

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.

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840.

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TERMS.

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Political.

From the Southern (Geo.) Banner. Governor Lumpkin.

We are indebted to this gentleman for a letter on the Presidential question, which will be found in a subsequent column. It is a calm appeal to the people of the State against forming a connection with the Northern Whig; and is full of sound reasoning and solid argument. Will the citizens of Georgia listen to the voice of one who has always been their friend; whose capacity to judge is admitted; whose honesty is unimpeachable; and who has no motive to deceive them?

WASHINGTON, May 9th, 1840.

Dear Sir:—To relieve myself from the daily labor of answering letters addressed to me from my friends and fellow citizens, on subjects connected with the Presidential canvass now going on, I submit to you for publication, a few brief remarks.

I confess it has been with regret and surprise, that I have discovered that any portion of any political party in Georgia, should be found co-operating with the Federalist and Abolitionist, to promote the election of General Harrison to the Presidency. All parties in Georgia, as late as December last, stood pledged against the promotion of General Harrison to the Chief Magistracy. And all the events which have since transpired, it would seem to any rational mind, must have tended greatly to increase the opposition of the South to the elevation of that individual. His being forced upon the Whig combination, by the Federalists and Abolitionists of the North, as the candidate of the party, in preference to Mr. Clay and all others, is no valid reason to raise him in the estimation of the South. To see political men who have long been the leaders of a powerful and talented political party in Georgia, rise up at this late day, and promulgate to the world, as an apology for their sudden change in favor of General Harrison—that they had therefore been ignorant of his public character and distinguished merits, which now, in their estimation, entitled him to the Presidency; or admit that their opposition heretofore had been unjustly based on mere prejudice must be considered a humiliating apology, to all such as aspire to the leadership of a great political party. And, if reasons more valid exist, for this sudden change of position, I have not seen them presented. I have neither time nor disposition to become the biographer of General Harrison or Mr. Van Buren. I am, however, familiar with the most prominent public acts of the lives of both the gentlemen; and my personal acquaintance with both afforded me some additional aid in forming my opinions in regard to their respective claims to this high official distinction. Upwards of twenty years ago, I served in Congress with General Harrison, and being a boarder under the same roof, had the usual opportunity afforded under such circumstances, of knowing Gen. Harrison, as he was, when in the prime of his intellectual manhood. My personal acquaintance with Mr. Van Buren is more limited—being chiefly confined to the last three years intercourse, which has grown out of my present position. I consider the difference in the general character and qualifications of these two individuals for the station under consideration, immeasurable. Mr. Van Buren's talents, character, deportment and qualifications, will secure to him the highest respect and consideration, in any official station whatever. On the contrary, Gen. Harrison can sustain himself no where, in high official station. Mr. Van Buren has, throughout his political life, been attached to the well known, well defined, Republican party of the country. Gen. Harrison's political associations have been chiefly with the Federal party, and judging from his public life, I entertain no doubt of his strong attachment to that party and its principles. As far as I have been able to examine the subject, I consider the General wholly destitute of fixed political opinions. I consider him a politician of the expediency, or general welfare school, ready to do any thing which he may consider absolutely necessary to the general welfare of the country. Hence it is, that he is the favorite candidate for the Presidency, of such a variety of conflicting elements. He is clay in the hands of the potter, or rather in the hands of the Whig combination. He suits the views of the Abolitionist, the high tariffists, the bank government party, &c. &c.

Should he succeed to the Presidency, I can form no reasonable conjecture what he would or would not do, except from a survey and consideration of the material upon which his administration must necessarily be based. And now, I conclude will deny that an overwhelming portion of that material, are diametrically opposed to the principles and policy of the great body of the Republicans of the South. On the other hand, the recorded

acts, the principles and policy of Mr. Van Buren's whole political life, justify the assertion, that the Jeffersonian Republicans of the South may safely confide in Martin Van Buren. Every consideration of patriotism, consistency, and self respect, secures the fidelity of Mr. Van Buren to the great and leading principles of the Republicans of the South. How then, I would respectfully ask, can any Southern man, under existing circumstances, desire to change Mr. Van Buren for Harrison? The most violent opposition to the present Administration, is based on the charge of its coincidence of views, with the Southern Democrats and State Rights Republicans. In other words, that the President is "a Northern man with Southern principles."—Shall we of the South, under these circumstances, prefer the candidate of the Federalists and Abolitionists to our own Republican President? I trust not. I think not.

