Morth

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, AUGUST 29, 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 the year. Advertisements inserted at the rafe of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid,

No paper discontinuous arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.

All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon the charges they will be inserted until forbid.

kem, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid. and charged accordingly. FLetters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. Holmes, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-

Subscribers wishing to make remittances postage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.

PIANO FORTES.

One Extra, Grand Action Piano Forte, elegant Crotch Mahogony, Gothic Architecture, with every molern Improvement, manufactured by Wake and One ditto, Rose Wood, 61 Octaves, by Wake and

One ditto, Mahogony, by Wake & Glenn, \$340 One ditto, by Geib and Walker, - 9359 One ditto, Common Action, by Dubois, Bacon &

These Pano Fortes have been selected carefully, by the best most irs in New York, and will be held at a liberal discount from the regular prices, and a craft on good paper, to suit the times. -ALSO-

S veral PIANO FORTES, which have been in se in the Seminary, are offered at great bargains. R. W. BAILEY. Fayetteville, June 13, 1810.

Fayetteville FEMALE SEMINARY.

AVING 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 heretolore pursued. Mr. Spencer as a tencher, is laborious, accurate and persevering. R. W. BALEY.

FEMALE TEACHERS—to ment the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan be inhe is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUH as possible The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases

TERMS -- In Advance. Elementary Department, or Se-

cond Class,	53 00	per sess
First Class,	16 00	**
French Language,	10 00	+6
Drawing and Painting.	10 00	66
Music on the Piano Forte ac-		
companied by the Voice,	25 00	**
Music on Guitar,	25 00	A.c.
Use of Piano,	3 00	44
Incidentals,	50	46
	G. SP	ENCER
August 1, 1840.		75-1

NOTICE,



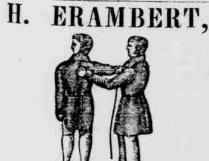
FOR SALE.

WHE Subscriber wishing to move to the West, West of Fayetteville, and runs across Beaver Creek on the East side, with an excellent MILL SITE bereon. The above lands are as well timbered as with pine and oak.

 $-ALSO_{-}$

AT the same time and place, I will offer my stock Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, together with Household and Kitchen Furnture, Farming Utensils, &c. The lands will be sold to suit purchasers, in separate tracts if requested—the terms will be made asy, and known on the day of sale.

DUNCAN BUIE. Fayetteville, Aug. 8, 1840.



TAILOR,

espectfully informs his friends and the public enerally, that he has re-commenced the Taiag Business in the house next door to John ske & Son, on Green Street 6 doors above the sket House, where he will thankfully receive all ers in his limit. s in his line for each only, finding the credit they are doing mischief by such ranting apem a bad one. All orders from the country for must in all cases have the cash enclosed, othere they will not be attended to. He begs leave ure those who may favor him with their orders, no pains shall be spared on his part to give neral satisfaction.

HE HAS ON HAND a assortment of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, spenders, and Drawers, of the best quality.

WANTED.

Three or four Journeymen Tailors, none ne by but good workmen, and of steady habits. ALSO, Two Boys wanted to the above trade. N. B. Extra cutting done at the shortest notice.
Favetteville, April 25, 1840. 61-3m. Political.

From the Pennsylvanian. Outrageous.

We subjoin a few precious samples of the style in which some of the great guns of Harrisonism see fit to express themselves. These cutioner disposes of all conflicting preten- the 950 Banks in the United States.—This sanguinary quotations will remind the reader of past contests, when we were threatened with gleaming dirks, flashing pistols, gutters of blood, and committees of ten thousand bayonets on Capitol Hill-and when heads many years. It will be seen that Messrs. others, have taken counsel of "the man in the in certain quarters, at every political crisis are determined to succeed in the approaching struggle either in one way or another-if not by ballots, why then by bullets, forgetting, it seems, that minorities at the polls are minorities in the field, and that, if they cannot rout NOW opening, and for SALE, at the Female democracy at the one place, the chances are that there would at least be equal difficulties to contend with in the other. The following are the choice extracts to which we refer, and we recommend them to the attentive perusal and consideration of our readers:

William C. Preston said recently in his speech at the log cabin in Richmond, "that darkness and dishonor. Read it, Democrats, leaving ninety millions affoat. although he believed Mr. Van Buren would patriots, and friends of liberty and justice, These facts furnish the basis of some calbe defeated by constitutional means, yet if and rejoice that you are the true defenders of culations that should stike the minds of all those means were insufficient, if the ballot the faith of the Revolution; the disciples of a thinking men. box should fail him, he, for one, was willing Washington and a Jefferson, the sworn enegave him!" This, be it remembered, is from Let us either be free, or die in the last ditch, holding a debt on the American People of and the whig abolitionists to deceive the slave port the Constitution.

The Cincinnati Advertiser of the 5th inst., states that Corwin, (the whig candidate for Governor of Ohio) said at the log cabin meeting, "Let us move in solid phalanx to the ballot boxes and there deposite our votes, and if we cannot carry a majority, are we not justified in using force ?"

The Jeffersonian, published at Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., has the following notice of a speech recently delivered before the Tippecanoe Club of that place, by Wm. J. Graves, the man who killed Cilley:

"Speaking in the general way of the alledged corruptions of our Government, and of the 15th of October next, and hepes by giving los entre and exclusive attention to the business— eloquent orator held forth the following strong each department by competent, efficient language in the Methodist Church of this place—one hand clenched and uplitted, and tends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that the other rattling furiously, the railing round the altar:

"If it were not for the hope of redress-the hope of a change through the ballot box, I would here-so help me God!! upon this holy altar !- take an eath this night to take up arms and march with you to Washington, and pull down the present dynasty."

Capt. Stockton of the Navy! declared to meeting of New Jersey, that in our fathers time, there were men in New Jersey, who, if they had held the commission for member of Congress, would have nailed it to the table of Congress with their hunting knife, and seen what Southern cavalier would have dared to take it away. In another meeting at Jersey City, he exclaimed:

"And here, before heaven, I pledge myself to oppose these marauders and plunderers of our rights, who only want 200,000 men to take possession of our persons. We have the means in our hands, let us act peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. If we come to the ballot boxes and are defeated, I do not say all is lost; there will be men still who will protect the flag and die rather than these marauders shall take possession of it-let them will offer at public sale, on the 27th of this month, my plantation, with all the adjoining tract their souls.' I, for one, will go and try with of land, belonging there to, on both sides of the Tampike and Chieken Roads, SEVEN MILES successful, I will not give up, for by heaven I successful, I will not give up, for by heaven I will carry on the war."

But this species of frantic violence-this any lands w thin the same distance of Fayetteville, avowal on the part of prominent men, from whom many may take example, of a readiness to plunge their country into civil war and deluge its fields with the blood of its own citizens, if the party to which they are attached should be rejected by the people, is too serious and reprehensible to be treated lightly. It deserves the severest censure from men of all parties, as calculated to engender thoughts and feelings of the most dangerous character. It is true that these "impassioned orators," as they are termed, may assert that they do not mean what they say -- that their prate of carnage-that their professions of readiness, if routed at the ballot boxes by the voice of the majority, to carry their candidate to the executive chair by fire and sword-to make their way to power, not only over the constitution and the laws, for which they express peculiar devotion, but likewise over the mangled and bleeding bodies of those who would oppose them-are mere rhetorical flourishes-nothing more than highwrought pungent climaxes to fustian speeches. All this is likely enough; we do not think that they are mad enough to mean what they say, or to believe that they

> peals to passion. The rash and inconsiderate need no incitements to violence. Human nature is, in itself, sufficiently prone to yield to its worst impulses, without the encouragement of authority, and it is easy to see that when the giving of a free run to ferocity comes recommended from high places, the effect cannot be otherwise than baneful. Men will not be likely to practice self-control, when such doctrines as those to which we allude are pealed forth from distinguished leaders of party, and are received with thunders of applause. Fine teachers truly, who advecate civil war and sober second thought."

