"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors and Proprietors.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1841.

His Excellency, John M. Morehead,

VHEREAS, I have been duly informed

William Henry Harrison, President of the

United States, that the last Monday of May

next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been

Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of

next Congress should be held at an earlier

day than the usual time of holding said Elec-

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority

in me vested, by an Act of the General As-

by the Proclamation of His Excellency,

Volume 3.-Number 110.

TERMS OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Per annum, if paid in advance,

\$2 50 if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00 if paid at the end of the year, 3 50 Do

Rates of Advertising:

Sixty cents per square, for the first, and thiry cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal deduction will be made to advertisers by the year.

- Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per c nt. higher than the usual rates. All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended, marked upon State Bank them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid,
- and charged accordingly. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid,
- except at the option of the Editor. No subscription received for less than twelve

months.

PLetters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed-HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

by mail, will remember that they can do so free of The ladies' parlou:s are furnished in a style not surpostage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to passed by any in the Union. The cella:s are well Chapter 72d,) and to the end, that the Freefrank letters enclosing remittances, if written by stocked with the best of wines and liquors. The themselves, or the contents known to them.

Prices of Job Work:

HAND BILLS, printed on a medium, royal, or super royal sheet, for 30 copies, \$2 50 For 50 copies, And for every additional 100 copies, 1 00 HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from 12 to 18 inches square, 30 copies, Over 18 inches, and not exceeding 30, 5 00 CARDS, large si'e, single pack. 3 00 And for every additional pack, 1 25 Smaller sizes in proportion. BLANKS, when printed to order, for 1 quire, 2 00

And for every additional quire, under 5, 1 00 Exceeding 5 quires, CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed

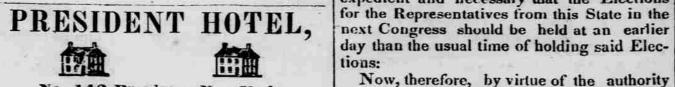
cheap for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING BLANKS! Kept constantly on hand AND FOR SALE AT THE



siness; also to say, my house is still open for the recept on of Travel ers, and is the Stage Office, where seits are sicured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satis-E. SMITH. ac'ion.

Faye'teville, March 13, 1841. 108tf. My House is on the corn r of Gil'ispie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the E. S.



No. 142 Broadway, New York.

HIS Splendid Establishment is now open and ready to receive those who may be pleased to favor it with their patronage. The House i Subscribers wishing to make remittanc:s in excellent order, the furniture new and elegant. arder will be constantly supplied with every deli cacy the markets can afford.

One of the proprietors, has been long, and he 3 00 New Orleans, Galveston, &c.

JAMES PENNOYER.

FIGS!

1840.

LIME, for sale to-day by WILLIAM McINTYRE.

Feb. 13, 1841. 103-tf

friends give us a cull?

J. & J. KYLE

arrivals from the North, a large and

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

-Among which are-

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Janes Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes

Chalteys, and Mouslins d'Lains, (some of which

are very fine) Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,

Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Sat-

ins, Black and Blue Black Bombazines, Anker

Bolting Cloths, &c., &c., with many other articles;

All of which being bought at the lowest package price is offered at REDUCED PRICES, by whole-

Loco Foco

sale by the Gross or Dozen, a superior article, and warrant d. Apply to JAMES MARTINE. A constants if ply of the above kept on hand, and

NEW GOODS.

HE Subscriber has received his Fall and Win-ter supply of Goods, embracing a general as-

DRY-GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Wines an

Liquors, Groceries of all kinds, Patent Medicines

The Stock is very heary, Merchants are invited

call and examine for themselves. South Carolina

money will be taken at par if paid when the

Gardner and McKethan,

Paints and Dye Stuffs, L'atters materials, &c. &c.

GROSS, HOLMES' Improved Fric-

tion Matches, just received, and for

splendid assortment of

sale or retail.

s rtment of

Goods are bought.

