

The North Carolinian.

"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 27, 1840.

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TERMS.
\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of six cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.
No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
No subscription received for less than twelve months.
Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.
All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor.

PIANO FORTES.
NOW opening, and for SALE, at the Female Seminary.
One Extra Grand Action Piano Forte, elegant Croch Mahogany, Gothic Archib. case, with every modern improvement, manufactured by Wake and Glenn. \$170
One ditto, Rose Wood, 6½ Octaves, by Wake and Glenn. \$385
One ditto, Mahogany, by Wake & Glenn, \$340
One ditto, by Geib and Walker, \$350
One ditto, Common Action, by Dubois, Bacon & Chambers. \$200
These Piano Fortes have been selected carefully, by the best masters in New York, and will be held at a liberal discount from the regular prices, and a credit on good paper, to suit the times.
—A. L. S.—
Several PIANO FORTES, that have been in use in the Seminary, are offered at great bargains.
R. W. BALLEW.
Fayetteville, June 13, 1840. 68-4f.

PROPOSALS
FOR carrying the Mail of the United States from the 15th of August 1840, to the 30th of June 1841, on the following post routes in North Carolina, will be received at this Department until the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. to be decided by the 15th day of said month.
NORTH CAROLINA.
2104a. From Wilmington, by Stump Sound, to Foy's Store, 46 miles, to be done once a week.
Leave Wilmington on Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Foy's Store next day by 2 p. m.
Leave Foy's Store Saturday at 1 p. m. arrive at Wilmington next day by 6 p. m.
2111a. From Swainsboro, by Cross Roads, to Pollocksville, 22 miles and back once a week.
Leave Swainsboro every Wednesday at 4 a. m. arrive at Pollocksville the same day by 2 p. m.
Leave Pollocksville the same day at 1 p. m. arrive at Swainsboro the same day by 8 p. m.
2112a. From Pleasant District (otherwise called Rattles) by J. M. Allen's, to J. R. Cobb's, 18 miles and back once a week.
Leave Pleasant District Thursday at 1 p. m. arrive at Cobb's the same day by 6 p. m.
Leave Cobb's the same day at 6 a. m. arrive at Pleasant District the same day by 12.
Proposals will be considered, unless it be accepted by a guarantee, secured by one or more responsible persons, in the following manner, viz:
The applicant must guarantee that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 15th day of August next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the above proposals.
Dated 1840.
This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
The proposals must be sent to the Department, seal of envelopes, & proposals for route No. and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.
For the prohibition of bids resulting from combinations, and the terms and conditions on which the contract is to be made, see the late general advertisement for the States above named, respectively.
JOHN M. NILES,
Postmaster General.

NOTICE.
THE Public is hereby cautioned against some villainous scoundrel who is lurking about secretly, and committing thefts on the houses of individuals in the open day and in the night. On Tuesday last, his ruse between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning entered my dwelling house and stole from the following articles. A plain Silver London Watch, with patent crystals, with hair, minute and second hands, a large silver case with fluted rim, fitting remarkably close and tight, attached to it is a brass chain consisting of 6 links, a large and a ring, a large brass key, washed with gold, which is fast with a small cork in the pipe. One fine blue dress coat with gun buttons which had been worn but a few times, being white. One fine blue double breasted vest, with two rows of gold metal buttons on it, the back draws with silk strings with tassels at the end of them. In the vest pocket were some papers with my name attached to them, which I had paid to persons to whom they were not lawfully given, Isaac W. Lane and Benjamin Caraway, and also an order from Herald Blackmore. These papers I doubt not will endeavor to pass, or trade when he gets out of this neighborhood. All persons are cautioned against trading for them, expecting me to pay them a sin, as I shall not do it. He also took a white and blue silk handkerchief, and a blue cotton Umbrella about half worn. I have no doubt that he is a white man. I will give Twenty Dollars reward for the delivery of this rogue to me with the articles above described, or Ten Dollars for either the rogue or the articles.
FURNER WILKINS, his mark.
Witness: JOSTAN JOHNSON,
Sampson Co. June 13th, 1840. 69—2f.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, embracing a general assortment of
DRY-GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors, Groceries of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c.
The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. South Carolina money will be taken at par if paid when the Goods are bought.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot Hay-Mount
Oct. 26 1830. 35f.

