



THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, JUNE 5, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate, for Rowan and Davis—HENRY MILLER. Commons—JESSE A. CLEMENT, GEORGE L. SMITH.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Commons—COL. PHILIP HEDRICK.

A CHANGE OF TONE.

"I have ever believed that every Elector has a right to make this call for his political creed upon those who offer their services to the People, and THAT THE CANDIDATES ARE BOUND TO ANSWER."

(Gen. Harrison's declaration in 1822.)

"I HAVE COME TO THE DETERMINATION TO ANSWER NO SUCH COMMUNICATIONS, EITHER FROM FRIENDS OR FOES."—(Gen. Harrison's answer to two gentlemen who wrote on him with a letter, asking, in the most respectful terms, his sentiments on the subject of Abolition, in 1840.)

"The policy is, that the General (Harrison) MAKE NO FURTHER DECLARATION OF HIS OPINIONS TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE, WHILE OCCUPYING HIS PRESENT POSITION."

[Reply of Gen. Harrison's "Committee" to the Osage Union Association.]

The first declaration quoted above, was made by Gen. Harrison in the year 1822. He then proclaimed, as we now hold, "that the candidates are bound to answer calls" for their political creed.

He is a candidate for the high office of President, and he refuses to answer questions "from Friend or foe." How are we to account for this change of tone? He believed himself bound to answer them, how can he refuse to answer now? His friends have told us the reason—he is afraid that he will be betrayed—betrayed by answering plain questions—Who ever heard such a reason? But it is, notwithstanding, the true one.

When the old man made the first declaration, that candidates were bound to answer calls, there was no necessity of his having two sets of opinions to suit the rather opposite tastes of Abolitionists and Southern men.

Now, he has to conciliate the Abolitionists and hoodwink the South.

We are gravely told by his guardians that it is impolitic for a man asking our support for the Presidency, to tell us what his political principles are; and more, what his private opinions are on the all important subject of Abolition.

This is the secret, and it is such an one as ought to startle every southern man. It is impolitic to make any avowals, because, if he declares his opinions in opposition to Abolition, he will lose the votes of the incendiaries;—if, on the other hand, he declares in their favor, only his Federal-Bank friends in the South would not dare to recommend his claims to our support.

Under these circumstances, the only possible way is, to keep dark on every point—to close his ears to every question, and in this way try to get the votes of all Abolitionists, Northern Blue-Flights, Southern Bank-Federalists, Tariff and anti-Tariff-men. This is "the policy." Ask Gen. Harrison's opinions on the subject of Abolition, and his friends in the South refer you back to a part of a speech made some where, or a letter said to be written to somebody. Should an Abolitionist in the North ask for some expression of his opinions, he could, in like manner, be pointed back to the very strongest kind of declarations in favor of Abolition and Emancipation.

Honest men never wish to conceal their opinions on any subject, and the very fact of Gen. Harrison's refusing to declare his sentiments openly, proves that there is something wrong. Even admitting, for the sake of argument, what we do not believe to be so, namely, that he is not an Abolitionist, the fact of his refusing to avow his opinions on this subject boldly, would show that he is unworthy to be trusted by the South.

Let any man look at the declaration of Gen. H. which we give at the head of this article, and compare it with his present refusal to answer all questions, and then look still farther at the reason given by his "Committee" for this refusal, and unless he is carried away by party prejudice, he must acknowledge that there is a glaring inconsistency in the conduct of Harrison, and a cause for alarm in the refusal of the "Secret Committee."

Mr. Kendall's Address to the People of the United States.—In another part of our paper will be found the Address of Mr. Kendall to the People of the United States, on the occasion of resigning the office of Postmaster General, and resuming the editorial chair. It is written with a pen of fire, and glows with the spirit of patriotism. Like many others, we have been greatly prejudiced against Amos Kendall, but he has fired down our prejudices, and, in the teeth of all that has been said against him, he has built up for himself a character for talents and patriotism that his enemies may covet. In reference to the Extra Globe, which he now edits, it will certainly be one of the ablest and cheapest papers in America.

As a proof that the "hard times" now weighing down this country is wholly attributable to the Banks, look at the fact, that there is most distress and embarrassment in the States that have had the greatest number of Banks, and where the largest issues of paper trash have been made. In Mississippi and Alabama, for instance, where the beauties of the Banking system have been carried to the very perfection of swindling.

