NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, June 11, 1842.

DEMOCRATIC Republican NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry.

Candidates for Cumberland County:

Senate.—DAVID REID.

Commons.—JOHN MONROE & B. F. ATKINS.

The above named gentlemen declared themselves before the Grand Jury for this County, on Thursday last. No opposition that we are aware of.

The Market.

Prices remain about the same. See table.

The Great Meeting.

The great meeting, (to which all eyes have been turned, within the last few weeks,) between the two candidates for Governor, Louis D. Henry, the *Democrat*, and John M. Morehead, present *whig* Governor, took place at the Town Hall, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday last. The speaking commenced at 11 o'clock, each candidate to speak two hours, in turn, and closed at near half past nine o'clock. Mr Henry speaking 5 hours and ten minutes, and Gov. Morehead 5 hours and 25 minutes! Never before did we see a political audience so chained to their speakers—never did we see a more respectful and respectable audience. It appears to us that had the candidates talked till day break, not one man would have left his place. The whole space around, as far as the voice of the speakers could be distinct'y heard was covered with people! People not only from Cumberland but from all the adjoining counties, as we understand.

That Mr Morehead is an able man we do not deny. That he is just the man to use *electioneering slang*, we do not deny; but that as an eloquent and vivid speaker, we do deny that he is equal to Mr Henry; or that he is superior to him as an able and acute debater, and we beg those who heard the discussion to remember that Mr Henry *was laboring under disease*: And further, we are told by two honorable men, whose names can be given if necessary, that Gov. Morehead said in their hearing that if that was Mr Henry when *sick*, he should hate to meet him when he was *in health!* We consider this proof from the highest source of Mr Morehead's conscious inferiority.

We shall not tax our space, nor the patience of our readers with giving a notice of the argument of the candidates, because a friend has done that for us in another column of this paper; but what we must do is, to notice some of the gross perversions of the Observer's review; because we consider it due to *truth* and to fairness, that such should not go to the world unrefuted, uncorrected—unexposed—uncensured.

Mr Henry received quite as much, if not more applause from the "auditory" than Mr Morehead. Notwithstanding Mr Henry was in no plight to be humorous; for all know that when Mr H. was well, he never made a speech but abounded in humor that made the sides of his audience tell; all know, who have heard him, that he has the perfect command of his audience; he can chain them in breathless silence, or he can split their sides with laughter; yet one to read the Observer would think that Mr Henry was listened to with cold indifference, and that Mr Morehead gained a splendid "victory" over him; that like a game cock he grounded him and stood crowing upon his breast. We *pity* the man that could let his *personal* feelings towards Mr Henry thus lead him from the *truth*.

The Observer pretends to give the outlines of the debate, but all he gives is what Mr Morehead said to repel some charge Mr Henry had made, *without giving one word, correctly, of what Mr Henry did say or did charge.* We will make one single instance, (and they are all alike) of his unfairness: Mr Henry charged that every man on the Literary Board is a whig. Well Mr Morehead said he did not proscribe the Democrats, for they staid there 6 or 8 months after he took possession, but when the places became vacant by resignation, he appointed all whigs; well that is exact y what is charged: that *now* the moneys under the control of the Literary Board are under the control of whigs *exclusively*, and not only whigs, but whigs of the most objectionable character, whig orators, and whig Editors. Mr Gales is said to be Bankrupt; the Governor did not deny it.

Mr Henry, too, might have asked Mr Morehead how he could feel safe in sitting under the roof of that house, after repeating, in the selfsame spot in 1840, "Ogle's omnibus of lies" to the people of North Carolina; after telling them in 1840 of the "royal magnificence" of the President's House, and the next spring the whig party gave $6000 to buy more furniture for the same house! Mr Henry might have asked him if he was not afraid the very walls would fall and crush him, and thus punish him as some others have been punished by Providence (according to the whig Mr Mangum) for uttering those base falsehoods; but Mr Henry spared him, much to our disappointment. He has since said that he was is such pain nearly all the time, except when highly excited, that he could not collect his thoughts.

Gov. Morehead shewed that he did not spend the $3000 dollars appropriated, but he did not shew that all the repairs contemplated by the Committee were made. No; because they contemplated a new roof and the walls to be fixed; but the old roof is yet on, not a new shingle on it, and the *old props to keep the walls up are there yet!* Is there any economy in letting public buildings go to wrack in this way? Is anything saved by it?

