at Salisbury on the posed Mr. Van Buren in 1836, but now they are all going to give him their cordial support, publicans, we feel that our country is safe.

Resolved, That we look with scorn and con

tempt upon the efforts of the editor of the Fayetteville Observer and other kindred prints to shift from their own shoulders the name of Tory The meeting then nomicated Col. Neill Re-

gan and Alexander Watson, two sound Republicans for the Commons of the next General Assembly, also, Dr. McLeod of Richmond for the Senate.

Resolved. That the chairman appoint a suitable number of persons to meet the Democratic Convention of this State to nominate a suitable person for the Vice Presidency, and that the committee have lieve to fill any vacancy that may occur. The following Ipersons were appointed. Malcom McBryde, Col. Alexander McMillan, John C. Currie, R. C. Rhodes, John W. Powell, R. W. Powell, R. W. Fuller, Maj E. Grimsley, Wm. R. Leggett, Joseph Regan loseph Thompson, Thos. A Norment, D. T. McNeill, Malcom C. Smith, Arch'd. McLean, Blount.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the chairman and Secretaries for

a request that they also be published in the other Democratic Republican papers in the State.
JOHN W. POWELL, Chm'n.

SHADRACH HOWELL, Sècretaries. JAMES BLOUNT, RICHARD C. RHODES,

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, May, 1840. My Dear Sir, I send you a short outline of Hamton's plan of Government, and his opinions about Government, as reported by Chief Justice Yates of New York, and copied from his notes by Chancel-lor Lansing of that State; both of whom, were disinguished members of the Convention that formed the Federal Constitution. They are contained in a small volume entitled "Secret Proceedings of the Federal Convention" published in 1821.

I presume that you as well as your readers well acquainted with the character of Chief Justice Yates. He was distinguished for talents, learning and honesty. He was familiarly called the honest lawyer. He was one of the bravest and most devo-ted soldiers of the Revolution; a member of the provincial Congress-a member of the Federal Convention-elected Governor of New York, and also Chief Justice. From this able and honest witness we learn that this was COL. HAMILTON'S

PLAN OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The Legislative power of the United States to be vested, in two distinct bodies of men, one to be called the Assembly; the other the Senate.

2. The members of the Assembly to serve for

3. The members of the Senate for LIFE or du ring good behaviour. The election of Senators, to be made by electors, and not by the people directly

4. The President or Executive, to be elected by
Electors, chosen by Electors, chosen by the people,
to serve for LIFE or during good behaviour. The whole may be seen at page 225.

Hamilton's opinions of Government and the people, at pages 131, '2, '3, '4, '5,-156, are as follows He says, a good government ought to contain the active principles of FORCE AND INFLU-

By force he says, he means, the coerc on of law, and the COERCION OF ARMS. Thus this force is noc ssary, to compel the States when delinquent, to obedience, by FORCE OF ARMS.

By influence, it is plain he' means, a National Debt and a National Bank. The protection of wealthy manufacturers and associations by a High Tariff-grand and splendid schemes of Interna Improvement, that would afford the means by salaries and expenditures, of buying up votes, presses &c., and drawing the rich and powerful about the government.

At page 135, 16, he says, I believe the British Government forms the BEST MODEL, the world ever produced. All communities divide themselves into two classes. The RICH AND WELL BORN constitute one class, and the great mass of the PEOPLE the other. The PEOPLE are TURBU-PEOPLE the other. The PEOPLE are TURBU-LENT AND CHANGING they seldom judge or determine right. The rich ought therefore to have a PERMANENT SHARE (OR LIFE ESTATE) in the Government. They will control the IM-PRUDENCE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

At page 156, he says, Mankind in general are VICIOUS. Their PASSIONS may be operated upon. One great error is, that we suppose men more honest than they are. There may be in every government A FEW CHOICE SPIRITS (the well born and rich) who may act from more worthy

I could quote further, but these are sufficient to show the opinions of the GREAT FOUNDER, LEADER AND IDOL OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.

