

to that remedy; but in addition to this, I cannot after past experience, bring myself to think that it can any longer be extensively regarded as effective for such a purpose. The history of the late National Bank through all its mutations shows that it was not so. On the contrary, it may, after a careful consideration of the subject, be I think safely stated, that at every period of banking excess it took the lead; that in 1817, and 1818, in 1831 and 1832, in 1833, its vast expansions, followed by disastrous contractions, led to those of the State institutions. It swelled and swelled the tides of the banking system, but seldom allayed, or safely directed them. At a few periods only was a salutary control exercised, but an eager desire on the contrary, exhibited for profit in the first place; and afterwards, its measures were severe towards other institutions, it was because its own safety compelled it to adopt them. It did not differ from them in principle or in form; its measures emanated from the same spirit of gain; it felt the same temptation to over issues; it suffered from, and was totally unable to avert, those inevitable laws of trade, by which it was itself affected equally with them; and at least on one occasion, at an early day, it was saved only by extraordinary exertions from the same fate that attended the weakest institution it professed to supervise. In 1837, it failed, equally with others, in redeeming its notes, though the two years allowed by its charter for that purpose had not expired, a large amount of which remains to the present time outstanding. It is true, that having so vast a capital, and strengthened by the use of all the revenues of the Government, it possessed more power; but while it was itself, by that circumstance, freed from the control which all banks require, its paramount object and inducement were left the same, to make the most for its stockholders, not to regulate the currency of the country. Nor has it as far as we are advised, been found to be greatly otherwise elsewhere. The national character given to the Bank of England, has not prevented excessive fluctuations in their currency, and it proved unable to keep off a suspension of specie payments, which lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. And why should we expect it to be otherwise? A national institution, though deriving its charter from a different source than the State banks, is yet constituted upon the same principles; it is conducted by men equally exposed to temptation; and is liable to the same disorders; with the additional disadvantage that its magnitude occasions an extent of confusion and distress which the mismanagement of similar institutions could not produce. It can scarcely be doubted that the recent suspension of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, of which the effects are felt not in that State alone, but over half the Union—had its origin in a course of business commenced while it was a national institution; and there is no good reason for supposing that the same consequences would not have followed, had it still derived its powers from the General Government. It is in vain, when the influence and impulses are the same, to look for a difference in conduct or results. By such creations, we do therefore but increase the mass of paper credit and paper currency, without checking their attendant evils and fluctuations. The extent of power and the efficiency of organization which we give, so far from being beneficial, are in practice positively injurious. They strengthen the chain of dependence throughout the Union, subject all parts more certainly to common disaster, and bind every bank more effectually, in the first instance, to those of our commercial cities, and in the end, to a foreign power. In a word I cannot but believe that, with the full understanding of the operations of our banking system which experience has produced, public sentiment is not less opposed to the creation of a National Bank for purposes connected with currency and commerce, than for those connected with the fiscal operations of the Government.

Yet the commerce and currency of the country are suffering evils from the operations of the State banks which can not and ought not to be overlooked. By their means we have been flooded with a depreciated paper, which it was evidently the design of the framers of the Constitution to prevent when they required Congress to "coin money and regulate the value of foreign coins," and when they forbade the States "to coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts," or, "pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." If they did not guard more explicitly against the present state of things, it was because they could not have anticipated that the few banks then existing were to swell to an extent which would expose to so great a degree the gold and silver, for which they had provided from the channels of circulation, and fill them with a currency that defeats the object they had in view. The remedy for this must chiefly rest with the States for whose legislation it has sprung. No good that might accrue in a particular case from the exercise of power, not obviously conferred on the General Government, would authorize its interference or justify a course that might in the slightest degree, increase at the expense of the States, the power of the federal authorities—or do I doubt that the States will apply the remedy. Within the last few years, events have appealed to them too strongly to be disregarded. They have seen that the Constitution, though theoretically adhered to, is subverted in practice; that while on the statute books there is no legal tender but gold and silver, no law impairing the obligation of contracts, yet that in point of fact, the privileges conferred on banking corporations, have made their notes the currency of the country; that the obligations imposed by these notes are violated, under the impulse of interest or convenience; and that the number and power of the persons connected with these corporations, or placed under their influence, give them a fearful weight when their interest is in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution and laws. To the people it is immaterial whether these results are produced by open violation of the latter, or by the workings of a system of which the result is the same. An inflexible execution even of existing statutes of most of the States, would redress many evils now endured; would effectually show the banks the dangers of mismanagement which impunity encourages them to repeat; and would teach all corporations the useful lesson that they are the subjects of the law and the servants of the people. What is still wanting to effect these objects must be sought in additional legislation; or if that be inadequate, in such further constitutional grants or restrictions as may bring us back into the path from which we have so widely wandered. In the meantime, it is the duty of the General Government to co-operate with the States, by a wise exercise of its constitutional powers, and the enforcement of its existing laws. The extent to which it may do so by further enactments, I have already adverted to, and the wisdom of Congress may yet enlarge them. But above all, it is incumbent upon us to hold erect the principles of morality and law, constantly executing our own contracts in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and thus serving as a rallying point