could triumph in the way proposed. But still

promulgate principles, which if received, would speedily reduce this country to a level with the republics of Mexico and South America, where every political aspirant moves with an army at his heels-when every question is settled by a battle, and where the exe-

against the use of such insane language on ed or are incomplete. the part of public men, and they should be In this official document there are some were to be made strangers to bedies with hissed to silence whenever they venture to highly important facts presented for the conwhich they had been intimately connected for outrage the common sense of the people by side ution of reflecting men, and well would these threats of blood and slaughter. For it be for the People were they to regard them Preston, Corwin, Graves, Stockton, and a number of years past, it has been the fashion earnestly and attentively. arms, and we have seen its effects on more sixty millions of dollars. occasions than one.

From the Glob .

Hear the Warning voice of Washington!

the father of his country to a Senator in the of speciel

MOUNT VERNON.

DEAR SIR. Your favor of the 30th ultimo came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a cause of so much importance as that which timate. has warmly agitated the two branches of the Legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great and perhaps dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate mat- People. ter: but, as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the general principles of its utility as a representative, and the necessity of it as a medi-

To assign reasons for this would be as unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains unt suched. In a word the necessity arising f om a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, not with a shadow of a thing, we are to be benefited. The wisdom of a man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time devise a plan by which the credit of our paper morey would be long supported, consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the farmer, the planter, the artisan, benefited. The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and in proportion to his gain, the creditor or the body politic suffers. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is, the door it opens immediat .ly for speculation, by which the least designing and perhaps most valuable part of the community are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators.

But contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons to support my opinion: reasons too, which of all others are least pleasing to the advocates of paper money. I shall therefore only observe generally, that so many people have suffered by former emis- they would be at. Some of them are openly sions, that, like a burnt child dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid their own President (Birney,) their own elecit. The natural consequence of which will tors, their own Governor. Others are going be, that the specie, which remains unexpor- for General Harrison still-but none of them ted, will be instantly locked up.

With great esteem and regard, I am, dear sir, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. How contemptible the ebullition of passion and folly from modern patriots, the bank nabobs and their satellites of this day, appear, after reading the brief views of George Washington upon the utility of paper to be issued at pleasure by non-specie paying banks? Who, in whose bosom abides the spirit of a freeman, does not blush at the moral depravieral wrath so recently witnessed here in this ed to do it with the utmost fairness and canthe United States though, as the father of his for the inconsistencies and absurdities, either country used to think, and had firmness of unscrupulous foes or unscrupulous friends. enough to refuse to recharter our non-specie He has spoken for himself; his sentiments paying shaving shops, unless they would have been given openly, fairly and above agree to pay their debts according to promise, board; and his life has proved his sincerity. and be responsible for the debts they might He is opposed to slavery. For his voluntary hereafter contract? If that refusal was choice of a home within the limits of a free tyranny—if it was experiment upon theory— State, and his successful suggestion to rescue the more we have of it the greater will be our five States from the curse of slavery, we defreedom? We mean that freedom which consists in equal laws and equal privileges, for cipator disclaims this conclusion. The Sywhich Washington fought and Warren bled. Let the appeal be made from the servants of electors of New York, takes ground for Birthe people to their masters-the people themselves. We fear not the judgment of "their

From the Western Carolinean.

Bank Document -- Facts for the People. We have lately received the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, submitted to Congress on the 9th of April, 1840, showing the condition of about 800 of document is a large volume, containing near-It is time that the public, without regard to by 1,400 pages. There are about 150 Banks, party feelings, should sternly set its face the returns from which have not been furnish-

The capital of the Banks returned, real and by mail, will remember that they can do so free of claret colored coat," and announce that they and whenever votes fell short, to appeal to nominal, is stated to be three hundred and

> and twenty-one millions: that is, 800 of these Banks hold the People of this country indebted to them in the enormous sum of four hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars, while

