

THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

ter than the few. Thus far I believe you go, and no farther. But I go further, and point to the land of Washington, as a triumphant refutation of your favorite principle. In the United States of America, even in the present distressing times, more happiness abounds, than in any other country either on the Eastern or Western Hemisphere.

In Russia, England and the United States of America, we have a mean and two extremes. We discover that the first extreme renders all within its influence no better than miserable slaves.

The mean shows that the further we leave the principle, that the few should govern the many, and the nearer we come to the principle that the many can govern themselves, the more is the work of human melioration advanced.

And the last extreme demonstrates most clearly, that government should not be in the hands of a favored few, who look to their own aggrandisement, but in the hands of the many, for they alone, with a single eye, aim to advance the good of all.

What, then, is to be thought of the man, who dare, in this enlightened age, to advance the long exploded doctrine, that the people are incapable of self-government, and who dares, while that assertion is yet warm upon his lips, to ask the people to elect him to the highly responsible office of Elector. He must put great dependence on the principle he has advanced, or he would not have the unblushing effrontery to solicit the suffrages of the people. But such a principle is not peculiar to this Modern Whig. It is a fundamental principle with the whole Harrison party, as well as with the immediate supporters of this Modern Whig, in proof of the latter we submit the following resolution, passed at a whig meeting in this county, in the month of April last:

On motion of Dr S. C. Bruce, Resolved, That we regard with high consideration, the untiring and independent course generally pursued by John B. Kelly, Esq., in diffusing through the country the true principles of Republicanism, and of the dignified manner in which he represented this District in the Harrisburg Convention, in which the happy and praiseworthy selection was made of which he was an advocate."

Now, Mr Editor, the man that penned that resolution, knew he wrote a falsehood when he wrote that John B. Kelly was an advocate of Wm H. Harrison. He knew full well that Henry Clay was John B. Kelly's choice, until he found how the abolition ball was rolling in the Harrisburg Convention. When Henry Clay was laid on the shelf, then, and not till then, did John B. Kelly, Esq., throw his hat in the air, and shout for the surprized of Tippecanoe. Mr. Kelly would do well to beware of the Parasite.

If making sweeping assertions without the shadow of proof. If calling opponents liars, and their arguments d—d lies; if having to pay money to a justice of the peace, for profane swearing; if these, I say, constitute an independent course and a dignified manner, then John B. Kelly's course has been an independent one, and his manner very dignified. If the true principles of Republicanism consist in this: that the "people are incapable of self-government," then John B. Kelly "diffuses the true principles of Republicanism," and the resolution eulogizing Mr Kelly's manner, course and principles, is "true as holy writ." But, oh! "what a fall is there in our countrymen," from the genuine principles of Republicanism. In conclusion, we would feel under an obligation, if the aforesaid federal candidate would show us the country in which the few govern the many, and in which the many are happier than they are here in the United States of America, where the many govern themselves. But could such be shown, we doubt his capability for the task.

It is not because he is convinced that his favorite principle if carried into operation would improve the condition of his countrymen, his adopted countrymen, I mean, that he harbors it, it is because, having a high opinion of himself; he imagines he would be one of the favored few. But could he only "see himself as others see him," he would bid him to some solitary cell, and end his days an eremite, or shorten them by the use of steel, as he once said he would do, if he did not prove an article signed "a Freeman," wholly false, but he has left them both—the Freeman and his weasand—as they were before, the one unfettered, and the other uncut.

He also, at the close of a late Republican meeting in this county, told the assembled people, that if he did not prove what Mr McCollum, the Republican candidate for the Senate of this State, had said, to be false, he, John B. Kelly, would apply cold steel to his own ears, for the purpose of taking them off; but he has left what Mr McCollum said, and his own ears as they were before—the one unfettered and the others uncut.

Now, we ask the people seriously, is such a man to be entrusted with an electoral vote, or is the party that supports such a man, to be entrusted with the liberties of this great people? The good sense of the people, whom they say are incapable of self-government will answer we trust on the day of the election, no! NO!!! NO!!!