Oct. 26 1839. 351f.

CARRIAGE

6 Carriages,

5 Sulkies,

7 Barouches,

3 Buggy Gigs,

4 Chair Wagons.

6 Spring Wagons and

FRICTION

will be sold low. to sell again.

Fayetteville, September 5, 1840

"The violent and unconstitutional action of only section of our country to which your | Webster and Granger can only be regarded Mr Van Buren and his friends, secured to question can now apply, is the Territory of as Abolitionists. Webster's generalities at him every vote of his party at the South, while Florida. Its present position would seem to the Capitol of Virginia, in October last, are not a Whig electoral vote South of the Poto- forbid an immediate application for admission not sufficient to exempt him from the charge mac, was cast for Mr Granger; and when his into the Union;-but should such a question of Abolitionism, founded upon his often reitename was afterwards before the Senate, the be presented for discussion, the treaty under rated declaration, that, under the commercial vote of every whig Senator from the South and which we obtained that territory with all its power, Congress could prohibit the slave trade South-western States was withheld from him attendant circumstances, should be critically between the States, as well as abclish slavery merely because he had dared to denounce the examined-its legal obligations faithfully exdenial of this inalienable right of petition, and | ecuted: and there, as in all other cases, exof the freedom of speech. Let these facts de- pressions of doubtful import, should be confixed upon by him for the meeting of the first clare who are the citizens of New York that strued firmly in favor of liberty.

have surrendered high constitutional rights, to the United States: an event which renders it secure party political advantages. expedient and necessary that the Elections

to palm off as emanating from others." were addressed to him :

Correspondence between the Abolitionists and Francis Granger.

"A county Convention which met at Canandaigua, on the 8th day of Oct., 1838, nominated the Hon Francis Granger, as a candidate for Congress. Soon after this nomination was made known, Messrs Horatio N. Robinson, Hiram Pitts, Eben Curtiss, Isaac Marsh, Myron Adams, Nathan Comstock. and R. C. Parmer, as a committee of the Onopened and kept, and Elections to be held, tario County Anti-Slavery Society, addressed for Representatives to the next Congress of a communication to Mr Granger, requesting him to answer the following inquiries:

"1st. Do you hold it as a self-evident truth, that all men are born with equal rights, and if elected will all your official acts correspond to that sentiment?

"3d. Do you believe with Jefferson, that freedom of opinion may be sately tolerated, as long as reason is left free to combat error?

"Your seventh interrogatory presents one of

"We are authorised to say, that the Aboli- der our Constitution. Although a strong aftionists had nothing to do with the publication firmative argument is claimed in the power States; but this has been fully conceded by to which we have referred, and have ascer- to regulate internal commerce, my present tained that it is a regular affair from the Mes- impressions are that the internal slave trade is of their professed creed. But then came the senger office, which the party are attempting to be governed by the States alone, unless proposition, in the following words: 'That, in they should require the legislative aid or pro-The following are the test queries which tective arm of the General Government, and not to interfere in any way with slavery in

Carolinian.

there can be no ground presented that would require more judicious examination than this; gress ought so to interfere. Next came this nor upon which it would be the duty of a rep- proposition: 'Because it (such interference) resentative to tread with greater caution.

"The sixth is answered in my reply to the fifth. The eighth and ninth interrogatories Mr Granger also recorded his vote against you have erased as not applicable to my pre- this proposition; that is, denied that it would sent position; and the remaining ones cannot require any other answer than will be found in the manner with which my social and political relations have always been sustained.

