pointment, of the manu time that he was drawing i pearly \$25 per day, as salary for. Minister to Cotombes !- Will some of the Fodural papers be so obliging as to come out, and say whether these charges are not true?

GEN. HARRISON AND ABOLITIONISM. The Federal papers of the South vehamently, doin that Gen. Harrismissin thelitionist. We do not charge that he is, but we do say and can prove to the satisfaction of any candid man, that he was nominated in the "Harrisburg Convention" by Abolition influence, and that he is now supportes. by the Abolition party. For some evidence of this, we refer the reader to the letter which follows, signed "W. Hance," written by an Abelitionist in Onto, to the Editor of the Philanthropist, an Abolition paper, published in Cincinnatti, at Gan. Harrison's very door .- The object of the letter is to dissuade the Abolition party from nominating a cal didate of their own for the Presidency, and to show the reasons why they ought to support Gen. Harrison .- He says : "Have not the Abolitionists already reason to congratulate themselves on the concessions made to their influence in the nomination of Gen. Harrison !- Most assuredly they have. Who is there that can believe that Gen. Harrison would have been the Whig cand .date had it not been for Mr. Clay's Anti-Abolition speech, in the U. States Senate last Spring? Is not the Harrisburg nomination a great Abolition victory, acquired without a single direct effort of ours ? And what does this promise us in future if we only remain true to our first principles ?"-Canany unprejudiced Southern man read this, and deny that it is true ; and if so, is there he reason for apprehension ?

Here we see a band of incendiary fanatics whose whole exertions are directed to the subversion of our institutions, and the destruction of Southern rights, carnestly advocating the election of a man to the Presidency, because he was nominated by their influence-and because of the promise of fuse ture success to their principles, which his nomination has given, and his election would ensure. Is it not time for Southern men to pause, and solemnly und seriously look around, when they are called man to comparate with their most deadly coemi the Abolitionists, in clovating a man to the highest office in the Government ; and that, too, a man who refuses to say whether he is, or is not, in fayor of the schemes of Abolition? No matter whether Gen. Harrison is an Ab ditionist or not,-we know that he was nominated by the influence of these lucedury enemies of the South-we know that ne is supported by them-and we know that he can only be elected by the aid of their vote. Leaving political reasons out of the question, are these not sufficient to decide Southern men against him ! The Abolitionists are ready to lay aside all other preferences and go for Gen. Harrison to ensure success to their principles, -that is, to accomplish the destruction of the South ;- the Southern Federalists are willing to sacrifice every thing and cooperate with the Abolitionists, and for what? To elect a weak old man, who is, even now, on the verge of the grave, who has heretofore declared his sentiments in favor of Abolition, but who is not ermitted at present to make known his views on hat or any other subject. All this they will do to ose Republican actuation and gut interefficerat

These are facts that require the serious considera-

tionely non-fart and in addition to this, and what con- pying his present position. st¹ stars the strongest feature of this, every Abbittionait can cate as such, and at the same time vote for the can-didate of his political choice. Let it never be said then, that Abelitionist have become their own destroyers - views in regard to all the important and eventing quies Let them do right themselves, and thus compel others turns of the day have been boretolore given to the pair-to do as too. We have the power, and we shall be re-lic fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether creant to purselves if we do not use it.

ring the interruption of himmess - It might be revised facation. The Committee are now embodying in pauph be willing it should be published. I submit it to thy he useful. Respectfully thine,

"W. HANCE" THE DIFFERENCE.

The Republican Convention lately held at Baltimore, published an address and resolutions, con-

formed throughout the country, but made no dety. From this, it appears, that Gen. Harrison's politic to make declarations of opinion for the pubhe eye .--- According to their doctrines, the ignorant people have no right to be guilty of the impertinuace of asking troublesome questions on such points. What do they know about principles ?-They are told that Gen. Harrison lives in a "log calin," that has a latch and string to the door, and drinks "hard cider ;"-that is enough to show

them that he is fit to be President.