Moore, July 24th, 1840.

Democratic Republican Meeting.
At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republican party of the district of Fayetteville, held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening the 25th July, 1840, Col. John Black was called to the Chair and Robert Cochran, and Archibald M. Campbell appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., in behalf of the committee appointed at a previous meeting, offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That in our country, the powers yielded by the States to the general Government are precise and well defined in a written Constitution, and that all power not expressly granted therein are reserved to the states respectively, or the people of the States.

Resolved, That the exercise of any power not delegated by the Constitution, either by the Executive, the Judicial, or the Legislative Branches of the government, an invasion of the reserved rights of the States or the people,

and an infraction of the terms of the Constitutional compact, upon which the confederacy was formed.

Resolved, That by the terms of the federal compact, each State is debarred from any interference with the rights or institutions of the rest, and any such interference is a palpable disregard of the obligations of the compact, and destructive of the harmony of the UNION.

Resolved, That the conduct of the abolitionists in interfering with the institution of slavery in the South, is a flagrant disregard of their duties as citizens of the states in which they reside; an impertinent interference with the affairs of the people of the slave states, and a manifest violation of the federal compact.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the magnanimous conduct of our democratic brethren of the non-slaveholding states in opposing the course of the abolitionists, thereby showing their devotion to democratic principles, which is so to exercise their rights as not to interfere with the rights of others.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the U. States does not confer upon the legislative branch of the government, the power to charter a Bank of the United States, or any other corporation to have effect without the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the U. States does not confer on Congress the power to lay and collect either direct or indirect taxes, or to raise money in any form to be applied to works of internal improvement.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of Martin Van Buren, because he is in favor of exercising those powers only which the federal compact expressly grant—because he is opposed to a United States Bank, and to the application of the public money to works of Internal Improvement by the general government—because he is opposed to abolition—because he is in favor of that rule in the administration of the general government which will secure the rights of all, without invading those of any of the states, and because he has been faithful to his pledges to administer the government according to the constitutional exposition of Thos. Jefferson.

Resolved, That we will cordially support the re-election of Martin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson, the republican candidates for President and Vice President of the U. States.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of W. H. Harrison, because we deem him totally unqualified by principle, habit, association or capacity to fill the first office in the world.

Resolved, That we will cordially support Romulus M. Saunders, the Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina, because he is the advocate of republican principles.

Resolved, That we will cordially support A. McDiarmid for the Senate, David Reid and John Monroe for the House of commons—they being the candidates of the republican party of Cumberland county—the advocates of republican principles.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the re-election of Bedford Brown and Robt. Strange to the Senate of the United States, having undiminished confidence in their ability and integrity.

The meeting was severally addressed by Thos. L. Hybart, David Reid and H. L. Holmes, Esqs., in support of the resolutions; and upon the question of their adoption, were passed unanimously.

On motion, Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be handed to the Editor of the North Carolinian, with the proceedings of this meeting, for publication.

On motion, Resolved, That this meeting stand adjourned to meet in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, 4th of August, 1840.

JOHN BLACK, Chairman.

R. COCHRAN, } Secretaries.
A. M. CAMPBELL, }

Hear Lieut. G. M. Hooe, himself. This gentleman's case has been quite a "windfall" for the southern Harrisonites—they will find it yet a "mare's nest." The Richmond Enquirer says:—

"We understand that handbills have been circulated in various parts of this state, alleging that Lieutenant Hooe had been dismissed from the Florida station on the evidence of two negroes. This is false, and the Executive Committee knew it to be so. Lieutenant Hooe, who is an honorable man, says otherwise in a communication he lately made to the Fredericksburg Arena. Hear him nail this willful and base falsehood to the counter. However he may have permitted his feelings to be excited on this subject, he is incapable of falsehood:

"In conclusion, having been asked very often by friends, acquaintances and strangers, concerning the evidence given by the negroes against me before the court martial, I will here take occasion to say, that it was not the testimony given by the negroes that I complained of, but the fact that they were allowed to appear and testify at all."

Again he says—"It is the principle I argue against, and not the testimony of the negroes."

