

THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

But Satan with his powers were far advanced, An host innumerable, and to the limits of the north They came

The reader has probably, by this time, been able to form some estimate of J. C. Wright's democracy of the 'Jeffersonian School,' and his capability of proving and endorsing 'Gen. Harrison's democracy.'



NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE: Saturday Morning, September 5, 1840.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT. Martin Van Buren.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. R. M. Johnson.

Farmer's Electoral Ticket. 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 Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln.

4th District.—BURTON CRAIG, for the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Davie, 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.

10th 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, Perquimans, Camden and Currituck.

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

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

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

It will Leak Out! That business is flourishing! That money is becoming plenty, in spite of bank contractions.

During Mr Jefferson's administration, J. C. Wright and his federal colleagues resorted to the same cry to effect his overthrow which they now do to prevent the re-election of Mr Van Buren.

During the whole of the summer of 1808, John C. Wright's paper was literally filled with matter similar to that we have above quoted—the most outrageous abuse of Mr Jefferson, Mr Madison, and the measures and policy of the democratic party.

That business is flourishing! That money is becoming plenty, in spite of bank contractions. The New York and other northern (whig) papers frequently "let the cat out of the bag," that the whig merchants are doing a good business "in spite of themselves."

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notes; that the sum of \$5,000,000, reserved by the act of June, 1836, to remain in the Treasury on the first of January, 1837, is less than the amount due from the banks at the time Van Buren came into office.

From the Albany Argus. Better times. There seems to be a general revival in the business prospects at the North; and some of the papers of both parties attribute it, in a great part, to the salutary effects of the Sub-Treasury bill.

The Baltimore Sun says, that the mechanic arts in that city are exceedingly brisk, and no man who wishes to work need be idle a moment. A similar account is given of Boston.

The ship building interest is greatly on the increase. Nine ships are building at the present time at Medford, near Boston, and all along the coast of Massachusetts and Maine the ship builders are actively employed.

The Journal of Commerce says, "the past season has been the best which the present race of ship owners ever knew. Many vessels have paid their cost in clear profits of freight. There will be a grand fleet of new carriers on the ocean within six months.

For this we congratulate the growers of wheat and cotton; for flour is not likely soon again to pay six shillings a barrel, nor cotton a penny half-penny. Each trade, however, must have its turn for a 'benefit,' and the shipping interest has on the whole had rather a hard time of it.

If they do not delay a little soon, they will overdo their business again next year." At Baltimore there are six vessels, from three to eight hundred tons, in progress, besides a number of small craft, such as schooners, sloops, &c.

Missouri. The St. Louis Argus of Saturday, August 15th, contains the result in forty-two counties of Missouri, which shew that Reynolds's (democratic) over Clark (whig) is 2,898:—"In the same counties at the last election, Harrison (dem) beat Allen (whig) but 1956 votes, showing a gain for the Democrats thus far, of 981.

The remaining twenty counties all gave Democratic majorities in 1838. Harrison beat Allen in those twenty counties 4276 votes. Supposing that they should do no better this year than they did in 1838, Reynolds' majority over Clark would amount to 7213. The Democratic candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Congress, have received probably a majority of 7500 over their opponents—being an increase in the majority of about thirteen hundred since the election of 1838, and of about six thousand since the election for Governor in 1836.

"The Democrats in Missouri," says the Argus, "are going on steadily increasing their majority, and they are fully able, if they will only make the effort, to give Van Buren a majority of ten thousand over Harrison in November next."

Noble Sentiments from the right Quarter. The following sentiment was transmitted by Mr Buchanan, to the Democrats of Worcester, Mass., in answer to an invitation to attend their celebration which his pressing official duties would not permit him to do.

It is an appeal of gold, and carries out, we are sure, the feelings of our intelligent Democracy.

THE LABORING CLASSES.—The Laws of God and the Constitution of this free country, have placed them on an equality with the proudest of their employers.—In the onward march of public opinion, a Lustrum will not elapse before the petty tyrant, who would degrade them from the sovereign rank of Independent Citizens, by threatening them with a loss of employment unless they should exercise the right of suffrage according to his dictation, with himself be considered an enemy and a traitor to our free institutions.

THAT COUNTRY IS MOST PROSPEROUS, WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD.—James Buchanan.

THE WORKINGMAN.—He is to society what the mainmast is to a ship.—M. Van Buren.