Gen. Harrison and the Tariff .- When Judge ral party then present defied the fact, and said It will go doubt be remembered by your readers, that tions :"-his vote stands recorded in favor of that Journale show this facts

057 We last week published a correspondence of Anson County, and Gen. Harrison's Guardiane. the foldancy The questions were not there given literally, but in substance were the same as those propounded. The Federalists took advantage of the little cirand quibbling, pronounced the whole a forgery. We publish now the literal correspondence as it to draft resolutions, expressive of the principles and occurred between these gentlemen and the Com. views of the Republican Party throughout the Union mittee appointed to keep the old General, and take and enother Committee to draft an care of him :

flattes " Alasistionists can considently and conscion- declaration of principle for the public eye, whilst occu

eaut to parselves if we do not use it. "I have written the foregoing in much haste and da-"I have written the foregoing in much haste and daput on in better shape. As it is, if it cast only new let, those former expressed opinions, which shall be forlight on the Abolition Political organization, I should warded to you at the earliest moment, and which we believe, will prove satisfactory. They are strengthened discretion, though F think some extracts from it might in regard to the propriety of the policy, that Gen. Harrison make no new issue to the public, from the convel original that the National Convention declored if under tic at the then crists (and the times are certainly unalthred) to publish any thing like a general manifesto of

the views of the great Whig party. In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends in the South will receive the notaining their principles .- The Federal Convention mination of Gen. Harrison with something like gener resolved that "Tippecance Clubs" should be ous confidence. When they (Southern friends) reflect npon the distinguished intelligence and character of the convention which placed him in nomination-how ably claration of any opinions or principles of the par. all interests, and especially, these of their particular metion were represented in that body, they certainly conscience keeping Committee and Guardians are the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office have a high guarantee, that should Gen. Larrison be not the only ones of the party who consider it in. will be happily administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson, and Medison.

Hoping you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy herein adopted, we have pleasure in subscriong ourselves,

	T.A. 47448 1110 1110 1	
219262	D. GWINN, by	
1.1	R. HODGES,	
	O M. SPENCER,	
1.5	RUFUS HODGES.	
H. E.	SPENCER, Cor. Soc'y.	

FOR THE WESPERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSES, EDITORS : I un aware that your's is not Saundars assorted in his public speach at Mocks. partizin paper; yet, I hope you will show me to occuby a portion of your space this week, in calling attenville, that Gen. Harrison voted for the Tariff of uon to the Proceedings, &c., of the National Conven-1828,-we understand that a Lawyer of the Feder tion of the Republican Party, held in Baltimore, on the

that it was not so .- We have taken the necessary the Continuent Harreburg, which monumered Gen-means to ascertain the first, and now confirm the Hirrison, -composed, as it was of Federalists, Anti-Macharge made by Gen. Saundars, and here assort sons, and Abolitionists, deemed it " impolitic to make any expression of their views" to the American People that he did vote for that most adious and deteata- in the shape of an address. It is to contreat with this ble of all Tariffs,-the second " Bill of Abomina, non-committal policy, the course of the late Republican Convention which induces me now to trouble you. Every State in the Union was represented in the

measure on the 13th day of May, 1828,-The Convention except four-South Carolina, Illinois, Delaware, and Connectiont. One. WILLING CARNOT, of Tennesson, was appointed President, with six Vice Presidents and four Secretaries.

This Convention unanimously nominated Martin Van which had taken place between several geatiamen. Buren for re-election to the Presidency, and adopted the following Resolution in relation to the Vice Presi-

"Resolved, That the Convention doom it expedient at the present time not to choose between the individuals in nomination, but to have the decision to their Repuban fellow-enizens in the several States, trusting that cumstance of two or three words differing, and as before the election shall take place, their opinions shall usual, wherever there is any chance for doiging become so concentrated as to secure the choice of a Vice President by the electoral college,

A motion was inside, that a Committee he appointed Address to the American People. In support of this motion, Mr. GRUNDY, of Tennessee, addressed the Convention.