As regards the claims of the rival candidates for the responsible and elevated office under consideration, I refer to claims founded on public service. I have no hesitancy in saying, that a fair and just comparison would greatly preponderate in favor of Mr. Van Buren. But I shall not enter upon that investigation or comparison; because I disavow the doctrine or principle, that the offices of our Republic are to be bestowed on any man, as a reward of gratitude for past services, irrespective of the public interest. Such doctrine would tend to jeopardize the best interests of the country, and create demands in favor of individuals, incompatible with my views of the principles of our institutions. The only legitimate object in creating or filling office, is that of promoting the public interest. There should be no superfluous office under our Government and all offices ought to be filled by those who will best discharge the duties which devolve on the office. Our elective system of Government wisely affords the opportunity to the people, for a precedent and salutary exercise of the valuable principle of rotation in office. No occupant of office has any just claims to re-election or continuance in office, merely to promote his individual interests or wishes. The incumbent has no just claims to re-election, which are not based upon public interest. Office always affords a fair opportunity to the incumbent to develop his ability and fidelity to public interest; and by that test the decision should invariably be made. It is right and laudable in a public man to desire public favor and approbation, and he should seek it by faithful and honest service.

But the people should scrutinize and distinguish between actual service, and mere pretence and deception. 'Trite as it may be to express it, yet "actions speak louder than words;" and the quality of the tree is best known by its fruit. And by the test thus laid down, I have exercised my best judgment in making up my opinions in regard to the Presidential candidates. The result is, I ardently desire the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, because I believe the best interests of our country, and the perpetuation of our good institutions, demand it.

The election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency at this time, would, in my opinion, be the greatest calamity which has yet befallen our country in the way of a selection of a Chief Magistrate. Admitting the patriotism and good intentions of General Harrison, yet I consider him wholly deficient in political principles and qualifications to administer this great Government to the interest of the people. My only hope for the prosperity and perpetuation of our Republic system, is in a strict and rigid adherence to the letter and spirit of our written Constitution.

However patriotic and pure may be the motive to promote the "general welfare," by an infringement upon the Constitution, every such breach jeopardizes the liberty of the people, and weakens the bonds of the Federal Union. If Gen. Harrison had the admitted ability of a Webster or Clay, (and was so disposed,) how could he, under the existing circumstances, administer the Government upon the principles of the Republican creed, as did Jefferson? His administration must necessarily be based upon all the odds and ends of a combination, principally opposed to the Republican faith.

Therefore, my friends and fellow citizens, allow me, as one who is greatly indebted to your long kindness and confidence, to ask for your own interest, more than mine, that you lay aside the besetting sin of party strife, and look into this subject, before you contribute to the elevation of General Harrison to the Presidency, and make up your minds to submit to the consequences.

In the day of calamity and trial, when brought under a Bank Government; oppressed by a partial and burdensome system of taxation; or under the controlling influence of wild and revengeful fanaticism; in such a day as the one described, my endurance may be equal to yours. Some of you may then take the lead of me in what you may consider the rightful remedy of Nullification. If you do not intend to be submission men, now is the time to resist. If you suffer yourselves to be shorn of your strength, the Philistines will be upon you. The constitutional, the best the most peaceable remedy, for a wise and virtuous people, is the ballot box. As to the electioneering, revellings, banquets, and party slang of the day, I stand aloof from all these things. If you could witness the humiliating scenes which are going on in this part of the country at present, I know that both your good sense and moral feelings would revolt at passing events. You will no doubt see published in the newspapers, an account of a re-

cord great Whig meeting in Baltimore. Let me warn you—reflect and consider on these things.

Upon the subject of this letter, there should be but one party in Georgia. If we, indeed, are opposed to Federalism and Abolitionism, we ought not to abandon our brethren of the North and the West, who have hazarded every thing in the support of our principles and our rights.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
WILLIAM LUMPKIN.

