

THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

and who can possibly tell whether he is in favor of, or against the reception of, and... the District of Columbia?"

"CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE."—The readers will be amused at the way the States Gazette, a whig paper, pours its... "Confidential Committee."

we take some of the Cincinnati papers, and we have never seen a word in them concerning the Harrison 'sense' committee; and... conclusion is, there is a mistake about it...

Friday Evening, July 3, 1840. REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. FOR PRESIDENT. Martin Van Buren.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. Romulus M. Saunders. FOR SENATE. Archibald McDiarmid, Esq.

FOR COMMONS. David Reid, Esq. and John Monroe. Fourth of July. The Committee appointed to make arrangements... to be published in the following.

ORDER OF THE DAY. A Federal Salute at sun-rise will be the signal... the National Flag on the Town Square.

At 1 o'clock a National Salute of 26 guns will be fired at Liberty Point. A gun at sun-set will be the signal for lowering the National Flag.

Tax of one thousand two hundred millions of dollars. We stated last week that Gen. Harrison was in... of taxing the people ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars to buy...

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer that it has been an object near my heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object.

The following letter from a most respectable citizen of Marion, will show, that this District in the Palmetto State, is alive to the work of sustaining the democracy. We have received two other letters from the same region, which we cannot publish this week for want of room, indicating the spirit of the State Rights men there, in favor of the present administration.

Cheering Signs! Cheering Signs! FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN. Marion C. H. 29 June, 1840. To the Editor of the North Carolinian: Sir, Enclosed I send you \$5 for two subscriptions to the North Carolinian, and as a proper tribute to the independent and fearless manner in which you counteract the misdirected zeal of your federal brother editor of the Observer, to say the least of his frequent aberrations from reason, and even from truth; I will exert myself in behalf of your paper.

The Abolition petitions to Congress, have only proposed that Congress should set the slaves free in the District of Columbia. Now in that District, the number of slaves in 1830, when the last census was taken, was only 6119, which at \$400 each, would only cost \$3,447,600. And in truth, these petitions do not go so far as Gen. Harrison; for they only ask Congress to emancipate the slaves in that District, without suggesting to them how it is to be done while Harrison is in favor of buying them not only in that small District, but all over the Union, and paying for them out of the people's money, at a cost of the enormous sum of ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS of Dollars! A sum, which if Tappan, Garrison, and Harrison, and all their Abolition brethren, were backed would buy them and their property, one hundred times over. If any body doubts this to be the value of the slaves in the Union, let him turn to the census of 1830. Let him add to the number of slaves, 6 per cent. per annum for ten years, the probable rate of increase, and he will find that, at \$400 for each slave, the sum will reach above 1200 millions.

Can the man who does not own slaves consent to be taxed his share of this vast sum, to set negroes free? Will the assent of the Legislature of his State make this tax any lighter? Have the Legislatures of the states any constitutional right to give their assent to such a measure? How would they give their assent? Either by a law of the Legislature or by a memorial to Congress. Would either of these satisfy the man who does not own slaves, when he saw his share of this great sum voted as a tax on his hard earnings to pay rich men for their negroes and set them free?

Yet Gen. Harrison, the Federal candidate professes himself, an advocate of this enormous tax, and says "it is an object near his heart."

Read Mr. Kendall's letter to Mr. Botts, and whether you are whig or democrat, at least, deal fairly, and do justice to the facts there disclosed. Saltonstall, Smith and Clark, are three members of Congress elected as Abolitionists, as their own letters prove beyond all dispute. There is what they call a "Whig" Executive Committee at Washington, composed of nine members of Congress, who are sending Lives of Gen. Harrison, and pamphlets and papers of all sorts, all over the country to teach the people how to vote. On this committee, these three Abolitionists have been placed by the Federal Whigs at Washington! Does any slaveholder want more proof, that the Whigs have made a bargain with the Abolitionists? Will one true hearted Southern man, take lessons in politics from such a Committee? Surely, surely, party spirit cannot make our Southern friends so blind, so mad, so utterly corrupt, as to act with these three Whig Committee men. They cannot read, they cannot consent to circulate a single paper coming from the hands of these Fanatics. If they do, they sanction the league, the bargain, the corrupt coalition between the Federalists at Washington and these three detested enemies of the South. They become parties to a "combination" siler than that "between the puritan and the black leg."