"In conclusion permit me to remark, that this reply has been given rather from the personal respect that I bear towards yourselves and those you represent, than from an approbation of a system generally that shall require pledges upon particular subjects, from those resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating who may be candidates for legislative trusts. in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the Although high authority for this practice may subject of slavery, or to the abolition of sla-"3d. Do you regard the right of petition be adduced from the pledged veto of the pre- very, shall, without being printed, or referred, as a sacred right, never to be violated, and if sent National Executive, it has failed to con- be laid upon the table, and that no further acelected, will you ever be in favor of receiving, vince me that it is not fraught with conse- tion be had thereon." reading, referring and considering all peti- quences destructive to that frank discussion "The question of consideration was demanprinted and for sale at the Carolinian Office, where all kinds of Blanks are kept for sale. Will our and there to give their votes for Representa-the sale at the Carolinian Office, where and there to give their votes for Representa-which the places established by law, then tions, couched in respectful language, if the other to give their votes for Representa-the sale of human less is all important in a government that rests for "Francis Grauger v

in the District of Columbia. "In the session of 1835-36 (see the Journal H. R., pages \$13-314,) Mr Granger gave two votes on Pinckney's resolutions, which are sufficient to convict him of the rankest the most delicate questions that can arise un- abolition. It is true, he voted that Congress had no power to interfere with slavery in the conventions of Abolitionists-it is one article

the opinion of this House, Congress ought that such an exigency would place the whole the District of Columbia.' Francis Granger, subject within the control of Congress. But the present Postmaster General, voted in the negative; and of course, affirmed that Conwould be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union." be 'a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic,' or 'dangerous to the Union.' What Abolitionist would go further than this?-Neither proposition required him to say if would be unconstitutional; yet he voted against both.

> 'On the 15th January, 1837, Mr Hawkes, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That all petitions, memorials,

subject comes within the pale of human le- is all important in a government that rests for "Francis Granger voted against consider-

mencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my quiring all Sheriffs and other Returning officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be Proprietors. 103-3mo the United States, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the place established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command

104-tf

80-tf

MATCHES

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot Hay-Mount

MAKERS.

do.

do.

sembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of N. C.

tions:

North

men of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session com-

trusts, tavorably known, as a Hotel Keeper; the Proclamation, hereby commanding and reother; es a Captain of Steam Boats, to Charleston,

T. B. REDMOND,

New York, February 13, 1841.

IFTY Boxes Malaga Figs. Bunch Raisins in Boxes, halves and quarter, all the growth

Also, 100 TIERCES THOMASTO

Blank Warrants,

respective Counties, at the time " aforesaid, State and Civil, with and without judgments, just and "at the places established by law, then

CAROLINIAN OFFICE:

CHECKS, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear Bank PROSECUTION BONDS, Supr. Ct. MARRIAGE LICENSES VENDI EXPO., constables levy COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equi ty, and Supr. court APPEARANCE BONDS WRIT3, Superior and Co. Ct. CA. SA. Supr. Ct. INDICTMENTS for Affray, and Assaul and Battery, Co. and Sup. Ct. CERTIFICATES, Clk. Co. Ct. JURY TICKETS ORDERS to overseers of Roads BASTARDY BONDS TAX RECEIPTS WITNESS TICKETS EJECTMENTS PATROL NOTICES LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds Deeds, common, Sheriff's Deeds, Constables Ca. Sa. Bonds, Do Delivery do Appeal Bonds, Equity Subpænas,

Superior Court Fi. Fa. County Court Sci. Fa, to revive judgment. County Court Subrœnas, Superior Court Warrants, Bonds for Col'rd. Apprentices

New Tailoring Establishment.



D. KEELYN, & Co. respectfully inform the citiz ns of Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the Tailorin Busines, in the store lately occupied as a Jewelry Shop, by Mr Beas'y, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line, in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonab'e terma. 105-3 mo Feb. 25, 1841.

