



THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, JULY 3, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

STATE LEGISLATURE. Senate, for Roman and Davis—HENRY MILLER. Commons—JESSE A. CLEMENT, GEORGE L. SMITH, and WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD.

DAVIDSON COUNTY. Commons—COL PHILIP HEDRICK, and COL SAMUEL HARGRAVE.

A CHANGE OF TONE.

"I have ever believed that every Elector has a right to make his 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 waited 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 Oswego Union Association.

We are requested to announce Joe. Shaver, Esq. a candidate to represent Roman and Davis in the Commons of the next Legislature.

We have been requested by Judge Saunders to say, that at the time of making his appointment to address the citizens of Rowan County at this place, he was not informed of the fact, that the Harrison party had previously fixed on the same day for their parade and entertainment. He desires it may be understood, that he has no disposition to interfere with their previous occupation of the day any farther than they will freely allow. He however expects to be here.

The Committees appointed in the several Counties composing this Electoral District to confer together in regard to the appointment of an Elector on the State Rights Republican Ticket, have selected BURTON CRAIG, Esq., of this Town, who has accepted the nomination. The correspondence will be published next week.

THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

JUDGE SAUNDERS and MR. MOREHEAD. Hitherto, we have taken but little part in the contest for Governor which is now going on. We felt no disposition to bandy epithets with such of the Federal process of the State as have been seeking to build up the fame of their Candidate by heaping calumny and personal abuse on Judge Saunders. As, however, they have now pretty well exhausted their elegant vocabulary of party slang, we desire to submit a few reflections for the consideration of thinking men.

We have already expressed our unhesitating preference for Judge Saunders, and the violence with which he has been everywhere assailed by his enemies, is no little evidence of his merit. It was but yesterday, that these same men who are now traducing his name as a candidate for Governor, applauded him as an able, upright Judge! Can they think the people have not sense to perceive that he who has deserved their commendation on the bench can hardly have forfeited his character by daring to acquiesce in a popular demand to become a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State? Yet, the only reason for their sudden change from praise to bitter denunciation is, because he is a candidate for Governor. This is crime enough in their eyes.

As most of our readers are Western men, we ask their candid attention while we address to their reason and understanding some important facts which—as it seems to us—have a bearing on the question.

Let them judge after they have considered: "Who does not recollect the long and arduous contest which was carried on to secure to the Western Counties their equal rights?—Who has forgotten that for more than 20 years, we were refused a Convention to give us an equal representation in the Legislature?"

Who now does not know that without a Convention, our representation never would have been reformed, and the right of the people to elect their own Governor, would not be enjoyed by them at this day?

In the time that tried the zeal, as well as the faith of our public servants in the West, and during that period when the whole West was united as one man, to insist upon their Rights, we ask, who made the greatest sacrifice for us, and who persevered longest in the good work even until it was consummated by the final passage of the Convention Bill—John M. Morehead, or R. M. Saunders?

Mr. Morehead did not oppose it, certainly,—but how long did he labor for the West,—or rather, how soon did he not linger, and at last quit his post in order to pursue his own private engagements?

He enlisted in the Assembly of 1821, and then retired for 5 years:—He was again at his post in the Legislature of 1826, and again in the Legislature of 1827. After this we hear no more of his voice, and feel no longer the weight of his influence to vindicate popular Rights. Had our rights been defended and secured? No—Still he no longer battled for them in the field where strength was needed, but though a Western man by birth and nurture, he went to his law and to his private pursuits, and left the West to get her rights as she might be able. But without his aid, how was it with Judge Saunders?—Though his

presence was changed, and he no longer dwelt among us, and although he filled the office of Attorney General, which disqualified him for a seat in the Legislature, he remained not only faithful, but zealous and active in the defence of a Convention. The press sent forth to the people appeals from his pen in defence of Western rights, and to support our demand for equal representation.—When our Representatives were failed in their measures for a Convention, and organized their Committees to appeal to the people and rouse the Republicans of the State to do justice to the West, and to yield back to the people, the proper source of power, the right of choosing their Governor, Romulus M. Saunders was always ready to cooperate, and generally acted as one of the chief instruments for upholding our demands—our first demands. Especially in 1832, 1833, and 1834, when the warmest of the fight was going on, and during the time when success at last was secured over the prejudices of our Eastern brethren, we recognize the name of Romulus M. Saunders among those of the Committee who freely devoted their time and talents to secure that victory, and to whose services we are this day mainly indebted for our triumph.