With regard to the $30 Mr Henry made by demanding good money from the Government for his pay for services, the following letter will put that matter to rest satisfactorily to all:

Correspondence of the Standard.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1842.

Dear Sir: I have examined into the matter of Mr Henry's letter to the Secretary of State, and into the charge of his having received damages on a protested Government draft for his salary. The letter I have thought a thing too trifling for notice. The charge that Mr Henry had collected damages from the Government was a matter of more weight. I state, on the authority of the Auditor charged with accounts of this kind, "*that Louis D. Henry has only received from the Government of the United States the precise compensation which the law allowed him.*" And I state, on my own authority, that the account as stated in the Register, by the writer who signs himself "One of the People," to wit:

"Salary	$5,000
"Damages	300
"Cost of Protest, &c.	4 31
	$5,304 31" is FALSE!

Having made this examination, as an act of justice to Mr Henry, you are at liberty to make what disposition of this letter you see fit.

Yours, ———.

On the subject of Internal Improvements, too, the Observer has given what Mr Morehead said, but none of Mr Henry's explanations, or what he said, correctly.

The Observer says "the Governor *extorted* from Mr Henry the admission that he was in favor of a U. S. Bank, up to the veto message in July 1832." This we pronounce false, utterly false. Mr Henry said in his *first reply*, that up to 1832 he was for the Bank, and *never since*; so that no admission was *extorted*—it was not attempted to be concealed.—What Mr Henry did say, and he said it willingly and cheerfully, was, that he did not oppose the Bank of the United States until the year 1832, when the veto message of Gen. Jackson and other documents satisfied him of the unconstitutionality of the Bank and its vile corruptions. The Editor of the Observer *as a politician*, (whatever he may be as a *man*) is *unfair*—is reckless of *truth*—and will stoop to a dirty act for a party end. The Editor of the Carolinian dislikes to be thus plain but if politicians will lie in this way, he feels that it is due to his party and to his candidate that such statements shall not go to the world without meeting the censure they deserve. The Observer says, too, in the same paragraph, in answer to Mr Morehead's question, whether he did not know that the U. S. Bank, was breaking down the N. C. Banks, in 1827-8, said "y-e-s he did know that!" Mr Henry said no such thing. What Mr Henry did reply was, that such was the rumor, and that he only knew it as a rumor—and not even in that way to the extent which future developments shewed.

It would take more time and space than can be taken to go at length into the matter, so here we stop, telling the Editor of the Observer, that as a *man* we have *no sort of ill-feeling* towards him, but if he will, as *a politician*, raise the just indignation of the Democratic party, he shall be exposed.

How will the Election go?

To those who have asked how the election will go, we now take occasion to address an answer.—We firmly believe that the whigs will be beaten, though not by a large majority. We believe that they see it themselves, and it takes all their nerve to hide their feelings from their opponents. And we further believe that the whigs depend more upon the fact that their candidate is now in office, and the people will not turn him out, than they depend upon the strength of their party politics. We believe that the bitter warfare carried on by the whig presses from the commencement of the campaign shews, plainly, that they are fearful of the result.

But there are certain facts upon which we base this belief; facts which, as before observed, cannot be controverted. They stand recorded in our favor. We allude to the following ELECTIONS *which have taken place since the Presidential Election:*

VIRGINIA.—In the Spring election of 1841, the whig majority in the Legislature was reduced from 10 to 4.

In the Spring election of 1842, a Democratic majority of 8, being a gain of 12 members.

INDIANA.—The elections were only for members of the Legislature. The result was, that the whig majority of 17 in the Senate, was reduced to 7; while in the House, the whig majority of 55 (out of 100 members,) was changed to an opposition majority of 11. All that saved the Senate was the fact that one half of the members held over—being elected for two years.

Indiana gave Harrison a majority of 13,698! A change of thousands.

MAINE.—Election for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Democrat elected by 12,000 majority. The whigs elected but 3 Senators, and a very small minority in the House. Maine gave Harrison a majority of 410! Another change of thousands!

MARYLAND.—The Democrats elected a Governor by 656 majority; and the city of Baltimore where the great mass whig Convention was held in 1840, gave a majority against the whigs of 1049.

Harrison's majority in Maryland was 4,775.—Another change of thousands.

GEORGIA.—Election for Governor and Legislature. The Democratic majority for Governor was 4,000, and a Democratic majority of 53 in the Legislature. Three Democratic Congressmen were also elected in place of three whigs resigned.