by which our whole country may be brought back to that safe and honorable standard.

Our People will not long be inattentive to the extent of the burdens entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic, and industrious character; nor to the means necessary to extricate the masses from these embarrassments. The weight which presses upon a large portion of the people and the States, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our States, corporations, and individuals of business, can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent, or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest, must be the decrease of this import trade. In lieu of the comforts which this now brings us, we might have our gigantic banking institutions, and splendid, but in many instances, profitless, railroads and canals, absorbing to a great extent, in interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point, there is, I am happy to say, hope before us; not so much in the return of confidence abroad, which will enable the States to borrow money, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their career, and think of the means by which debts are to be paid before they are contracted. If we would escape embarrassment, public and private, we must cease to run in debt, except for objects of necessity, or such as will yield a certain return. Let the faith of the States, corporations, and individuals, already pledged, be kept with the most punctilious regard. It is due to our national character, as well as to justice, that this should be on the part of each a fixed principle of conduct. But it behoves us all to be more chary in pledging it hereafter. By ceasing to run in debt, and applying the surplus of our crops and incomes to the discharge of existing obligations, buying less and selling more, and managing all affairs, public and private, with strict economy and frugality, we shall see our country soon recover from a temporary depression, arising not from natural and permanent causes, but from those I have enumerated, and advance with renewed vigor in her career of prosperity.

Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance of trade is greatly against us, and the difficulty of meeting it enhanced by the disturbed state of our money affairs, the bounties of Providence have come to relieve us from the consequences of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the labors of the last season will afford partial relief for the present, and perseverance in the same course will, in due season, accomplish the rest. We have had full experience, in times past, of the extraordinary results which can, in this respect, be brought about in a short period, by the united and well directed efforts of a community like ours. Our surplus profits, the energy and industry of our population, and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, in its climate, its various productions, indispensable to other nations, will, in due time, afford abundant means to perfect the most useful of those objects, for which the States have been plunging themselves, of late in embarrassment and debt, without imposing on ourselves or on our children such fearful burdens. But let it be indelibly engraved on our minds that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform, by curtailing public and private expenditures, by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect efficient relief, security for the future and an enduring prosperity. In shaping the institutions and policy of the General Government so as to promote, as far as it can with its limited powers, these important ends, you may rely on the most cordial co-operation.

That there should have been, in the progress of recent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some a heated opposition to every change, cannot surprise us. Doubts are properly attendant on all reform; and it is peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are now encountering, to seek to perpetuate their power by means of the influence they have been permitted to acquire. It is their result, if not their object, to gain for the few an ascendancy over the many, by securing to them a monopoly of the currency, the medium through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependence which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and extravagance—to nourish, in preference to the many virtues that give dignity to human nature, a craving desire for luxurious enjoyment and sudden wealth, which renders those who seek them dependent on those who supply them—to substitute for Republican simplicity and economical habits a sickly appetite for effluvia indulgence, and an imitation of that reckless extravagance which impoverished and enslaved the industrious people of foreign lands; and at last, to fit upon us, instead of those equal political rights, the acquisition of which was alike the object and reward of our Revolutionary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation. To remove the influences which had thus gradually grown up among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantage—to test them by the light of wisdom and truth—to oppose the force which they concentrate in their support—all this was necessarily the work of time, even among a people so enlightened and pure as that of the United States. In most other countries, perhaps, it could only be accomplished through a series of revolutionary movements, which are often found necessary to effect any great and radical reform; but it is the crowning merit of our institutions, that they create and nourish in the vast majority of our people, a disposition and a power peaceably to remedy abuses which have elsewhere caused the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the human race. The result thus far is most honorable to the self denial, the intelligence, and the patriotism of our citizens; it justifies the confident hope that they will carry through the reform which has been so well begun, and that they will go still farther than they have yet gone in illustrating the important truth, that a people as free and enlightened as ours, will, when