" He said, that this Convention ought to come cut manina of the Hoffithest first an fart the state FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN AND ADDRESSORO, N. C., May 3, 1940. It is a the distribution of the formation of the thorn of 1.140 171. and inde dooneing his views on some important subjects, which letter peated, that if this Convention were frank with the peo-was handed over to his "Conscience Keepers" to an-ple, they would be subjected, if regarded as being in swer. About the 10th of March, we received a letter the right. But if they were wrong, they would at from them, completely evading any answer, and similar least go down under the conscientious conviction of have ing performed what they believed to be their duty .--As soon as the "Oswago lotter" was generally pub- However, whether right or wrong, let us tell them

not let their candidate speak out upon, Mr. Van Buren has been most explicit. His has declared his opposito that sell spirit, in the strongest terms ; and stated in advance, that he would yeto sky bill passed by Congrees, interfering with the question of slavery, either in the Bares or in the District of Columna. But how is it with the Whig candidate I. There are vast num-bers of Abolitionoits at the North, and though they are a troublesome set of people, their votes count as well as others. Now the Whog Committee of Cipcilitati, have come to the conclusion that a letter written to the Abalitionists, unfavorable to their views, would cause the loss of their votes, while a letter of a contrary character would cost them the votes of the South-Honce the necessity, on their part, for avoiding all correspondence on that subject; for whether they wrate one way or the other, they would be placed in an awful predicament.

Atter a few more remarks, Mr. G. concluded by pledgidg himself, that the people of his State would ever wite for any man, whose principles and policy were not openly and tearlessly avowed to them; and that, well knowing, and having the fullost confidence in the present Democratic candidate for the Chief Ma-gistracy, they would give him a hearty and, efficient-

is, Frazier, of Ponnsylvania, then said a few words "He referred to the number of Delegates from the State of Pennsylvania, and remarked, that it gave a majority of 50,000 for Gen. Jackson, and assorted that at the coming Presidential election, the Democracy of the land of Pours could not be beaten by Tory Federalism, , The whole Democracy of the State were here represented, and they would speak transet tongued to the people. "We," (continued Mr. F..) " isonging our lanner on the out wall, proclaim the eteroal principle, that man is fit for self-government, and by the aid of Alonghty God, the people shall and will rule. They will triamph, and they shall triamph. And that party who are afraid of their, principles, are unworthy of the suffrages and confidence of the people of this glorious Republic."

On the succeeding day, (the 6th,) the Committee ap which were unanimously adopted by the Convention i-

1. " Resolved, That the Foderal Government is one should no more hear the cry of "hord times." Thinited powers, derived safely from the Constitu-on, and the grants of power shown therein, ought to estrictly construed to all the Double therein, ought to estrictly construed to all the Double therein, ought to gerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

provementa.

3. " Resalved, That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, intracted for local or internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or

the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the infurests of one portion to the injury of another-portion. of our common dountry-that every citizen and every acction of the country, has a right to demand and sist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and simple protection of persons and property. in domestic violence, or foreign aggression 5. "Resolved, That it is the duty of every brauch

of the Government, to enforce and practise the rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and

the business of the country within the control of a concontrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

" Resolved, That. Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appentaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution ; that all afforders to interfere with ques. Tong of the critical and the least of the most alarming and in ; having declared in a public speech that he would

BUR THE WESTERN CANOLANIAN.

STATE RIGHTS REPUBLICAN MEETING. Pursuant to obtain previously given, a very large imber of the Shite Rights R-publicans of Davidson Sonty, assembled in the Courthouse at Lexington, on

he 12th May, 1840 -- On motion, GERNHAM TUNKEY Was called to the Chair, DENNE WANNER, 1394, Col. SAM'L. HANGMANE and Maj.

GROUDE MITH, were appointed Assistant Chargeners, and F. G. HARGRAVE, and J. H. THOMPSON, requested John L. Hargrave then rose, and offened the following Preamble and Resolutions for the consideration of

PREAMBLE

the meeting :

WHEREAS, it is one of the dearest rights of the people, peaceably to assemble together, and compare opi-nions upon all matters of general importance.-And, whereas, it is especially our duty to do so, and to express our opinions fearlessly at the present grisswhen the advocates of proceptes to which we have been heretofore uniformly and steadfastly opposed, are making every effort to deceive the people, as to the true issues now before them for their decision-when my are menterting the opinion, that the present depressed condition of the country ought to be attributed to the present Administration of the General Government ; thereby attempting to screen the Banks of the country, from the censure to which they are justly obnoxious, and to keep out of view the true causes of the present state of things .-- When, in a word, noder the disgone of popular names, and taking advantage of the distresses of the people, the old Federal party is seek-

