

counts, but they have proceeded to collect their debts as rapidly as possible. In this way, by making money scarce, a depression takes place in every thing and prices must fall; the cry of "hard times" is then started and the Government is charged with having produced them. The results of the late elections in Connecticut have been proclaimed by the Federal party, with all their usual noise and shouting, as a wonderful victory, although it is not pretended that the Republicans have lost an inch of ground since the last elections. Let us look at the part which the Banks of Connecticut took in this contest. The following statement is taken from the report of the Commissioners who, by law, periodically examine the Banks of this State, and report their condition. We will take the few months during which the election contest was going on for Governor and other State officers: On the 30th day of Sept., 1839—the state of the Banks was,

Loans. Notes in circulation. Specie in vaults: \$11,190,878. 3,821,991. 458,733.

On the 30th January, 1840, embracing precisely a period of four months, the state of the Banks was Loans. Notes in circulation. Specie in vaults. \$9,596,582. 1,886,140. 484,433.

From this showing it appears, that in the small State of Connecticut alone, within the short period of four months, and that during the election contest, the Banks called in \$1,938,158 of their notes, while they forced out of circulation in the same time, more than \$26,000 of specie. In four months diminishing the circulation of the State nearly sixty per cent!—When this is the game played over the Country, can any man doubt the cause of the "hard times."—Whoever does doubt it, must be blind indeed, or his condition may be accounted for by the old adage, which says "that none are so blind as those who will not see."

Gen. Harrison a Federalist, and in favor of a "Standing Army" in 1800.—The Federal party, who are now pushing forward old Gen. Harrison, are exceedingly anxious to conceal the fact that he was a most active and zealous Federalist during the "reign of terror," as the Administration of John Adams was called. They try to deny that he was an advocate of the Alien and Sedition law, which inflicted fines and imprisonment on Freedom for an expression of opinion, and would like to claim for him an association with Mr. Jefferson and the Republicans in that dark and perilous time. Mr. Randolph charged it to his face, on the floor of the Senate in 1826, and he was forced to acknowledge, that he had been a friend and supporter of Adams' Administration.

On the outside of to-day's paper will be found conclusive evidence of his co-operation with that party, and that he was an advocate of, and strongly urged the odious and anti-republican doctrine of maintaining a "Standing Army" in 1800. Being then a Delegate in Congress from the North-west Territory, he delivered a speech defending the "Standing Army," and against disbanding it, when the same was proposed and voted for by all the Republicans. And let it be marked further, that he had as a Delegate no vote, and had previously expressed his opinion of maintaining a position of neutrality between the Federal and Republican parties of the day, for the purpose of carrying through some measures for his constituents by the aid of both; but his zeal became so great, that he threw aside his neutrality, and came out in this "Standing Army" speech openly for the Federal administration, not without reward either, for a few months after its delivery, he was appointed by John Adams to be Governor of the North-West Territory.

The badge of the Federalists of that day was a black cockade worn on the hat, and from this they were called the "black cockade party." At a Republican Convention lately held in Jefferson county, Indiana, one of the Vice Presidents, an old man by the name of Mills, who has long known Gen. Harrison, was called upon to say what he knew about his political opinions.—The old man in reply, amongst other things, answered that he was in Cincinnati when Gen. Harrison returned home from Congress, at one time during the Administration of John Adams, with a black cockade in his hat, and that all the Federalists in the city followed his example, and hoisted this odious badge of Toryism.

After these proofs and a thousand others, to show that the old man was and still is, one of the worst sort of Federalists, is it not extraordinary that his supporters should now have the unblushing presumption to deny the fact? It is but another proof of their contempt for popular intelligence. They expect by panic speech making, hard elder-guzzling, and log cabin parades to turn the attention of the people from the man and the cause, but 1840 will only give them another lesson of experience in a recurrence of the fate that befel them in 1798 and 1828—utter defeat.