ever it becomes necessary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self government by voluntarily adopting appropriate remedies for every abuse, and submitting to temporary sacrifices, however great, to insure their permanent welfare.

My own exertions for the furtherance of these desirable objects have been continued throughout my official career with a zeal that is rewarded by a few wishes for the welfare of my country, and by an unlimited reliance on the wisdom that marks the ultimate decision on all great and controversial questions. I pressed with the solemn obligations imposed upon me by the Constitution, demands of so of laying before my fellow citizens, with whose confidence and support I have been so highly honored, such measures as appear to me conducive of their prosperity—and anxious to submit to their fullest consideration the grounds upon which my opinions are formed; I have on this, as on preceding occasions, freely offered my views on those points of domestic policy that seem, at the present time, most prominently to require the action of the Government. I know that they will receive from Congress that full and able consideration which the importance of the subjects merit and can repeat the assurance heretofore made, that I shall cheerfully and readily co-operate with you in every measure that will tend to promote the welfare of the Union.

M. VAN BUREN.

December 2, 1839.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, January 3, 1840.

In the Watchman dated this morning, we perceive an article under the editorial head, calling on the Western Carolinian to make good the charge of abolitionism against the *Harrisburg* number, Gen. Harrison. For the present, we will refer the Watchman and its readers to several articles on the subject in *today's paper*, and in due time, will reply to other papers making a similar request.

But to the Watchman. That paper ought to be the last to complain of the Western Carolinian, until it has made good a similar charge against its senior Editor. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. That paper has charged, or what is worse, instigated the charge, that he too is an abolitionist. Now, we deny the charge and call upon the Watchman for proof.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We at length have the pleasure of laying before our readers the Message of the President of the U. States to Congress. It is, as usual, a very long, but able and highly interesting document. There is no "non-commissional." He comes out boldly, and fully on all the topics discussed.—With some few exceptions, the Message will be well received by all parties.—Of course his views on the currency question, as hitherto, will not be so acceptable to those who place all their faith in a United States Bank, and to others who disapprove the Sub-treasury scheme.

He comes out unequivocally against a United States Bank, and gives the test finishing stroke to that speculation, and we may add corrupt institution.—He denies that the United States Bank has ever been useful as a Regulator, but asserts, what facts will prove, that it was ever foremost in all banking excesses,—in expansions and contractions.—It swelled and swelled the tides of the Banking system, but seldom allayed, or safely directed them.

But that part of the Message which we are most pleased, is his recomposition in favor of economy in public expenditures. He declares if Congress will keep the appropriations within the estimates, the outstanding Treasury notes can be paid off, and all the ordinary expenses of the Government defrayed, "without imposing on the people any additional burden either of loans or Taxes."

We also hail with pleasure, his sentiments on the subject of a National debt. On the subject, he avows the true Republican doctrine. He says, "The creation in time of peace, of a debt liable to become permanent, is an evil for which there is no equivalent." He says the expenditures of 1839 will be six millions less than were those of 1838. And he further says—"With a determination so far as depends on me, to continue this reduction, I have directed the estimates for 1840 to be subject to the strictest scrutiny, and to be limited to the absolute requirements of the public service. They will be found less than the expenditures of 1839, by over five millions of dollars."

This is cheering information, and must be received with great satisfaction by every friend of our Republican Institutions.

If the friends of Mr. Van Buren in Congress will evince to the Country, that their intention is to carry out the principles laid down in the Message, (we refer more particularly to the practical part,) which will be found in *today's paper*—happy indeed will it be for the Country and its Institutions;—happy for Mr. Van Buren and his fame.