Freemen! Read this and decide who shall be your President. Let the poor man read and decide who is his friend.

House of Representatives, June 8th 1840.
To William White and others, of the eighth Congressional District; and Gideon M. Green and others, of the 6th Congressional District of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: We avail ourselves of this mode of answering your numerous and pressing inquiries as to facts and records relative to the acts and votes of the bank federal abolition candidate for the Presidency, General William Henry Harrison of Hamilton County, Ohio, in favor of laws to sell white men and white women for sheriffs' fees, clerks' fees, and lawyers' fees, and fines imposed by courts, who, from their poverty, were so poor as to be unable to pay these costs in money. We have procured from the official public records, for your examination and inspection, the following extracts from the laws of the Territory of Indiana, in 1807, and from the journals of the Senate of the Legislature of Ohio, in the year 1821, which are as follows:

Extract from the Laws of the Indiana Territory, printed at Vincennes, by Messrs. Stout and Smoot, in 1807, and now in the Library of the State Department, Washington City.

CHAPTER VI.

An Act respecting Crimes and Punishments. Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the sheriff to sell or hire the person or persons so convicted to service, to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time as the said court shall judge reasonable.

And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress before the term of his or her servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, be whipped with thirty-nine stripes, and shall, moreover, serve two days for every one so lost.

Sec. 31. The judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. B. CHAMBERS, President of the Council. Approved September 17, 1807.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. From the journal of the Senate of the State of Ohio, 1st Session of the 19th General Assembly, held in the Town of Columbus. The following is extracted from the proceedings of Tuesday, January 30, 1821, to be found on pages 304 and 305:

An act supplementary to the act for the punishment of certain offences therein named being under consideration—

Mr. Fithian then moved to strike out the 19th section of said bill, as follows:

Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine, or costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell such person as servant to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due, for the shortest period of service, of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected, the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him; from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of master and servant, until the time of service expires, and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in the case of master and apprentice; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge.

Provided, That the court in pronouncing sentence upon any person or persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Which motion was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 20, nays 12.

And the yeas and nays being required, those who voted in the affirmative, were, Messrs. Beasley, Brown, Fithian, Gass, Heaton, Jennings, Lucas, Matthews, McLaughlin, McMillan, Newcom, Robb, Russell, Scofield, Shelby, Spencer, Stone, Swearingen, Thompson Womeldorf—20.

Those who voted in the negative, were, Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Foss, Foster, HARRISON, McLean, Dzwalt, Pollock, Ruggles, Roberts, Wheeler, and Speaker—12.

At the request of the Hon. William Montgomery and Hon. M. T. Hawkins, we certify the foregoing copy of an extract from a law passed in the Territorial Assembly of Indiana, and signed by William Henry Harrison, as Governor of said Territory, and the extract from the journal of the State of Ohio, and truly copied.

CHARLES FISHER,
ROBERT STRANGE,
B. BROWN,
CHARLES SHEPARD,
HENRY W. CONNOR,
JOHN HILL,
JAS. J. McKAY,
J. A. BYNUM.

General Harrison having shut himself up, and refused to be seen by any but his keepers, or answer any questions asked him by the peo-