Standing firm on Principle.—Edward J. Black, Judge Colquitt, and Maj. Cooper—three of the State Rights members from Georgia who were elected in opposition to the Administration—have each published an able address declaring that they cannot, as Southern men, and Republicans, go for Harrison, and avowing their determination to support the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. Their reasons are given at length, why they may not, under any circumstances whatever, take up Harrison; and they are such as in our opinion ought to be conclusive on the mind of every State Rights Republican. We cannot see how it is possible, for any one professing Republican principles, to think for one moment of supporting Wm. H. Harrison, a man who commenced his political career by sustaining the detestable principles of the Alien and Sedition law, who was the advocate of the Excise system of taxes, and who wore the black cockade of Federalism in '98. Not only this, but who has, from that day to the present, been the advocate of every encroachment on the Constitution, whether made by Congress or the Executive.

We shall take an early opportunity of publishing some extracts from the circulars of these firm Republicans of Georgia.

"STANDING ARMY."—Once more. To hear the awful forebodings of death and desolation which the Federal Harrison hangers are making, on the impracticable plan of Mr. Poinsett (which, by the by, is now given up and abandoned by Mr. Poinsett himself, and will not be acted on by Congress,) who would suppose that their "veiled prophet," or rather, caged hero, had proposed one ten times worse, and at an expense nearly equal to four times Poinsett's estimate? Yet such is the fact. Hear what his opinions are from his own mouth:

Gen. Harrison says: "Instead of the few days now appropriated to the purpose of training, and the very few hours of those days actually employed, some weeks at least must be devoted to the purpose, and the men must be taught in CAMPS OF DISCIPLINE, those duties which representing a faithful image of actual war, form the best school in which it can be taught. For the accomplishment of an object so desirable, NO PAINS OR EXPENSE should be spared." Again he says: "At the frequent reviews which should take place, particularly that by the commander-in-chief, every thing is fascinating in military array, the whole 'POMP OF WAR' should be introduced to keep up the ardor of the youth, and excite the circulation of the different corps. I have recommended CAMPS OF DISCIPLINE for instructing those who are already capable of bearing arms; but the career of military instruction for our youth, should commence as soon as their mental and bodily powers have acquired sufficient strength. Professional tactics should be established in all our Seminaries, and even the amusements of the children should resemble the gymnastics of the Greeks, that they may grow up in the practice of those exercises, which will enable them to bear with the duties of the camp, and the labors of the field. It will no doubt, (continues General Harrison,) be urged as a reason, for continuing the old plan, that the poorer class of our citizens cannot spare FIVE OR SIX WEEKS IN A YEAR FROM THEIR FARMS to learn military duty. I know they cannot, without being paid, but is not our Government able to pay them? If not, they ought to make themselves so, by laying on ADDITIONAL TAXES."

Another Fight among Congressmen.—We see from the late papers, that another small fight has "come off" between two of the honorables at Washington City; not however, exactly in the House this time, but only in the lobby. North Carolina figures more largely than in the last exhibition of the kind there, when she divided the glory with Louisiana,—in this, she had it all to herself. The fight was between two North Carolina members: Mr. Kenneth Rayner and Doct'r. William Montgomery. From the accounts contained in the papers, it seems very evident that Mr. Rayner was to blame. He first made an attack on Dr. Montgomery through the columns of the Globe, touching a speech in which he (Mr. Rayner) felt his sensibilities wounded; but being rather worsted in the newspaper encounter, he abandoned the pen and resorted to more striking arguments, by making an assault in, and upon the body, head, and shoulders of the Doctor, not exactly as the law men say with pistols, dirks, clubs, bludgeons, &c., but with one sword case. Dr. Montgomery was unarmed, but, from accounts, it would seem that Mr. Rayner made no more at this effort than the other; so, on the whole, he had as well perhaps "quit the drive," and give it up as a bad job. Such scenes have already disgraced Congress and the whole nation too frequently. Without doubt, they ought to meet the universal reprobation of all parties, but it would be very desirable, when the honorable gentlemen do get at it, that instead of the little by-play of a scuffle, as it generally proves, they had to fight it out to their hearts' content.—This would be the most effectual cure for the evil.