ing to regain its long lost power ;- therefore, 1. Resolved, That, mour opinion, the withdrawal of thirty millious of paper money, by the Banks, from circultion within a short period, was in itself sufficient to produce great pressure upon the trade and business of the country, and when taken in connexion with the fail in the price of cotton in the foreign market, was

sufficient to cause the present state of things. 2. Received, That we believe if the Banks would pointed to draft Resolutions, reported the following, retara to the exercise of their appropriate functions, and the price of cotton should rise in Liverpool, we

commended by the Secretary of War, for re-organizing is strictly construed by all the Departments and agents the mining -And, we are stail more opposed to the plan recommended by Gen. Harrison, for drilling the youth of the country ;--- the cost of whiteh he hunself " Resolved. That the Constitution does not con- entimated at nearly two millions of dollars annually. for upon the General Government the power to com-mence, and carry on, a general system of internal un-of the Federal party, for the General Government to common the debta of the several states, merits the re-4. Resolved, That the plan advocated by a portion assume the debts of the several states, merity the severest reprodution of every friend of the South-the

Retolied. That we are opposed to the election of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison to the Presidency, 1. Because we are not artisticd of his litress in any point of view, to this that office ? - we are oppose nim, both on the ground or personal unitiness, having reference to his age, and general want of ability ; but, also, mainly for the following reasons: 2. Because no is opposed to our principles--which are the principles of the old Republican party of "D and '99.

3. Because he is in favor of a system of extravegant appropriations for internal Amprovements a system the effect of which has a ways been to has the South to make roads and canels in the North and West :-we believe Gen. Harrison to be in favor of such a systhat no more revenue ought to be raised, than is re-quired to defray the nocessary expenses of the Govern-ment. 6. "Resolved, That Congress has no power to char-ter a National Bank, that we believe that such an in-stitution one of deadly hostility to the bast interests of the congress has no power to char-ter a National Bank, that we believe that such an in-stitution one of deadly hostility to the bast interests of the congress has no power to char-ter a National Bank, that we believe that such an in-stitution one of deadly hostility to the bast interests of the congress to our Resolution to the the statement of the such as the statement of the such as the such

the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions raise money to buy our own slaves, --having declared it and the liberities of the people, and calculated to place to be an object dear to his heart to appropriate the surplus revenue for that purpose.

5. Because he was nominated, and is supported, by a party which has always refused justice to the South, n the subject of Abolition Petitions ;-- that party having uniformly voted for the reception and consideration of much petitions.

6. Because we believe the substitution of Gen. Hardangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the streets of the Southern Cities. And not even then,

in of the people, -they can neither be denied diamentore.

We will hereafter produce more evidence that sinnot fail to convoice caudid and unprejudiced and that Gen. Harrison is the candidate of the Vaplition party.

From the Philanthropist. "Gviews, 3rd Month, 17, 1840.

RESPECTED FRIEND: Thy lavor of the 12th Feb., (1) cauge duty to hand, and would have been answer. Fre most only that I have been absent from home.

I feel constrained to acknowledge not only my mifaction, but high gratification with thy course in reand to the Presidential candidates. I think the Aboanato of Onco, and mound of the wirele west, will be ate as likely to act right in this matter, by simply reading the unked firsts before them in relation to the industes, as they would if those shouldst either take es, or go against oom coordates.

" Bat there is another using new connected with the esciential electron, of more importance to the cause Abalition, then the mere uniter which we shall vote or of the two exoting conductors. I allode to the propaged Anti-Slavery Convention to assemble at Albany, the coming month, to take into consideration the proinly of nonninating unit-slavery candidates for Prosidency. I had hoped that this matter was laid at st where it never would be distorted again; and it may be that the Convention will act right in the mattor; but I tremble for the result-1 fear it will prove he death kuell to abolitionism. Don't we now know that however the two great political parties may affect terrordonn and despuse our principles, they yet conthe true as a body, intelligence, talent, moral worth and religious character of as high an order, as to any ber partien of the community, of equal numbers !--What will they say of us should we become organized "* a political party, and enter the field of political comout with our Presidential enablighte? Why, they would ! by, that we had descended from the high moral attide we had occupied, and entered into the strife and seconds of the more partnan for the " loaves and fish-Where then would be that influence which now we know that we wield, and which may be brought equally to bear on either or both the existing politic Putties, as we may find best to answer the purposes of accomplosing our great object? Why, it would be est-totally and irretrievably lost! Once leave the present elevated ground that we occupy, and come out with our candidates, and we can never return to it train, never! Let us then keep all the adv hat we now possess, and strive to accumulate others as hat as circumstances place it in our power.

ifil.