Harrison's majority was 8,360. Another change of thousands!

MICHIGAN.—Every man but 12, elected to the Legislature of 1841 was a Democrat.

Harrison's majority in 1840 was 1,805.

NEW YORK.—For the Senate, 8 Democrats and 3 whigs elected. For the House 93 Democrats and 28 whigs!!

Harrison's majority 12,293. A change of thousands!!

CONNECTICUT.—The majority of the Democratic candidate over the whig, was 1,949. In the House, 124 Democratic members elected and 41 whigs; 15 Democratic Senators and 6 whigs!

Harrison's majority 6,324. A change of thousands, in the very heart of federalism.

TENNESSEE.—The vote for Polk, (as Governor,) was 746 greater than Van Buren's vote, while the vote for Jones, (whig,) was 8,012 less than Harrison's.

ALABAMA.—All the Counties except five, show, as the result of the gubernatorial election in August, a falling off in the whig vote, compared with Harrison's in November, of 4,820; while the opposition vote only shows a falling off of 1,821, compared with Van Buren's.

VERMONT.—In 12 counties, (all except Windham and Grand Isle,) the official vote for Senators shows an aggregate of 21,884 for the whig ticket, and 19,779 for the opposition. Showing an increase of 3,647 opposition votes, compared with the last Presidential election, and a diminution in the whig vote of 6,726.

Harrison's majority 13,336. A change of thousands.

Other Democratic triumphs have taken place, in all the large cities in the Union; but the above is sufficient to show that a change of sentiment to the amount of hundreds of thousands has taken place since the hard cider campaign; and we ask upon what ground—what possible pretence, can it be asserted that public sentiment in North Carolina has not undergone a similar change? Is there one single circumstance to justify such a pretence?

It may be said that the people of North Carolina are slower to move than the people of other States, and that all past experience testifies to the fact. In answer to that, we say that never before, were the people so badly—so barefacedly humbugged and cheated, as they were in 1840, by the whig party.—In support of this assertion, we beg our readers to remember the evidence we laid before them in our last two publications. There they beheld the *promises before the election*, and the *performances after it.* We say that if the people of North Carolina are like other people, they will not support the whig party in the coming campaign. They have the light of the experience of 14 other States before their eyes, and it certainly cannot be that they will not profit by it.

☞ This has been a dry week for news.

The Governor, in the course of his remarks on Tuesday, told his hearers that he had certain documents to unfold, the contents of which would astonish them; yes, astonish them! The extravagance they exposed was unheard of. We suppose he meant the stuff that has been paraded in the Observer for the last few months. Now whether all this extravagance be true or not, we are not prepared to say; but we very well know, as does every other reader of the newspapers, that one of the charges has been exposed by Gen. Jesup, and by Capt. Swords himself, who was charged with making the expenditure. They showed that the amount charged as having been paid for one bushel of an article, was the price which they paid for one hundred bushels.—Now we have no doubt that if the rest of the charges could be investigated, they would turn out pretty much as the above—a mere mare's nest.

But the Governor did not bring out his documents, he intends to keep them for the Western counties; and hear from him when we may, we predict he has been using those documents. He knew it would not do in this part of the State; people have seen the correction; and besides they see that the very enormity of most of the charges carry their own refutation on their faces. The Western folks may perhaps not have forgotten the fine tales he told them in 1840, about extravagance. It will be hard to make them believe any thing he says now. For the man who deceived them in 1840, will do it in 1842.

Governor Morehead vs. Ex-Gov. Dudley.

In the speech of Governor Morehead here on Tuesday last, he told the people that when he took possession of the Executive mansion, there was little or no furniture in it. Now we ask, and we should like to be informed on the subject, what had become of the furniture purchased for the use of Governor Dudley. If we are rightly informed, $5,000 had been expended in the purchase of furniture during Gov. Dudley's administration. And yet, when Gov. Morehead succeeds him, he tells the people that there was little or no furniture in the Government house. We will not charge these gentlemen, as the whigs did Mr Van Buren, that they removed the furniture; but we do say, that there is some mystery in this matter that ought to be explained. We incline to think that Gov. Morehead is practising a deception on the people of this State, as he has done, in the poor attempt to make them believe that he saved the State $1800 in repairs on the Governor's palace, which have never been made.