These I believe to be the opinions of the present FEDERAL, BRITISH, BANK WHIG PARTY. The policy of that party, as history shows, has heads of the democracy, it will continue to be, to retain power, by establishing OFFICES FOR LIFE.—a 50 MILLION NATIONAL BANK an IMMENSE NATIONAL DEBT-A HIGH TARIFF TO ENRICH WEALTHY MANU-FACTURERS-VAST AND EXPENSIVE SCHEMES of Internal Improvement so as to fur nish money JOBS—enact A GAG LAW TO STI-FLE THE COMPLAINTS of the people—an ALIEN LAW TO PREVENT THE EMI-GRANTS FROM Europe (generally poor laboring people) from voting—REGISTRY LAWS to RESTRICT the RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE—take ARMS from the PEOPLE, by neglecting to OR-GANIZE AND DISCIPLINE the MILITIA and create a STANDING ARMY. THE TEN-DENCY of all this, would be, to draw the RICH AND WELL BORN, around the government to strengthen the FEDRALISTS when in POWER and to RULE the PEOPLE by FORCE, INFLUENCE and CORRUPTION.

The Federalists believe that the people are corrupt, vulgar, ignorant, turbulent, changing, and led by their passions. They therefore contemn the people, and try to couzin and cajole them, by all sort of GULL TRAPS—SHOWS—PROCES-SIONS—PARADES—BANNERS—DINNER PARTIES-REVELRY-SHOUTS-NOISES-BOASTINGS and BRAGGING.

When this wont succeed, they unite with the banks, and bring about bank PANICS and MO NEY DISTRESSES, on the eve of the Presidential election, and then raise the hue and cry that the government is determined to RUIN THE COUNTRY.

We have seen how they abused every Democrat c President we ever had, particularly Jefferson and Madison-how they opposed and abused the Gov-ernment during the last war-how they erected the BANNER of TREASON at the Hartford Convention—and how they have for the last twelve years been villifying Jackson and Van Buren.

No wonder they selected Harrison for their candidate. A black cockade federalist --- the friend of the Alien and Sedition Law administration of Old John Adams, and who held an office under him, and also under his son, John Q. Adams --- who approved of a law when Governor of Indiana, to SELL and if they ranaway from their masters, to receive thirty-nine lashes --- the avowed friend of a Nationa Bank---a National debt, for schemes of Internal Improvements---and of a High Tariff, and worse than all, an ABOLITIONIST -- who, would make SLAVES FREEMEN, AND WHITE MEN

From the Louisville Advertiser .- Extra. Something New.

The Federal party, as appears by their paers, are now of opinion that their only chance of electing the "invincible" is by songs and huzzas. Give us the making and singing of the songs," say they, "and we care not what arguments are brought to bear against us." og cabin carousals, in their opinion, are workng wonders in their favor. A mixture of hard cider and whiskey, taken in copious po tations, sets their throats in tune, and they sing and shout each other into the firm belief that the hero of many defeats will be elected sure enough What is the foundation of this opinion? Is it the evidence afforded by their own weakness under these excitements? or is it the sovereign contempt they entertain for the intelligence of the people? What would a rational man think of such questions and answers as the following: Q. What are General Harrison's sentiment

n regard to a National Bank? A. Great Harrison he is the man, To lead the sons of freedom an.

Q. Is Harrison in layor of abolishing slavery n the District of Columbia? A. His like again can ne'er be found. So pass the cider round and round.

Q. Is General Harrison in favor of a protect A. While little Mat the spoils is grabbin. The hero lives in his log cabin.

Q. Would General Harrison sanction the ssumption of the State debts by the General Huzza for Tip! Hurra for Tyler! With these we'll bust the Dutchman's biler.

Is General Harrison in favor of dividing

the public lands among the States?

A. With hoe cake, cider, song and brandy,
We'll thrash the loco focos handy.

Upon what great principles do you take grounds in support of your candidate? A. And when we get Old Tip elected, No friend of his will be negleted.

Will the same committee who now govern the General, continue to think and act for him when he is elected President?

A. Then, then, will come the reformation; Bank bills will inundate the nation! Then shame will seive each bank reviler: Three cheers for Tip! Huzza for Tyler!