Political.
From the North Carolina Standard.
Address to the Freemen and Voters of North Carolina.
The immense importance of the next Presidential Election, and the deep interest it has awakened, from our apology for this Address to the Freemen and Voters of North Carolina.

Collisions of opinion, which grow out of political controversies, are conducive in the end to the discovery of truth, and a frank investigation of the measures of our government ought never to be discouraged. But every sober minded man unites in the sentiment that now a days there is too much passion and too little reason; too much Party and too little regard for Principle in the discussion of public measures; and that in examining the characters of our public officers, there is a fearful disregard of Truth and Justice.

True, the line between a fearless exposure of crime, and a prejudiced attempt to pervert the acts of a public servant, may not always be easy to discover; but then it is certain that few of the enemies of Mr. Van Buren seem to be as watchful to observe it as they are industrious to conceal it from others.

Great efforts are made to impress the public mind with the false opinion that our prosperity is decaying, and that a firm but judicious exercise of their authority by the Constitutional Agents of the People is despotic. These things ought not to be so. There is no Nation where all the solid blessings of life are more enjoyed than they are in the United States; and there never was one in which they are secured to the great body of the people by such slender sacrifices. The administration of the Government has been conducted by Mr. Van Buren, we believe, with as pure intentions, and certainly with as respectful a consideration for the opinions and feelings of others, as ever actuated the Chief Magistrate of any country; and it is alike unjust to him and injurious to the people, to denounce the President for faults he has not been guilty of, and to depreciate the condition of our country below the high rank it proudly occupies. Why should a People be roused into hatred against the constituted authorities of the land, or taught an habitual distrust of the Government they have formed, except there be some wish to reconcile them to its overthrow? Let those who entertain no such treason against our government, beware of encouraging this detestable habit, and let the men of talents and character in the opposition rise above the level of such as are mere tools of Faction, and cultivate a higher and nobler aim than barely to render odious those who are possessed of power in the government, in order that they may be dispossessed and others may vault into their vacant seats!

Has Mr. Van Buren been treacherous to the pledges and the principles upon which he was elevated to his present high station?—Let his dishonesty be proved by presenting the Facts to our understanding! Are the measures of his administration unwise or unconstitutional?—Let it be shown by an appeal to our reason! Do his opponents propose measures which are better for the Republic? Let them be pointed out and recommended to our judgments! Do his enemies hold doctrines that are more congenial to the Rights of the People? Let them declare such sentiments plainly and unreservedly, and leave an intelligent community to decide! Does the President hide his opinions and shun the open enunciation of his political principles? Let his enemies show this, by exhibiting their calls upon him for an expression of his sentiments, with his refusal to answer them! If those who are resisting the election of the President a second term, are not willing to meet his friends upon grounds like these, then they have no right to complain, when the clamors by which so many are endeavoring to alarm the public mind, are reprobated as the mere ravings of a disappointed ambition or the mutterings of a factious spirit; whose influence depends upon creating political discord, and who would sink into insignificance in a time of perfect tranquility.

The Republican party, the friends of the administration, believe that the President is entitled to public confidence; and relying upon the intelligence of the People, we fearlessly invite an examination into the facts. If these do not establish the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the support of the People, they have the sense to see it and the right to turn him out of office. If these do not fix a reproach upon his enemies who have been most active in defaming his administration, then are we greatly deceived in their character.

CHAPTER I.
Abolition—the Banks, and the Independent Treasury.
In November, 1836, Mr. Van Buren was elected President. In March, 1837, he took possession of that high station, in accordance with the Constitution and the will of a majority; and in his Inaugural Address he openly rebuked the fanatical spirit of Abolition, by a clear declaration of his undisguised hostility to it. As before his election he had pledged himself inflexibly to resist this Demon of discord, so did he now renew that vow before the Nation and the World, and give assurance to the people that he would VETO any Bill which might be passed on the subject! He heeded not the violent ravings of the Fanatics, and bent only upon doing Right, he also overlooked the unmerited distrust of a Southern Opposition.