Southern men! Slaveholders! You sleep on your posts. You blindly surrender yourselves into the hands of the dark spirits in the North, who threaten to shake this Union, by their unwholy tampering with the question of slavery. Look at this evidence of the Federal plot to get Abolition votes, and say whether you will not oppose every man that sanctions it. Frown it down. Put your veto upon it. Let every vote in August, be a shot against this daring, dangerous coalition.

The Tongue-tied and gagged Candidate for the Presidency. It is now proved beyond all dispute, by Gen. Harrison's own letters, and speeches, that he has been brought to the conclusion "to MAKE NO FURTHER PLEDGES AS TO WHAT HE WILL, OR WILL NOT DO IF ELECTED PRESIDENT."

What would a plain Cumberland voter say, if Mr. McDiarmid, or Mr. Reid, or Mr. Monroe, should come to such a conclusion? What would he say, if these gentlemen should refuse to tell what they "will or will not do, if elected?" Would such candidates, making such declarations in reply to the enquiries of the people, get a single vote for the Legislature? We think not.

Is not Harrison as much bound to make pledges to the people, of what he will do for them, as a candidate for the Legislature is? Yes! The higher the office he seeks of the people, the greater the need, that they should know before hand what it is, he is to do for them. But the old man will not open his mouth. He will not make any pledge. He has said so in two public speeches, during the last month, and he has written the same thing, under his own hand, as well as by his "Committee," on many occasions that have been heretofore published.

If the old man will not trust the people, will the people trust him? If the Federalists have put a gag in his mouth, and put him under a Committee to think and write for him, will the people, be content, and by electing him, put the country under the same Committee?

No, No! Every day is showing forth the secret scheme of the Federal party under Webster and Adams and Clay, to palm upon us as President a man of straw. Hence the gag. Hence the Committee, to think and speak for Harrison. As some Democratic editor some where remarks, "they think to keep their principles hid from the people by putting a gag on the General, as an Ostrich thinks her body hid, when she covers her head in the sand."

The "public eye" is an all-seeing eye. No candidate, can hide his principles from it, and hope to be elected. All Hall Monitor! The following letter from a most respectable citizen of Marion, will show, that this District in the Palmetto State, is alive to the work of sustaining the democracy. We have received two other letters from the same region, which we cannot publish this week for want of room, indicating the spirit of the State Rights men there, in favor of the present administration.

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The poison which the Observer has been emitting for some time, unchecked as its circulation has been, and unnoticed as its vulgar rascality has been, permitted to circulate among us, together with a system of puffing, which which some of our would be political hard cider leaders, have been peculiarly characterized, did, for a time, create an impression among our citizens; but when the humbug is exposed, and the honest farmers of the country commenced seeing the system of fraud and falsehood, which the federal press and its federal allies have been practising, they come rising from their homes, and rallying to the Republican flag, as the ark of their political safety.

In a free country, where the minds of men are not trammelled by the potent influence of monied monopolies, nor seduced by the syren song, which comes with its thousand echoes

from the whig press "of better times with a change of men," unless some substantial reason is given for such change, I bid defiance to the drunken revels and hard cider dinners, or if possible, the more degrading condition of following the indefinite ubiquity of General Harrison on all political questions of importance to the south, through his conscience keeping committee. The people of the country, whose judgments are insulted, whose rights are disregarded by the hired pack, who are now even gloating themselves in anticipation of the spoils of office, will ere long, rise in their might, and shew the world that so long as the stars and stripes are emblems of American Independence and a Republican Government, they will assert not only their pre-eminence, but will with them guard our Constitution from the unhallowed touch of federalism and abolition.