Now that the Western people are clothed with their just right of electing a Chief Magistrate, we ask if political gratitude and a generous confidence in one who has served them so faithfully, does not call on us to give some heed to the inquiry—To whom is the West most indebted for the final triumph in the Convention question? Shall we reward the fearless, unwavering, active, and successful co-adjutor of our own cause by abuse, and false imputations, in order to elevate over him a man who made few, or no sacrifices in our service? and who in the hour of our greatest need was neither felt nor heard?

The fact is indisputable—and long may an honest and generous Western population remember it—that to the Central Committee on the Convention, and chiefly to those members of it who resided at Raleigh, are the people indebted for the success of the Convention in 1834. We would not abate one iota from the just and high claims of another gentleman, whose name is too familiar to the public on this question, to require insertion. But Romulus M. Saunders was with him, and impelled by a like zeal, and the same principles;—he was an active co-operator in the work, and an efficient aid in carrying on the contest. We are not to be understood as saying or intimating that Mr. Morehead was opposed to the good work, and turned back (as he had a right to do unquestionably) to pursue his own private business.—Before the people had secured their rights, he "quit the service" of the West, and we ask, is it just or proper that he should now come forward, as a "Western" candidate to reap the honors of our final success, over one who led us on to victory in our great western political contest of more than twenty years? Gratitude forbids it!—Justice forbids it!—Principle forbids it! No, let partisan leaders and brawling demagogues heap calumny and abuse on this man whom we know to be honest and faithful;—let them circulate the legends of an inveterate party in the vain effort to degrade an old western leader;—for ourselves, we cannot doubt that the People of Western Carolina will throw aside the trammels and dictation of such as they are, and come forward to the support of the man who never quit the standard of the West, and of her rights to equal representation, until he had borne it, or helped to bear it on to victory.—

We cannot believe that our People will exercise the right which Romulus M. Saunders so effectually asserted in obtaining for them, by using it to dishonor one of the leaders who was always untiring in his efforts to restore that right to the People. This right of voting for Governor, they will hardly be induced to exercise for the dishonor, we say, of R. M. Saunders, who aided in its recovery—in order to gratify the malignity of his enemies, or to reward the lukewarm zeal of Mr. Morehead for Western Rights. He who has done so little for the West, most not count on exciting a sectional feeling in the West by being dubbed a Western candidate. Where, where and how has he served the West, to entitle him to be so called?

We are called upon by the gratitude which is due a faithful public servant, to consider these things. Hard Times.—How any man of intelligence or candor can for a moment contend that the hard times have been brought upon the country by any agency of the Government, is most extraordinary. But if the Government is guilty of this charge, why have we all along charged and abused without any reason why the not the accusers point out the measure by which it was done?

The Government has done? reduced the Tariff Taxes within a few years. Is this the cause of hard times? If this be so, then of course the Federalists would make times easy again, by imposing new Taxes on the people!

The Government has, within the past two years, reduced the expenditures of the country more than eleven millions of dollars. Is this the cause of the hard times? If so, the Federalists would bring about a change and make times better, by again introducing a system of extravagant expenditures;—by again imposing upon the people a National debt which they consider a "National blessing."

No,—the Government has had no agency, as the Federal humbuggers well know, in making the times hard;—the scarcity of money, which begets the difficulties called "hard times," is attributable to another cause;—it comes from a quarter over which the Government has no control, and has been brought about by a power which is seeking to control the Government and the Law—we mean the Banks.

