


RESIDENT—PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
DECLARATION OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS.
The President's address to Congress, on the 4th of March, 1837, is a masterpiece of eloquence and statesmanship. It is a document which has done more to establish the principles of the Democratic party than any other single document in our history. It is a document which has done more to establish the principles of the Democratic party than any other single document in our history.

...the principles of the Democratic party, which he would pursue... the principles of the Democratic party, which he would pursue... the principles of the Democratic party, which he would pursue...

From the Spirit of Democracy.
GENERAL HARRISON.
The following advertisement has appeared in the Washington City papers:
CRIMINAL COURT.
Wednesday, June 17, 1840.
The Court this day sentenced the Hon. Kenneth Rayner to pay a fine of \$30 for an assault and battery on the Hon. W. Montgomery in the Capitol.



THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, JULY 10, 1840

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
Senate, for Rowan and Davie—HENRY MILLER.
Commons—JES. E. 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 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 1828.]
"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 Osage Union Association.]

We are requested to announce Jao. Shaver, Esq., a candidate to represent Rowan and Davie in the Commons of the next Legislature.

REV. A. W. LELAND, D. D. of Columbia, S. C., has been requested, and has accepted the invitation, to deliver the Annual Oration before the two Literary Societies of Davidson College, on Wednesday day, the 30th of this month.
Davidson College, N. C., July 4, 1840.

Judge Saunders' Address.—We had the pleasure to hear the address of Judge Saunders at Capt. Adam Trexler's master ground on Friday last, and only wish that every freeman in Rowan County had been present to hear for himself. It was one of the most able, clear, and convincing political speeches to which we have ever listened—perfectly temperate, free from party abuse and slang, and made up of facts, argument and forcible reasoning. We should like to give a more extended notice, if our space admitted, of the conclusive manner in which Judge Saunders demolished the humbug charges of the Federal party concerning the expenditures of Government, the Standing Army, as they call Poinsett's Militia bill, and other bugbears paraded to frighten the people into a support of "Old Tip."—The effect of his triumphant vindication of the administration, from these and charges of a like character, was very evident in the assembly who heard him, and if we are not greatly mistaken, it will be very apparent in August.

PARADE OF THE BATH-ROLLERS.
This most glorious, grand, and ridiculous show came off on Saturday the 4th, to the full satisfaction of the elder party, the delight and amusement of the children, and disgust of hundreds of intelligent freemen.
It was conducted after the most approved manner of hauling cabins and canoes, rolling balls, fiddling, shouting, singing "Tippecanoe songs" and yelling for "old Tip." The Federal lawyers and doctors occupied the highest seat of honor on the cabins, and officiated as chief priests of the worship. The crowd followed the cabins of their respective counties, some on foot, many in fine carriages, sulkeys &c. The contrast of log-cabins before, and fine carriages behind, afforded a very pretty illustration of the professions and practice of the Bank party and money holders for the interests of poor men. Well, the frolic is over, and what next? Some of the busy, industrious souls who have been laboring so hard for the last month in preparing for this wonderful show, now that it is all over, are out of employment and must feel somewhat at a loss. Their "occupation's gone." As they may be on the look-out for something to engage their leisure hours, we take the liberty of suggesting the game of marbles, as a very pretty little amusement, occasionally indulged in as recreation, even by some gentlemen of station.

Congress has agreed to adjourn on the 21st inst.

The Sub Treasury Bill passed on Monday night the 30th June, by a vote of 123 yeas to 105 nays.

The Communication of "No Hard Cider Man," giving an account of the ball-rolling, log-cabin bashing, and parade of the Federalists on the 4th has been received, but entirely too late for insertion this week. It shall appear in our next.

Several other communications, on various subjects, have been received and crowded out. They will all appear next week.

The first bloom.—Geo. McCosnaghey, Esq., has left at this Office a cotton blossom, taken from his plantation on the 29th June,—the first which we have seen this season.

The Vice President having left the Chair (as usual) on the 3rd inst., Hon. Wm. R. King was chosen President of the Senate, pro tem, by a vote of 23 to 0.

Years, Brown and Strange have sent in to Governor Dudley the resignation of their seats in the U. S. Senate, to take effect at the meeting of our next Legislature. The last Raleigh Register contains this information. We will publish their letters as soon as they are received.