There were some parts of Governor Morehead's speech on Tuesday last, that really excited feelings of disgust and contempt. He took particular pains to eulogise his Cousin Jesse, his brother James, and the boy, Pryor Reynolds. Pryor, he says, had been charged by the Locofocos as being scarcely able to write his name, but he could assure the gentlemen, that Pryor could not only write his name, but that he could write down "Tommy Loring." Well! if this be so, Pryor must indeed be a smart child; Mr Loring is an able political writer, and has, we think, given some trouble to the Governor himself; and he is an exceedingly fortunate man, to have so accomplished a clerk as Master Reynolds. This accounts, we suppose, for his Excellency's being able to leave the Executive office to go about the country electioneering—he leaves as his *substitute*, Master Pryor, to transact the duties of Governor. Pryor, is now a sort of factotum, a "Caleb Quotem"—he is so smart a lad that he can play the part of Governor, and private secretary, and write down "Tommy Loring."

If the people believe all his Excellency said in commendation of his *kin*, they would think that the Governor, his brother James, his cousin Jesse and *Pryor Reynolds*, formed a "quartette" of the brightest geniuses that the world ever saw. Verily, Governor John M. Morehead is a very modest man.

For the Carolinian.

Gov. Morehead's Grand Entree—Triumphant ride over Democratic heads into Fayetteville.

On Sunday morning last, the approach of his Excellency was heralded to this community through a letter to his Excellency's *most private and confidential friend* and counsellor. Upon its receipt, this private and confidential friend, &c., lost little or no time in making arrangements for the "*big*" escort. On Monday morning, the quiet of our little village was disturbed by the tramp of horses and the tread, of mules, while a *numerous, respectable, intelligent* and *patriotic* portion of the community marched forth to meet the Governor, headed by the aforesaid *private and confidential friend*, and consisting of

4 middle aged gentlemen, in a barouche and buggy.
3 *Boys, (infants* in law,) on horses.
5 very young men, on horse-back.

When they met the stage, they found his Excellency quietly snoozing by the side of an elderly lady—he was immediately shaken and aroused, and with some little difficulty transferred to the buggy of the commander aforesaid; fulfilling, thereby, the Scripture prophecy, "one shall be taken and the other left." And soon the "Clarendon Bridge" is made to groan beneath this mighty pressure, while the cry on every lip proclaims "they come." Every door is thrown wide—all windows are hoisted, while even the little negroes in the streets waved their 'kerchiefs to the breeze. The waiters in the hotel are in speedy operation, treading on each other's toes in their haste, and oversetting the bar-keeper, while the "soap and towels" are soon brought to bear; so that shortly afterwards, in answer to an enquiry after his health by some one of his visitors, the Governor replied, instinctively, that he felt much better since he had "*shaved* and *washed* and GOT COOL." And thus "came he as the warrior comes"—and thus arrived this extraordinary cavalcade—this mighty procession—thus was this grand entree made.

The effect of this mockery, was plainly visible in the countenance of his Excellency; he looked, as he doubtless felt, chagrined and mortified.

Now we have no objection to any and all proper respect paid to the Chief Magistrate of the State, whenever he sees proper to visit us: but we do object to such sycophancy to a candidate seeking office at our hands, and that candidate too, a Governor, who has forgotten the duties of his station and neglects to attend to them, but prefers to ride over the State begging votes, and is willing to be paraded about by *such* an escort.

Gov. Morehead left here this morning, under the escort of a patriotic committee of the Whigs of gallant little Moore, who came here to accompany him to Carthage, where he will speak to-morrow.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The above is one of the shifts resorted to, to give an *imposing* appearance to the Governor's visit here, for *effect* at a distance. The following is the *truth* as we can prove:

For the Carolinian.

Gov. Morehead left our town on Wednesday morning last, "under the escort of a patriotic Committee of the whigs of gallant little Moore," so puffs the "Observer man."

Bill of Fare.

3 Whigs *all patriotic.*
1 Little Girl.
1 Black man—a driver.

He didn't answer.

Mr Henry told Gov. Morehead about the whig party keeping their real sentiments hid, in 1840, in relation to a Bank—what Mr Badger had said at Granville; that Gen. Harrison nor any of his friends were in favor of a tariff or a Bank, &c. When Gov. Morehead come to answer, he never said a word in reply to it. He knew it was truth. He could not get over it by any manœuvre, and galling as it was, he let it go *unanswered.*

We have heard several gentlemen say that the closing scene of Mr Henry's speech, when he drew together the incidents connected with the death of Gen. Harrison, was among the greatest bursts of eloquence they ever heard. We heard many say that Mr Henry is a great man. In intellectual powers he is certainly great; and if he only had the iron constitution of Gov. Morehead, to follow him and reply to him, we should be as sure of his election as we can be of any thing.