A Good One.—We are informed that a political missionary in town, caught a tartar yesterday on the wood stand. He offered a man who asked \$2.50 for a load of wood, \$4, to be paid when Van Buren should be re-elected.—"Done says the woodman, and I should like to haul for you all the time on the same terms." The missionary, however declined concluding the bargain, as it was rather a small matter. If you think it so small a matter, say two by-standers, here are our loads, of a cord each, you shall have at the same rate. This was "severe business" for the lecturer, and he finally succeeded in sneaking out, by bringing on three bottles of beer.—Portland Adv.

Martin Van Buren was a poor boy once.—Boston Post.

And is a very poor President now.—Bangor Whig.

Directly following the above in an exchange paper, is a cure for the bowel complaint.—Express.

General Harrison was born rich, and was, of course, a rich boy; but notwithstanding his riches, he was a poor soldier, a poor General, and is now but an indifferent county Clerk. He will not, however, be a "poor President," for the simple reason, that he will never have an opportunity of showing his skill in that line of business.

We would advise the editor of the Express to preserve that "recipe for the bowel complaint," as he will surely need something of the kind after the Presidential election.—New York New Era.

A LUCKY CIRCUMSTANCE.—In the midst of the last war, the following order was issued by President Madison:

"Andrew Jackson of Tennessee is appointed a Major General in the army of the United States, in the place of William H. Harrison resigned."

This short paragraph, from the pen of President Madison, is the severest comment that could be made upon the military services of the present whig candidate for the Presidency.

James Madison.—The caucus candidate—

This it is probable that "if it had'n't been

for what happened," the battle of New Orleans would have been fought 'Tippecanoe fashion, or not fought at all, and the troops of Sir Edward Pakenham would have revealed in the "beauty and booty" they were promised.—New Era.

From the Daily Troy Budget. General Harrison's Democracy. (ENDORSED BY J. C. WRIGHT.)

The staunch Republican of the Jeffersonian School, J. C. Wright, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, has taken the trouble to procure the affidavits of General Taylor, of Newport, Ky., Griffith Yeatman, Esq., Recorder of Hamilton county, Ohio, Hon. John Matson, Associate Judge of Hamilton, Ohio, and George Gordon Esq., formerly Register of Hamilton county, to prove that General Harrison has always belonged to the democratic party.—Troy Whig.

John C. Wright is the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, the leading Harrison journal in Ohio.—16.

We have quite often, within a few days past, quoted from a paper published in this city during Mr Jefferson's Administration, by John C. Wright, as illustrative of the editor's claims to democracy of the "Jeffersonian School," as well as the propriety of such a "republican" as he is claimed to be, endorsing the democracy of the federal candidate of the Presidential chair.

These extracts furnish so complete an expose of the hypocritical pretensions of the federalists, we are disposed to continue them a little farther.

What we have already quoted has doubtless been considered by our readers, and justly too, as disgraceful to any man who would be considered an American citizen, but the following will be considered only as worthy of the authorship of a child of the infamous one whom it has the impiousness to laud above one of America's noblest sons.

The following occupies a conspicuous place under the editorial head of John C. Wright's paper of May 17, 1808:

"A libel on the Devil.—Among the scattering votes officially returned at the late election in this county, Genet had two, Tom Jefferson one, Tom Paine one, and the Devil one, all, I believe, as members of the Assembly. Now, for my own part, I do not profess to feel a very great degree of friendship either for the Devil, Jefferson, Paine, or Genet; but I must say that I think it manifests a very great want of respect for the Devil. Not in his Satanic Majesty's having a less number of votes than Genet, (though I should have said, 'give the devil his due,') nor, indeed, in having been nominated to represent his republican brethren in the General Assembly; but to have been run on the same ticket with Jefferson, Paine and Genet! faith, that must be mortifying! When the news gets to the devil's ears, he will probably have a word or two to say as to the want of distinction between ruler and ruled. I suppose the object of the voter in giving the devil's name, was to have, at least, one popular candidate on his ticket."

During Mr Jefferson's administration, J. C. Wright and his federal colleagues resorted to the same cry to effect his overthrow which they now do to prevent the re-election of Mr Van Buren. We are always ruined according to these federal panic howlers. Read the following from John C. Wright's paper of July, 1808, which are moderate specimens:

"Thomas Jefferson.—The Johnsons and Sampsons have been driven from their posts; the navy is diminished and rotten—commerce is annihilated—the sources of revenue are cut off—and the 'manufacturer and farmer are planted side by side,' to bewail each other's ruin."

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pair, death; on the other is hardness of heart, a consciousness of wrong, at least to humanity; society is injured; nobody is benefited.

And he comes on with numerous cases, such as "how the credit system affects a young man setting up in life," who borrows money from his friends.