Committee of Elections in Congress.—This committee, who have under examination the contested Elections, have a laborious task to perform. The Pennsylvania case has occupied weeks in its investigation, and it is not yet concluded. It seems that they are necessarily required to sit during the time that the House is in Session, otherwise they could make no progress whatever in their business. The Committee consists of the following members: Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina. Mr. Fillmore, of New York. Mr. Rives, of Virginia. Mr. Fisher, of North Carolina. Mr. Brown, of Tennessee. Mr. Medill, of Ohio. Mr. Smith, of Connecticut. Mr. Bots, of Virginia. Mr. Randall, of Maine.

"The Federalists here are trying to use the taking of the next census against the Administration, saying that Mr. Van Buren is going to lay a direct tax, &c. As no one but a fool or a scoundrel would make the assertion, it is not worth contradicting."

Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus. Miserable and contemptible as every honest man of any party would pronounce such lying, and base trickery as the above paragraph refers to, it is nevertheless true, that there are those pretending to the character of honorable men, who do not hesitate to resort to it, to bolster up a sinking cause, here and elsewhere. We fully concur in what is said above, and will waste no further notice on the matter than merely to hint to all whom it may concern, that as sure as we can satisfactorily ascertain what we indirectly hear, they shall be exposed by name, to the disgrace and contempt which their conduct deserves.

"The Salisbury Carolinian" has not been there present hinges of the knee" to the Administration in vain. It had scarcely whored into the line of the army of spoliators, when to one of the editors he received his reward. Dr. Austin has been appointed deputy Marshal.—*Wilkeson Advertiser.*

This gentleman is evidently of a "literary" turn, as well as some of his brother blue-lights in these parts; but liable to errors it seems, both literary and political. First, literary—"lo," friend, look back at your scrap book again, and correct your quotation—"pregnant hinges" is an awkward mistake, it is well you made it no where else, or you might have been laughed at. Second: political—"lo," Dr. Austin was appointed Deputy Marshal not by the Administration, but by one of your brother log cabin riders, Mr. Daniel, as you very well know and whom you will hardly "wheel into the line of the army of spoliators." And now, a word in your ear,—don't go off next time before you are ready friend.

Chemistry.—When butter is to be made, if a little old butter be put into the cream, the better will come from much less churning. When soap is to be made, if a little old soap be put into the lye and grease, the soap will be made with considerably less boiling.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

The last Watchman contains a letter purporting to be from Aquilla Cheshire, Esq. of Davie County, in reference to a publication which appeared in this paper three weeks ago; in answer to all of which, we have only to make a plain statement. On Thursday of our May Court, Mr. Cheshire came into the office of the Carolinian for the express purpose of requesting a contradiction through the columns of this paper, of what he declares to be the unauthorized use of his name by the Federal party here. We were not in the Office at the time, but Mr. Fisher happened to be—Mr. Cheshire desired him to write a notice saying that he was not one of the Federal party here, as they had taken the liberty to publish his name, but that he claimed to be a true Republican. By his request, and at his dictation, Mr. Fisher wrote the notice and submitted it to him,—he fully approved and requested its insertion in the Carolinian. It was accordingly inserted: Mr. Cheshire received a paper from the press containing the article, declared it was precisely what he wished, put it in his pocket, and went home. We thought no more about the matter. Three weeks afterwards, we find in the Watchman a letter, as we said before, purporting to be written by Mr. Cheshire, declaring his adherence to the Federal party, and what is more strange, disavowing his former publication. We leave it to Mr. Cheshire and his new friends, who have involved him in this unenviable difficulty, to settle it as they please. He might have deserted the Republican ranks and gone over to Federal Harrisonism with much less trouble, than by this sort of wheeling and jumping about two or three times in as many weeks.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I here enclose you a short correspondence between myself and several of the Ohio Members of Congress, which please to publish. One of the gentlemen who signs the answer to me, represents the District in which General Harrison lives. As I remarked in my letter, the whole affair is certainly a very small matter, but those who are using it in Rowan, have nothing but small matters to go upon in this contest, and of course they must make the most of it. I shall however soon publish a circular address to my constituents in which I shall examine the pretensions of General Harrison to the Presidency. I think I shall be able to show the candid portion of my constituents that whatever claims Harrison may have on the Federalists and Abolitionists of the North for their support, he has none whatever on the South, and above all, he has none on the Republicans of the South.