We could but notice, as every one must have done, how *snappishly* Gov. Morehead answered several questions put to him by Mr Henry.

Now to say nothing about the ill-breeding, and want of gentlemanly manners, that this conduct betrayed, it was convincing proof that he was overpowered, and became irritated. On several occasions he snapped Mr Henry up in this manner: "I'll answer it directly sir, to your entire satisfaction." This, spoken in an irritated manner, sounded very harsh, and we were sorry that he showed his temper so plain.

The Governor seemed to be very much piqued at "Tommy Loring," as he familiarly called the Editor of the Standard, who has probably given him considerable trouble, but the *taste* of such remarks was no doubt appreciated. As for his *poisonous* allusion to our humble self, he is welcome to all the benefit of it. Any clown can make a company laugh.

A Confession.

The Madisonian in "an appeal to the whigs" makes the following precious confession

Yet it was thought expedient to accept the services of that portion of the Whig party and the Whig press (their cognomen had often been changed to suit the times) which had advocated the recharter of the U. S. Bank. Yet these presses, though bank-established, bank-bought, and bank-fed, were required to abstain from agitating the subject during the canvass. This they reluctantly agreed to, after ascertaining that if this point were not yielded, the Harrison party would dispense with their services altogether. This matter was settled at Baltimore. The great convention was at one time in danger of disastrous dissolution, in consequence of the pertinacity of some of the bank advocates. *The difference was compromised, however, and it was mutually agreed upon to say nothing upon the subject. And nothing was ever said by the whigs in favor of a bank, in any anti-bank section of the country.*"

This establishes, forever, by whig evidence, the charge so often made by the Democratic press, that the whig party electioneered against a Bank, in anti-Bank sections of the country, and for it in Bank sections, &c. Such conduct cannot be approved by honest people.

Foreign News.

The Columbia Steamer arrived at Boston from Liverpool, on Thursday the 2d instant.

The money market had not changed since last dates. Some dullness in trade prevailed. So says one paragraph; and the very next one says, "money is abundant." What sort of intelligence is that?

Seven ships with 1600 troops had sailed for India from England, to murder and enslave the poor Affghanistans.

Considerable excitement in Ireland about the repeal of the Union.

Two very destructive fires are recorded, one in the Austrian town of Steijer, destroying 400 houses. The other in Hamburg; one fifth of the town burnt and many persons killed, and wounded, besides those turned houseless and homeless into the world

A terrible railroad accident occurred on one of the French railroads by which 120 persons were killed, and many wounded.

Nothing interesting from the British, except, perhaps that enormous elections frauds, such as practiced by the whigs in this country, have been ferretted out.

Another diabolical plan for the assassination of the King of France has been frustrated.

Two days later news, by the Great Western, has been received, but nothing interesting.

The French Government still refuse to ratify the treaty of the five nations for the right to search each other's vessels. It is so unpopular in France that the chief minister is abused for not at once refusing to ratify it.

For the Carolinian.

The two candidates for the office of Governor of the State, met in this place on Tuesday last. Gov. Morehead is a stout, athletic, robust man, of iron constitution, and in excellent health—Mr Henry had been very ill in the West, had returned from thence weak, debilitated, and suffering very much from a serious injury which he received some 2 or three years ago. He was, however, anxious to meet Gov. Morehead, and ill and feeble as he was, and as his opponents will acknowledge he was—he determined to meet the Governor at every hazard and under all disadvantage—and well and nobly has he sustained the contest, truly has he sustained himself with a skill and ability hardly expected by his most sanguine friends. There were, at times, in his efforts, bursts of eloquence which riveted the attention of his hearers, so that not a breath arose to disturb them—while their close was responded to by rapturous applause.