Maryland Legislature. It is to be found in At the beginning of the present year, they Sparks's Life of this great and good man, had in circulation bank notes to the amount Read it, ye slaves and mercenaries of the Rag of ninety-seven millions, which is probably Barons, and blush for your own deeds of reduced by this time at least seven millions

From their own showing, we see 800 to resort to the rights and the arms that nature mies of the paper swindling monopolies. Banks, with only thirty millions of specie, He thinks it "a mere ruse between the whigs a Senator of the United States, sworn to sup- struggling for human rights .- Ohio States- four hundred and twenty-one millions of dol-

> The simple interest alone of this debt is nearly thirty millions a year, which sum the there being 150 Banks not taken into the es-

> culation say at the most, ninety-seven millions of dollars, which is what they owe the

So, the case summed up, stands thus:-The People owe these Banks four hundred minds of most men, and as my sentiments and twenty-one millions of dollars, on which Harrison dare not come out, and offend the thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the Assembly either in lions, taken from the labor of the community: Maryland or this State was convened, I do the Banks owe the People ninety-seven milnot scruple to declare, that if I had a voice in lions, on which they not only do not pay one your Legislature, it would have been given cent of interest, but even when called on decidedly against a paper emission upon the with their notes for the specie, they refuse to man answer to himself that it is not one of their own showing?

The argument urged in favor of this system Its editor says: is, that it it in ishes a cheap and convenient which the community pays thirty millions! the best interests of the country, and subver-Thirty millions for the use of ninety-seven sive of the rights of the States. millions! If this be a cheap currency, we

All these are facts calling for earnest conideration, for they deeply concern the prosperity and welfare of the country. Whether changed or to go on increasing in oppressiveness and danger, wholly depends on the next Presidential Election. If the Republiwholesome and proper laws. If the Banks character. prevail, we may expect the rainous fluctuations of unlimited speculation, with the iron despotism of money power.

From Richmond Enquirer. Watch the Abolitionists!

Since the late Abolition Convention at Svracuse, one is puzzled to understand what contending for an independent organization, ducted. declare for Mr Van Buren. We have the

last Emancipator [of the 13th] before us. It is perfectly Delphic in its revelations. An against "that miserable Democrat, Van 1841. Buren," as well as against Gen. Harrison. whom it touches rather more lightly. The Vermont Watchman of the 4th draws a parallel between the -two: "but here the parallel ceases: he (H.) has not, like Mr Van Buren, made the infamous pledge in advance to veto any bill for the abolition of slavery in that ty of modern Whigery, at the mock patriotism district. Thus is General Harrison's position which could produce the outpourings of Fed- defined in a nutshell; and we have endeavor-Federal District of Columbia, and for what? dor." Again, the Watchman says, "We Forsooth, because the present Congress of protest against holding Gen. H. responsible racuse Convention in their address to the

Tyler, because the whig members of our Leg- | 000. In the meantime, it is conceded that a reason to fear the Greeks even whon they and the duties remitted. were offering gifts, have not we reason to be 6. So that it tollows, on a view of the whole, plays friendship towards that dear cause?"

apologises to its eastern friends for "the pe- all imputed extravagances and losses and misculiar tenacity of the attachment of Ohio Aboture that has drawn upon the State superlative ful and imbecile career in financial affairs! contempt. The Assembly during this period has been Democratic, &c., &c. In New New York, the whigs being in the ascendant, the opposite party has not had a full opportunity to show its hostility to abolition."

The Cayuga (N. Y.) Patriot of the 12th inst., ridicules the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention as a mere whig humbug .-States into the belief that General Harrison (who refused to answer friend or foe in regard to abolition, and yet in private letters has answered both favorably) is not the Abocommunity annually pays to these 800 Banks, lition candidate, whilst it is well understood between them that the whig abolitionists will almost to a man vote for the Harrison and On the other hand, the Banks have in cir- Tyler electoral ticket." And such will in all probability be the case. And it will be the secret and insidious attempt of the whig leaders to bring about the coalition. Such, we

understand, is already the private movement in Ohio. Under these circumstances, Gen. office, and he has not the moral courage to defy the fanatics.