The present struggle is one of immense importance to the country and particularly to the Southern States, and all who value the permanence of the Union, and the rights of the people, should spare no pains to make themselves well acquainted with all the issues of the contest, and all the principles and consequences involved in it. If any of my constituents are halting between two opinions, I ask them to wait for further information before they decide. They will have ample opportunities of understanding the whole subject before the day of election arrives.

Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES FISHER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 29, 1840.

To the Hon. John B. Weller, Alexander Duncan, William Doan, and William Medill.

GENTLEMEN: I have had you a newspaper in which you will see a letter of the Hon. Henry Clay. The occasion of that letter is this: On my late visit to the place of my residence, I was called on to address my constituents at two large meetings; one at Salisbury, and the other at Lexington. In the course of my remarks I made mention of a report in circulation that Mr. Clay, while acting as Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, had objected to, or opposed General Harrison's appointment as Minister to Colombia on the score of his incompetency. It seems, in consequence of what I said, that a letter was written to Mr. Clay, informing him of what I said, and inquiring into the truth of the report. My reply is in the letter I send you in the newspaper. In my remarks, I only stated the circumstance as a report which I had often heard, which I had never seen contradicted, and therefore supposed to be true. The whole affair is a very small matter, but inasmuch as some of the Federalists in my District are seeking to make something out of it, I will thank you to inform me whether you ever before heard of the report alluded to. I address you, for the reason that you are Representatives from Ohio, the State where General Harrison resides.

Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES FISHER.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 29th, 1840.

DEAR SIR: We have just received your communication with the News paper containing a letter from the Hon. Henry Clay, to "H. C. Jones Esq." You ask whether we ever heard the report that Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State, opposed the nomination of General Harrison as minister to Colombia. We answer, that we have frequently heard it, and it would be strange indeed, if Mr. Clay himself had never before heard of it. His silence heretofore on the subject, taken in connection with some other circumstances, left no doubt on our minds of its truth.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN B. WELLER, WILLIAM DOAN, A. DUNCAN.

HON. CHARLES FISHER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 29, 1840.

I certainly heard the report alluded to long before the date of the Speech which you are said to have delivered in North Carolina, but have no knowledge of its truth or falsity.

WILLIAM MEDILL.

HON. CHARLES FISHER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: The old adage that "the wounded pigeons are known by their fluttering," was never to my mind more aptly illustrated than in the last number of that literary sheet, the Watchman—I allude to the long law speech of Mr. H. C. Jones. It is written in the true style of a pettifogger, full of lawyer gabbling, and would do credit in this respect to any lawyer or doctor, and its learned flights equal even some of the learned productions of the literary Editors of the Watchman.

It is evident from the tone and manner of the article in the last Watchman, headed "The Body Guards," and purporting to be Editorial, that Mr. Jones finds himself in a "bad box," and has no resource left, but to quibble out of it. He has misrepresented Mr. Fisher, and has no one to sustain him but a certain distinguished "note taker," to whom he refers in his article—but I suspect that he will lose even the benefit of this "note taker's" evidence, as he has already, if I am correctly informed, given several different versions of what he himself understood Mr. Fisher to say. So his "wings," however often they may have been altered and written out, cannot be received as evidence.

It is true, Mr. Editor, that some of the nine gentlemen of the Central Committee who signed the Card in the Carolinian of the 28th ultimo are "Literary men"—some of them Lawyers, Doctors, or gentlemen of letters. They all "eat their bread by the sweat of the brow," and may not have quite such consistent memories as Mr. Jones and some of his friends seem to be blessed with—but I have yet to learn, that in this Republican land, the statements of such men are to be discredited, because they do not pursue any of the learned professions, and because they do not condescend to "literary" lawyer of having willfully mistaken facts, with intent to mislead the public mind. Yet this is the true spirit and tendency of the Federal aristocratic doctrine—that a man, must be "well born," must have studied his book against the walls of a college, and must be either rich himself or have some rich relations to support his pretensions to learning, literature, and a great name; or his statements are worth nothing. Mr. Jones' quibbling may answer his purpose to some extent abroad, but I apprehend he will find that such an aristocratic, odious distinction as he attempts to establish between himself and the members of the Central Committee of Rowan, the signs he attempts to attach to them, merely because they happen to be Farmers and mechanics, will not go down with the people of this County. Mr. Jones is mistaken—he is not