Gov. M. led off at 11 o'clock. This speech was put out as a little feeler, an educer to draw from his opponent the charges he had and intended to make, against his administration. Altogether, it was a small and weak effort—consisting mainly of an attempt to repel the charges of proscription, false promises, &c., preferred by the Democratic party—of E. Freeman and little Pryor. Mr Henry then met him on State politics—proved conclusively that he had violated his pledge to be the Governor of the State and not of the party—laid before the people his heedless, violent proscription, in the very teeth of his promise to "proscribe proscription"—exhibited his unlawful extravagance in the face of his solemn pledge to administer the Government in an economical manner—to retrench and reform—exposed to the scorn and contempt it so richly merits, the Governor's miserable plagiarism of Proffitt's wit, and his contemptible dealing in the "ice, soap, towels," &c., of the President's palace, which he so lavishly did in 1840, and proved to the world by Morehead's own acts and doings since, that his course in pursuing the very conduct he then considered criminal established his condemnation. Gov. Morehead then made, we do him the justice to say, an ingenious effort to defend himself, but there had been stubborn facts cited by Mr Henry, which he could not surmount, oppose, or evade, and he fled to a discussion of general national politics, and branched out on the old track—the extravagance of Mr Van Buren's administration, and arraigned again this much abused man, as though he were on trial again before the people. There were many equivocations resorted to by his Excellency, of so glaring a kind as to strike the attention of every one acquainted with the facts; one we are prepared to show: he introduced the report of Mr Woodbury, the former Secretary of the Treasury, to prove the amount of expenditures, and extracted therefrom something relating to a certain 8 millions received in Bank bonds; afterwards in speaking of 40 additional millions, he used the preceding very eight millions to make out the forty—introduced it into the calculation and made it an item of the addition. Had we the documents we could prove many other such deceptions. In addition to this he quoted garbled extracts, isolated sentences, made them bear a different construction from that they were intended, and made thereon his own calculations. But Mr Henry, though very much enfeebled by his previous effort, and evidently suffering under excruciating pain, arose and met him on national politics, and we are happy to say he here completely demolished the Governor. He fully exposed to public view Gov. Morehead's extraordinary, glaring inconsistency—how that in 1832 he was for Gen. Jackson—now he is against him—he was then against, yea, on the electoral ticket against Clay—now he rides him—he was against a Bank, now he is for one—he was against a tariff, now he is for one—he was for Tyler, now he is against him. He has been

A black spirit, and white—A blue spirit and grey.
And turned about and wheeled about and jumped
Jim Crow.

And Mr Henry established from these frequent, numerous tergiversations of Gov. Morehead, either that he is of too changeable a character, or too mistaken a judgment to be the "ruler of a free people." He showed that the whig party were responsible for Mr Tyler's administration—that they had, if they had lost power, lost it by a want of confidence in and a quarrelling among themselves—that their present state resulted from their miserable policy of "concealment of principle," which rendered them ignorant of each other; so that when they came to a distribution of the spoils, like thieves and robbers, they fought over their different shares—and now instead of promoting the interests, and meeting and relieving the wants of the people—now, when they have a majority, a large majority in both branches of Congress, instead of doing their duty, they are miserably engaged in reviling and abusing each other—each endeavoring to stamp upon the other, stigma, opprobrium, and disgrace. Mr Henry continued to expose their reckless proscription for opinion's sake—cited instances within our own State and under our own eye, about which there could be no mistake. Mr Henry fully exhibited the perils of a funding system, an overacting, enormous banking system, and a high tariff protective system—how that these would create a class of associated wealth, opposed to the people—would raise a standing aristocracy arrayed in deadly hostility against the best interests of the Democracy. He proved from history that the U. S. Bank had not regulated but had injured exchanges—that it had controlled and corrupted the State institutions so that they greatly needed reformation; and he established the fact, that Gov. Morehead favored a U. S. Bank; favored a high tariff; favored a funding system; favored the Distribution; favored taxation; favored an aristocracy; was a *Clay man* in the worst and most dangerous acceptation of the term. Mr Henry went on in an able, eloquent, and most feeling manner, to show from an array of circumstances which must have struck every one forcibly, that the judgment of Providence had fallen on this corrupt and faithless party—that the rescue of our country from their hands, has been none other than the hand of God.—Mr Henry then successfully contradicted the false and ungrounded charges, that he was in favor of extravagant Internal improvements—showed that when he did err in '33, he erred with the wisest and best of the whig party—that with this same party he corrected this error in '38, and that in the classification of different schemes at that time, the State was guarded and protected from extravagance, and that that convention determined that the State should be kept within its ability and means—and he proclaimed that he was and is in favor of wise, prudent, economical Internal improvements.

Gov. Morehead again rejoined, in a repetition of his former speech, pretty much; and then, after some conversational remarks between the gentlemen, the discussion ended.