Another Ally in the Glorious Cause,

We half the appearance of the "Alexandria pay that which they have promised, and are Advocate," a new paper just established in lawfully bound to pay! This is the Bank sys- the town of Alexandria by James A. Payne, tem now fixed on this country. Can any esq. It is published thrice weekly. It looks well, and it reads well. It will prove an able fraud, plunder, and unjust speculation, by advocate in our great and glorious cause. Its principles are those of the Jeffersonian School.

"We shall advocate the re-election of Marcurrency to the country. As to that, good tin Van Buren in preference to General Harbank notes are certainly very convenient, but rison, because we find in him an able and they lack a good deal of being a very cheap consistent supporter of State Rights; whilst currency to the People. Take, for example, the latter entertains principles which, in our the statement above: the Banks furnish a humble judgment, if successful, would carry in paper currency of ninety-seven millions, for their train a string of measures inimical to

"We shall advocate his re-election, because should like to know what would be a dear his policy has been and will be to restore the operations of the Government under the Constitution to that original simplicity contemplated by its wise framers; whilst (judging the future from the past) the policy of Generthis stare of things is to be checked and al Harrison would be to stretch that sacred within its scope the exercise of powers never

> "We shall also advocate his re-election, because he is in every respect a friend to the South, and has shown it by his declarations and his acts."-Richmond Enquirer.

conferred or intended to be conferred by

Frem the Globe.

Finances of the General Government. The Opposition have railed much at the extravagance of the General Government-at the losses sustained by it-and at the imbecile manner in which its finances have been con-

Now let the people at large note a few facts. In 1833, the tariff was so modified by a compromise act, as, in the opinion of the opposition itself, to yield no more than, with the sales of Address from "The Friend of Man" to the public land, would suffice to meet the proper Abolitionists of Oneida county declares both expenditures of the General Government till

What has been the result? Have all these expenses been defrayed by these means? Let us appeal to the public records: 1. All the ordinary expenditures have, as

yet been met by those means, notwithstanding any supposed extravagance, and any magnified losses, or pretended plunder of the revenue. 2. Besides these, all the ordinary expenses

of two Indian wars, and of many large removals of Indians, and numerous extinguishments of Indian titles, have also been met-3. It is to be remembered too, that the whole of these expenses have been met with prompti-

tude, and with specie or its equivalent, in almost every case, notwithstanding two suspensions of the banks, one universal, and the other spreading over half the Union. 4. They have been met, likewise, without

any permanent addition to the national debt. without any increase of taxes or the tariff, and notwithstanding a regular biennial reduction of duties and relinquishment of several millions more to railroad and judicial decisions.

5. During the same period, since the 4th January, 1833, the remains of the old permaney; but makes this pregnant admission :- nent debt have been entirely paid to the amount "Not a few of the Abolitionists of this State of nearly \$7,000,000, and a surplus revenue tell us, that they shall vote for Harrison and deposited with the States of nearly \$28,000,-

islature carried through the jury trial law. Our temporary debt in Treasury notes has been crereply is, that, whilst we feel grateful for that ated, yet unpaid, equal to nearly \$2,000,000, righteous law, these same abolitionists do and about \$6,000,000 has been received from themselves furnish strong and lamentable the stock in the United States Bank. Both of proof, that the law costs the cause of the slave these, however, are not so much, by some milmore then it is worth. If the Trojans had lions, as the amount of the permanent debt paid