That they will do so, we are not without hopes, but we confess we would prefer practice to profession. If however, they stop at profession they will not only disappoint ourselves who have, as yet, stood aloof from the approaching Presidential contest, but thousands of others who, like ourselves, are looking on with intense anxiety.

On the other hand, if they are found foremost in the ranks of reform, retrenchment, and practical economy, we will venture to assert that so far as the South is concerned, Mr. Van Buren will have but little to fear from Gen. Harrison, who, to say the least of it, stands before the country under the most "peculiar," and we may add, questionable circumstances.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The friends of the north are quite in ecstasies at the defeat of Mr. Clay, and the success of their favorite candidate, old Gen. Harrison.

Judging from the tone of some of their journals, they really appear to think they have already consummated their glorious schemes. But they must recollect that the *Harrisburg* Caucus was not the People of the United States. They must recollect, too, that there are many who are opposed to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren who will not go for another military chieftain. Indeed, we have heard many gentlemen who stand high in the ranks of the opposition, assert that they would sooner go for Van Buren than for Gen. Harrison. They are wrong, therefore, in setting down to Harrison all who may disapprove of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

Harrison, it is well known, is in favor of all the principles so objectionable to the republicans of the south. He is a full man, a bank man, of internal improvement man, and the candidate of the abolitionists. Do we

need proof of the latter fact? Can there be better evidence than their own language, publicly expressed in their organs? Hear them, and then judge. The following is an extract from *Tappan's organ*, the *Emancipator* of New York.

The *Harrisburg* Convention.—Well, the agony is over, and Henry Clay is laid upon the shelf. And no man of ordinary intelligence can doubt or deny that it is the Anti Slavery feeling of the North which has done it, in connection with his own ostentatious and infamous pro-slavery demonstrations in our Congress.—PRAISE TO GOD, FOR A GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY VICTORY! A man of high talents, of great distinction, of long political services, of boundless personal popularity, has been openly rejected for the Presidency of this Republic on account of his devotion to Slavery. SET UP A MONUMENT OF PROGRESS THERE—LET THE WINDS TELL THE TALE. LET THE SLAVEHOLDERS HEAR THE NEWS. LET FOREIGN NATIONS HEAR IT. LET O'CONNELLE HEAR IT. LET THE SLAVES HEAR IT. A slaveholder is incapacitated for the Presidency of the United States. The reign of the slavery is hastening to a close. The rejection of Henry Clay by the Whig Convention, taken in connection with all the circumstances, is one of the heaviest blows the monster slavery has received in this country.

Again, Garrison's Liberator says: "Nomination of Harrison.—The National Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 6th inst., nominated Wm. H. Harrison for President of the United States. On the 1st and 2nd ballots, the vote stood, for Clay 103; Harrison 94; Scott 57. On the 3rd ballot, the vote was for Harrison 148; Clay 60; Scott 10. All the slave States voted for Clay. We regard this as another important sign of the times—a signal defeat of the slaveholding power in this country. Had it not been for Abolitionism, Henry Clay would have undoubtedly been nominated. We have faith to believe that no slaveholder will ever again be permitted to fill the Presidential office in this republic."

And again: Abolition.—Gen. Harrison has no feelings in common with that rabble at home and from abroad, who are attempting to excite a servile war throughout the country.—New York Star. "Think you so, Major! What moment this declaration of the Hero! It has long been an object near my heart to see the 'spots of the surplus revenue' appropriated to the cause of EMANCIPATION."—N. Y. New Era.

After putting that and that together, can the republicans of the South go for Harrison! When we see it we will believe it, not before. In his nomination, not only Mr. Clay, but all his friends in the south have been sacrificed.—They do not expect to obtain a single electoral vote in all the south. This is plainly shown in all their estimates of the probable result in 1840. They are only aiming at Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other northern States. If they can succeed in whipping these States into their ranks it is all they calculate on.—We should like to know how abolitionism will go down in North Carolina. The game, however, is now before us, and we have nothing to do but to stand aside and see how it will work.

The Caucus Nominee.—More Evidence.—We find the following bold and manly article in the *Rutherfordton Gazette*, of the 23rd ult., a Whig paper, and we ask for it the deliberate consideration of our readers. If we mistake not, we discover in "Hampton" the pen of an able writer, one who has done good battle for, and been of great service to the Whig party in this State. Evidence is daily multiplying around us, showing that the caucus nomination of Gen. Harrison is abhorred to the more independent and intelligent portion of the whig party.