Was he not faithful and wise and patriotic in this?

In less than three months after his administration began, and before he had done a single act which by the remotest possibility could have had any injurious effect upon the Banks, those of them in which the public treasure was deposited, from one end of the Union to the other, stopped payment, and by one concerted act betrayed the Nation's trust. Whig-Banks and Bank-Whigs forthwith united in a common cause of hostility to the administration. Those "Deps of the Government" were no sooner guilty of this dishonesty, than they became favorites of the Opposition, and they have carried on a joint warfare against the administration ever since. No little embarrassment was experienced in executing the laws, after all the money of the Nation had been seized by the keepers of it; and in September, 1837, the President convened Congress to advise and to provide by law for the relief of the people and their government.—In compliance with the mandate of the Constitution, he is bound to give Congress "information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." [Article 2. Section 3.] He had no right to be silent, even if he had desired to shrink from his duty.

The connexion between Banks and the Government having been dissolved by the faithlessness of the Banks, the President "judged it necessary and expedient" to have nothing more to do with them: To divorce Bank and State: To separate the Banks and Politics: To let the Banks alone, and to put no more of the public money into their hands; and believing this, he met the responsibility of his office and "RECOMMENDED" it accordingly. This is the INDEPENDENT TREASURY!

Did the President force or endeavor improperly to force this measure upon the Nation? On the contrary, the same message which first recommended it also urged it upon Congress to suggest some plan for keeping and disbursing the public money that was better than this, if in their wisdom any such one could be devised; and he also distinctly promised to give to their will his most hearty co-operation. There being a majority in the House of Representatives who were hostile to the administration, they rejected the INDEPENDENT TREASURY, but proposed no substitute in its stead.

Is there any fault in the President here? Again: The same Representatives of the People met in Congress in December, 1837. It was the same Congress at another session. Did the President attack their right of independent judgment or exhibit in any form the insolence of Office? On the contrary, he calmly reviewed the objections that Banks and partisans had urged against the INDEPENDENT TREASURY, and pointed at the daring impudence with which the Banks had arrayed themselves against the country; and seeing no alternative but absolute submission to the irresponsible control of associated wealth, or the adoption of some system which like the Independent Treasury would make the interest of the Banks to be honest and let politics alone, he was compelled, by his oath, his patriotism and his station, to renew his recommendation! He did it, and the House of Representatives refused their assent to it! Mr. Van Buren did not stop here.—He entreated your Representatives, at all events, to agree upon some law prescribing severer punishments against public agents who should steal the public money, and to declare it a Felony in any officer to loan or use the public money for private speculations. The same House of Representatives refused their assent to this also.

He deprecated to Congress the allowance of any large discretion in the Executive over the public purse. He pointed out to your Representatives how the dishonesty of the Banks had in effect suspended the existing laws for regulating the Treasury of the Union, and earnestly invoked the aid of this the Law-making power to pass some Bill which would take the purse out of Executive discretion and put it, where it should be, under the guardianship of LAW, and if they did not concur in the measures he "judged expedient and necessary," then to devise some better one for the permanent relief of the People and their Government. His words we do not profess to repeat, but only the substance of his recommendations.

Now what more could HE do? These reasonable "recommendations" of our President passed in the Senate, but they were rejected in the other branch of Congress; and finally nothing at all was done. A long Session of seven months or more was consumed in forming new parties; starting candidates for President, and in violent investigations against our Rulers; but no act was passed, and we do not recollect that the opposition in the House of Representatives ever seriously proposed any measure instead of this Independent Treasury and the others which they had rejected. Now what less could any Congress have done for the good of the Nation? Was it patriotic to leave the country without necessary laws, of some sort, for keeping the public money and guarding it against any dishonest use of it? Let the People answer for themselves! Let the immense defaults of *Stewart and Price*, after this neglect by Congress, aid them in determining the question how far it was proper to declare such offences *Felonies* and punish them accordingly.

Again: The same Congress met in December, 1839; which, however, expired by law on 4th March, 1839, to give place to the

present Congress, more "fresh from the people."