on our guard, when a pro-slavery party dis-1833, as equal, if well managed, to the ordinary The Cincinnati Philanthropist of July 28th expenditures till 1841, have, notwithstanding management, been made by this democratic litionists to General Harrison, without the ne- Administration, or its fiscal officers, to defray cessity of supposing them greater sinners than all these ordinary expenditure, together with all their brothren. General Harrison is be- all left of the old permanent debt; and, besides lieved to have done a great deal in early times these, all the extraordinary expenses of two for the West. His residence has for a long wars and of Indian removals, and not only Their loans and discounts are four hundred time been in our midst, and his great kind- this, but in spite of reductions in revenue by ness of manner and real humanity have en- laws and judicial decisions, and in spite of deared him to multitudes who have known some unavoidable losses, have on the whole him personally. Add to this, Chio has some been so well husbanded as to cause a nett surpride in the prospect of giving a President to plus of more than \$27,000,000 above both or The following are the warning words of they have in their vaults only thirty millions the United States. Besides, we have been dinary and extraordinary demands to be saved afflicted two years with a pro-slavery Legisla- and deposited with the States. What a waste-

The credit of the General Government is now so high as to borrow money, though temporarily, at five per cent., and various whigh financiers are anxious to have it assume and manage the State debts. Let the people ponder on-these facts, and see how little relience should be placed on Opposition abuses of either the Administration or its prominent officers.

Hard Questions for the Feds.

We find in the "New Era" the following questions addressed to the Feds, which will, we think, puzzle them right smartly to answer satisfactorily. We hope our Democratic friends will put these questions to the Feds, and insist upon full, fair and explicit au-

Why did real estate, which cost, in 1817, \$1,500,000, bring only, \$500,000 in 1819? Was it the want of a United States Bank?

Why was it that floor sold for from twelve to thirteen dollars per barrel in 1817, and onfour and a half in 1819? Was it Gen.

Jackson's "tinkering with the currency?" Why were our imports sixty millions more than our exports in 1816? Was it the "specie

Why were thousands and tens of thousands thrown out of employment in 1818 and 1819? Was it the "Sub-Treasury?"

Why was it that in 1816 and 1817 wild and reckless speculations were engaged in, and wanton extravagance and luxury the order of the day? Was it the "want of paper money ?"

Why was it in 1818, '19, '20, and '21, our banks, our merchants, and our manufacturers. from Maine to Georgia, were all involved in common bankruptcy? Was it caused by the "Administration of Martin Van Buren?"

Why were the exchanges more deranged in 1818, and the three subsequent years, than they were before or have been since? Was it the "want of a great regulator?"

Reflections for the South.

That there should be found Southern men preferring the election of Gen. Harrison to that of Mr Van Buren, is, under all the circumstances, greatly to be wondered at by every man, who, divesting himself of party prejudice, calmly and dispassionately watches the passing events of the times, and deliberinstrument to any extent in order to bring ately weighs in his judgement the great and important issues involved in the present contest. We have only time or space this morncans prevail, the Banks will be restricted by those who framed and best understood its true ing to take a "bird's eye view" of a few of the questions of interest to the South especial-

> Apart from the want of Constitutional power to create a United States Bank, or the great danger resulting from such an institution to the liberties of the people, the South has never opposed the establishment of a national Bank upon the ground that, when chartered, it is to be located in some large city of the North,-Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, and that its inevitable effect is to render exchanges, of the balance of trade in favor of the North against the South, where grow the great staple products of the country-the articles of export-and thus to reverse the natural laws of trade which require that the exchanges of the country shall be in favor of that section which produces the raw material Mr Van Buren is uncompromisingly op-

osed to the chartering of a National Bank, whilst Gen. Harrison is willing to sauction such an institution.

The South is opposed to the creation of a Fariff for protecting the manufactories of the North at the expense of the agricultural interests of the South, and advocates the reduction of the Tariff to the revenue standard.

Mr Van Buren declares that he is in favor of a Tariff for the purpose of raising such a revenue as is absolutely and indispensably necessary to carry on the operations of the government, economically administered, while Gen. Harrison declares that he will abandon the protective Tariff policy, only when the streets of our Southern cities shall be covered with grass, and the cause can be distinctly traced to the Tariff.

The South has ever been opposed to a general system of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, believing that this system is not only unconstitutional, but exceedingly unjust, inasmuch as by it the South is taxed for the purpose of building roads and canels, and of opening rivers and creeks in

Mr Van Buren believes that such a system is unconstitutional and impolitic, having nev-