Whetever Abolitionists are in sufficient number to hold the balance of power, they may readily, by strict scherence to their principles, campel both of the existing political parties to acquidece in their views, so fai as to sustain their principles when in office. But with distinct political organization of the Abolitionists, they will not either of them do it. With such organization we must necessarily in most instances, lose our votes, especially in the Providential cunvass, for a great many years-more probably server ; without such organization our votes slready have their influence, and this mfluence will be strengthening from year to year, and ultiustely, beyond all doubt, place in the Presidential chair some individual who will not only recognize, but pracice upon the great and self-evident truths promulgated in the Declaration of our Independence. Have the Abolitionists not already reason to congratulate themselves on the concessions made to their influence in the nomination of Gen. Harrison! Most assaredly they have. Who is there that can believe that Gen. Harri an would have been the Whig candidate had it it not been for Clay's anti-Abolition speech in the U.S. Sen-ate last spring ! Is not the Harrisburg nomination a great Abolition victory, acquired without a single direct

to the "Oswego letter."

ber last, we addressed Gon. Harrison a letter, re-

ished, the friends of Gen. Harrison pronounced it a what we think, and not beguile or disceive them by act.

ginal letter from Gen, Harrison's Committee, and also, amaness or not that they are seting, wrong, he would as new as he could recollect, the questions proposed to ust say-bot so it is, that the Federal ists are unwilling to Gen Harrison, stating in and letter, that the original doclose to their countrymon the principles which go was implaced, but called on the Committee to publish wern them, or indeed whether they have any princip our letter. You will discover that there is some differ- at all. Is it not fair to infer that they well know that ence in the phraseology, between gor letter furnished if they disclose their opinions and the objects for which from memory and the original list of questions; but the they are contending, that the people will never pu emistance is the same. The main object of the 9.0- thorn to office? While easing my eyes around the wego letter "was to show that Harrison refused to so-room, I see my Ohid friends- and this reminds me of swer the questions of his fellow-citizens, and that it Cincinnati and the manner in which the W large man-was an noncerstanding " that he should make no further age their affairs there. At the close of the late war dociaration for the public eye." In order to ward off with Great Rutain, was there a man, woman, or child the lost indignation of the bonest yeonizary of this com- i in that city, who ever thought of taking up the present try, in regard to such an evasive, not committal, anti- Whig candidate for the Presidence ! Now, I do not regultican mode of submitting his views, or refusing wish to detract from the merits of that individual, to answer, it was necessary to brand that letter as a for I wish that he was wish and better, and more me-forgery. And since the letter received by as corrolorates fully the "Owego letter," there must be some made Prezident. plan devised in order that our letter should also be "The Whigs there have a condidate whom they

there are some who are so politically dishonest, as to at- very little was heard ; but within the last few m tribute to us, a wish to impose on the public, the letter no mortal-man has ever grown so vasily awhe. From and questions, as published in the "North Carolinian," a plain honest clock of a county court, who interferen as a correct copy of the original, when we expressly with nobody, and with whom abbody interfered, he has stated, that we had mashed a copy of our letter, but grown to be an astonishingly great man, destined h gave the questions as nearly as recollected, and called their opinions to carry all before him. But notwith on Gen. Harriseo's traumvirate to publish our letter, -- | canding all this, no one can, by any possibility, come Suppose we had not stated that we wrote from recollec- at his opinions on any of the great quotions interesting tion or had unished the original, we done Harrison no to the country, nor obtain any information in regard it injustice, musimuch as his letter did not answer one sin- him, by which they can measure his fitness and capacigie question proposed, but conveyed the startling fact, by for the high station to which he aspires, that it was impolitic for the General to make any fusther declaration of the opinions for the public eye."

The following is a correct copy sent to Gen. Harrison : Wapmono', N. C., December.48, 1839.