yet quite overruled and trodden down by the Federal aristocracy of the land. The people yet have intelligence enough to distinguish truth from falsehood, even in the productions of a "literary" lawyer—they can yet distinguish a brick-latt from a plough-share.

The people of this County, generally, I apprehend, are not fully acquainted with the plan upon which the Watchman is now conducted. In my opinion, and it is the general impression hereabouts, Mr. Jones is just as much the Editor of the Watchman now, as when his name was to it. And I account for it thus: Mr. Jones found out, probably from his distinguished services in the last Legislature, that his popularity in this county needed more than ordinary nursing, to keep him above water. To do this effectually, he must retire as the nominal Editor, and place others at the head of it—then he could write as much "soft-sawder" about himself and his kin, as he pleased, and have it all published as Editorial—as the productions of the "literary" Editors (nominally) of the Watchman. In these remarks, Mr. Editor, I mean no personal disrespect to the gentlemen whose names are to the Watchman as its Editors. For them personally, I have the kindest feelings.

But Mr. Jones is here again mistaken—he cannot play this game here in open day—it's rather too strong, and he will find it so, before he gets through the summer campaign.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor: I was amused to see the extraordinary labor Mr. Jones expended in his defence in the last Watchman, and his utter failure to relieve himself in the least from the odium of having willfully misrepresented Mr. Fisher. To my mind, he has only involved himself still deeper in the mire, from which he cannot himself, even with the aid of his boasted "note taker."

NO LITERARY MAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: It really seems that all the Federal Lawyers in the State have broke loose from the County Courts, and taken to the stump,—yes, all of them from Lawyer George E. Badger, down to our neighbour, Lawyer Brumell. What does this mean? Why is this so? When before has the time gone by in North Carolina, that we have seen such exhibitions!—This very fact should awaken the suspicions of the people,—and make them diligently enquire into the cause. What is it?—Is it because the expenses of the Government are going down at the rate of five millions a year?—Is it because the impost taxes are now taken off to less than one-third of what they were under the Tariff of 1828, and 1832?—Is it because the Administration have arrested Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, and cut off that source of unjust expenditure?—Is it because Mr. Van Buren has declared his opposition to the extension of the Fugitive Slave Law? Or, is it because they are alarmed that the Administration is restoring the Government to the doctrines and practices of the Republican party of '98?—It is not this, why is it that all the Federal Lawyers and Doctors are in such a quagmire, and excitement? Why, from the manner in which they bluster and splutter about, one would suppose that all the County Courts are to be abolished,—and all the Doctor Shops shut up,—that there were no more forty shilling fees for the Lawyers, or cases of tiodolorous for the Doctors. But I ask again, why is it that those disciples of Law and Physic are taking such interest in this contest,—There must be some reason for it, and all I now ask is, for every Farmer and Mechanic in the County to think about it, and see if they cannot find out the cause.

A LOOKER-ON.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR:—I see a piece published in the Watchman purporting to have been taken from the Whig Banner, relative to the erection of the Harrison flag in the town of Statesville. I think the author of that must be a dealer in wooden-negs, and that, too, by the wholesale. It is very astonishing what falsehoods are published about freedom, and more particularly of Statesville. I was not present myself, but have been credibly informed that there could not have been more than fifty persons engaged in it, and the most of them citizens of Statesville, and some ten or fifteen persons from Col. Rickhard's shop, one mile from the place, where the pole and log cabin were made, and from where they were brought. The writer needs more information on the subject, and I would advise him the next time to know something about the facts, and then stick to the truth.

A CITIZEN.

Statesville, N. C., June 2, 1840.

