

# 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, JULY 19, 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 arrears 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. Business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor, at the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

## PIANO FORTES.

NOW opening, and for SALE, at the Female Seminary. One Extra Grand Action Piano Forte, elegant Croch Mahogany, G. C. Architect, with every modern improvement, manufactured by Wake and Glenn. \$170. One ditto, Rose Wood, 63 Octaves, by Wake and Glenn. \$385. One ditto, Mahogany, by Wake & Glenn, \$340. One ditto, by Gub and Walker. \$350. One ditto, Common Action, by Dubois, Broom & 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 price, and a credit on good paper, to suit the times. —A. L. S.— Several PIANO FORTES, which have been in use in the Seminary, are offered at low bargains. R. W. BAILLEY, Fayetteville, June 13, 1840. 68-1f.

## PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States from the 15th day of August, 1840, to the 30th of January, 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.**  
2110a. From Wilmington, by Stump Sound, to Pyle's Store, 46 miles and back once a week. Leave Wilmington on Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Pyle's Store next day by 12 m.  
Leave Pyle's Store Saturday at 1 p. m. arrive at Wilmington next day by 6 p. m.  
2111a. From Swansboro, by Cross Roads, to Polkville, 22 miles and back once a week. Leave Swansboro every Wednesday at 4 a. m. arrive at Polkville the same day by 12 m.  
Leave Polkville Saturday at 1 p. m. arrive at Swansboro the same day by 8 p. m.  
2112. From Pleasant District (otherwise called Batty's) by James Allen's, to J. R. Cobbett's, 18 miles and back once a week. Leave Pleasant District Thursday at 1 p. m. arrive at Cobbett's the same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Cobbett's Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at Pleasant District the same day by 12 m.  
No proposal will be considered, unless it be accompanied by a guarantee, given by one or more responsible persons, in the following manner, viz: The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the mail from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ is accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 15th day of August next, with good and sufficient securities, to perform the service proposed.  
Dated 1840.  
This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantee is in full of property, and able to make good their guarantee.  
The proposals should be sent to the Department, sealed, endorsed, "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.  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }  
May 25th, 1840. }  
June 20, 1840. } 69-4t.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, embracing a general assortment of

## DRY-GOODS,

and Boots, Hats and Caps, Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crochery 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, Post Hay-Mount  
Oct. 26 1833. 351f.

## 30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES a

Splendid article. GEO. McNEILL,  
For sale by March 23, 1840. 58-1f.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Inson County, }  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

John Parker, vs. Lemuel Parker, Samuel Parker, J. P. Crockett, and G. S. Ware, Wines and Liquors, John E. Gibbs and W. F. Rehder, a Sumner's Parker, and Richard Parker, heirs of David Parker, Decd.

[Petition for distributive Share.]

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, up on affidavit, that some of the defendants, are not inhabitants of the State, so that no notice can be served on them. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Gazette, notifying said defendants personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Wadesboro, on the 2nd Monday in July next, and there to plead or demur, to the petitioner's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them and the case set down to be heard as aforesaid.

Witness, Norfield D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of April A. D. 1840. N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.  
May 30, 1840. 66-6w.  
Price of adv. \$5 25.

## Political.

Democratic Celebration on the 4th, at Marion Court House.