ple, but asks us to examine his past public acts and expressed opinions, saying they are unchanged, and will be by him adopted and carried out in practice should he be elected President of these United States, we, therefore, at his own request, and in the discharge of our duty to you, our constituents, in answer to your numerous and pressing inquiries, give you the above records, which cannot be doubted by any. They are the cool deliberate recorded acts and opinions of General Harrison in 1807, and 1821, and admitted by himself and his keepers as his present opinions and views as to government, and especially as the government of poor white men and poor white women, and the proof we have of his great love and kindness for poor men, so much harped upon by the whole bank federal whig party. We deem comment useless, and will therefore only say that, on the 17th of September, 1807, General William Henry Harrison, then Governor of the Territory of Indiana, and holding the sole control of all the laws in his own hands, actually signed the above bill, which provides that poor white men and women, who from their poverty are unable to pay sheriffs' fees, clerks' fees, lawyers fees, and court fines, should be sold by the sheriff, at public auction, as slaves. How would you feel to see one of your poor but respectable and good neighbor-men sold at auction by the sheriff of your county as a slave, under this Harrison law, to some free negro? And only think of what would be your feelings to see one of your poor but respectable neighbor-women knocked off under the sheriff's hammer to a free negro as his slave, to be under his commands, and compelled to obey them, whatever they might be; and should she resist and disobey and leave her black master's service, and he should apprehend her, and drag her before a single justice of the peace, and, under this Harrison law, have thirty-nine lashes inflicted upon his white female slave, and then compel her to serve two days for every one she had lost from her black master's service, would you be willing to vote for such a man as President? and this is the bank federal whig candidate's former opinions and principles; and this man, with these principles, is the nominee of the great Harrisburg and Baltimore bank federal abolition conventions for President of these United States; and they strongly solicit your votes for him, and particularly demands the votes of poor men while at the same time he actually refuses to be seen by, or even spoken to by a poor man; and you are asked by these federal whigs to take him upon his former expressed opinions and acts, and they as above stated. The above is a true statement of facts on record to which General Harrison himself has invited our attention, as the only proof he will condescend now to give us, and the proofs Harrison himself, giving evidence against himself; it is therefore conclusive in itself, and cannot be denied. We deem comment upon the above facts useless to you, the intelligent people of our country, to every honorable man among you (not totally blinded by party prejudice) who loves his friends, his liberty, and his country, to pause, reflect, and examine well the principles and recorded acts of the federal whig candidate before you give your votes to a man for President whose principles are avowed and recorded in favor of selling the poor white men and women of the country by sheriffs at auction, into slavery, that sheriffs, clerks, and lawyers may be paid their fat fees. In vain did our forefathers shed their blood in the Revolutionary struggle for liberty in the days of our infancy, if in 1840 a man, with the above recorded and avowed principles, shall be elected to preside over the people of these United States as President.

Hoping the above will be a satisfactory answer to your enquiries, and holding ourselves always ready and bound to answer any inquiries you may ask, that our means can supply, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves your humble servants,

W. MONTGOMERY,
M. T. HAWKINS.

From the Old Dominion.

"In the Rear." We are where we always have been and always will be.—Whig motto at Baltimore.

After all it is no wonder General Harrison never sustained a defeat, as all his history proves that he never fought a battle during his whole career. He always had some good men under him to do the fighting; staunch democrats, like Colonel Johnson, who well knew how to pull a trigger or brandish a broad sword, but the position he chose for himself was an extremely safe one. He was always in the rear. At the battle of the River Raisin he was in the rear, at the Thames he was in the rear, at Fort Stephenson he was 9 miles in the rear; when Congress voted the thanks of the American People to Gov. Shelby and other brave officers of the North-west, they struck out the name of General Harrison, he was in the rear; when he voted to sell white men for fines and costs, he was in the rear; when he ran for a seat in the Ohio Legislature he was in the rear; when he was a candidate for Governor of Ohio, and received only 4,000 votes out of 50,000 he was in the rear; when he was a candidate for the Presidency in 1836 he was in the rear; and in next November he will be in the rear. That is his appropriate place. There is where he always was and always will be—IN THE REAR!

Speaking of the battle of the Thames, a writer says: "That Colonel Johnson led the van, and brought on the battle is true, that he behaved with the utmost gallantry, is also true."

"Colonel Johnson received orders, as to the form and manner of charge, from General Harrison in person, in the face and at ALMOST in sight of the enemy. The General was with the regiment when the charge was sounded. As Johnson moved to the charge, the General started for the line of infantry, which was drawn in order for battle. He had not gone far, before turning to me, (and to the best of my recollection, I was the only one of his Aids with him.) he said, pursue Colonel Johnson with the utmost speed, see the effect of his charge, and the position of the enemy's artillery, and return as quickly as possible. Having executed this order as promptly as practicable, I met him on my return, pressing forward with the front of the infantry, upon reporting that Col. Johnson has broken the enemy's line, that they were surrendering, and that their cannon was in our possession; he exclaimed in an animated tone. 'Come on my brave fellows Proctor and his whole army will soon be ours.'"