It is stated in the Treasurer's Report to Congress that there are 950 Banks, including branches, in the Union.

On the 1st of January, 1837, these Banks had in circulation notes to the amount of 150 millions of dollars. On the 1st of January, 1840, the amount of circulation had been reduced to less than 107 millions, and doubtless before this time it is reduced to less than 100 millions, thus taking from circulation in three years alone, at least fifty millions, or an amount equal to nearly 17 millions of dollars a year, and the process still going on. The Banks every day calling in their notes, and issuing none. This is the cause of hard times, and there is not an intelligent candid man in the country who will take a view of the facts, and deny that it is so, or charge the Government with the usual Federal slang.

It is the scarcity of money produced by the sudden contraction of their issues, and demand of their debts made by the Banks for political effect, which is the cause of the "hard times." But the Banks are not only calling in all their notes, and paying none out, they are doing more;—they have locked up in their vaults, according to estimate, nearly 100 millions of gold and silver;—which, for all the present benefit it is to the community, might as well be sunk in the bottom of the sea.

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SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Within the last few weeks, many distinguished men heretofore belonging to the "Whig" party have renounced Harrisonism and declared their intention of supporting Mr. Van Buren. They are disgusted with the log cabin and hard cider parades of the Federalists, and refuse to support a dumb candidate or adhere to a party without principles. Among other changes, we find in Kentucky some of importance, such as that of the Hon. Jas. Rowan, formerly U. S. Senator from that State, the Hon. Henry Daniels, the Hon. Ben Hardin, Jas. D. Hardin, Esq., and R. N. Wickliffe, Esq. By way of expressing their contempt for the late gentleman since he has quit their party, the Federalists turn up their delicate noses and call him "greasy Bob." If he was a "filthy mechanic," they could not do more. It must be very humiliating to Mr. Wickliffe to be treated in this manner by these capper gentlemen, who but the other day looked up to him with high regard as a distinguished party leader, and now heap bitter denunciations and low abuse on his name, in evident transports of rage and disappointment because he has abandoned them.

The recent movements in Georgia for the benefit of Harrisonism, have aroused the Republicans of that State too,—they are rallying to the standard of the administration in such numbers and with a spirit that will shame the recreant State Rights men who have forgotten and disregarded the principles, to worship cabins, and swell sour cider to the glory of the Federal abolition "caged hero." Besides the true Republicans, Black, Colquitt and Cooper,—we have the names of many others, such as Lamar, Lumpkin, Seaborn Jones, Bethune, Howard, and Hardin, with crowds besides. The efforts of the Convention got up in Millidgeville for the benefit of Harrison and Federalism, have resulted gloriously for the Republican cause. The people are awakened—public meetings are called, and there is an influence abroad that will overthrow these time-serving fellows and their men. The old Republican State of Georgia can neither be gulled nor driven into the ranks of the many-colored party. Set that down as certain.

Harrison Evidence.—As we suppose our readers of proof furnished out of their own mouths will be more conclusive in convicting the Harrison men than volumes of evidence besides, we give the following extract as a sample of the point here maintained by them, that the old General sacrificed his popularity at home, by his vote on the Missouri question. In one of the "picture book" lives of the hero, we have seen only two, one having a horse on it and a man holding him, the other a horse rearing, with a man on his back holding up his right hand—this last is the pamphlet, if the reader will turn to the 12th page, not quite laid away, he will find the following:

"In 1816, he (Gen. Harrison) was elected by a large majority, a member of the House of Representatives in Congress from Ohio. In this station he served, greatly to his own honor and to the satisfaction of his constituents, until 1820, when, on the expiration of his term of service, he was chosen to the Senate of the State Legislature."