Blessings of Royalty.—The people of England are now paying three millions and a half for the support of royalty. This is, indeed, paying dear for the whistle.

PRINCIPLES—NOT "HARD CIDER."

Never, until the present time, has a candidate for the Presidency in this country been brought forward, without the avowal of certain principles, on which he proposes to administer the Government. The Democratic Republicans have come out and set forth, openly and without disguise, the principles on which they urge Mr. Van Buren's re-election. These may be seen defined and laid down in the Resolutions adopted at the Baltimore Convention. They are the principles of Jefferson and all the fathers of the republican faith. These are the old landmarks of the Republican Party.

But how is it with the Harrisonites? Have they put forth a single principle?—No! Ask them for their political chart, and they cry out—"Hard Cider!" Inquire what is their faith, they answer—"Log Cabin." In short, they seem to fancy that "hard cider" is a sort of panacea, ten times more potent than even the "Matchless Sarsaparilla," to cure all the ills of this mortal state.

For ourselves, we doubt exceedingly whether any man who drinks much hard cider can be fit for the Presidential Chair, or for any other station. Hard cider means sour cider, for we all know, that after it begins to turn, it very soon becomes vinegar. If Gen. Harrison is as fond of hard cider as his friends say he is, so far from its being a recommendation, in our view, it is an insuperable objection—for, no man who is always toting at hard cider can be fit for business. It stupefies and besots a man more than whiskey, and much sooner than "cider royal."

We have frequently heard it asked, why his friends call Gen. Harrison the "hard cider candidate." We can only give one reason in answer—that is, because he likes the drink. The other day, however, we heard another reason: at our meetings and other gatherings we frequently see two plough boys started to run for cider—these horses are called "cider nags;" perhaps the friends of Harrison had these sort of races in mind, when they called him the "hard cider candidate."

Be this, however, as it may, we have come to one conclusion, which is: that we will have to see it for ourselves, before we can be induced to believe that the Republicans of this country will ever throw away their principles, to place any man in any office, high or low, merely because he loves hard cider.

A Declaration.—From the account below, it appears that Gen. Harrison has only adopted his non-declaration policy, since he has been under the supervision and control of his Committee of three keepers;—before that time, it seems that the old gentleman was so imprudent as to make some of his opinions known.—From his late foolish conduct at Cincinnati, it is very evident that the only way to keep the General straight, and to prevent his spoiling all the labors of his friends, is to keep him out of sight.

It is known that there was a great Convention of Abolitionists at Cleveland, Ohio, last Fall, held for the express purpose of nominating Abolition candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency; it is known that after a discussion, the Convention adjourned without making this nomination, and that Harrison was afterwards openly recommended by some of the incendiaries to the support of the "Vote;" the secret of all this has only come out lately. It appears now, that a Whig-Abolition Editor, who was a member of the Convention, gave such satisfactory assurances of Harrison's Abolitionism, that the Convention adjourned without a nomination, evidently satisfied that Harrison was their man. The following is an extract from the "Aurifer," an Abolition newspaper, printed in Cleveland. It speaks with sufficient plainness for any man to understand, we think, and yet the Federalists of the South will deny with such grand as this, that Harrison is supported by the Abolitionists. Here is the extract:

"Last autumn, during the sessions of the American Anti-Slavery Society in this city, a resolution was presented for distinct nominations of candidates for President and Vice President. A very respectable Whig-Abolition editor from the Southern part of the State was present. He stated to various members of the Society, ourselves among others, that he had recently been at Cincinnati, and that while there, he had an interview with General Harrison, and that he was authorized to say, that now the General fully coincided with the Abolitionists in their doctrines and measures. How much influence this statement had in deciding the action of the Society, we do not pretend to say. But, that the General authorized the statement to be made, we have no doubt. There is not the slightest reason to question the veracity of the gentleman, who was the medium of communication."

Coming in of the Jews.—A Hamburg paper states that the Jews of Constantople, have, with their Rabbi, declared their determination to wait no longer than another year for their expected Messiah. If he does not appear, within that time they will conclude that he has already come, and will then attempt to discover by what religion he is recognized. The Rabbi is in favor of professing Christianity.

The "Writings" of Canada have lately held a large Abolition meeting, and appointed Delegates to the London Convention. There are said to be nearly 13,000 free negroes in Canada, and the number is constantly increasing by runaways from the States.