It is evident from this statement that Genera-

Harrison was not in sight of the enemy when he ordered Colonel Johnson to charge upon their ranks. When the Colonel moved to the charge the General moved after the manner of a crafty fish. Feeling anxious to know the effect of the charge, he despatched an Aid to ascertain, who immediately returned to him with the glad tidings that Colonel Johnson had routed the enemy and was taking them prisoners. How brave the General became all at once! "Come on," he exclaimed. But a few moments before he could only say—"go on."

From the N. C. Standard.

Convention at Newbern. In pursuance of previous notice, a convention of the Democratic Republican States Rights party of the counties of Greene, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Onslow, and Carteret, met in the town of Newbern, on the 15th of May, 1840.

On motion of T. J. Pasture, Esq., a delegate from the county of Craven, Jno. A. Avirett was chosen Chairman, and Jesse Jackson, Jr., and Francis Matticks, the former a delegate from the county of Lenoir and the latter from the county of Onslow, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of N. H. Street, Esq., a delegate from the county of Craven, Charles Westbrook from the county of Greene, Owen B. Cox of Jones, M. B. Roberson and James Ward of Carteret, Geo. W. Wallace and Windal Davis of Lenoir, were requested to take seats in the convention, and be recognized as delegates.

On motion of Gov. R. D. Spaight, it was Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of six, one from each county composing this Electoral district, to select and recommend to this convention a suitable individual as an Elector, to be placed upon the electoral ticket of this State, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, in November next.

The following persons were appointed by the Chairman to constitute said committee, Gov. R. D. Spaight of Craven, Council Wooten of Lenoir, Charles Westbrook of Greene, Owen B. Cox of Jones, James Ward of Carteret, and William Humphrey of Onslow.

The committee having retired for a short time, returned and recommended Gen. James B. Whitfield as a suitable individual for said Elector, and upon motion of Jno. B. Pollock, Esq., of Onslow, he was unanimously chosen as such.

On motion of Jno. B. Pollock, Esq., the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of two delegates to wait upon Gen. Whitfield, and apprise him of his nomination.

The Chairman appointed Jno. B. Pollock of Onslow, and Moses W. Jarvis, Esq., to compose said committee—who performed their duty, and reported to the convention that Gen. Whitfield had accepted the appointment conferred upon him. After a short time Gen. Whitfield appeared before the convention and delivered a feeling and appropriate address.

On motion of William C. Loftin, Esq., Resolved, That Gen. James B. Whitfield be requested to visit the several counties composing this Electoral district, and address the people upon the various subjects that are now agitated upon the pending Presidential election.

On motion of Owen B. Cox, Resolved, That whereas the convention lately assembled at the city of Baltimore, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, had failed making a nomination for Vice President, leaving to each State to make their own selection, it is therefore recommended by this convention that the Central Committee of this State be requested to convene delegates, or propose some plan whereby some suitable person may be nominated for this State.

Resolved, That this Convention highly approve the nomination made at the late Baltimore convention, of Martin Van Buren, of New York, as a candidate for President of the United States; and that we will use all honorable means in our power to secure his reelection to that honorable station which he has so ably filled.

On motion of Gov. Spaight, Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee consisting of six, one from each county composing this Electoral district, whose duty it shall be to prepare and have published a circular, upon the various matters touching the pending Presidential election.

Whereupon the following persons were appointed to compose said committee, Gov. R. D. Spaight of Craven, Council Wooten of Lenoir, William Dixon of Greene, Owen B. Cox of Jones, David W. Simmons of Onslow, and James Ward of Carteret.

On motion of Moses W. Jarvis, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and is hereby tendered, to the Chairman and Secretaries for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed the duties assigned them.

On motion of Frederick P. Latham, Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries; and that they be forwarded to the Editor of "The North Carolina Standard" with a request that he cause them to be published in his paper, and also with a request that all other Democratic papers in the State be requested to copy the same.