The first appearance of day was hailed by the "deep mouthed welcome" of the pealing cannon, which aroused the sleeping citizens from their couches, and bade them be conscious of that great day, which first presented to a wondering world, not the semblance, but the reality of liberty. By sun-rise the little village began to assume instead of its wonted quiet, an air of uncommon animation and briskness, which rapidly increased till about 8 o'clock, when it exhibited all the rush and thoroughfare of a city. It would have made the soul of any republican swell with pride and exultation to see (knowing the motive of their meeting) the vast assemblage—the hundreds of the Democracy of the land who flocked together at the call of their country; men, to stand by the "Constitution in its purity" (one of the mottoes of their banner) and evince their eagerness (untrammelled by personal considerations) to maintain the principles of their forefathers; to have equal rights and immunities; to discountenance, and if possible, to crush the deluded spirit, which like a demon of wickedness, has been going about our land, raising the designing and fulsome cry of "log cabin and hard cider." It was indeed a triumph of the Sub-Treasury and Administration! Perhaps there never was such a concourse of Democrats in Marion before! When it was understood in the militia company that was paraded, that those who are in favor of, and would give their votes in support of Harrison, were to "march four paces in front," at the word of command, out of about one hundred and twenty, about 15 or 20 marched out of the ranks, leaving the glorious majority standing firm; one phalanx of living pillars, determined to support their constitution, and even to bid defiance to the political Sampson that would tear them asunder, and bring to destruction the glorious fabric they would preserve! No, their eyes were turned to their banner, pitched some distance off, (a beautiful flag made for the occasion, by some of the patriotic ladies of the place) where they beheld, floating in the breeze, their stars and their stripes, their eagle and their palmetto, and the inspiring mottoes, they would foster and ever cherish! And sooner, sooner would they have gone to the grave of their departed heroes, and with sacrilegious ingratitude, have heaped abuses upon their names than have budged from their position with any other intent than to rally around the standard of their adoption! As soon as they were thus cleared of the members of the Harrison party, they repaired to their flags, when being joined by the rest of the Democrats; in the following order, moved in procession with their banner flying, amidst the roar of cannon and the sound of martial music, to the place for their dinner.

THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.  
Military.  
Cavalry and Infantry,  
Committee of Arrangements,  
Citizens,

His Excellency the Governor and Maj. Gen'l Oviator, Chaplain, Reader.

When the procession arrived at the allotted place, an appropriate prayer being made by the Rev. T. Moody, Col. Durant, after making a few eloquent and preliminary remarks on the Declaration of Independence, read that instrument in a most masterly and impressive manner. He was followed by Maj. W. B. Rowell in a most able oration, in which the orator displayed a very extensive acquaintance with the history and policy of banking institutions; demonstrated the undue influence which they have had over the country, and the very salutary effects that would result from an independent Treasury. In short, there was not a leading question of the times but which he touched upon, demonstrating its merits and demerits. Nor were the ladies less affected by his eloquent appeals; their serious countenances evinced the effect of the sober, the wholesome advices and warnings that were directed to them.

They then partook of a sumptuous dinner spread out upon two tables, that jointly accommodated about two hundred men at one sitting, and yet not one-third of the company could get seats at the same time.

The following were the regular toasts: 1st. The day we celebrate—The festival of freemen, a bright memento of past achievements.

2d. The memory of our Revolutionary patriots—One of the associations of the anniversary that must ever unite us in the spirit of '76, and make even our dissensions, instances of our eagerness to perpetuate our brotherhood as Americans, upon the basis of independence and prosperity.

3d. The Navy of the United States—Discipline and valor, guided by science have seized the palm of ocean victory, and triumphantly planted the stars of glory on the feathered crest of the mountain wave.

4th. The Constitution of the United States—A strict adherence to the exercise of clearly delegated powers by the General Government is the only guarantee of its security, and the truest exponent of republican principles.

5th. The President of the United States—While he continues to discharge the duties of the Executive office with ability and good faith to all sections of the country; while he continues the unshaken opponent of bestowing on privileged classes, the monies of the people, and stands firmly by the Democracy of the land, he deserves the support of southern men, and will have it.

6th. South Carolina—Marked by decision

of character and loftiness of purpose, she will protect the Constitution; and biased neither by prejudice or favor, will support those only who faithfully adhere to it.

7th. The memory of Governor Noble—A patriot and statesman—in South Carolina his character and conduct need no panegyric.

8th. His Excellency Gov. Hanegan—While we deeply deplore the immediate cause which has brought him to the chair, we feel proud to bear testimony to the private worth of the man, and his lofty and inflexible support of the interests and principles of the State he serves. [Here his Excellency rose and engaged the attention of the meeting in an important, lengthy, and highly interesting address, in which he was frequently interrupted by irrepressible bursts of the admiration which he excited in his hearers. His Excellency closed his remarks by offering a sentiment which we regret to say we have lost.]

9th. The Independent Treasury Bill—A constitutional measure; equalizing in its tendencies, keeping the people's money where it should always have been kept, for the wants of the Government alone, and not for the benefit of speculators and Bank favorites.