ROCKFORD CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Republicans of this County, at our last March Superior Court, to hold regular meetings of the people, and select Delegates to confer with other Delegates, (appointed in each Captain's District in the County) in convention in the town of Rockford, on the Wednesday of May Court, to nominate Candidates for the next General Assembly.—Delegates appeared from many of the Districts.

On motion, Col. H. M. Waugh was called to the Chair, who briefly explained the object of the meeting, Joseph Conrad and W. H. Howard, Esq's, appointed Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously concurred in by the meeting assembled in this place, at our last March Superior Court, as expedient and proper to hold regular meetings in each Captain's District in the County, to consult one with another on the urgent necessity of harmonizing conflicting claims of Democratic Candidates for our next General Assembly.—And whereas, we think it but right and just that the people themselves should have a word in saying which they desire to represent their interests; and when in pursuance of the above recommendation of the people, enthusiastic gatherings have taken place in many of the Districts, and Delegates appointed to act and do for them on this day in Convention: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, as Delegates from the several precincts in Surry County, having examined and investigated the claims of the Candidates proposed at the different meetings, with a sincere and earnest desire to union and action; have the gratification of announcing to our Republican brethren throughout the county, the following unexceptionable men as Candidates for seats in the next Legislature.—SENATE—WILLIAM T. DONNISON—COMMONS—THEOPHILUS T. HAUCKER, PLEASANT B. ROBERTS, and DICKERSON TALLAFERRIS.

Resolved, further, That we regard the present opportunity as highly proper to express our decided and unabated approbation of the wisdom, firmness and patriotic intentions of President Van Buren—of his efforts to keep in legitimate bounds the expenditures of the General Government, and with an eye single to its most economical administration—of his earnest wish to aid in furnishing the people with a constitutional and stable currency; so as to prevent property from being subjected to fluctuations in price, consequent upon the expansion and contraction of faithless, and in many cases, rotten, inflated Banks; of his uncompromising hostility to the heathen Federal doctrine of abstracting from the pockets of the southern people in the way of impost Duties, and Tariffs—more money than is absolutely required for the wants of the Government;

Resolved, That for the reasons enumerated above, while we support Martin Van Buren, we are compelled to say, we cannot vote for William H. Harrison: Because, as we believe, his principles as understood are antagonistic to the interests of the Southern people; such a deep, abiding interest does he feel in the policy of a high Tariff for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, as to exclaim, he would be willing to abandon it, whenever the streets of Norfolk and Charleston should be covered with grass, and our Southern friends had no market for their produce—and this state of things can be directly traced to the Tariff. In an oration at Chavert, the General says: "It has long been an object near my heart to use the whole of the surplus National Revenue appropriated to the object of Emancipation, and by a similar prosecution of such a plan, we might look to a day, and bid down upon a slave." Or, in plain English, he would take from our own pockets, money to buy up our own property. In the South, it is presented to us as the opponent of the unwholesome scheme of Abolitionism. To the North it is mainly indebted for its nomination to the exclusion of one, who was unable to command the Abolition influence.—He is in favor of a United States Bank and will command votes in one section of the country on that ground.

His friends opposed to that institution, proclaim him hostile to it. He voted in the Ohio Senate in 1821, for a bill, to sell as a servant any person imprisoned upon execution or otherwise for the non-payment of a fine or cost; or both; and the relation between such purchaser and prisoner would be that of master and servant. He, General Harrison, has been called upon, time after time by the people, whose suffrages he seeks, to answer certain questions, and put to rest his conflicting views of National policy; he peremptorily refuses, and denies the right of the people to interrogate him.—(The door is shut, and the wrong of the latch has been pulled in.) His committee, who have his conscience in their breeches pockets, say "that their policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position."

Resolved, That the Federal Whig scheme lately promulgated, that the General Government ought to assume the debts of the States, arising to Foreign powers, when in truth, North Carolina is not indebted one dollar, would operate finally, as an unjust and grievous tax upon her, and all we now, in the name of the Republicans of Surry, enter our most solemn protest against it, as being unwise, unconstitutional and oppressive.