It is rumored that a scheme is brewing among the Federal leaders, to drop Harrison suddenly, and bring out some other candidate. This would be cruel conduct towards the old man; and besides, it never will do to lose all that has been said, sung, and written about "hard cider and log cabins."

No, no, since they have taken him up, they must hold on, and sink or swim with their glorious "old Tip," as they call him.

An Ohio paper states, that somebody is taking a bust of Gen. Harrison;—and also, that a distinguished artist has lately finished a "family piece," which represents the General sitting on a barrel of hard cider, with the bung out, and a rod in his hand, whistling a Tippecanoe tune, and kicking his heels against the hoops. John C. Wright & Co. are standing round with each a mug in his hand, and very earnestly recommending the old man not to kick too hard, for fear he may disclose his principles.

Mr. Morehead.—Report says, that this gentleman has made some speeches in the lower counties which met a little surprise his Federal friends. Instead of charging the Government with creating the hard times, as the party generally do, he came out plainly, at Raleigh, we are informed, and charged the whole on the Banks. It is said, in his denunciation of the Banks, he far exceeded Judge Saunders. At other places where he addressed the People, we learn that he had not a word to say about Gen. Jackson's Administration, but rather smiled on all his acts.

Really, if the man continues on in this way, we shall have to write him down as a face of the same sort. The fact is, that Mr. Morehead not only acted as Elector for the re-election of Gen. Jackson, but he voted for Mr. Van Buren as Vice President, and no doubt, now feels the awkwardness of his present position. We suspect that he begins to find that his federal friends have got him into a quagmire, from which he can only escape by certain duties. We will not say that Mr. Morehead will be Governor, but of this much we are sure, that he will not be elected Governor in 1840. As certainly as the day of election comes, he will be a dejected and disappointed man.

The conduct of the Bank-Federalists of the country at present, reminds us of the rogue who would stop thief—stop thief, while he was running to make his escape;—his object was to divert the pursuit from himself; and this is precisely the purpose of the Bank-men in accusing the Government with causing hard times. But it will not do, for, in spite of all their cries of hard times and hard cider, every body begins to understand the upper, and the cause of the evil;—to see that it is the Banks that make the abundance of paper money among us, and the Banks that make it scarce, bringing "hard times" on the Country at their will and pleasure; and that the Government has no more to do with it than "the man in the moon."

The Whig Legislature of Massachusetts having repealed the law which prohibited the intermarriage of whites and blacks—it is perfectly lawful in that State now, for any gentleman or lady to indulge their taste in cohabitation, without restraint, in selecting a partner for life.

The loss of property by the terrible and destructive tempest which Natchez was lately visited, is estimated at more than five millions of dollars. Up to the last date, thirty-five bodies of those killed by the storm, had been entered.

James W. Huntington has been elected by the Legislature of Connecticut, United States Senator from that State, in place of Mr. Betts, dead.

Query.—Did old General Harrison receive the beautiful and unusual name of "Old Tip," from his fondness for toting off hard cider, or from the battle where he had more than half of his men killed in a surprise—which?

Charles C. Cumberlege, has been appointed by the President, (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,) to be Minister to Russia.

James Kent, to be Chief Justice of the United States at the Court of Spain.

MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large portion of the Democratic Republicans of Captain Wright's Company, held a meeting, on the 30th May, 1840. The meeting was organized by calling LEWIS SNIDER, Senr., to the Chair, and appointing Clayton Wright, Z. Yarbrough, and Sam Jackson, Secretaries. The Chairman espoused the object of the meeting in a brief and appropriate address, when the following Resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we, as Democratic Republicans, have renewed confidence in the ability and firmness of the Hon. CHARLES FISHER, our Representative in Congress—that his independent course deserves the support of all true Republicans.

Resolved, That we will cordially and zealously support ROWELLS M. SAUNDERS, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That this meeting have entire confidence in the ability and integrity of our present Sheriff, COL. JOHN N. SMITH, and commend him to our fellow-citizens for re-election.

Resolved, That we will render a cordial support to the Republican candidates who may be nominated to represent Davidson county in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of Five, to nominate a Republican candidate to be run for the Senate at the next August Election.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed Geo. Harris, Wm. Stuart, Turner Barnes, St. John Hill, and Elmy Harris, as Committee—when, after retiring a few minutes, returned and reported the name of JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., as the Republican candidate for the Senate.

On motion, Resolved, That the Proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the President and Secretaries, and published in the Western Carolinian.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be rendered to the President and Secretaries for the appropriate discharge of their duties.