We will not, in Carolina, consent to tear down the glorious emblem which has been planted by our fathers, and degrade ourselves, and insult their memories, by planting in its place, the emblem, not of reason, freedom, or morality, but the device of a drunken, black-guard cabal,—the cider barrel and log cabin." No, sir, Wm. C. Preston, and Waddy Thompson, may speak for a bank-ridden and fattening few among us, but they do not speak for South Carolina. The honest, intelligent, and independent, have long since cast them from among our stars, and have even counted them among the enemy. Col. Preston's "hands, heart and purse," can do but little for his cause here. Gen. Thompson's "examination into the claims of Harrison," thoughtshowered from the Observer's office in hundreds, will effect less. Their "lights have ceased to shine" upon their native and adopted land. The nullification party of South Carolina, will no longer stand neutral, nor will they follow Waddy Thompson. They rally again with their former republican allies, renounce not their principles, but the bitter recollections of former strife, and join heart and hand with the Union men, many of whom are republicans, and with whom they have alone differed as to remedies, and will carry an overwhelming majority of the State, for the present administration. We are, as we believe, all republicans arc, for "measures, not men."

A Glorious Sign from old Moore. Read her resolutions! We say emphatically, read them, with their preamble. Both meetings show, that her warm hearted Democrats, are up, and at it, in the good cause. "The Campbell's are coming, hi o! hi o!"

Another Sign. Georgia safe for Van Buren! And with her, and the chivalry of South Carolina, who doubts that Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, are all—all certain against the Harrison abolition junto?

Governor Troup has written a letter to Col. Lamar, which we are assured, leaves no doubt of that able man's opposition to Harrison, and equally certain support of Mr. Van Buren.—Who are among the foremost leaders of the State Rights party in the South? Certainly no body denies that John C. Calhoun, and G. M. Troup are. With these gentlemen, joined with the Union party on our side, success is certain in South Carolina and Georgia.

A great Democratic Convention is called for the 4th of July, instant, at Millidgeville. The whole Federal Plot Unmasked. The letter of Alfred Kelly, in another column, is a development of the foulest combination to cheat the public, and fraudulently impose upon the people that ever disgraced any party. Look for yourselves, and read, voters of North Carolina, and when you have read, say if any power on earth can force you into the support of a party that use such villainous inventions to cheat you of your votes.

They tell you they have it in their power to make times hard, and that they will do it, and force you to vote for Harrison and his friends. Are you slaves? Are you dogs, good men of the old North? Are you dogs, to be kicked into measures that these hateful wretches hope to force you to? We shall see, in August and November.

Notice where this plan of Kelly's comes from. It is the whig (!) letter of operations in Harrison's own State. The banks are to make money scarce, and times still harder, so as to force you to vote for Harrison!

Notice This. Harrison, stands on the ground, where he and White, and the Federalist Webster stood as candidates for the Presidency, in 1836. The whigs ran Webster then to get the federal votes in New England. They ran Harrison to get the Anti-masons, and Abolitionists. They ran White, to cheat the South of their votes by calling White a Jackson man.

Can Harrison maintain this three-faced position better than he did in 1836 with White and Webster to help him? He is not General enough to do it. He has let the federalists, and Abolitionists, choose this ground for him, as he did the Indians at Tippecanoe. He will find Federalists at the North and South, Abolitionists, at home and elsewhere, with slaveholders at the South and Democrats; a bad mixture of soldiery to carry on a campaign with. His log cabin and hard cider banner, cannot rally such discordant materials into one phalanx.

It is "a house divided against itself," it "must fall." What, Mr. Observer! No reply to "Bunker Hill?" You will not be found giving consent, by silence, to that smart writer's statements, as published from old Moore last week, will you? We will give you another week.—Come, that is all fair. Another full week to deny (by authority) "Bunker Hill's" statements. If in that time, it is not done, why then, we denounce—"Woe to the house of Glycerin!"