IMPORTED Flatterer

Will make the ensuing season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber. Terms, \$50 the season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two seasons will be allowed a deduction twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the spring, will be permitted to attend him in the fall (if desired) gratisor in the following spring for half price.

or Pay the Printer

Coach-Maker's materials kept House and passed, it received the vote of the slave-holders; a reasonable regard to the slaves. He does not venture to use the words for office under the Tippecapoe education FLATTERER was got by MULEY, (sire of imp. Leviathan &c.) his dam Clare, by Marmion-g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna-g. g. d. Amazon by Driver -g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury-Woodpecker mare-Everlasting by Eclipse-Hyœna by Snap--Mize Balaca by Bernhus Bartlett's Childerse Coach-Maker's inaterials reperties independent and passed, it received the vote of the base and passed. The base and passed are the base are the base and passed are the base are t le of this county, an Abolitionist, does and examine their work, as they feel confident they ted against it, but as it will well be rememinstitutions, and to the cause of freedom ters, with the solemn pledges and explicit he expect to be turned out of office? If Mr Miss Belsea by Regulus--Bartlett's Childers-can make their work as well, and sell it as low as bered, during that whole session, boldly ad-Honeywood's Arabian-Mr Bowe's Byerly Turk throughout the world, must all be carefully declarations of Mr Van Buren, and how can Granger has said all this, he has stooped low it can be had from any regular Northern Establishmare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c. vocated the right of petition and free discusweighed before a judgment can be rendered. Southern men, who have contributed to turn indeed. If he has not-if these words have Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handsion upon these questions, and endeavored All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 ment sion upon these questions, and endeavored upon every occasion, and by every means in his power, to force these petitions upon the difference of the second its literal meaning. The provide the second its literal meaning. The second its literal meaning is the second its literal meaning. The second its literal meaning is the second its literal meaning. The second its literal meaning is the second its literal meaning. The second its literal meaning is the second its literal meaning. The second its literal meaning is the second its literal meanis is the second its literal meaning is the second its literal me months, and will be repaired without charge, if Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability they fail by bad workmanship or materials. his power, to force these petitions upon the attention of the House. The political con-sequences of such a course he well knew, and the result that followed was fully antici-Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on will be assumed for, accidents. easonable terms. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attend-JOHN BLACK. and the dearest interests of the nation. The of former opinions, than they have yet made, any time." Fayetteville, Feb'y. 2, 1841. 1)2-tf. pated. Fayetteville, March/12, 1841. ed to. 56-tf.

tives," in the next Congress. In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. HAVE just received by the last

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fort eight hundred and forty-one, and States the sixty-fifth.

and require said Sheriffs, and other Return-

ing Officers, to meet for the purpose of com-

paring the Polls, at the times and places pre-

scribed by law for that purpose. And I do,

by this, my Proclamation, further "require

the Freemen of this State, to meet in their

J. M. MOREHEAD. By the Governor: JA: T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.

Political.

From the Richmond Enquirer. MR. FRANCIS GRANGER.

We wish the whole South to see what they have to expect from the tortuous course of such politician as the Postmaster General. We submit the following papers to the con-Extra from the Canandaigua Freeman, (an or in any manner temporise with a mob? Abolition paper,) of Nov. 3, 1838, when Mr Granger was a candidate for Congress. It shows what they then thought of him :

From the Ontario Repository and Freeman, Extra, of Nov. 3, 1838.

"A Trick .- During the session of the Abvention with a handbill, got up for the purpose of attempting to influence the members of that Society in the course they might take towards Mr Granger as a candidate, with an intentiou to send it forth as an abolition document.

"As that gentleman's reply to the interrogatories proposed to him is before the electors for their consideration; and as his general views upon the subjects therein considered that part of this political document which in- for recent occurrences. timates that Mr G. ever has been or ever could be induced to surrender constitutional doubtless expects to occupy again" before the gle fact is sufficient.