To the Whigs of Rutherford. FELLOW CITIZENS: The nomination of Gen. Harrison as the Whig candidate for the Presidency by the *Harrisburg* Convention, has no doubt struck you with surprise. Every one of us who loved his country and believed that the success of the Whig party would advance its interests, looked for a different result. But the fact is done! Henry Clay, the unparalleled creator, the incomparable patron, the glorious defender of the constitution, the champion—the premier and the very life and soul of the whig party has been sacrificed by his friends! I call upon every candid man in our party to say, who has headed our ranks in the battles they have fought against the last and present administration! To whose arm do we owe the victories we have won! By whose aid have we acquired our present strength and power! We all know we owe every thing to Henry Clay. And yet he has been sacrificed—not for the good of his country, but to gratify the feelings and flatter the prejudices of a miserable set of maniacs called abolitionists. The Whig convention at Harrisburg have said that no Southern man—no slave holder—no one who lives in the Southern States shall be supported by them for the Presidency. We of the South are put under the ban by our own party. Our feelings are disregarded—our interests sacrificed, and we are told that we are not to have the privilege of "being candidates" by the highest office under the constitution. If these were not the views of the convention, why was Gen. Harrison nominated? Who is Gen. Harrison? Do any of you know his history? What has he done that entitles him to the support of the whig party? Has he supported any of their measures? Has he engaged in the contest which has been waged for the last ten years against executive usurpation? No! he has done none of these things. We have merely been his having said that he was a whig. He has never proved it by his actions. The whig party owe him nothing—they know nothing of him. He has long lived in obscurity, notwithstanding the difficulty of the times, and I pray God that he may still continue in obscurity. I believe the good of his country requires it.

I do not mean to detract from Gen. Harrison's military reputation. I know that he has done his country service as a soldier and he has long since been rewarded for it. But have the whig maniacs, crying out against the danger of electing military chieftains to the Presidency, do we not all know that Gen. Jackson's military services elected him, and the country feels daily and hourly the crippled consequences resulting from it.—Should we follow the precedent from which our country has already suffered so much! Honor, patriotism and love of country, all cry aloud against such a course, and no true whig ought to pursue it.

But, fellow citizens, General Harrison owes his nomination to another cause. A more powerful, though secret influence has thrust him forward in his present position, and the reason is there, he has courted the abolitionists! He lives in an abolition State, and the Whigs of the North are trying to please that party of *Emancipated Citizens of Rutherford!* Will you be found linked with the Abolitionists of the North! Will you be found supporting the ABOLITION CANDIDATE because he calls himself a Whig! A wolf in sheep's clothing is a lamb-like looking object. I apprehend a Whig abolitionist is as insidious as though he were found in the ranks of the Administration. Whigs of Rutherford! I call upon you to be upon your guard. Abolition now makes its approach to you in the garb of the Whig candidate, General Harrison. Let us unite and say, away with him—we see your elven fast. We are for our country and our whole country, and will not support a man for the Presidency who is regarded as the candidate of the cut-throat party, the abolitionists.—These, fellow citizens, are the sentiments of a full-blooded whig. One who nothing can drive from the support of whig principles, and whom no intriguing convention can drive to support the Abolition Candidate, HARRISON, though he be dubbed a Whig. HAMPTON.

We neglected last week, to notice that Mr. Thompson has disposed of the Lincoln Republican to Mr. Robert Williams, Jr. Mr. W., we understand, is a Republican of the pure Jeffersonian school, and as such we give him a hearty welcome to the fraternity. Mr. T. is retiring his cordial shake, and our good wishes for the future.