Resolved, That the late attempt of the Federal Governor and Privy Council of New Jersey, to rein upon the 33rd Congress, such as representatives from that State who had received a minority of the votes of the freemen of New Jersey, was a FRAUD, and a direct attack upon the elective franchise; and involving in its consequences, matters of the greatest magnitude.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were requested to sign the proceeding of this Convention.—The Editors of "The North Carolina Standard," and "Western Carolinian," and other Democratic papers in the State are requested to give them an insertion in their papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

H. M. WAUGH, Chairman.

JOSEPH CONRAD, WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Secretaries.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel.

Friday Morning, 29th May.

On Wednesday night, when our first notice of the Freshet was penned, our city was in the most painful state of excitement. Already had a considerable portion of the city been inundated, and the river continued to rise at a fearful rate. To attempt any description of a calamity so awfully sublime would be worse than vain; it required to be seen, to comprehend its vast destructive capacity. About 12 o'clock, Wednesday night, the city was completely submerged, and the river continuing to rise. The scene was a painful one; many families were still in their houses, entirely surrounded by a current to their impassable without aid, and the water making rapid inroads upon them. From this fearful and alarming situation they were relieved by boats and horsemen, not however in some instances, until they were standing to their necks in water. In this work of noble, generous philanthropy, many of our citizens were engaged all night; and in many instances it was perilous, as the streets in many places would swim the tallest horses. When the day dawned, our city appeared as if standing in the midst of a vast sea of water, which extended as far as the eye could reach from the highest eminence.

Boats capable of carrying forty bales of cotton were floating through every street in the city with the greatest ease, and our beautiful broad street was from two to ten feet deep, and in some places running with the rapidity of a mountain torrent, and continued through the day yesterday.—This morning the water in the river has fallen so as not to flood the city, except in one or two places which are yet strong and deep currents. And the withdrawal of the water from the other portions of the city, makes bare our streets, once beautiful and level, which presents a scene to the eye which no language can describe. Those only who are acquainted with the character of our soil can have any conception of the damage done to the streets, which in many places are washed ten or fifteen feet deep. The destruction of property, both public and private, has been immense—the upper bridge has been entirely carried away, and about three or four hundred feet of the lower one. Our citizens watched throughout the day on Wednesday, with almost painful anxiety the lower bridge, and the air was rent with shouts as they saw it withstand shock after shock, from mountains of rafts, mill and gin houses, bridges, dwellings and every class of tree from the small sapling to the sturdy oak of the forest which had been washed up, and was borne away by the force of the torrent, full-laden with the beautiful foliage. But during Wednesday night the bridge gave way. The destruction of private property is also great, many wood buildings have been entirely swept away, and several brick buildings have been undermined, and some have already fallen, but we cannot now give particulars. The wharves are still covered, and the damage done to them is not known, but is no doubt very great, as large portions of them are seen floating off. The cellars were all, with very few exceptions, filled with water, and a large amount of merchandise is destroyed in them as they filled so rapidly in some instances as to afford the occupants no time to clear them.

It is a source of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of events, that amid all this destruction of property, there has not been, that as we are yet here, any loss of human life. We shall, in a day or two, collect the particulars and give whatever is of moment to our readers.

NEW FIRM.

HAVING purchased the entire stock and interest of their former Co-partner, (Mr. Wm. Willeford,) wish to inform their old friends and customers in general, that they are just receiving at their stand, 11 miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

Spring & Summer Goods,

comprising almost every article usually kept in retail Stores. All of which, they are determined to sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on a reasonable credit.

The Subscribers wish to return their sincere thanks to their old friends and customers in general, for their very liberal patronage heretofore received from their hands, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. And wish those who want to buy CHEAP GOODS these hard times, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MICHAEL FREEZE, JOHN STILL, Jr.

June 13, 1840.

N. B. All persons indebted to the former Firm by book account, are again requested to come forward and settle the same by cash or note, with Freeze & Still, who are duly authorized to grant discharges.

WILLIAM WILLEFORD, MICHAEL FREEZE, JNO. STILL, Jr.

Pleasant Grove, Cabarrus County, N. C., June 12, 1840.