More important matters, together with the necessity of issuing our paper, on Friday this week, prevent our noticing the Observer at all. The Newbern Spectator, groans at the circulation of Mr. Haywood's speech. The Editor's groans and tears are vented in abuse of Mr. H. Attack the speech Mr. Spectator. Explain the blunders and double-dealings of your motly party, laid bare in that able expose. It will do more credit to your head and heart, than to skulk from the field of argument, and deal in personal abuse.

Let our delegates remember the Convention at Raleigh, on the 9th Inst. Be sure to attend. The Independent Treasury Bill had not passed the House, up to the 29th ult.

"The Race between a Lie and the Truth." Once More. The question of veracity and legal learning, between the editor of the Observer, and the three Honorable and talented, and learned gentlemen who occupy the offices of Secretary of the Navy of the United States, and Attorney General of the United States, and District Attorney of Florida; we leave our readers and the readers of the Observer to decide.

The Observer's paltry quibbling, and his republication of the basest and foulest slander upon the President and Mr. Paulding, and the Court Martial that tried Lieut. Hoop, are beneath contempt, as they are below the standard of the purest intellect. The article in his paper last week, which we pronounced to be deliberately false and designed to mislead, charged that Lieut. Hoop was convicted on the evidence of "two black men." It did not mention what the charge against Hoop was. It did not mention what the black men swore. And, above all, it did not mention, that a single white witness was sworn. Thereby most meanly impressing its readers with the belief, that Hoop was convicted by the evidence of the black men: When the statements of Mr. Paulding, the Attorney General, and District Attorney prove this to be out and out false, as it is mean and slanderous, in the mind of any fair man.

The Observer, surely a knight errant in search of adventures, to test his veracity. We see he has entered the lists in another affair, this week, just like the Hoop case. He has placed the Hon. Mr. Poinsett, in one scale, and himself in the other, upon a question of veracity, as to the Secretary's report up on the militia. Be it, between them. Let the public judge—for this week. We will notice it further when we have more room and time, next week.

The Observer has no room (!) for more than half of Gen. Harrison's short speech at Fort Meigs! Alas! Poor Tip! Thy friends print only the tail of thy speech, as the Committee do the tales of thy "principles." The body of both speech and principles, will not do for the "public eye."

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN. Republican Meeting in Moore. At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Moore county, held at John Sheppard's, Esq. on the 26th June, 1840, Joseph Cook was called to the Chair, and W. R. Berryman and John Sheppard, Esq. were appointed secretaries.

The objects of the meeting having been explained, Col. John Morrison addressed the meeting, and was succeeded by Edward McCollum, Esq. After which, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: John Thomas, Alfred Oliver, Nathan Douglass, Tillman Thomas, John McFarlan, David Wilson, Daniel McIntosh, Evander McIntosh.

The following gentlemen were appointed a delegation to the Raleigh Convention, for the nomination of a suitable person for the Vice Presidency, viz: John Thomas, William D. Harrington, Winslip Bryan, and John McFarlan, Esq.