"How the credit system affects the honest and strong, though poor man, who goes with no estate but his axe and rifle on his shoulder into the western wilderness," who having chosen his resting spot, goes to his nearest neighbor to "negotiate for seed, pigs, fowls, a cow, perhaps a yoke of oxen—all on credit, for still he has no money." Now we would like to know, what all this has to do with the "crisis of the country." But by turning further over, we begin to find out that he wants a "change" in the administration of the Government, and to that end insinuates that Mr Van Buren is positively going to prevent all our merchants from selling their goods without the cash down—no man shall be master of his own; we shall borrow money from the "barber's," or from each other. Our good neighbor will not even loan us a "drinking of tea." A horrid state of things, Mr Van Buren; that you are going to upturn and turn up society in this way...

We wonder seriously, what the feds want to stuff us with next?

"Junius" [thinks he] proves very conclusively, that the Sub-Treasury is a great Government Bank; is going to swallow up all the State Banks—We don't expect to see a vestige of one, twelve months hence.

He makes wonderful discoveries, too, as he goes along. He finds out, that the man who in the days of the banks received one dollar a day, will now receive only 33 cents, or two-thirds. "Beef, potatoes, corn, wheat and flour," and in fact, every necessary of life will be reduced to two-thirds of the present price. Well, now let's ask the workingmen themselves, (supposing for a moment it were a fact), what difference it makes to them, whether they receive a dollar a day and it costs them fifty cents to live, or whether they get 33 cents and they can live for 15 cents according to his own showing. Profound reasoning, Mr Junius! Try it again.

Read the article "General Harrison's Democracy," in another column. The man who can read this, and not feel an honest indignation, that such a Robespierrean as John C. Wright, should at this day be called a "staunch republican" by any press in this country, is lost to all sense of democracy—"Staunch Republican!" The man who reviled the immortal J. Adams—coupling Jefferson and the devil; But what is worse than all, after charging him with fawning, cringing and servilely adoring "Mount Vernon's mighty chief," he says:

"If, when the Ides of March are gone, Within these hallowed limits thou appear, Back to thy cave in Carter's Mount I drag thee Chained and sealed there!"

"Oh! my countrymen! what a falling off" there must be, when we find any of you, that ever pretended to one spark of republicanism, supporting the cause that such a man advocates. His praise of Harrison alone, could nothing else be said, were enough to damn his pretensions, in the estimation of all who ever revered the name of Jefferson!

The hard cider party is getting very squeamish on the subject of Abolition. The Observer has "read Charles Fisher's Address to the Rowan Central Committee, on the subject of Abolition, endeavoring by the basest sophistry, to identify General Harrison with that party." Sophistry? Call facts sophistry? But what wonder; the Observer and the likes of it, would call day night to serve a turn.—The "quotations from Abolition papers" which he is so tenacious of seeing published, are death to his cause, and well he knows it, and therefore would he stifle such facts. But so long as we profess to love the country in which we live, and cherish the institutions we have adopted, we will spend the last breath in giving the alarm, whenever we perceive such vile machinations in progress, calculated, at some future day to uproot our present social compact, and turn our now quiet repose into anxious days and sleepless nights. These same "quotations," which we charged all to read, show as plain as the light of day, the character of the whig candidate for the Presidency. They disclose facts that are truly awful in their relation to the destinies of this Union.

The Observer says, "come to the point at once, and show by act, word or deed of his" that he is an Abolitionist. We go to the first authority, his own declaration, that he once belonged, [and has never forfeited his right of membership] to an Abolition or humane society, which are both the same; and that it was an object near his heart, to see the surplus revenue applied to the liberation of all the slaves; and as if to give them double assurance of his cooperation, he tells them he will "veto no bill congress may choose to pass"—though that bill were a bill to abolish slavery in the United States! Surely it is time we should take warning, ere it is yet too late.

Democrats awake!

Open your eyes! and see the flood of pamphlet stuff, in the shape of "Tippecanoe Text Books,"—"The Crisis of the country," and others we have seen; concoctions of the basest lies, and perversions of history, thrust among you by the British Tories, and Bank satellites; the printing of which is no doubt paid for with BRITISH GOLD. They call friends, of liberty, for action! action!! action!!! Is there a friend of Republican institutions, that will not exert every influence, from this till November, to counteract these desperate struggles of whiggery? Exertion the most strenuous must be put forth, and it will be well rewarded in the prevalence of democratic principles over the piebald faction, headed by Harrison the abolitionist, and Webster the broad constructionist.

The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Toomer, has been filled by the appointment of Wm. H. Battle, Esq., of Raleigh.