WHAT WAS THE MATTER?
It had been generally understood previously to the 4th of this month, and in fact, published abroad, that Mr. Morehead, the Federal Whig Candidate for Governor, was to be present at the great ball and enter entertainment here, and, of course, make a speech on the occasion, as it was in a great measure, got up for his special benefit. It was published in the list of Mr. Morehead's appointments as one of them; and no man, unacquainted with the customs of the "Club," doubted that he would be here and address the company. This was the general impression up to Saturday last, and as it was known that Judge Saunders would also be in Town on that day, many came from the country expecting to hear both Candidates, when to the astonishment of every body, although Mr. Morehead was on the ground, he was not permitted to speak at all, but actually played the part of dummy in the entertainment of the day. He was evidently expected to speak by all parties, and was several times called for by the crowd. What did he come for? Certainly to speak. The secret of the gentleman's silence can only be accounted for in this way:
Some certain of the Federal Whig party here, have been in the habit, during the canvass, of asserting that Judge Saunders was afraid to meet their Candidate, Mr. Morehead, before the people. When the entertainment was in the course of preparation, and all things had been arranged for the occasion, in order to test the willingness of that party for fair and open discussion, the Central Committee of the Republican party of Rowan directed a note to the "Tippecanoe Club," desiring to know whether, in case Mr. Morehead was present and in case an Address, they would consent to Judge Saunders to speak in reply, and thus having full and free discussion before the people. To this proposition, there was no answer given, up to Thursday the 4th. On that day, Mr. Morehead and Judge Saunders were both in Town. The Rowan Committee, presuming by the presence of Mr. Morehead in the assemblage and the general impression abroad, that he was to make an Address, sent a deputation into their meeting at the (same) hour, who presented to the President of the Day the same proposition before made, for a full and free discussion before the people. They were informed, however, that Mr. Morehead would not speak at all. No, what, we ask, was the meaning of the parade? Why was Mr. Morehead present? And why, being present, did he not speak? If the party were ready and willing for free discussion, why evade it?—for every man of candor must admit that it was an evasion. Even granting that Mr. Morehead had not before intended to speak,—if he was not afraid of a contest,—if he was not unwilling to meet Judge Saunders, why did they not allow both to be heard, and then let the people judge for themselves? The reason of all is obvious and clear as the light: Mr. Morehead and his friends desire nothing less than an open field and free discussion. They very well knew that if Mr. Morehead did speak, and Judge Saunders was refused a hearing, it would give a death-blow to Harmonism in old Rowan;—they were well aware that the people of this County would never support a party who were afraid to let the truth and the whole truth be heard on both sides; and on the other hand, they were not ignorant that to permit Judge Saunders to speak in their assembly, would in rather an awkward business for them;—so that the only way of getting out of the trouble was to keep Mr. Morehead quiet, and let him play dummy, while the other participants would repair the slangs of the day, abuse the administration, and glorify General Mum, without the fear of contradiction or reply from any of the Republican party. This was the game, and it was played out admirably.

"MURDER WILL OUT."
Two of the Abolition members of Congress have "let the cat out of the bag," much to the annoyance of the Federal Whigs in the South. The first was the Hon. W. Giddings of Ohio, who in writing to one of his Abolition brethren at home, says:—"the shade of the Northern Whigs are preparing to act with the Abolitionists," &c. He again in reference to the Presidential nomination: "I take it for granted that Gen. Harrison was preferred over Mr. Clay, in order to unite the Abolitionists with the Whig party."
Another member of Congress, Mr. Calhoun of Massachusetts, wrote a letter to a friend in his State, in which he gives the fanciful cry assurance that Harrison is with them in sentiment. For authority, he refers to a letter then just received from Harrison by Mr. Evans, another Federal Abolitionist in Congress. These evasions show that Harrison is secretly pledged to our enemies, and they are going for him, the whole crew of white, black, and yellow, and by way of variety, our Southern Federalists are drinking hard cider and rolling about log-cabins and balls in the same glorious cause. "Tippecanoe" and such faces as call upon the Southern people to rise in their might and put down as the pillars the combination of all sorts of men of all colors, into a party for the furtherance of Abolition and Bank-monopolies.

For some time past, the Federal party have been denouncing the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill, because as they said, it would bring ruin and destruction on the country;—the Banks, they declared, would surrender their charters for nothing, and the country would inevitably go to the dogs, or a worse place; as soon as they saw its passage was certain, their tone changed, and they have been ever since with all their might ever since, that it has been a practical operation for the last three years. These gentlemen will blunder and catch themselves occasionally.

The flimsy and inflated editor of the Greenville Patriot, has thought fit to publish in the vulgar strain of the "Rifley" party, a communication a week or so since, concerning the recent Tariff and the proposed Abolition of that boasted "Whig" County, Guilford. We may, perhaps, take occasion to answer him, and some of his Federal co-laborers, but we have more better and more that we can communicate at present for such purposes.