"Our readers well remember the high exitement in Congress and throughout the nation, during the whole session of 1836, upon the right of petition and freedom of speech .-A resolution was introduced by a Committee AVE now on hand, and for Sale at very Re-duced Prices, of the House of Representatives, denying the reading and even the reference to a Committee, of all petitions touching slavery, and the slave trade, in the District of Columbia, and smothering all discussion upon this subject. 5 four-wheel Buggies, very light, Mr Van Euren was in nomination for the Presidency, and Mr Granger a candidate for the Vice Presidency upon the other side .--

Also, a very large assortment of vent the circulation, through the mails, of all mediate abolition of slavery within that terriwork which we are daily finishing. documents or newspapers discussing the ques-tion of slavery but when the readultion and accent rise: none arguing the appropriation of the readultion of the tion of slavery, but when the resolution to which we have referred was forced upon the large of the jurisdiction;—the legal rights of Also a general assortment of -PEDIGREE.-

gislation? "4th. Has Congress the right to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of exercise such right?

"5th. Are you decidedly opposed to the generously approved. of the Independence of the United admission of any new slave State into the the Union?

"6th. In the interpretations of Constitutions and laws, whenever it becomes necessary to depart from the letter, and make constructions thereon, is it an advisable rule with you to lean on the side most favorable to human liberty?

"7th. Has Congress power under the Constitution to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

10th. Do you unqualifiedly condemn all riotous proceedings, and do you as unqualifiedly condemn all magistrates and public offisideration of our readers. The first is an cers who consult with, make coucessions to,

11. If elected to any office, will you use all proper influence, to make personal exertions to establish and maintain in all practical purity, the principles implied in the affirmative of the above interrogatories?"

"The eighth and ninth questions of this series were not presented to Mr Granger, as holders and office-seekers flooded the Con. they relate to matters not within the jurisdiction of Congress."

Mr Granger's reply to the Abolitionists. "CANANDAIGUA, 20th Oct , 1838.

"Gentlemen.-A temporary absence has 12th inst. proposing certain questions for my war with all our feelings. consideration.

"The two first inquiries, in their general are well known, we shall merely advert to the third require a more particular notice but sued in Congress appears from the following this district. And at the request of that gen-

letter: "The right of petition is inalienableguaranteed, but not created by our constituprinciples in reference, as this handbill says, tion. This right carries with it the privilege to "the position that he has occupied, and of having all respectful memorials not only ing so carnestly in the great cause of Demo- did, or did not authorise this declaration by nation. The point of this allusion cannot the result of such consideration .-- The modern more in danger than at present-certainly not has been well said, "evincing equal ingratibe mistaken, and we meet it boldly. A sin- refinements upon this question, by which a within the last forty years-and their defence tude and effrontery." Mr Granger has for tents remain unknown, are virtually destruc-

bold denial.

Not only did Mr Van Buren, as President of tainly in violation of every principle of hu- expediency, or bad faith, of abolishing slavery had nt been so much of an Abolitionist-has the Senate, give his casting vote for an en- manity. The suppression of this evil calls in the District of Columbia; none against the he so far forgotten all this as to repell the forsgrossment for a third reading of a bill to pre- for the prompt action of Congress. The im-

its support upon the judgment of the people. ing it. He voted against putting the main The usefulness of the representative, and the question; and he voted against the adoption interests of his constituents are never so well of the resolution, as shown by the yeas and Columbia, and the Territories of the United guarded, as in that mutual confidence which nays. See Journal House of Representatives States; and ought Congress immediately to is created by a knowledge of his general prin- of 1836-'7, pages 234,, 5 6, 7. ciples;-by services faithfully performed and

> With the highest esteem, Your fellow-citizen, FRANCIS GRANGER.