Caucus Influence.—It is a remarkable fact, of which every one of our readers, probably, are not aware, that every federal paper in this State, on giving in their adhesion to the caucus nominee, Gen. Harrison, do so with evident reluctance, and candidly admit that he was not their choice. Indeed, this is the case with the whig press throughout the whole south and some have been so independent as to denounce the nomination. Why is this? How comes it that a numerous and powerful political party in this free country, are forced—compelled to take up and support for the highest office in the gift of the people a man who is not only not their choice, but who is notoriously unqualified for the station? Mr. Clay is evidently the choicest of the Whigs.—He possesses great talents; he has fine, and numerous and powerful personal and political admirers. In Mr. Clay is embodied the sum total of federal whig principles, if such a thing exists; and if he is the chosen vessel to deliver his country from the pollution, the great conservator of the principles of the great whig party, and the great pacificator, &c., as has been again and again proclaimed by the accredited organs and stump orators of his party, why then pass him by—and, too, for one who is greatly Mr. C.'s inferior, by their own showing. The reason is very obvious. Mr. Clay was rejected off the track by caucus intrigue—elected out of his "honorable discharge" by an unmerciful influence preliminary in the Harrisburg Caucus, an influence of northern origin. This is undeniable. The Caucus, as well as the press of the party, recommended Harrison only on the ground of his availability. A poor recommendation for the support of freedom—a lame excuse for such miserable shuffling by a party who profess to go for principles and not men.

Here the people may see the deleterious influence of irresponsible Caucuses;—we say irresponsible, because the voice of the People has no weight in them, as the present case proves. For example, will the federal whigs of this District take Dr. Burns to task for permitting Mr. Clay, their favorite, to be laid upon the shelf in order to propitiate the abolitionists! We pine out. They will, as the leaders here have done, swallow old Harrison, bitter as the pill evidently is.

We consider these irresponsible caucuses, gotten up as they are to subserve purposes foreign to the interests of the People at large, as dangerous to well regulated liberty. We are opposed to them now, ever have been, and ever expect to be.

Mr. Hunter.—We stated in our last paper that Mr. Hunter, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was a thorough going State Rights man of the Jeffersonian school. That he is so in the full and most extensive sense of the word, all parties admit, and what is more, the Nullifiers controlled the election and produced the result. But a few years ago, a Nullifier stood a better chance of being elected in another way, than by being made Speaker of the House of Representatives. On this occasion however, the Whigs came in and voted to elect one of them to the highest and most responsible office in their body. We would ask, what does this prove? The answer is ready—it shows that though they may differ in principles from the State Rights men, they yet have confidence in their integrity and patriotism and will trust them with power, the slang of certain priests to the contrary notwithstanding. It proves another thing, that correct principles must be triumphant.

In the organization of the House, both Whigs and Democrats run a Nullifier for Speaker. The Democrats run Dixon H. Lewis, and the Whigs Mr. Hunter, both thorough going State Rights men.

Cold Weather.—January 2nd—the Thermometer this morning stood at Sunrise 4° above zero, the coldest weather we have had since the gold Saturday in Feb 1835, when at 8 o'clock, P. M. it stood at 8° above zero, at 0, 4°; at 10, 2° below; at 11, 4° below.

To Correspondents.—An "Unchanged Republican," "A Corn Planter," "A Republican of the 10th Congressional District," and "Cornor," have been received, and will appear next week. "Bob Short" is under consideration.—Also, the proceedings of a Democratic Meeting in Randolph, which came too late for this paper, will appear next week. Our advertising friends will please bear with us, we are compelled to omit many of their favors until next week.

Great Western Stage Line, FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, N. C. ARRANGEMENT FOR 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows: Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M. A. BENCINI, R. W. LONG. N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & DELAY W. L. Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 8, 1840.

Mocksville Academy.

R. E. TROY ESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken charge of the Mocksville Academy. From the healthy situation of the village, and the morality of the community, he hopes to be patronized by an enlightened public. The first session will commence on the 13th January, 1840. FEE TABLE, Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, \$3 00 Do. with English Grammar and Geography, 49 00 Do. with Latin, Greek, Algebra, Surveying, &c. 12 50 January 3, 1840.

\$10 REWARD

WILL be given for any information that will lead to the apprehension of a negro boy named AMOS, belonging to Mrs. Mary Steele, of Rowan county, N. C. This boy was arrested on a State's Warrant, in Mecklenburg county, on the 23rd of November last, when I became his land, and a short time after he absconded, since which time I have been unable to obtain any information of him. THO. J. HOLTON, Charlotte, Jan. 3, 1840.

Twin Cot Seed.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. A. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at \$2 00 per hundred. November 1st, 1839.