We agree with Lieut. Hooe; the principle is a bad one. "But the President of the United States cannot alter the law,"—he has to execute it. We will suppose the testimony of the negroes to have been in favor of the accused; what then? The whigs would have remained as mum as their candidate on the subject. When the Democratic member of Congress moved to refer the subject to the Judiciary, that the odious rule should be altered, why did not the "whigs" show their sincerity, and vote to change it. No—no; Mr Slade, of Vermont, J. Q. Adams, and all the abolitionists would be offended! And thus to truckle for and obtain abolition votes, they are willing to sacrifice principle. Such forms the material of the Harrison party. Will southern men support such a vacillating crew? We trust not.—Savannah Telegraph.

The steamboat North Carolina, on her passage from Wilmington to Charleston, was sunk.—The Gov. Dudley, a boat on the same line, run into the North Carolina in the night, making a perfect wreck of her. The passengers were all saved.

LOOK AT THIS.—The abolitionists had a meeting a few days ago at Sardinia, not very far from this place, on the Ohio side, the proceedings of which are reported at length in the whig paper at Georgetown. The meeting was gotten up for a political purpose, and was intended for the benefit of General Harrison! The speakers discussed "the political duties of abolitionists," and inculcated the necessity of every abolitionist voting for the Presidential candidate "who had given evidence in his previous life, of his devotion to the cause of Human Rights." A resolution to this effect was introduced and formally passed. The proceedings of the meeting are signed by J. M. Beck, President, and Wm. A. Frazier, Secretary; both known to be warm and ardent friends of General Harrison.—Maysville Monitor.



NORTH-CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE:
Saturday Morning, August 1, 1840.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.
Martin Van Buren.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
R. M. Johnson.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Romulus M. Saunders.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
FOR SENATE.
Archibald McDiarmid, Esq.

FOR COMMONS.
David Reid, Esq., and John Monroe.

FARMER'S TICKET.
FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

1st District.—**DRURY DOBBINS**, for the counties of Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford, Haywood, Macon and Yancey.

2d District.—**GEORGE BOWER**, for the counties of Wilkes, Iredell, Surry and Ashe.

3d District.—**HENRY FULENWIDER** for the counties of Mechinburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln.

4th District.—**BURTON CRAIG**, for the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Davice, and Montgomery.

5th District.—**LITTLETON GWYN**, for the counties of Rockingham, Stokes, and Caswell.

6th District.—**R. C. COTTEN**, for the counties of Randolph, Guilford, and Chatham.

7th District.—**LAUCHLIN BETHUNE** for the counties of Richmond, Anson, Robeson, Moore and Cumberland.

8th District.—**WILLIAM BERRY**, for the counties of Person, Orange and Granville.

9th District.—**JOSIAH O. WATSON**, for the counties of Wake, Johnston and Wayne.

10. District.—**WM. P. WILLIAMS**, for the counties of Warren, Franklin, Halifax, and Nash.

11th District.—**A. W. MEBANE**, for the counties of Bertie, Northampton, Hertford, and Martin.

12th District.—**CHARLES E. JOHNSON**, for the counties of Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Camden and Currituck.

13th District.—**W. L. KENNEDY**, for the counties of Beaufort, Edgecomb, Pitt, Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde.

14th District.—**JAMES B. WHITFIELD**, for the counties of Craven, Green, Lenoir, Jones, Carter and Onslow.

15th District.—**WM. S. ASHE**, for the counties of Bladen, Sampson, Columbus, Duplin, New Hanover and Brunswick.

Attention! People of Fayetteville and the whole Cape Fear Country.
What will Mr. Morehead do to help you if you elect him? Is he not tongue-tied upon State policy; as Harrison is upon federal politics? What did he tell you he would do for the town and the Cape Fear country, when he addressed you at the Town House? He has made speeches of four hours length, here, at Bladen, Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Moore and Anson, and has totally omitted even to mention your portion of the State, as deserving public notice, and calling for his official aid and countenance, if elected!

He talks long and loud about affairs at Washington—while he cannot spare a word for your immediate local interests.