"He served to the satisfaction of his constituents," of course, then, he could not have sacrificed himself, or displeased them by any vote or conduct—he was immediately chosen to the State Legislature,—this shows that he was popular at the time. So, after all, this wonderful Missouri vote, about which we have heard so much, stands broadly thus:

Gen. Harrison voted once, and once only, in Congress for the admission of Missouri in the year 1819; this was the expiration of his term of office, when he returned home, went to the State Legislature, and introduced and voted for Resolutions affirming doctrines precisely the reverse of what his friends claim for him by his vote in Congress, resolutions (which we published last week) restraining their Senators, &c., to vote against the admission of Missouri, unless slavery was restricted. Missouri was admitted in 1820, when Harrison was in the Ohio Legislature voting against its admission. So much for his Southern vote on this question, which turns out to be "much ado about nothing."

We should have said nothing more on this matter, as our remarks last week were conclusive, but we have heard the evidence questioned, and thought we would give the party something which they could not dispute, in an extract from one of their "picture-books."

The only news which we have of any importance from Congress is, that it had been agreed to put an end to the debate on the Sub-Treasury Bill on Monday, and report the same to the House for the final question. We had expected, in all probability, to hear by last mail from Washington of its passage, but failed to receive the papers.

The Bankrupt Bill was finally passed the Senate, and is now before the House.

rather term of four years. There had for the whole period in which he held a seat in that body, he continued to give renewed evidence of the soundness of his political principles, as well as more and more the confidence and affection of the Republican party; and such was the distinguished talent, ability, firmness and discretion which he displayed, that he continued to be regarded, by the general assent of his political associates, as the most prominent person in their ranks. It would far exceed the limits of this sketch, to trace his efficient and industrious course in regard to the numerous and important measures which came before the Senate during those eight years; but it may be said that there was not perhaps one of them, to which he did not turn his sagacious and powerful mind, and which he did not test upon the principles to which he always adhered.

It should, not however, be unnoticed that, as a Senator, he became a member of the court for the revision of errors. His first sitting in that august body, was at Albany in March, 1813. During that session he delivered a very learned and elaborate opinion in the case of Barry and Mandell, and in subsequent sessions many others. It will not be proper to embody his legal arguments or opinions in the present sketch; but the following extract from the case above cited, will show his sentiments at that early period on a topic of great interest, and which has for many years occupied the attention of another eminent statesman, whose name is closely connected, at the present moment, with that of Mr. Van Buren.

"Permit me next respectfully to examine what what propriety it can be alleged, that escapes of this description are so far against the policy of the statute, as to render the construction of the court below proper and necessary. As it has truly been remarked; "this statute was passed for humane purposes;" it was among the first concessions which were made by that inflexible spirit, which has hitherto maintained its hold upon society, authorizing imprisonment for debt. Coeval with the authority of imprisonment for debt, have been the exertions of men of intelligence, reflection and philanthropy, to mitigate its rigor; of men who viewed it as a practice fundamentally wrong, a practice which forces their fellow creatures from society, from their friends and their agonized families, into the dreary walls of a prison; which compels them to leave all those fascinating endowments, to become an inmate with vermin; which confines them within the same walls which contain the midnight incendiary and the ruthless assassin; but for crimes which they have committed; not for frauds which they have practised on the credulous and unwary; (for such distinctions are not made,) but for the misfortune of being poor; of being unable to satisfy the all-devouring stomach of some ravenous creditor; of men who looked upon the practice as confounding virtue and vice, and destroying the distinction between guilt and innocence, which should necessarily be cherished in every well regulated Government."

OPINION ON BANKS AND CORPORATIONS—IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Among Mr. VAN BUREN'S labors in the State Senate, may be particularly noticed his course in regard to corporate power and its abuses, since he then exhibited the same jealousy of it by which his subsequent life has been so prominently distinguished. It was in those eight years that the broad foundation of the banking system of the State of New York was laid. He opposed, with a single exception, every one of the numerous banks then established, and he ardently and vigorously admonished his political friends again and again, that they were creating a power that would ultimately attempt to subvert the principles of Republican Government. The exception was the establishment of a Bank at Buffalo, after the destruction of the town by the British; even to this he assented with reluctance, and while doing so, excused it in his place, as being in effect a war measure. There are few American statesmen whose political career exhibits a course of conduct so uniform and unswerving, as that of Mr. VAN BUREN in regard to banks.