10th. Hon. J. C. Calhoun—In sacrificing former personal considerations to the service of his country, and the defence of the Constitutional exercise of political powers of the General Government, he has proved himself a patriot and a statesman worthy to be trusted in any crisis.

11th. A United States Bank—An unconstitutional measure, aristocratic in principle, despotic in practice, supported by federalists and consolidationists; an engine of power calculated to control the elective franchise of the country and crush its liberty.

12th. Gen. W. H. Harrison—The tool, but not the champion of the federal whig party. His election as President of the United States, would show the degradation to which a few people may reduce themselves and humble their national character.

13. The Fair—The only contradiction to our boasted aversion to dependence, is in the cheerfulness with which we submit to the soft, the enchanting thralldom of womans' sway.

The following are some of the volunteer toasts: By Gen. W. Evans: Col. W. W. Harlee—His conduct in the service of his district as a statesman and an officer, and his able defence in support of our republican principles, entitle him to our warmest gratitude. We say go on.

The toast being drank Col. H. rose and in a strain of impassioned eloquence, in which he seemed to rival the immortal Henry himself, raised the republican cheer from the delighted throng; nor was his eloquence unequalled by the soundness of his arguments, in which he heaped together light upon light, and conviction upon conviction on the important subject which have been thus agitating the public mind.

We have neither time nor space to do justice to his address, or the addresses of the speakers who preceded him, but suffice it to say, that as the clouds of that morning were dissipated before the noon-day sun, so were every doubt, and every disapproving sentiment that had lurked within dissenting minds swept away before the blaze of eloquence and the light of reason. Col. Harlee ended by offering the following sentiment:

The Constitutional administration of the General Government—All that true republicans ask for, the least they can consent to take.

Col. W. W. Durant: Martin Van Buren—The dark clouds of detraction are passing rapidly from the face of his bright escutcheon, momentarily shadowed to set off permanently the growing effulgence of the people's shield.

Capt. W. B. Rowell: The Bank party—Those who would by the creation of a United States Bank, destroy the sovereignty of the states over their banks; bring the elections and the legislatures of the country under the control of money changers, who are irresponsible to the people, while the prime mover would keep behind the curtain, to evade the just indignation of an injured people.

A. L. Scarborough: The Constitution of the United States—More safely guarded by the people at election polls, than by Bank aristocracy.

Wm. G. Ellis: Wm. C. Preston—South Carolina will take care how she confides in him again; he has deceived her once, that was his fault, if he deceives us again that will be ours.

Hugh Giles: The Whig party of Marion—The mechanism of a few for their own benefit; their humbug cannot last, though deception and falsehood are among their chief motives.

Levi Rehea: South Carolina still faithful to her interest, she rallies under the flag of '98 and '99, and with the principles of Jefferson and Madison, will join in the contest of '40 and '41, though she may be denounced by her enemies, and forsaken by her sons.

Dr. R. Harlee: The present Whig candidate for the Presidency—Sustained and supported by every party inimical to the interests of the South. South Carolina "will have none of him."

C. F. Godbold: Hon. W. C. Preston—Accidentally and unintentionally absent from his seat too often for the interests and honor of the State which trusted him.

David Plate: Our worthy fellow-citizens F. H. Elmore and Kerr Boyce—Would to God that our senator W. C. Preston had discharged the duty of a senator from this State with the same fidelity as those gentlemen have theirs, as officers of the Banks over which they preside.

Col. Thos. Harloe: The Sub-Treasury—The great republican measure both constitutional and expedient.

David Legett: The memory of R. Y. Hayne—He was a noble spirit, but he is dead, yet like David he still speaks. May his mantle be fallen on some South Carolinian.

A. W. Bethea: South Carolina—Let us sustain those measures which tend to promote her interests. Let us refuse to throw ourselves under the control of a great national Bank, over which we can have no jurisdiction. Let it be universally known that we choose to have our own Banks on hard money instead of hard cider.