The meeting then adjourned.

LEWIS SNIDER, Sr., Chair.

CLAYTON WRIGHT, Secretary.

Z. YARBROUGH, Secretary.

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Ma. Editor: I have conversed with several intelligent Harrison men about Salisbury, concerning Harrison's refusal to answer the plain questions put to him by some gentlemen of Wakeboro', in this State, asking his opinions on Abolition, and other subjects. They say it cannot be expected of him to answer every foolish question put to him by his designing enemies. Now, Mr. Editor, I consider this a poor excuse indeed, for such an insult to the understandings of freemen;—and, as the Federal, or Harrison Waigs, claim to themselves "all the decency and all the talents and morals" of the country, I propose that some of that honest party here in old Rowan, address a letter to "Old Tip," requesting him to answer the questions put to him from Wakeborough, and, further, as H. C. Jones has proven himself so expeditious a hand at procuring answers, I think he could do the work, if it can be done at all—be the man to write letters and get replies.

In conversing with these Harrison Federalists, Mr. Editor, when I tell them that Mr. Van Buren stands pledged to the South to maintain our rights on the subject of slavery, they admit it—but, say they, they do not go to get Southern votes! Now, sir, does any man here love that Gen. Harrison, who would not be glad to get Southern votes—then why does he not come out, and pledge himself in our favour on this vital question? By his refusing to do so, is the inference not reasonable, that he stands pledged against us—stands pledged to favour the mad schemes of the Abolitionists? I think so, most clearly. Then, suppose he should be elected President, and should observe his pledge to the Abolitionists as faithfully as Mr. Van Buren has kept his to the South, what would be the consequence? Most awful, indeed! and I beseech my brother Farmers to reflect on these things.

Some of the Federalists say, that if Harrison is elected, times will get better;—they won't tell you by what measures, or in what way this is to be done. Is it by drinking "hard cider," and building and hauling about "log cabins"? There's no doubt of one thing—if Harrison is elected, he will turn all the Democrats out of office, and fill their places with Federalists, Abolitionists, Bank-men, &c., who will receive the same salaries, but will make the times better!

Mr. Editor, it is not strange, that we hear men crying out "hard times," till they seem ready to burst their throats, and at the same time they are engaged in spending large sums of money in erecting banners, poles, flags, and log cabins, and roasting oxen, sheep, and pigs, and finishing grand entertainments! And what are those things for? To my verities, and indeed my brother block-heads—that's what it's for! It is a poor business for a man to preach up economy, when he don't practice that virtue himself.

A FARMER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BANKS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Ma. Editor: The capital stock of two of our North Carolina Banks, namely: the Bank of the State, and the Bank of Cape Fear, is THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. These Banks, when the suspension took place, had not advanced the amount of between three and four millions at least, or perhaps more. They have gone out, calling in this circulation, until now they have not much more than one million and a half of notes abroad—certainly not as much as two millions; and the process is still going on. With these facts before him, can any man wonder that money is scarce in North Carolina? Here is the plain cause of the scarcity of money among us, and yet these very Bankmen are crying out "Hard Times," and charging it all on the Government.

JEFFERSON.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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The Indians who committed those depredations are said to number about fifty or sixty, and conceal themselves in the hammocks between the Appalachicola river and Tallahassee, until a favorable opportunity offers for them to commit such like deeds.

This forms the fourth family which has been murdered in that vicinity since the 23d ultimo, and it is time some steps were taken to prevent them in future.—Gazette.

From the New York Morning Herald of May 25. Monday, 3 o'clock.

LATER AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—AFFAIRS RAPIDLY APPROACHING A CRISIS.

The Lehigh, Captain Rodgers, arrived yesterday from Canton. She brings late and important intelligence. When he left, every preparation was making by the Celestials to carry on a long war against the barbarians of that obscure island, called England. By the next arrival we shall undoubtedly receive the news of actual hostilities between the forces of the two countries. Neither party will back out, or show the white feather for the present, according to the last intelligence.

The despatches from England were anxiously looked for. The Chinese Government have purchased two ships of about 1,000 tons burthen, and, from appearances, intend to arm them for the purpose of offering resistance to the British vessels of war, as it is fully believed that the British will take possession of Canton—if they can.

The Chinese are also collecting a large number of junks to sink in the channels of the river, so as to blow up the barbarians when they attempt to pass up.