W. H. HARRISON, Esq.,-DRAN SIR : The announcement of your name, by the Harrisburg Convention, as it for him. Now I ask this Convention, as sober, rea candidate for the Presidency, had naturally led us to inquire what your political sentiments are. We have thes been induced to trouble you with a few interrogitories, which we would be gratified that you would answer to our satisfaction :

1st. Wint are your views with regard to a Unit States Bank]

2nd, Your views with regard to Internal Improvements by the General Government !

trict of Columbia ?

on and emancipate them ! 6th. Whether you ever directly advocated the pas-

sage of a law, having for its object the mile of Inscivent Dobtors ?

An early answer to the above questions would grati-Your abedient servants,

J. L. TERRY, S. W. COLE, 8. E. SINCLAIR. ħ.,

HARRISON'S REPLY.

CISCINSATI, Feb. 22, 1810.

MESSAR TERRY, COLE, SESCLAR-GENTLENES. Your letter, of the 28th December, addressed to Gan. policy, he gave them openly and distinctly. On the Harrison, has been delayed thus long in consequence of subject of Abelitian, which the Whig Committee will

base forgery i we were, therefore, called an fur the nn- ing contrary to our encore belief (Loud cheering) swer we received to our questions. Mr. Terry, m our * d Men who do evil, shun the light - they do not want shocker, furnished for the "North Carolings" the one, they do not be seen. Now whether at is a conset

branded with imposition, dec.; and we block to any flost want to make President, and of whom four years ago Why, they won't let him be measured at all. They have shat him up, (I will not eny in a cage, but he might as well be incone.) and will not let him have the met of ink and paper, while his conscience keepers may that he shall neither meak nor write, and they will not do flealing mea, if this is the way to make the President for the people of the United States ! I want to push

this matter a little further, " Mr. Burke, the Postmuster at Cincincutt, in here, and 1 intend, before we leave this place, to ask him to date whether this committee does not regularly a

their candidate to the post office, when he goes lo ters, to see that he gets more that are not such as they are willing that he should receive. It is true that 3rd. Your yiews with regard to the admission of there are many wags in the country, and that some of there are many wags in the country, and that some of them may probably write hearing letters to the ob-the Ant. Whether you believe that Congress posterior and the Why artward and with to save the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the Dis-time the mortification of reading them, or they may wish to save pastage, which is always refunded on ris-5th. If you ever proposed that the surplus revenue should be appropriated to purchase the slave popula-all his letters to the past office. But they open all his letters to the past office. But they open all his letters to the past office. But they open all his letters to the past office. But they open all his letters to the past office. But they open all his letters to the past office. But they open all his letters to the past office. and in reply, they answer th on ; though when they is, they will not answer them at all. Now, this is the way in which they want to make a President of this Ended States. It was different in old times. These Andrew Jethson was put up for the Presidency, I won-

der it any main or out of main, append and amaging his letters for him. When he received a letter, he an wwered it himself I and woe'her his opicions were tight or wrong, he expressed flots openly and fearlessly, without bring distance to by a known being. This was the coston of all our former Presidents, pour Washington John to the present time; and it is the custom of our present Clutof Magistrate, When opinative ware taked in important quotions of State

ale, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

the Government from banking institutions, is indispen- and oppose every thing. sable for the safety of the funds of the Government,

"mition, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens, and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted, with the same spirit which swept the align and sedition laws from our statute book.

An Address to the American People was reported, read, and adopted by the Convention; but as I have not yet read this paper, I will say nothing of it. But, as I have no hostation to avow our determination to vote for will again remark, Messre. Editors, I wish to call the farmer.--A just self-respect, however, on the one attention of the peple to the open, manly, and frank avowal of their principles by the Republican Convention. I urge them to scan closely the genuine doctrines of the old Republican party, and the strong denunciation of the Abolitionists, to be tound in the Speeches and Resolutions of this Convention, and contrast them with the "hide and seek" policy adopted by the Harrisburg Convention. We see the Republicans

oldly proclaiming the principles upon which they are willing to rise or fall, before the People ;- while the era of Harrison generally, labor most assiduously to conceal their principles from the People, and hope, by the cry of " Hard Times," " Hard Cader," M Log. Cabin " &c., to cheat the people and get into office, Onu party openly and heldly proclaims its principles-the ther series to humbug the people with false induce. Which will the people trust ?