Samuel T. Atkinson: Hon. John C. Calhoun—A luminary in the political firmament, whose orbit is the undeviating way of patriot rectitude. He is distinguished not only by the enlightenment that he ever leaves in his course, but also by the prophetic and forewarning light that he often casts even into the darkness of the future.

Hardy Deen: Wm. C. Preston—Out of his seat when an important vote was taken; where was he? It smells fishy!

James R. Bethea: Harrison—However well we love the ladies, we are not willing to be gulled by this male mermaid, who has swam in all kinds of federal waters, from the muddy of Hamilton to the hard cider of his own.

H. B. Cook: General Harrison, the hard cider and log cabin candidate—May his poverty ladder be too short by more than two-thirds to reach the Presidential chair.

Hugh Elreph: The Log Cabin Advocate—A paper of scurrilous character, fit only for the purpose of party slang.

Wm. Lloyd: The Whigs of 1840—Identified with abolitionism, federalism, and a high tariff; they are a self-named mongrel breed. I think they should be called "Toddes." Here is a democrat that is not afraid of their iron rods or Bowie knives.

Wm. A. Foxworth: The hard cider and log cabin hero, who refuses his presence in time of danger, does well to stand now concealed behind an abolition committee.

E. D. Skipper: Log cabin and hard cider—Artifices of the whig, federal and abolition party to humbug the people and force upon them a President whose principles are in direct opposition to Democracy and southern interests.

Sam'l Smith: The Harrison Lodge—It has its Tyler, and unjustly keeps the people from the secrets and mysteries, which as citizens and voters they have a right to know. Anti-masons in practice, and anti-masons in principles, they are an i-republicans!

Geo. Reasonover: The author of the piece in the Log Cabin Advocate, signed "Tabernacle, Marion District, So. Ca."—A barking fig never bites.

John Dior, jr.: Martin Van Buren, the great genius of America—May he remain exalted the Democratic trust.

John C. Bethea: The Kentucky and Virginia resolutions and report of '98 and '99, against the alien and sedition laws; the text book then and now of the republican party.

R. L. Foxworth: Old Tippecanoe, the whig candidate for the highest office in our union, who approved of an act for selling white men as slaves, and whipping them for attempting to recover their liberty.

Elias Wiggins: Wm. H. Harrison, the hard cider nag. The man of the federal party, offered as a candidate for the highest office in our gift. We call upon him and where do we find him? behind an abolition committee, on his all fours, as the devil was behind the moon, in time of the deluge.

Hardy Deen: The Sub-Treasury—Suggested in the true spirit of republicanism (a desire to make all the public functionaries responsible to the people) it is incumbent upon every true republican to give it his cordial support.

W. Evans: John C. Calhoun—His brilliant talents, pure patriotism, and untiring zeal and devotion to the best interests of the south, entitle him to our admiration and gratitude.

D. E. McCormick: Hon. John C. Calhoun—May he lead into effect what he introduced; the Sub-Treasury, yea the final salvation of the South.

Wm. T. Bethea: States rights and States remedies, as expounded by Madison, Jefferson, McKean and Calhoun, a sovereign antidote for consolidation, usurpation, and despotism.

John Altman: The Constitution—The strong support of the federal government; let us be jealous of inroads on its sanctity, and mark with a careful eye, the bacchanalian revels of hard cider.

Wm. Curry: Henry Clay—The author and champion of the tariff and internal improvements, brought up by the advocates of Banks, as a seeker for office, we never have supported him, and I hope we never shall.

W. Dar: The Democrats of Baltimore are engaged in having wooden razors to shave the dead whigs with next November. We wish them to send a few of those new fashioned razors to Marion C. H., for the same purpose.

We have a large pile of toasts which we have not been able to look over or insert in this communication. Besides a vast number of persons went off without leaving the sentiments they gave with. We regret to say also, that his excellency Gov. Hanegan's toast has been misplaced.

The whigs made great exertions, with their banner flying, but it is believed we outnumbered them two to one voters.

There were about seven or eight hundred members of the Administration party. We hand you this for publication.

In haste,  
W. W. DURANT,  
President.

SAMUEL T. ATKINSON,  
Secretary.

From the Pennsylvaniaian.

HARRISBURG, June 26, 1840.