The President never recommended this measure to any Congress which had been elected to oppose it. A very large proportion of that Congress which preceded the present one, was chosen by the people before the Bank explosion of 1837, and before the President recommended the Independent Treasury at all. He "believed," in the language of the Constitution, that this measure was "expedient and necessary." His experience and sagacity supplied no other that the Constitution sanctioned. The wisdom of Congress, although thrice assembled, suggested none; but at the very first election of Representatives to another Congress the People have sanctioned the recommendation of the President. He stood firm and unmoved when timid counsellors shrunk and treacherous Democrats forsook the people's standard, under the combined pressure of Party clamors and Bank panics. "In this alone has the President offended."

To overturn the Administration and sustain the Banks, elections have been fraudulently conducted; and iniquitous means resorted to by State functionaries to counteract the public voice. But in vain; the present Congress, which is the first and only one elected since the Independent Treasury was proposed, is a fair exponent of the popular will upon that subject, and a majority are in favor of Mr. Van Buren's recommendation. It has passed in the Senate and will pass in the House of Representatives, in obedience to the WILL of the PEOPLE, and against the resistance of EIGHT HUNDRED BANKS.

What a triumph to Democracy! What a reproof to the treachery of venal politicians! What a rebuke to the insolence of Party! What an evidence of virtue in our President! What splendid proof of the integrity of the People, and of their capacity for self-government! Had this conflict terminated against the Administration, it would have been a triumph of the Banks over the Government of the United States! If servility to party and cowardly apprehensions of "hard times" had finally defeated the REPUBLICANS in this contest, we solemnly believe it would have changed our Government, for all practical purposes, from a Government of MEN to a Despotism of MONEY.

This is no empty declamation. The unprejudiced exercise of his common sense, will enable any one to see that if the Banking powers of this country can bring the voters and Government to submit to their doctrines—that the Banks are to stop payment at "pleasure and the LAWS dare not enforce obedience to their charter obligations for fear of ruin to the people, and that our Free Government cannot be conducted without "the aid of a Bank"—then the republican institutions of America will be virtually overturned, and the capacity of the people to govern themselves practically denied by others and substantially acquiesced in by themselves.

Who is prepared for this? Such principles once put into practice and matured by time, who is to subvert them hereafter, and by what power can they be reserved? We are far from asserting that all those who have been hostile to the Administration were deliberately planning an overthrow of popular liberty; but where this is the consequence of their party operations, what matters it to the people if those who destroy their rights had no evil intentions. We speak of public dangers proceeding from the acts of politicians, and have nothing to do with the personal motives of our opponents.

In this hasty but faithful sketch, you have a history of the most prominent measures of the Administration, and of the warfare that has been waged against the President. You see in it how he has been misrepresented, and how his opponents have factiously resisted all his efforts to carry on the Government—opposing every thing and proposing nothing. You see in it the fearless stand Mr. VAN BUREN has taken in defence of the Constitution, and the self-sacrificing zeal with which he has maintained it, against the combinations of associated wealth and inordinate party spirit. For himself, it had been easier to betray his trust! For his country how glorious that he did not! Had Mr. VAN BUREN been in error, the honesty of his purpose might vindicate his personal reputation.—But he was right, and the "second sober thought of the people" has sustained him; and generous Republicans every where, owe it to him and to themselves to shew their confidence, not merely by a cold approval of his acts, but by their hearty acclamations!

CHAPTER II.
Public Expenditures.

But the enemies of Mr. Van Buren, seeing that the Independent Treasury must soon pass, in spite of all their disorderly resistance in the past and present Congress, and anticipating how a short experience, will falsify their clamors against it, have lately lowered the tone of their denunciations in respect to the Independent Treasury, and are laboring to excite opposition, and to hide their party's intentions to fix upon this country an irreversible Bank dynasty, by their cries for retrenchment and reform in the Expenses of the Government. Have they proposed any bills to decrease the number or the salaries of officers? One fact is worth a hundred professions! We believe that there has been but one measure of the kind, viz: to diminish the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions.—It passed by the aid of Democratic votes, and the President had no hesitation in approving it. But no sooner was this done, than these economical statesmen of the Opposition became dissatisfied with their work, and have