The Committee appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted. The genius of our political institutions demands, as a just and full equivalent for the blessings which it bestows, an "eternal vigilance," to keep the fountain pure whence its life blood flows. This fountain is the morals of the people. And as long as it is kept from contamination, so long may we defy the subversion of our liberties. But as soon as the vial of demoralization is poured upon its waters, then, and not till then, the demon of despotism will stalk forth in open day. The vial has been poured, and the demon shows his hideous front. His march is through churches, taverns, and villages, and his trust is in corruption. With pompous parentry and bacchanalian orgies, he hopes to take the hearts of the people captive. He enters our peaceful cities accompanied by riot and debauchery—he leaves them not until human blood has been shed, and a murderer pollutes the air. He fills the streets with scenes of the most abandoned character. The peaceful and well disposed citizen is alarmed and insulted by shouts, groans and profane doggerel. The firing of cannon starts him at midnight; and cursing and obscene songs wound his soul as they meet the ears of his wife and children. The demon that is the author of these is Federalism strengthened by new acquisitions, and by these demoralizing sciences, he begins to subvert our liberties. Our liberties never were in more danger than now. They are assailed by a combination of factions, the fiercest, most anti-republican, and least scrupulous of any ever known in our country; and whose sole object is, to destroy the government of the people, to effect which, no means are too base to be used. Villanously false charges are made against the administration, and spread throughout the land, by robbing the Treasury of the people, under cover of "franking privileges." The will of the people has, in some instances, been trampled upon, and the will of party government substituted in lieu of it. This combination is familiarizing the minds of our citizens to corruption of all sorts. Besides, what have been enumerated—its has converted the halls of legislation into halls for the exhibition of satire and panegyric, whilst billingsgate and pugilism not unfrequently join the motley train. At the head of this combination stands William Henry Harrison, a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people. This is the same Harrison who supported the alien and sedition laws of the administration of the late Adams, and by his devotion to that administration, and opposition to Jefferson and the Democratic party, was appointed Governor of Indiana. He followed up the same policy by supporting the younger Adams in opposition to General Jackson. This is the same Harrison who voted to have a law passed by the Legislature of Ohio, to sell poor free men into slavery, if unable to pay a fine and costs in which they might be mulcted, for violating any of the penal laws. This is the same Harrison who professed it to be his wish, to leave the subject of slavery to the action of the slave holding States, and, at the same time, professed that assertion by agitating the subject in a non-slaveholding State, and declaring it as an object near his heart to see the national surplus revenues used to manumit the slave. To create a surplus revenue, for this object near his heart, he would doubtless have recourse to a high tariff. This is the same Harrison who asks the American people to make him their Chief Magistrate, on account of his military abilities, and who suffered a surprise at "Tippecanoe," which would have cost him his life in France or England, but which stamps him a hero of the first magnitude, with American Federalists.

This is the same Harrison who ordered the gallant Croghan to evacuate Fort Stephen, on the appearance of the enemy, the disobeying of which order, and the subsequent conduct of the garrison, won a halo of glory for our country, whereas, the obeying of the craven command, would besides giving the Fort to the enemy, have caused the destruction of millions of stores, and the loss of our fleet on Lake Erie.

This is the same Harrison who permits himself to be eulogized as the hero of the Thames, when he was not within reach of a bullet during the fight. He knows that the true hero of the Thames, hand to hand, laid the pride of the Indian warriors low, and is now Vice President of these United States. This is the same Harrison who, after a train of military hallucinations, retired from the service of his country in the hottest of the war. Had he been a true patriot, he would have shown a Warren example, he would have fought in the ranks sooner than have retired while a single myrmidon of British oppression trod his native soil. This is the same Harrison, who, on the merits of his great military talents, and federal politics, asks the American Democracy to elevate him to the Chief Magistracy, and who, to prevent the "troublesome and impertinent people" from discovering his views on the all absorbing questions of the currency and slavery, has a committee interposed between him and them, which committee, informs the people that General Harrison will make no "declarations for the public eye," and when the people enquire upon what principles the federal candidate will preserve their liberties and promote their happiness, they are insulted by having straws thrust into their hands, and cider barrels, accompanied by log cabins, presented to their view, meaning thereby, that the mass of the people is fit for no higher destiny, than to live in log cabins and suck cider. And this Harrison is the man whom the American people are called upon to embrace—and, when they remember the difficulties occasioned by the suspension of seven hundred banks, which he encountered and overcame, at the very threshold of his administration; and when they remember his moral intrepidity, and veneration for the Constitution and laws, when his life was threatened by the same party which now opposes his administration, unless he violated his oath by receiving depreciated paper money as a legal currency, they will cling to him.

When they remember the amicable adjustment of the late Canadian disturbances, and the fair state of the North-Eastern Boundary question, and when they remember, that Congress, in consideration of the latter question, voted into his hands, ten millions of money and fifty thousand men, with unlimited powers for peace or war, and that not a single dollar nor a single man, has been called into requisition, they will cling to him.