This was a proud day for Mr Henry's friends.—The exhibition fully refutes the gross slander of his fearfulness or incapacity to meet either the "Tartar" of Buncombe, the "Mountain Boomer" of Yancey, or the great "Eagle" of Surry, while it gives an earnest to his friends of what he has been able to do when he was strong and in health. Sick, feeble, and debilitated as he was, he has boldly, firmly, undauntedly bearded the lion, and grappled with the bear, and has come from the contest unscathed.

Military Meeting.

At a meeting of the officers of the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia, held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 7th inst., pursuant to public notice, on motion, Lt. Col. W. Shaw was called to the chair, and Elijah Fuller appointed Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That we cordially approve of the proposed Military Convention, to be held at Raleigh, on the 4th of July next; and that we will appoint six delegates thereto.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, Capt. A. McLean, Capt. Hector McNeill, Lt. D. G. McRae, Lt. Malcom B. Gillis, Elijah Fuller, and W. McL. McKay.

On motion, Resolved, That the delegates be authorized to fill such vacancies as may occur in their body.

Resolved, That the Delegates to the Convention be, and are hereby authorized to call the attention of the Convention to the existing laws in relation to Fire Companies, with a view of recommending to the next Legislature such amendments to the said laws as in the wisdom of the Convention may be proper. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. SHAW, Chairman.

E. FULLER, Secretary.

To the Members of the "Washington Temperance Society of Fayetteville."

An invitation has been received by the President from the "Washington Temperance Society of Raleigh," to attend a Mass Temperance Convention, to be held at the City of Raleigh on the 4th of July next.

As all must feel an interest in that good cause, it is hoped that our Society will be well represented on that occasion; and if any members are disposed to attend the Convention they will please hand in their names to the Committee appointed to reply to the invitation, in the course of the next week, as we wish to inform them how many of our members will attend.

We are requested to invite "any auxiliary or sister Society in our neighborhood or county," to attend the Convention, and unite with all true Washingtonians in celebrating the birth day of our Liberty "in a feast of reason and a patriotic flow of soul."

JAS. G. COOK,
J. McCASKILL,
W. McL. McKAY, } Committee.

Fayetteville, June 8, 1842.

MARRIED,

In New Hanover county, on the 26th ult., by Rev. A. S. Battle, Mr Jesse Justice, to Miss Judy Ann Garason.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Anna M Green, wife of James S. Green, Esq., and daughter of the late Robert Cochran, Sen., of this town.

In Robeson County, on the 24th of last January, Mr. John McNatt, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 84 years.

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Arrived since the 1st inst.

June 3. Schr North Carolina, Miller, Philadelphia.
Schr Charles E. Thorn, Smith, N. York.

CLEARED.

June 3. Brig Echo, Austin, Newport, R.I.
Brig St. Simons, Slowman, Boston.

Wilmington Market, June 8.

Naval Stores.—2 15 was taken for turpentine yesterday—a reduction of 10 cts. per bbl. since last report. Tar has gone up a little and sold on yesterday at 1 05. The delivery of both articles has been small during the past week.

Lumber.—There was a sale of river qr. boards of inferior quality at 7½ dollars; a good article brings 8. Sales of wide boards at 5. Nothing doing in scantling.

Timber.—Sales to a considerable extent have been made of ordinary mill timber at 4 dls. and of a good article at 4½.

Bacon.—As noted last week, bacon has rather an upward tendency in price, altho we have heard of no particular sales at an advance.

Lard.—The stock on hand is not a heavy one consequently holders grow firm.

Corn.—None afloat; it is bringing 65 to 70 cents from store.—*Wil. Chron.*

TABLE SALT.

120 BOXES TABLE SALT.
25 Sacks Blown Salt.
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
June 8th, 1842. 172-y.

GROUND LOGWOOD!

2 BARRELS.
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
June 9, 1842. 172 1y.

State of North Carolina—Moore County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1842.

John Patterson administrator of Malcom Black, decd., and others, *vs.* Kenneth Black and Hugh Black.—*Petition for Partition of Slaves.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Kenneth Black and Hugh Black, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State—Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless the said defendants come in at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso and head exparte.

WITNESS—Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, the third Monday of May, 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

172-6 A. C. CURRY.

State of North Carolina—Moore County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1842.

Alexander C. Curry, *vs.* Jacob Stutts, Administrator, and others, heirs at law of William Barrott, deceased. } Sci Fa against heirs

Jacob C. Stutts, *vs.* Same, } Same.