No, people of North Carolina, the men you have put in power, are faithful to their trust. They deserve your confidence; and you will not change them, for others that only wish a change that they may make money by it. It is to get this money. It is to grasp the "spoils of office," that these federal harpies and cormorants, would defile the honest names of your public servants, that their own greedy jaws may be crammed with Treasury paper. Money is their idol. And for this they would sacrifice the liberties of their country.

The Census.
The contemptible effort of the whigs to make the people believe that the list of property required by the act of Congress for taking the census, is intended as a step towards laying a direct tax, is another proof that the whig party are totally unprincipled in their efforts to clutch the offices and the spoils.

This census of "hogs and cattle, hens and chickens," is their own federal whig plan! It was introduced by Rice Garland, (a whig,) supported by Daniel Webster (another federal whig) in the Senate, and passed by whig votes.

After the questions about property, which are now put to the people by the Deputy Marshalls, were drawn up, Mr. Van Buren sent a special message to Congress to know if Congress approved the questions.

And it was not until he had the full approval of Congress, that the questions were sent out to the Marshalls to have the census taken, and now, the federal whigs, who were the first movers of this census on poultry, basely and meanly charge it upon Mr. Van Buren. What! shall we have next!

The Contrast.
William H. Harrison, is the pampered, pet son of one of the wealthiest, high-born, aristocratic families of the days of the revolution. He married the daughter of one of the very wealthiest federal nabobs and aristocrats in the State of Ohio. He has besides all this, been cherished and bountifully fed upon the richest gifts of the Treasury of the people, the fittest "spoils of public office" from the year 1797 to the present moment, (now holding a fat office, the clerkship of a Court worth \$6000 a year.)

Martin Van Buren was the son of a poor mechanic. He is to day, THE PRESIDENT!

He has been "the builder of his own fortune." Which of these two, is the man for the people?

The Observer's "signs" prove that Harrison cannot be elected. His whole list of changes, (which he has no doubt kept with great care) and now and then publishes, does not amount to one thousand in the State of Ohio, where Harrison lives.

Now, the last Democratic majority in Ohio was about 8000 votes. They have probably drunk up all the cider by this time, at their great shows in Ohio, and when the voters which the Observer says have changed, got fully sober, we have no doubt they will turn back again.

The Observer thinks we manufacture the 26 whig lies which we have published.

This cannot be. We take them from the Observer's own federal whig mint, with additions and embellishments by Ogle and Hale, to suit their whig customers.

The elections in Louisiana, have resulted favorably to the Democracy.

This is a glorious gun from the South. It shows that the shouts of hard cider and log cabins will accomplish. We have two out of the three members elected to Congress, while the federal whigs had all three at the last election. In the Legislature we have a majority of Democrats in the Senate, while the federalists have a majority of three in the other House. We will give the full returns next week.

Read the explanation of our correspondent upon Pointsett's plan to train the militia, and see, if ever a fouler and meaner attempt to deceive the people could be devised, than the total misrepresentation of this Pointsett affair, by the log cabin and hard ciderites.

We have seen two certificates, and one affidavit, of respectable men, proving the fact, that they saw General Harrison wearing the black cockade of federalism on his hat, in the time of the elder Adams. John Randolph no doubt was right when he charged General Mem, with supporting the Alien and Sedition Law Administration of old Adams.

The following lines were sent by a young lady to her lover, whose name was Nott, a few weeks before their marriage. The nuptial knot was tied immediately upon the discerning lover's deciphering their import:

Why urge, dear Sir, a bashful maid
To change her single lot,
When, well you know, I've often said
In truth I love you, Nott?

For all your pains I do, Nott, care,
And trust me on my life,
Though you had millions, I declare,
I would, Nott, be your wife!

Gardner and McKethan,
CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Have now on hand, and for Sale at very Reduced Prices,
3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain, do.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1840.