The british whigs of 1840 are the worthy successors of the British tories of 1812. Indeed they are to a great extent the same men. In 1812 they declared the impressment of our seamen by the British cruisers, a very triffing affair, and in 1840, they maintain that the invasion of our soil by British troops is a matter of small importance. At both periods and at all periods, they have extolled the British government and abused our own. Trammelled by foreign credits, and connected in business with British merchants, and in corporate privileges with British lords-they are as much the liege subjects of England as the inhabitants of the most loyal province that country possesses. Should our present disputes result in war, we should see them once more clogging the wheels of government by their factious opposition-discouraging enlistments; abusing our soldiers; smuggling supplies to our enemies and shouting hozannas over our defeats .- Coos County Democrat.

"Old Virginia."-We stated in our remarks appending the statement of majorities given in Virginia at the late election, that the Democratic majority was given much lower than it really was. We are borne out in this assertion by that consummately British Whig journal the New York Times, which, for once, we have detected in telling the truth. Their statement is as follows, and it shows that the universal Whig party, true to their old game of brag, commenced bellowing and huzzaing a leetle too

26.416 Democratic majorities, 22,181 Federal majorities, 4,235!! Net Democratic majority, Van Buren majorities in the same 4,841 counties in 1836, Which, according to their own

showing, is the enormous Whig gain since 1836 of "Sich another British whig victory" will certainly demolish us .- Vermont Gazette. John C. Calhoun, in a speech recently made

in Congress, says; "I am in lavor of high wages; the higher the wages the stronger the evidence of prosperity"-still we are told that Mr. Calhoun is in league with the administration to reduce the laborer's hire.—Vermont Gazette.

Hard Pushed .- In the State of Missouri the opposition are unable, thus far, to get two men to serve them as candidates for Congress, despite their cry of "hard cider and log cabin"and that the election takes place in August. Vermont Gazette.

In this Town, on the 4th inst. after a severe illness Mr. JAMES Miller, for many years a highly respectable citizen of this place.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian,

FAYET	TEVILLE.	
Brandy, peach,	8 0 40 a \$00	54
" apple,		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 4	24
Coffee,	CG 121 a 00	131
Cotton,	00 6 a 00	
Cotton Bagging,	00 16 a 00	20
Corn,	. 60 a	65
Candles, F. F.	00 17 a 00	
Flaxseed,	0 90 a 1	00
Flour,	4 4	5
Feathers,	00 30 α 00	40
Lard,	8 a	9
Salt, per bushel,	.80 a	90
Sack,	2} a	21
Tobacco, leaf	4 a	4
Wheat,		80
Whiskey,	35 a	371
Wool,	15 a	16
Iron, bar,	51 a	6
Molasses,	33 a	34
Nails, cut,	.61 a	7
Sugar, brown,	7 a 00	12
" lump,	16 a 00	00
" loaf,	18 a 00	20

\$00 81 a \$00 10 17 a 22 Butter, Beeswax, 25 23 Bale Rope, Brandy, apple, Corn, per bushel, 40 65 Coffee, Cotton, per 100 lbs. 11 . 4 13 Cotton Bagging, 5 50 Gin, American, Lime, cask, Molasses, 1 50 1 25 a 27 Pitch, at the Stills. Rice, per 100 lbs. Rum, N. E. Rosin, scarce, Sugar, brown, Turpentine, soft, Turpentine, hard scarce, 1 50 a 1 85 half price per bbl. Tar, Pitch 1 75 a 8 00 a Wide HINGLES.

WILMINGTON.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE citizens of Fayetteville are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th Inst. to make the necessar rangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence. versary of American Inde THOMAS N. CAMERON. Magistrate of Police.

June 6th, 1840. The Observer will please copy.

Strayed or Stolen. ROM the Subscriber, on the night of the 26th ultimo. a blaze face sorrel MARE, with white feet, has a short nicked tail; she is between nine and eleven years old. I will satisfy any person for their trouble, who will bring her to me, or confine her, and inform me so that I may get her again.

EDWARD SIMMONS. Fayetteville, June 6, 1840.

Blank Checks for sale at this office