been endeavoring to undo it ever since.—Having discovered, to their chagrin, that the Commissioner of Pensions was a *Harrison Whig!* their views of the matter of economy are altogether changed!!! Have they spent their own time at Congress in voting or in talking? Have they not wasted the public money by voting "fat jobs" to one Printer sufficient to enable him to let out the work to another, and pocket TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for his share of profits? Have they not altogether neglected the appropriate duties of legislation, and converted the House of Representatives into a great theatre for President-making and unmaking? The falsehood and unfairness which have characterized their discussions upon the subject of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURES have been so lately exposed by the "facts and figures" of Mr. Benton's speech, that very little need be added to them. We cannot too earnestly commend that able and conclusive speech to the real people of North Carolina. Let Democrats read it for their defence; and let any unprejudiced opponent of the Administration peruse it, if he dares to give Truth fair play.

We are in no sense the advocates for extravagance. All Administrations have been, and always will be, imposed upon by some of their officers. It is the lot of human nature, and the best if not the only preservative against the Government of a people being extravagant is to lessen the Taxes. The legislators always have spent, and they always will spend the money, if the people consent to let it be collected from their pockets and put into a public Treasury. The present Administration and its supporters generally have constantly advocated this doctrine, and have, therefore, resisted any increase of the Tariff or Taxes. These tariff-taxes have been gradually reducing under the "Compromise Act," ever since Mr. Van Buren came into office; and it is the policy of his friends to keep these taxes down. That Act expires soon, and the next Administration will be charged with the responsible duty of revising the Tariff. This Administration is committed—pledged to the policy of keeping down these Taxes. It dare not and it cannot abandon that position! How far, therefore, it will be prudent in us to change it for one whose policy is to withhold from the public eye any of Gen. Harrison's present views on this and other great subjects, we leave for you to determine; only repeating that economy will never be practically secured as long as the people are taxed more than is necessary for a cheap administration of their Government. If money is paid into the Treasury members of Congress will be sure to spend it!

But why all this clamor against Mr. Van Buren about the expenditures of the Government? Is it his fault that the appropriations are extravagant? By no means. Can the President make laws either to expend or to save our money? The Constitution answers, NO. Can he take a dollar out of the Treasury, except what the Acts of Congress command him to expend? The Constitution answers, NO. Can he refuse to apply the public money which is appropriated by Congress to such purposes as the LAW itself requires whether he approves the object or not? The Constitution again answers, HE CANNOT. The President, therefore, has no legislative powers, and, of course, no control over the public money and the expenditures of the Government, except these: First—Before a law is passed he may recommend it to the consideration of Congress. Second—After a bill is passed by Congress he may VETO it. Now if Mr. Van Buren has failed to exercise these his only constitutional powers, or either of them, in a proper manner, and thereby has permitted any extravagance which he might have prevented, it is admitted that to that extent he merits censure. How are the facts? First—His recommendations beforehand! Look at his messages to Congress for these. See there how earnestly and constantly he has pressed it upon Congress to be more economical. Nay, has he not been reproved by a member of the House, in a public speech, for going too far? Were not his opponents disposed to censure him for his exceeding anxiety to prevent extravagant appropriations? Did not some of them denounce him as a trespasser upon the rights of Congress? Second—His VETO. The President cannot rightfully veto any bill which barely appropriates money to carry into effect a law already in force. This would be exerting the tyrant's power of suspending laws, not the constitutional power of veto upon a bill. Again: If Congress passes a bill providing the means necessary to carry on the operations of the Government, although it may contain numerous items, of unparadiseable extravagance, which by themselves ought to be vetoed, yet the President cannot veto them, because he has no power to veto a part of the bill without the whole!

He cannot veto the extravagant items and approve of the rest. He must veto ALL or approve of ALL! If he does the first, the wheels of government will be stopped. If to avoid this he adopts the other alternative, these extravagant appropriations are effected in spite of him. Now after this fair exposition of the President's powers, his bitter opponents are challenged to point out a single instance where a Money Bill has passed during Mr. Van Buren's administration that he could have vetoed and where he has not done so. If there has been any such official delinquency in the President it is on the RECORD, and we demand of his accusers to shew it! But they cannot do it!