Blank Checks for sale at this office

Government of the Tongue.—Whenever we find ourselves obliged to speak of the characters of others, let us be religiously careful to say nothing but what we know to be strictly true. Let us speak as if we were upon oath, for God sees and hears us. If the choice is left us, let us mention their virtues rather than their failings; their excellencies rather than their defects.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.		
Brandy, peach,	\$ 0 45	\$ 0 50
" apple,	00 37	00 42
Bacon,	00 10	00 11
Butter,	00 20	00 25
Bale Rope,	15	25
Cotton Yarn,	00 8	00 10
Coffee,	00 12	00 13
Cotton Bagging,	00 6	00 8
Corn,	00 16	00 20
Candles, F. F.	00 17	00 20
Flaxseed,	0 80	1 00
Flour,	41	51
Feathers,	00 38	00 40
Hides, green,	00 4	00 5
" dry	00 12	00 14
Lime,	21	21
Lard,	9	9
Salt, per bushel,	75	80
Sack,	21	21
Tobacco, leaf	4	4
Wheat,	40	41
Whiskey,	40	45
Wool,	15	16
Iron, bar,	51	6
Molasses,	33	34
Nails, cut,	27	27
Sugar, brown,	16	18
" lump,	16	00
" loaf,	13	00

WILMINGTON.		
Bacon,	\$00 81	\$00 10
Beeswax,	17	22
Bale Rope, scarce,	23	25
Brandy, apple,	37	40
Corn, per bushel,	55	60
Coffin,	11	13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	20	21
Cotton Bagging, dull,	6	6
Flour, per bbl.	47	51
Gin, American,	55	55
Lime, cask,	1 25	1 50
Atlantises,	26	30
Pitch, at the Still,	2 00	2 25
Rice, per 100 lbs.	2 00	3 50
Rum, N. E.	33	34
Rosin, scarce,	1 50	0 00
Sugar, brown,	8	00
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.	1 60	1 65
Turpentine, hard	1 00	1 02
Tar, per bbl.	1 75	2 00
Rosin, do	1	1 50
Flooring boards, m.	7 50	8 50
Wide do do	5 50	6 50
Shingles,		
Country, do	1 50	2 00
Contract, do	2 75	3 00

Fayetteville
FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the FEMALE SEMINARY, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aid in each department by competent, efficient FEMALE TEACHERS—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible.

The Academic year will be the same as before, commencing on the 15th of October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of season, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TELEMS—In Advance.
Elementary Department, or Second Class, \$3 00 per session
First Class, 16 00 "
French Language, 10 00 "
Drawing and Painting, 10 00 "
Music on the Piano Forte accompanied by the Voice, 25 00 "
Music on Guitar, 25 00 "
Use of Piano, 3 00 "
Incidentals, 50 "

August 1, 1840. G. SPENCER. 75-1/2

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

An appeal to the true Democracy.

On the first of August next, a new series of the political Reformer will be commenced. It will be forwarded to subscribers in all parts of the Union, weekly, at the unprecedented low price of twenty-five cents, each, until the Presidential election—five copies for one dollar—two extra copies for \$5—Fifty copies for \$10. The very extensive circulation which the Reformer has already received, enables the proprietor to put it at this unusually cheap rate. It will continue, as heretofore, to advocate the pure principle of Jeffersonian Democracy, adhering to the old republican landmarks of our political faith, with undeviating fidelity. No effort will be spared in endeavoring to disabuse the public mind of the monstrous pervasions of our political opponents, and in presenting to the unbiased judgment of an intelligent people, those saving truths which alone can continue us in our upward and onward career of national glory.

The Reformer will steadily and zealously advocate the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and as zealously oppose the pretensions of the imbecile, superannuated old man, who has been put in nomination for that high office, by the federal abolition whig party. The unparalleled low price at which it is proposed to be published, will enable those whose means are limited to become patrons of the paper. Our democratic friends are earnestly requested to use their exertions in procuring subscribers, which they will please hand to their Postmaster, with the request that he should forward them to Washington city, or Portsmouth, Va., to Theophilus Fisk, editor and proprietor.

July, 1840.

WM. MUNROE,
SCISSOR

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. 17-1 y.

Blank Checks for sale at this office