When they remember that the expenditures of the government (exclusive of those paid on account of the national debts, in 1837, over which he had little or no control) amounted to thirty-seven millions and a quarter, and that \$88 they were reduced nearly three millions and a half, and in '39 were reduced seven millions more; and when they know that the estimates for the present year, show a further curtailment of five millions, they will cling to him.

When they remember the advantageous treaties that have been completed with the Peru Bolivian Confederation, Holland, Greece and Sardinia, they will cling to him. When they remember the indemnities obtained of Mexico, Texas, Great Britain and Holland, for injuries sustained by our citizens under preceding administrations, they will cling to him; and we will cling to him. In supporting him, we support ourselves, in supporting ourselves we obey the God that made us, and who has given us "certain unalienable rights" to support, "among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and if we fall, we will fall supporting these, "with arms in our hands," and, we reiterate, "if the gallant ship of State is to go down, let her go down with her flag nailed to her mast. Set every thread bare tail, and give her to the god of storms!"

If our countrymen, who enquire of federal newspapers whether "any good can come out of Nazareth," were to "come and see" the plain unvarnished truths of the democratic papers, they would wish us.

Resolved, That we look upon the political course and present position of William Henry Harrison as an insult to the American people, inasmuch as he asks their suffrages, and denies them information as to what principles will guide him if elected. His support of the administrations of the two Adamses, and his adherence to the combinations that now sustain him, show him to be a most consummate Federalist; and that we shall use all fair means to thwart his election.

Resolved, That Romulus M. Saunders, the democratic candidate for the gubernatorial chair of North Carolina, is worthy of our warmest support which we will tender him where its unanimous voice will be heard, in the ballot box.

Resolved, That we shall support in the most efficient manner the democratic candidates Edward McCollum, for the Senate and Daniel McNeill for the Commons of North Carolina, and shall not leave anything undone that can be done honorably, to secure their elections.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means in our power to thwart the federal bank candidates John W. Morehead for Governor, Dr. Montgomery for the Senate, and Duncan Murchison for the Commons of our State Legislature.

Resolved, That the Editors of the "North Carolinian" and the "North Carolina Standard" deserve the thanks of the people for the able manner in which they support the cause of freedom and the American people, and for the manner in which they expose the federal hypocritical Editor of the "Fayetteville Observer."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the "North Carolinian" and "North Carolina Standard." On which the Meeting adjourned sine die.

W. R. BERRYMAN, Jno. SHEPPARD, Secretaries.

Democratic Meeting in Moore County. At a Democratic meeting held at John Sheffields, in Moore county, on the 27th inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county of Moore, in a Convention proposed to be held in Raleigh, on the 9th July next, to nominate a candidate for Vice President of the United States.

The meeting being called to order, on motion of John Morrison, Bryan Boroughs, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Corns. Shields, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being briefly explained by John Morrison, Edward McCollum, Esq. then rose and addressed the meeting at great length, ably sustaining our republican institutions, and in opposition to Federalism and all its hideous wiles. The following Committee of five was appointed, viz: A. Munroe, William Hunsucker, Burrel Deaton, Robert Melton, and Matthew Shamburger, who reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the re-election of Martin Van Buren, our present Patriotic Chief Magistrate, to the Presidency of these U. States, for various reasons, first, because he is in favor of dissolving the union of the Banks and the general government, because he is in favor of the party that