One of the British ships of war had anchored in the inside harbor of Macao, to protect the British subjects who had been ordered to leave by the Chinese authorities.

The Lehigh had several days southerly wind on her passage down the China sea, which was favorable for the despatch vessel from Singapore, and Capt. Rogers is of opinion that the declaration of war will reach China by the 20th February, and a strict blockade of the port of Canton be immediately instituted.

Captain Rogers reports speaking on the 19th February, in the Strait of Banco, the Dumfries, from Singapore; for London, the captain of which reported that the declaration of war against China, by the British, left Singapore on the 1st of February, for China, and the English fleet, including several steam vessels, were expected to arrive at Singapore every hour, beat out the straits of Sand, in company with the Dumfries and Thomas Coates.

Mr. Morehead avows himself in favor of a National Bank. General Saunders is against it. We like to see this. It is placing the true question before the people. Why are not all Morehead's friends honest enough to speak out as he does?

Mr. Morehead was called out on this subject by Judge Saunders at Chatham. He could not keep dark as Harrison and the log cabins do.

Gen. Saunders proposed to Mr. Morehead that he, Saunders, should write to Harrison, and Mr. Morehead to Van Buren, to ask their opinions on the leading questions that the people wish to be informed about. Mr. Morehead would not go it. Stick a pin here.—North Carolinian.

FROM THE WARRENTON (VA.) JEFFERSONIAN.

Ma. Editor: The following is an extract from a letter, written by a gentleman of the first respectability, and who is ready to substantiate the truth of the charge made against Gen. Harrison. I hope every man will read it for himself before he determines to support a man entertaining such principles:

"I am assured, by a gentleman of high standing in society, who travelled with General Harrison a few days ago, on board the steamboat from North Bend to Cincinnati, that he was brought out on the subject of Abolition, that he expressed himself freely upon that topic, and advocated every principle which characterizes the slaveholding doctrine, (if it be allowable to apply this term to such a doctrine) that he explained his vote in Congress upon the question of admitting Missouri into the Union as a slaveholding State, in the following way: He said that he voted in accordance with the wishes of the people of that State, but intimated that he voted against his conscience; declared that he was entirely opposed to the extension of slavery in the West, and boasted that he would get the support of the Abolitionists. All this was in the presence of Abolitionists, and I am further assured, that all who heard him were satisfied that he was thoroughly and radically an Abolitionist."

"So much for General Harrison's Abolition principles. Now, if the people are willing, with their eyes open, to take this man for their ruler, with all his odious doctrines, and his total want of capacity as a statesman, in the name of God, be it so! In sackcloth and ashes will they mourn the consequence of their consummate folly, and in the bitterness of their souls will they be forced to cry "AMEN" to their own ruin."

The river at New Orleans continues very high. The Bulletin of the 15th says:

A good deal of apprehension was occasioned yesterday by a rumor of a coveys in the levee, in the bend above Carrollton. On inquiry, we are glad to learn that there is no truth in the report. The facts are, that the levee leaked in several places, and the Mayor of the city sent up the chain-gang to assist in stopping the leaks and fortifying the embankments.

The same paper says:

The steamer Independence, which arrived last night from Cincinnati, reports all the rivers very high and rising. The water was on the lower floor of the front stores at Paducah. Cairo, on the 8th ultimo, was three feet under water. The Mississippi was rising slowly. The Independence was unable to land freight at Mill's Point, on account of the high waters. At Bachelor's Bend, 500 hands were working to keep the river from breaking through the levee. A large crevasse was opened at Carthage.

The Arkansas river is higher than it has been for many years. The creeks have become rivers, and the river an ocean. Much damage will be done by the inundation.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Cabarrus county, on Thursday evening the 28th ult., by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D., Mr. JACOB STREWAIT, Jr., to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the Rev. John Robinson, D. D.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this Town, on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, Mrs. ELLEN McLEOD, aged about 40 years. She deceased last, for a number of years previous to her death, been a consistent and pious member of the Presbyterian Church, and was supported throughout a long illness and to the hour of her death, with the faith and hope known only to a sincere Christian.

In this Town, on Monday, the 1st inst., Col. HENRY GILES, in the 39th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of this place, and for a number of years an officer in the county, extensively known and highly esteemed by his numerous acquaintances for the possession of many sterling qualities of heart, we have seldom known any one who had more friends and fewer enemies.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

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