ANTI-HUMBUG.

follars of Brandon money was recently sold in ment and reform-showing clearly, that while they are atchez, for screnty free cents ! Who are the solterors ? The mechanic and working mm. We the amount of a few hundred dollars, they are voting venture to say that those encerned in the opera- to appropriate millions for purposes of internal improve tions of the Bank, are better off now than when they commoneed. We need not go beyond that our remarks .- Baltimore Republican.

The Processings of the Democratic Republican Masting of Randolph have been received, and will tees from other Counties in this District, is regard to the opene novi weeks

MOCKSVILLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE house and lot belonging to the Subscriber, at Mockaville, Davie County, will be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, the 26th of this month, (Mayi) The premises are exceedingly decirable, either as a family residence or as a business catab. G. Hargrave, Henry Roussville, William A. Taylor. ishment. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. JUNIUS L. CLEMMONS. On motion of R. Harris, Esq., it was Mocksville, N. C., May 15, 1840. 24

MATCHEESS SANATIVE.

#HIS invaluable. Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgoville, Montgomery co., W. E. BURAGE. N. C. February 21, 1840.

was the effect of the Tariff.

S. Because, on the subject of the currency, he and " Resolved, That the separation of the moneys of his party propose nothing for the relief of the country,

"9. Bocause he refuses to answer any inquiries which may be sent to him on any subject, either from friend or and the rights of the people. I may be sent to him on any singlet, ender from from on any singlet, ender from from or on a singlet, ender from or on a singlet, by Jellerson in the Declaration of Independence, and possible Committee, whis gravely and the proper to made in the Committee, while in the Committee, while in the constitution, which makes ours the the people, while in the attite , of a candidate for their their people, while in the attite , of a candidate for their

10. Because he voted in the Ohio Legislature to sell free wints men for the payment of finewand costs of Court. 6. Resolved, That the most of us here present have been uniformly opposed, heretofore, to the election of Mr. Van Baren; we believe still, that there is much to condemn in his conduct,-but forced as we are to make a choice between him and Gen. Harrison, and oppoto the latter, for the reasons already advanced-we can hand, and fair dealing on the other, require us to make the explicit declaration, that he is not our choice.--We balieve, neverthaless, that he will compare favorably with Gen. Harrison, on several points. -He stand pledged to the Fonth-and the pledge was given up, der circumstances which leave no doubt of his sincerity-to veto any measure interforing in any way with slavery ;---he is opposed to any increase of the Tard, and he is opposed to any system of extrayagant approprintions for Internal Improvements.

7. Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are heretendered, to the Hon. Charles Fisher for the course eaders in the Harrisburg Convention and the support- be has pursued in Congress-that we have unimpaired confidence in his integrity and fidelity to the principles upon which he was elected,-that we approve particularly of his rote on the New-Jersey Election case ; solounity believing that it was a high-handed attompt on the part of the Governor and Council, to reverse the deliberately expressed will of the people of that State After these resolutions were read, Mr. Fisher addressed the meeting in a very able and eloquent speech, exposing with triumphant success, the insuccrity of Beasties of the Paper System /- Seventy-five the professions of the Federal party in favor of retrench-

willing to reduce the minfies of the public officers to ment, in which the South is not interested.

When Mr. Fisher concluded, the question was called on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were adopt-Traits of our own city to prove the correctness of ed unnimously, with the exception of a few whipsters of the Federal party, who were present, and who vainly attempted to disturb the proceedings of the meeting.

ection of a Republican Elector. Ou motion; it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Contral rittee of Vigilance and Corres 0, with bow er to appoint Committees in each Captain's District. The blank in the first resolution was filled with the atmes of Jas. P. Humphreys and Altred Smith, Esqrs. The blank in the second, with the names of Levi Trantham, William McCrary, Sen., Andrew Sink, Philip Grimes, Capt. Geo. Miller, Nathan C. Parks, F.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be

The meeting then adjourned, GERSHAM TUSSEY, Chairman DANIEL T. WARNER, / SANUEL HARGRAVE, Assistant Ch'a. GEORGE SMITH, 538

F. G. HABGRAVE, Secretaries. J. R. THOMPSON,