Gentlemen:—I had the honor to receive yours of the 17th inst., as well as another letter of similar import, dated 16th inst., tendering to me a public dinner at such time and place as would best suit my convenience and stay among you, just on the eve of my departure from Philadelphia. It is a matter of regret to me, that time, and my other indispensable engagements rendered it impracticable to accept of your kindly proffered hospitality.

Allow me to return my warmest thanks for the "high regard and esteem" you have been pleased to express in my behalf for my meritorious services. I cannot, and I ought not to suppose, that during periods of such trying and unexampled embarrassments as have distinguished the history of Pennsylvania since it has been my fortune to be entrusted with the executive functions of her government, every official act I may find it necessary to perform, and every recommendation I may feel called on to make, should meet with unanimous approval. It would be as unreasonable as it would be vain to look for this.

Some of the questions that have agitated Pennsylvania, and required my action upon them, are among the most intricate and perplexed in the whole science of government, and have furnished subjects for honest differences of opinion, in the minds of the wisest and best men in this, and other countries. How, then, can perfect unanimity be expected in this free government of ours, where habit, feeling, interest and intelligence are so variously diversified and combined in their influence upon different individuals?

At the time when the executive functions of Pennsylvania passed into my hands, I found them beset with difficulties on all sides. An overwhelming public debt—the interest semi-annually falling due upon it—a stupendous system of public improvements disjointed and unfinished—a banking system, involving an enormous amount of incorporated capital, directly or indirectly connected with the most of the business concerns of life—and bearing in all its principles and details indubitable proofs of its unsoundness and imperfection—the banking institutions struggling on the very verge of another suspension of specie payments—enterprise paralyzed—business in a great measure suspended, and the whole community waiting with trembling solicitude for the blow, without knowing when it would fall, or on what portion with the greatest weight. Such were some of the portentous embarrassments encountered at the outset of my official career, and the worst evils they portended have been fully realized.

I met the crisis with the best expedients I could devise, and in a spirit faithful to the true interests of the people, according to my solemn convictions of duty, and without a disposition to shrink from the difficulty or to shun the utmost responsibility of my station. I assert no claim to infallibility or judgment, or to a share of wisdom superior to others, but to undeviating honesty of purpose I do avow that I have a title, of which no human power can deprive me.

Forming as the Executive does, but a portion of the Legislative power of this Commonwealth, he is often reduced to the unavoidable necessity, of sanctioning measures which do not in all respects meet his approbation, or to prevent, by refusing such sanction, any legislation on the subject at all. In several instances I have found myself in this dilemma, when my only choice was, between the two evils of an imperfect law, and no legislative action whatever. In such cases I have invariably acted on the principle that some amendment of condition is better than none, and have generally yielded my assent, even though I had objections to some parts of the law. The late resolutions providing for the time of resuming specie payments by the banks was one of this description. I thought at the time and still think the day fixed was too remote, but I believed the permanent interests of the community required that a day should be designated as speedily as possible for that event, and if it was not so grossly unreasonable as to do more harm than it would to leave the time uncertain and indefinite, I should not prevent it becoming a law.

It was, moreover, a subject on which the Legislature had deliberated for months, and the fixing the precise day on which it should take place, being a question of expediency exclusively and not of principle, a decent respect for the opinions of the people's representatives, a majority of whom, in both branches, were elected by men of my own political faith, seemed to forbid the propriety of interposing the negative power, with which the constitution had clothed the Executive.

I regarded it as a choice of evils at best, in whatever aspect it could be viewed. According to the theory and practice of our government, legislation is a matter of compromise on most subjects. No one co-ordinate department has a just right to expect absolute acquiescence in all its peculiar sentiments, on the part of the others. All that either can do, is to take care that none of its essential principles of constitutional construction, or public policy, shall be violated by the others; when that is done, the remaining circle of duties can be performed in a spirit of mutual concession and compromise. This is the doctrine

of the constitution, the voice of the people, and the only practicable mode of conducting the affairs of the government in harmony and good will. This principle affords the explanation of my approval of more measures than one, against portions of which I had objections; and it is the only pretext on which the Legislature has refused or omitted to sanction recommendations of mine on subjects which I considered of vital importance to the people of this Commonwealth.