Mr Van Buren and Col. Johnson.—Nothing gratified us more at the great and glorious holding forth on Saturday last, than the beautiful and high eulogy Col. Johnson passed upon Mr Van Buren. He said he had known him long and intimately—he was as pure a democrat as Thomas Jefferson, and an advocate of the late war, as early as 1809, which public meetings in New York proved. The federal slangwhangers of falsehood, had better hold their peace and save what little reputation they have left.—Ohio Statesman.

"The principles he (Martin Van Buren) has not only avowed but maintained openly and firmly, are dear to the South; and what is equally important, they are the principles of his party." GEORGE McDUFFIE,

From the New York Journal of Commerce. Elections.

The following table will be found useful as a matter of reference. It has been compiled with great care, and is believed to be accurate:

Table with columns: States, State Election, Presidential Nov. 2, and No. of Electors. Lists states like N. Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, Vermont, Maine, Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, N. York, New Jersey, Mississippi, Michigan, Arkansas, Massachusetts, Delaware.

These States marked with a star, choose members of Congress on the same day that State officers are chosen.

The Electors meet at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.

Silk Worm's Eggs.—The Germantown Telegraph states that TEN DOLLARS per ounce is freely offered for silk worm's eggs in that place.

MARRIED. In Washington City, on Thursday, 27th ultimo MRS. J. THOMAS and Miss ELIZA TAYLOR, all of Washington City, D. C.

DIED. Suddenly, at the Lafayette Hotel, in this place, Mr WILLIAM L. COFER, Merchant Tailor, formerly of Isle of Wight County, Va., aged 27 years. The Petersburg papers will please copy the above.

In Bladen county, on 27th of July last, Mrs ANN C. ROBESON, of dropsy. She was about 65 years of age, and has been for 30 or 25 years, a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

Table for Fayetteville prices: Brandy, peach, \$0.45; apple, \$0.37; Bacon, \$0.20; Beeswax, \$0.20; Butter, \$0.15; Bale Rope, \$0.20; Cotton Yarn, \$0.16; Coffee, \$0.12; Cotton, \$0.06; Cotton Baggings, \$0.16; Corn, \$0.50; Candles, F. F., \$0.17; Flaxseed, \$0.90; Flour, \$4.00; Feathers, \$0.38; Hides, green, \$0.04; Iron, bar, \$2.00; Lime, \$1.00; Lard, \$3.00; Molasses, \$3.00; Nails, cut, \$0.01; Salt, per bushel, \$2.00; Sugar, brown, \$7.00; Turpentine, soft, \$1.00; Turpentine, hard, \$1.00; Tar, per bbl., \$1.00; Pitch, do, \$1.00; Rosin, do, \$1.00; Flooring boards, \$7.50; Wide do do, \$8.00; Country, do, \$1.00; Contract, do, \$3.00.

Table for Wilmington prices: Bacon, \$0.15; Butter, \$0.15; Beeswax, scarce, \$2.00; Bale Rope, dull, \$0.08; Brandy, apple, \$3.00; Corn, per bushel, \$0.50; Coffee, \$0.11; Cotton, per 100 lbs., \$5.00; Cotton Baggings, dull, \$2.00; Flour, per bbl., \$6.00; Gin, American, \$5.00; Lime, cask, \$1.25; Molasses, \$2.00; Pitch, at the Stills, \$1.75; Rice, per 100 lbs., \$2.50; Run, N. E., \$3.00; Rosin, scarce, \$1.50; Sugar, brown, \$7.00; Turpentine, soft, per bbl., \$1.00; Turpentine, hard, \$1.00; Tar, per bbl., \$1.00; Pitch, do, \$1.00; Rosin, do, \$1.00; Flooring boards, \$7.50; Wide do do, \$8.00; Country, do, \$1.00; Contract, do, \$3.00.

School for YOUNG LADIES.

MESSES JANE and JESSIE B. SIMPSON, will open a School for Young Ladies, in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in October.

TERMS Per Session, consisting of twenty-two weeks. Elementary Department \$3; First Class \$4; French Language \$10; Drawing and Painting \$5; Music \$2; Use of Piano \$5; Contingent Expenses \$0.50; Fayetteville, September 2, 1840. 80-1f

Loco Foco FRICTION MATCHES.

50 GROSS, HOLMES' Improved Friction Matches, just received, and for sale by the Gross or Dozen, a superior article, and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low, to sell again. Fayetteville, September 5, 1840. 80-1f

JOBS & PAMPHLETS EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE With neatness and despatch.