Kinneth B. Murchison, *vs.* Same, } Same.

Lewis Garner, *vs.* Same, } Same.

Mary Martin, *vs.* Same, } Same.

Abraham Stutts, *vs.* Same, } Same.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Barrott, Walter Barrott, John Moore and wife Charlotte, and Hiram Melton and wife Mary, defendants in these cases, are not inhabitants of this State—Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless the said defendants come in at the next term of this Court and make themselves party defendants, and show cause why the lands that descended to the heirs of William Barrott, decd., at his death, should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demands, otherwise there will be orders made by said Court to sell all the lands belonging to said Barrott at his death.

WITNESS—Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, the third Monday in May, A. D. 1842, and of American Independence the 66th.

172-6 A. C. CURRY.

Arrivals & Departures of the MAILS.

Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

The NORTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 9 o'clock in the morning, is closed at 3, and departs daily at 4 o'clock in the evening.

The SOUTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, is closed at 8, and departs daily at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The LUMERTON MAIL arrives at 5 o'clock Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, is closed and departs at 2 o'clock, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

The CARTHAGE & SALISBURY MAIL arrives at 12 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays, is closed and departs at 1 o'clock, on Mondays and Thursdays.

The ELIZABETHTOWN MAIL arrives by 9 o'clock on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, is closed and departs at 10 o'clock, on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

The WILMINGTON AND CHARLESTON MAIL, *via.* CLINTON and WARSAW, arrives on Sat'day, Tuesday, and Thursday, at about 3 a. m., and departs on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The LAURENCEVILLE MAIL arrives by 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, is closed and departs at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.			
Brandy, peach,	$ 45	a	$ 45
" apple,	35	a	36½
Bacon,	5	a	5½
Beeswax,	27	a	28
Butter,	12½	a	15
Bale Rope,	6	a	10
Cotton Yarn,	16	a	19
Coffee,	10	a	12
Cotton,	6½	a	7½
Cotton Bagging,	20	a	25
Corn,	52½	a	57½
Copperas,	3½	a	4
Candles, F. F.	17	a	
Flaxseed,	$ 90	a	1 00
Flour,	6	a	7
Feathers,	30	a	35
Hides, green,	4	a	5
dry	12½	a	14
Iron, bar,	5	a	5½
Lead, bar,	7	a	8
Lime,	1½	a	2
Lard,	5	a	6
Molasses,	20	a	25
Nails, cut,	6	a	6½
Oats,	35	a	40
Oil, Linseed, per gallon,	80	a	
Powder, keg,	6½		
Rags, per 100 lbs.	2½		
Salt, per bushel,	60	a	
Sack,	2 00	a	2½
Sugar, brown,	7	a	00 10
" lump,	12½	a	00 14
" loaf,	15	a	00 18
Tallow,	9	a	
Tin, per box,			12½
Tobacco, leaf	2	a	2½
Wheat,	$1	a	1 10
Whiskey,	25	a	28
Wool,	12½	a	16
4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,			8 cts. yd.
3-4 do do	do		6

WILMINGTON.			
Bacon,	$00 6½	a	$00 7
Butter,	17	a	22
Beeswax,	26	a	28
Brandy, apple,	44	a	47
Corn, per bushel,	50	a	60
Coffee,	10	a	11
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	6½	a	7
Flour, per bbl.	7 00	a	7 25
Gin, American,	25	a	30
Lime, bbl.,	90	a	1 00
Molasses,	18	a	21
Pitch, at the Stills,	1 75	a	1 62
Rice, per 100 lbs.	2 75	a	2 87
Rum, N. E.	20	a	22
Sugar, brown,	5	a	7½
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.			2 35
Turpentine, hard			half price
Tar, per bbl.		a	1 02
Rosin, do	2 00	a	2 50
Flooring boards, M.	8	a	8 50
Wide do do	5	a	7 00
SHINGLES.			
Country, do	1 25		1 75
Contract, do	3 00		4 00

CHERAW.			
Bacon,	$ 5	a	$ 7
Beeswax,	22	a	25
Coffee,	13	a	15
Cotton,	5	a	5½
Corn,	50	a	62
Flour,	6	a	6½
Feathers,	37½	a	48
Iron,	5 50	a	6 50
Molasses,	50	a	40
Nails,	7½	a	8
Sugar,	11	a	13