I took a late occasion to express my regret to the Legislature on this subject, and it is for the public to judge whether I was right in making those recommendations to the Legislature, or that body right in refusing to adopt them. I am gratified, however, in this, that in most of the views embodied in my recommendations, the majority of the House of Representatives coincided with me in opinion, and a number of the Democratic members of the Senate. They failed, however, of success, and the remedy is in the hands of the people, if they approve of those measures, at the next election. If they do not, whatever consequences follow, I have done my duty.

Upon a candid review of all the affairs of this Commonwealth, it will be found, I think, that though much has been left undone, a great deal has been accomplished. Measures have been adopted for completing the public improvements, sustaining the faith and credit of the state, and terminating the present disastrous suspension of specie payments, with provision which secures the public against a like recurrence in future, under a forfeiture of their charters by the banks; and so far as depends on me, will be scrupulously and rigidly enforced. The improvement bill, it is universally admitted, contains less objectionable matter than can be found in any prior legislation on that subject. It seems to me that the public have now an assurance that the long practiced system of log-rolling, which has impoverished our treasury to the amount of some millions, is at an end.

The precise nature of the difficulties we have labored under, in achieving this much, can only be learned by those who examine with care and candor into our real condition. All the pecuniary responsibilities, as well as the resources of Pennsylvania, must be taken into the account, in passing judgment on the policy recommended or pursued. We must take things as they are. We cannot retrieve what was done by our predecessors; and those who expect us to do so if Pennsylvania had no public debt to provide for, no unfinished improvements to complete, no public interests to be protected, betray an ignorance of our true situation that entitles either the censure or their praise to very little regard. The favorable opinion of those, who, like the gentlemen I address, are familiar with the true interests of the citizens of Pennsylvania, is a gratifying encouragement to the public man. It assures him that however others may be mistaken or misinformed, those who understand what the best interests of Pennsylvania are feel willing to appreciate endeavors to promote them. Even though those endeavors should not in all minute respects correspond with their own peculiar sentiments. Differing in mere matters of detail, I feel convinced that in all the great principles of public policy, the democratic party of Pennsylvania entertains but one fundamental system of opinion. I have been taught from my boyhood to believe that this system was the only legitimate basis of all good government. Recent experience has confirmed this opinion, and assured me that time and experience are the great champions of the democratic cause. I trust the recent and existing embarrassments of our situation and the means to obviate them, will clearly illustrate this truth. I am certain that Pennsylvania surrounded as she has been by difficulties on all hands, can and will be soon extricated,—that all evils complained of will be corrected,—abuses reformed,—her contracts fulfilled, and every duty of government be faithfully performed, without departing in the slightest degree from any of the cherished principles which the democratic party of Pennsylvania has ever held dear.

Please accept, gentlemen, for yourselves individually, the assurance of my high regard and consideration.

DAVID R. PORTER.

To Messrs. Calvin Blythe, John K. Kane, George W. Ritter, Michael W. Ash, Henry G. Freeman, Joseph Yeager, Samuel D. Patterson, George R. Graham, T. B. Town, George M. Dallas, George Smith, Benjamin Mifflin, John J. McCahen, Edward Hurst, Daniel D. George, Miles N. Carpenter, John Beuner.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.  
At a Democratic Republican meeting held in Carthage, Moore County, on the 7th of July, 1840, on motion of Archibald Monroe, Esq., Daniel McDonald, Esq., was called to the chair, and Patrick M. Blue and Wm. Barrett were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained, a committee of fifteen, viz: Daniel Caddell, Neill McIntosh, Alfred Oliver, Norman McLeod, Henry Arnold, Arch'd Black, Smith Sullivan, John M. D. Rae, John M. Currie, John M. Blue, Daniel Patterson, Wm. Sears, Thos. Frye, Malcolm M. Blue, and Jas. T. Ritter were appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. Col. John Morrison was present, and after the committee to prepare resolutions for the meeting had retired, addressed the meeting, exposing the inconsistency and deception of modern whiggery.

The committee then returned and reported