As long before as the year 1812, he had commenced a series of efforts to abolish imprisonment for debt. These he continued in 1817, 1818, and 1820, and they led at last to the full accomplishment of that great and philanthropic object in his own State. When he was subsequently transferred to the National Legislature, he found Col. Richard M. Johnson there introducing and advocating the measures on the same subject, which have gained for him such distinguished honor. He united at once in most active co-operation with that brave and generous man and patriotic statesman, and continued to give him efficient assistance as long as he continued in the Senate of the United States. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE WATERS.

The New Orleans True American of the 1st inst., says that the Mississippi had risen a little, and was then as high as it had been in any previous period during the season. In relation to Red River the same paper says:

"By passengers arrived in the Steamer John Linton, from Natchitoches, and Alexandria, we learn that Red River has overflowed its banks from Shreveport to the mouth, so as to destroy most of the cotton crops on its borders. Many fine plantations are several feet under water. When the Linton left Natchitoches the middle of last week, the waters were beginning to recede, and the plantations in some places were replanting their cotton as the water subsided. On that part of Red River known as the Regolets du bas dieu, all the lowlands and plantations were under water. In the Gallards settlement dwelling houses and cotton were washed away. Alexandria was saved from inundation by the enterprise of G. Y. Kelsoe, Esq., who owns a plantation at the lower end, and who leaved up the town, and caused it also, to be levied to the mouth to the Bayou Rapids above. The lower part of Red River is now covered by a sheet of water, from 44 to 60 miles wide, from the lowlands of the Parish of Avoyelles to the highlands at Fort Adams. For forty miles above the mouth, the bed of the river is not to be seen, and the drift-wood and water is running out on the right bank through the low grounds of Avoyelles to the Atchafalaya. It is even breaking through and coming in the rear of the plantations on Bayou Boeuf, at Mr. Coupron's, extending up and down the Bayou. There will be an immense loss of the cotton crop on Red River. The large and extensive cotton plantation of Gen. Thomas, above Alexandria, was principally under water. The overflow is greater than in 1829. To the increased number of cotton plantations, the damage will greatly exceed that year. The waters however are beginning to subside above.

Western Eloquent.—"If" said a lawyer pleading for his client, whose garden had been sadly injured by his neighbor's pig, "if law is so far gone out of our free and enlightened country, that our neighbor's pigs are to go without cokes, then in vain did our fathers bleed at Bunker Hill, and die at Yorktown."

"The Senate have responded with the usual commendation evinced by your Excellency, the brilliant achievements of our army, and more during the present campaign—achievements which, in their immediate objects, have been so highly and extensively beneficial to our frontier citizens—achievements which have pierced the gloom that, for a season, obscured our political horizon, and dispelled those fearful forebodings which past disasters had excited—events which will not suffer in a comparison with the most heroic efforts of the veterans of the old world, which have fully maintained, if not enhanced the proud and enviable fame of our gallant warriors—events which have covered the actors of those bright scenes with a never fading laurel, and which will, until public gratitude ceases to be a public virtue, call for the highest testimonials which a free people can yield to freedom—unceasing reverence for the memories of those who have died on the field of honor, and acts of unobscuring gratitude to their heroic survivors.

"The Senate have seen, with great satisfaction, the prompt and efficacious measures adopted by your Excellency to avert the dangers which threaten the State; and believing as they do, that whatever executive authority may have been exercised, for which no legislative provision existed, has not only been intended for the promotion of the public good, but was rendered indispensable by the pressure of existing circumstances; they cannot doubt that the measures to which your Excellency has referred, will be found to deserve their approbation and support.

"The Senate cannot forego the opportunity of finding them of uniting with your Excellency in an expression of the highest satisfaction with which they have witnessed the unanimity and patriotism displayed by all classes of the community in the present crisis, and the disposition which they have manifested to combine their efforts for the maintenance of national honor and common safety.