CHAPTER III.
Harrison's pretensions—Nominations—Secret Committee—Log Cabin—Hard Cider, &c.
If Mr. Van Buren's merits were even less than his friends suppose, there is so much in the course and character of the opposition for a prudent people to resist and condemn, that these might of themselves force us into a support of this Administration, and to vote for the re-election of the President. Guided by the secret counsels of an irresponsible "Executive Committee" the party, which heretofore abused the Caucus-System, have adopted the evil they once affected to abhor and have fearfully enlarged upon its practice. The old Caucus plan, upon which the Republican members of Congress used to nominate a Candidate for President, was one by which they all met openly together, to select the individual they preferred, and then they laid his principles before the people, as well as his NAME. But now this is substituted by a private association of MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, who lay before the People the NAME of their leader, but hide from the public eye the PRINCIPLES of their Candidate for the Presidency.

A party who had heretofore deprecated the election of a MILITARY CHIEFTAIN, as a greater evil to the United States, than "WAR, PESTILENCE and FAMINE," are now banded with others to place into the Presidential chair a Candidate, whose chief merit lies in the fact that he has been a GENERAL; and it is not the least remarkable amongst all the incidents of this extraordinary tergiversation, that a PROPOSER OF THE HARTFORD CONVENTION is one of their Central "Executive Committee!!"

A party who had pretended to acquiesce in the public will against the United States Bank, have now united their strength to the Banks, and their advocates and dependents, to force the country into creating another NATIONAL BANK; and the consciences of such of them as had scruples upon the "Constitutional question" have so far yielded to the potent charms of a pretended "necessity" for violating the Constitution, as at all events not to hinder the schemes of its assailants.

A party, who, in our State had been most hostile to Abolition, in so much that they saw in it the greatest danger, and with whom, a short while ago, it was Treason to be South, to be even cautious, much more to be timid in our action against abolitionists; a party who practised towards all others a commendable jealousy, and in some cases an intolerant distrust about Abolition; even they have become "time serving partisans, and actually united with the FANATICS upon the same candidate for President, who is too selfish to reject the support of the Abolitionists, and too cowardly to embrace it openly.

A party whose leaders had presumptuously lectured the spirit of American Democracy, as if it were a turbulent demon of disorder, and saw in every warning against the encroachments of "associated wealth" and every allusion to the "Rights of the MANY," signs of evil times and attacks upon the good order of society and permanency of government, are now, in fact, resorting to all the arts of demagogues for alarming the public mind and persuading the people (these same Democrats,) that their rulers are corrupt and their Government is oppressive.

And the "Proprietors of Millions," and "Lords of Palaces," backed by Senators and others, have become suddenly cured of all their apprehensions about "arraying one class of society against another." "The Poor against the Rich," and in their awkward attempts to play upon the sympathies of the poor man, are disgusting the intelligent, and insulting the humbler voters of North Carolina, by offering them "a LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER CANDIDATE," who shewed his earlier and more disinterested friendship for LOG CABIN tenants by approving of laws which denied to a free man his right of SUFFRAGE, unless he had a FREEHOLD WORTH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and who evidenced his love for "POOR FOLKS," by supporting laws to SELL them for FINES, and to WHIP them besides for leaving their MASTER'S service!

Fellow Citizens:—This is a faithful miniature of the Harrison party, and in it, we but present a picture that is familiar to the reading portion of the community. We repeat therefore that the objections to Mr. VAN BUREN ought to be exceedingly strong before the people of North Carolina venture to trust the party opposed to him. But some of our accusations will be denied and some of them have been denied already.

The usual limits of an address like this will not permit us to go fully, at this time, into all the grounds of accusation against them; but we shall not therefore omit to expose enough to justify their condemnation before an intelligent REPUBLICAN tribunal.

The facts upon which we rely, shall be fairly stated; and whether the inferences we draw from them are correct, we cheerfully submit to the common sense of the people.

CHAPTER IV.
Battle of the Thames—Gen. Harrison—Col. Johnson.
We have no motive to detract from the just claims of General Harrison to all the laurels he may have won in the Army of the United States. We are glad that his old age, (for he is now nearly 70 years of age) should be cheered by the admiring plaudits, even of those who believed it was unbecoming a