On motion of Gov. R. D. Spaight, the convention adjourned.
JNO. A. AVIRETT, Chairman.
JESSE W. JACKSON, Jr., Secretaries.
FRANCIS MATTICKS

From the North Carolina Standard.
Meeting in Gates.

A meeting of a respectable portion of the Democratic Republican citizens of Gates county, was held in the Court House at Gatesville, on the 18th of May, 1840. The meeting was called to order by W. Stallings, Esq., on whose motion, William W. Cowper, Esq., was called to the Chair; and on motion of Rizup Rawles, Esq., W. G. Daughtry, was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of W. Stallings, Esq.—

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of seven to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, expressive of the views and sense of the same—and the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Rizup Rawles, Riddick Gatling, John Willey, Lemuel Riddick, Simon Walters, Benjamin Ballard, Esq., and Dr. Richard McIntosh.

The committee after retiring for a few moments, returned and reported through their Chairman, R. Rawles, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, a Presidential election is fast approaching, and the party opposed to the present administration of our General Government, are making efforts to induce the free and independent people of North Carolina to vote for a man for the office of President, whose political opinions this meeting consider at variance with every principle of Republican doctrine:

Therefore, Resolved, that we cannot give our support to WILLIAM H. HARRISON, in the approaching contest, because we consider him inadequate to the discharge of the duties of President of this great Republic, because we believe his nomination was the result of abolitionism, because we believe him opposed to the interest of a large portion of the Union, and more particularly the South, because we believe him to be in favor of a high protective Tariff, in favor of a national Bank, and against a Sub-treasury; and lastly for voting to expose to public sale, the poor white men of the country to satisfy Court costs and charges contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we do not believe MARTIN VAN BUREN infallible, yet we believe the general tendency of his administration is well calculated to promote the good and happiness of this free country: therefore, we are determined to give him our cordial support for reelection.

Resolved, That we are in favor of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, as a candidate for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nomination of R. M. SAUNDERS, as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor, as a true and faithful public servant, and we will use all honorable means to insure his election.

Resolved, That we concur in the proposition to hold a meeting of delegates from the counties comprising this electoral district, at Hertford, Perquimans county, on the 11th June, 1840, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for this district to vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That Wm. W. Cowper, Whitmell Stallings, Riddick Gatling, John Willey, Lemuel Riddick, Rizup Rawles, Wm. G. Daughtry, David Parker, James Parker, Jos. Riddick, Simon Walters, Robert Rogers, Kirched Parker, James Rogers, Wm. Hanell, John Riddick, Nathan Riddick, Nathan Ward, Wm. Goodman, Abel Rogerson, Richard McIntosh, Reuben Lassiter, John Rawls, Bray Parker, Benj. Ballard, Solomon Rountree, John Figg, John Hinton, Exum Lewis, James Carter, Henry Bond, Willis Bond, D. M. Saunders, Daniel Riddick, Jason Riddick, Robert Brothers, James Hanell, Richard H. Ballard, Riddick Jones, Marmaduke Norfleet, Seth Norfleet, Jesse Parker, Reddick Jones, Asa Hill, John Mathews, James Coster, Sen., and John Voist, Esq., be appointed Delegates from this county to said meeting to nominate an Elector pledged to vote for MARTIN VAN BUREN, for President of the United States, and James K. Polk, for Vice President of the United States, provided, he should be run for that office in our State.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby tendered to WHITMELL STALLINGS, Esq., for the faithful manner in which he has represented the wishes and interest of his constituents, and that he is hereby nominated for re-election in the Commons.

Resolved, That Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., be nominated and recommended as a candidate to represent this District in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

Resolved, That the North Carolina Standard be requested to publish the above proceedings.—Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

WM. W. COWPER, Chairman.
W. G. DAUGHTRY, Secretary.

Comical Mistake.—A country chap, visiting Little Rock recently, concluded he must go to the theatre before leaving. Having never been inside a theatre in his life, he mistook the door entering that establishment, and walking into a billiard room, some wag pocketing the dollar he handed on entering. The best of the joke is that he never discovered his mistake, but sat until the house was closed, professing to be highly delighted "to see a lot of fellows knocking about a parcel of little balls."