"That on questions of general policy, or the fitness of individuals for particular stations, we should ever be exempted from differences of opinion is not to be expected. Divisions like those are inseparable from the blessings of our free Constitution; and although sometimes carried to an excess, which all good men must deplore, they are not withstanding, generally productive of much national good. But to suppose that a people jealous of their rights, and proud of their national character, would, on a question of resisting the aggressions of an open enemy—aggressions which have polluted our soil, and which threaten the subsistence of those venerable political institutions which have been consecrated to freedom by the blood and sufferings of their fathers—that, on a question of such vital interest, so well calculated to excite all the patriotism, to arouse all the spirit, and to call into action all the energies of the nation, they would waste their strength in useless collisions with each other, would be a reflection upon their discernment, and their character, which they can never merit.

"The various other subjects submitted by your Excellency to the Legislature, will receive from the Senate that prompt attention to which their importance entitles them.

"The important interest which the State of New York has in the successful termination of the controversy in which we are involved, and the high destiny to which her local situation, the extent and variety of her resources, and the valor and patriotism of her citizens, aided by a just and liberal policy, may advance her, have been duly appreciated by your Excellency. The Senate emphatically plead their best exertions to realize those great and well founded expectations, and relying on the patriotism and good sense of the American people, they confidently trust that the rights and interest of the nation will be maintained, and that, at no distant period, the mild reign of peace will be restored to our bleeding country."

"Soon after the Assembly met, Mr. VAN BUREN introduced a bill to raise by classification, and place at the disposal of the General Government, twelve thousand men for two years, and so framed its provisions that while it rendered the raising of the troops certain, it also placed a just share of the burden upon property, which the existing law imposed chiefly upon those classes which were least able to bear it. This act has been truly described by Colonel Benton, in his letter to the committee of the Legislature of Mississippi, as "the most energetic war measure ever adopted in this country." The original draft of this bill still remains on the archives of the Senate, with the following endorsement, in the handwriting of Mr. Van Buren:

"The original classification bill, to be preserved as a memento of the patriotism, intelligence, and firmness of the Legislature of 1814, '15.

"M. V. B., Albany, Feb. 15, 1815."

Shortly after this event, the news of the glorious victory of New Orleans reached Albany; and to Mr. Van Buren was immediately assigned the task of expressing the sentiments of the Legislature on that stirring event. His hand penned, at that early day, the resolutions of gratitude and applause to Andrew Jackson, little foreseeing that the Democracy of their common country was, at a future period, to unite their names as candidates for the highest gifts it could bestow. In a word, every act of Mr. Van Buren, every page of the legislative journal of his native State, contradicts the calumnies of Federalism. He an opponent of the war! With as much justice might his enemies endeavor to convince the people of New York that Daniel D. Tompkins was opposed to the war, as Martin Van Buren. They stood side by side in that fearful contest; and until the death of the former, they retained for each other that ardent attachment which springs up between those who have mingled their exertions, their hopes, and their fears, in trying times.

In the following session, Mr. Van Buren was selected again to draft the answer to the Governor's speech, after the peace. The following are extracts from this resolution:

"While the Senate sympathize with those of their fellow citizens on whom the sufferings and deprivations incident to a state of hostilities have fallen with peculiar force, they cannot so strongly express the proud satisfaction they derive from the reflection, that the war in which the nation has been involved, arduous and sanguinary as it has been, was not only righteous in its origin, and successful in its prosecution, but that our country has arisen from the contest with renovated strength and increased glory.

"Among the advantages which have resulted to our country from the late war, your Excellency has justly referred to the elevation of our national character, and to our increased confidence in the efficiency and stability of our political institutions. While the former is to the nation wealth, strength and the source of happiness, the latter is the sure anchor of their hopes and emphatically the palladium of their liberties."

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—COURT OF ERRORS. In 1810, Mr. Van Buren was appointed Attorney General of the State of New York, and one of the Regents of the University, &c. In the following spring he was re-elected a Justice for the