is opposed to raising more money by a Tariff from the people than the actual necessities of government requires, because he is opposed to any interference by the general government with the slave property of the South, and because notwithstanding the many charges made by the opposition as to defalcations in public office, and loss of public money. Not one appointment to office, under his administration has been in default.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency for various reasons. First that he remains mute on the great and exciting question of Abolition; he may not be an abolitionist but his silence on that question gives great reason to distrust him.—Because he has placed himself under the control and keeping of a confidential committee, which we hold to be degrading in a man aspiring to the highest office in the gift of a free people; because his sentiments are kept concealed and withheld on all questions of importance to Southern interests although frequently interferred, of which his letter to one of his friends, Mr. Lyons of Virginia furnishes abundant evidence, in which letter he admits that he was on terms of social intimacy with the then President John Adams of alien and sedition law memory. That we cannot, and will not support for President, or any other office a man who would under the pretext of paying lawyer's fees and court charges, sell a poor man as a slave in the market. That we abhor the idea of exposing the back of a free man to the lash which would be the result, if General Harrison's law was the law of the land. We are opposed to the election of W. H. Harrison, because it is apparent to us that he is the candidate of federal lawyers, bankers, brokers, abolitionists and monopolists, who dependance for subsistence is to live on the tails served when the farmer pays the taxes on them.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of W. H. Harrison for the reason that his supporters have set the example of intemperance in the exhibition of log cabins and hard cider, degrading to the character of Americans, thereby evincing a contempt for the intelligence of the people. We are in favor of appealing to the judgment and not the passions of the people, that we look on the bacchanalian revelry of the Federal party as an insult to the understanding of every honest man.

Resolved, That we are not opposed to well regulated State Banks, but yet we believe that while the banks enforce the obligation of those indebted to them, the State should be held accountable for their chartered privileges; and that we view the silence of the federal party on the present violation of chartered privileges by the banks, as dangerous to our dearest interests.

Resolved, That we will support for Governor, Romulus M. Saunders, that we will support Edw. McCollum Esq. for the Senate, and Daniel McNeill Esq. for the Commons, to represent us in the next State Legislature.

Resolved, That we cheerfully abide the nomination of the Convention at Raleigh, but would suggest as our choice the present incumbent, Richard M. Johnson for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and hereby tendered to our Senators and all our Democratic Representatives in Congress, for the many and independent course pursued by them in sustaining the great measures of the day above alluded to.

The following persons were appointed delegates to the Convention in Raleigh, the 9th July next, viz: Col. John Morrison, Corns. Shields, Esq. Arch'd Munroe, Bryan Boroughs, Esq. and William M. Johnson, Esq.

On motion, it is requested that the editor of the North Carolinian publish the proceedings of this meeting. On motion of A. Munroe, the Chairman and Secretary, sign the proceedings of this meeting. On motion of John Morrison, the meeting adjourned. BRYAN BOROUGHS, Chm. CORN'S SHIELDS, Sec'y.

MARRIED. In Moore county, on the 25th ult. by Wm. Barret, Esq. A. B. Cox, to Miss Elizabeth Hill, all of that county.

DEED. In Linden, Alabama, on the 29th of May last, after a protracted illness of twenty one days, Mr. Gabriel Rains, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was a native of Bermuda, for thirty seven years a very highly respectable citizen of Newbern, N. C., and for the last six years, a resident of this place.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian. FAYETTEVILLE. Brandy, peach, 8 0 40 a \$00 54. Apple, 60 37 a 00 42. Bacon, 60 71 a 00 8. Beeswax, 90 23 a 00 25. Butter, 60 17 a 00 18. Bale Rope, 00 8 a 00 10. Cotton Yarn, 16 a 00 12. Coffee, 60 124 a 00 131. Cotton, 00 6 a 00 8. Cotton Bagging, 00 16 a 00 20. Corn, 60 60 a 65. Candles, F. F., 00 17 a 00 18. Flaxseed, 00 90 a 1 00. Flour, 4 a 5. Feathers, 00 30 a 00 40. Lard, 8 a 9. Salt, per bushel, 75 a 80. The Sack, 21 a 22. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 41. Wheat, 4 a 40. Whiskey, 33 a 35. Wool, 15 a 16. Iron, bar, 51 a 54. Molasses, per bbl., 33 a 36. Nails, cut, 61 a 7. Sugar, brown, 7 a 00 12. Lump, 16 a 00 10. Leaf, 18 a 00 20.

WM. MUNROE, MERCHANT TAILOR. BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the SPRING & SUMMER of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and dispatch. Fayetteville, July 4, 1840. 71-72.