Eben Curtiss, Isaac Harsh, Myron Adams, mittee, &c."

dissolution. Who believes, that Mr Granger declaration?"

would not equally throw open the mails to Thus Mr Granger appears every way to be their incendiary publications-particularly as the uniform, unqualified advocate of the right the President's Inaugural recognizes their of agitation. But Gen. Harrison has declarown sense of propriety. He recognizes the of this declaration by his neighbors in Canthe District. He is clear that the slave trade the Canandaigua Messenger of 3d inst: within the District should be promptly sup-

pressed -- though the immediate Abolition of to Virginia, and at a public meeting in Rich-Slavery is a question which admits of much mond he took the occasion to define his podiscussion. The whole tone of his replies, in sition in relation to this question. We give revented an earlier reply to your letter of the relation to the slave trade between the States, below a portion of his speech, as published in and to slavery in Florida, shows a spirit at the Whig newspapers. It will be seen that he

These revelations were made, whilst Mr ry form of speech, but speaks also for one of sense, receive so ready an affirmative as to Granger was before the people as a candidate the members of his cabinet, even Mr Francis make any comment unnecessary; nor would for Congress in 1838. What course he pur- Granger, the representative in Congress from

> Extract of a letter from Washington City, March 14.

received but considered, whatever may be cratic principles. They were, perhaps, never Gen. Harrison. If he did, it is a denial, as petition is said to be received while its con- and preservation will require the united ener- years courted, claimed and received the supgies of all the friends of the Constitution .- port of the Abolitionists of this county, and to tive of this right without the courage of its For one, I am resolved to do my duty, and their votes is he indebted for the seat he now stand or fall with my principles. Is it possi- holds in Congress. Is it possible, then, that "Your fourth enquiry cannot well receive ble, that the Inaugural, and the Cabinet, will he has so soon forgot his obligations to his a general answer. The power of Congress, not open the eyes of the people? On what Abolition constituents in this county, whose appears to me undoubted, nor does an exer- principles does Gen. Harrison promise to ad- association he has courted and claimed-of cise of that power necessarily involve a breach minister the Government? Have you been whose rights he has claimed to be the especial of any implied faith towards the inhabitants of able to ascertain? I confess, I am as much champion on the floor of Congress-who has the District of Columbia, or the States by at a loss to understand him now, and see as represented himself as the victim of persecuwhich it was ceded. So far as I am inform- little cause to be satisfied, as before his elec- tion for the stand taken by him in defence of ed, the slave-trade within that District, is tol- tion. What pledge has he given us against Abolition petitions-who told the people of erated to an extent unknown within the bor- the Northern fanatics? None whatever .- this county that he might have been Vice Preders of either Maryland or Virginia, and cer- He gives none against the constitutionality, sident of the United States, in 1836, if he

200

"The resolution offered by Mr Wm. Cost Johnson, on the 28th of January, 1840, a little more than twelve months ago, must be fresh in your recollection. Granger also voted against that. The proceedings may be To Messts H. N. Robinson, Hiram Pitts, found in the Journal of the House of Repre-

sentatives of 1839-'40, on pages 240, 41, 42, Nathan Comstock, and R. C. Parmer, com- and 43. And it may be safely said, that he not only voted with the Abolitionists upon all

It thus appears, that Mr Granger is the un- these leading propositions, but on all other qualified advocate of the right of petition. - questions of less importance, during his entire He is for Congress receiving, referring, con- service in the House of Representatives .-sidering, and of course, discussing the whole | Yet this man has the unblushing impudence subject, whatever may be the result of such to say, now, and to induce Gen. Harrison consideration. He is for giving loose to and others to say, that he is no Abolitionist! those ranatics-agitating the whole subject- Might we not as well believe Arthur Tappan, alienating the South from the North-and Wm. Slade, or John Quincy Adams, if either sowing the seeds of discord, distraction, and of them was reckless enough to make the same

right to advise us-the form to be left to their ed him to be no Abolitionist. What is tho't right of Congress to meddle with slavery in andaigua? Read the following remarks from

"Gen. Harrison has recently made a visit not only denounces the Abolitionists in eve-

tleman, he states that Mr Granger "is not only no Abolitionist, but he should expect him (Gen. H.) to evict him from office, if he should "I am much gratified to find you still labor- ever become one!" Now Mr Granger either