"This is Mr. Calloun embracing Mr. Van Buren, and is intended to burle-que the recent union in 1833, the imports were of the President and Johnny C."

"This is old Tom Benton, pursuing his gold humbug-thet gilded butterfly which he cannot

This is tion. Jackson destroying the Beak .-Ah, my dear sir, this wicked Administration will

the wheat is frightfully low."

"Yes," responded our friend quietly, "and what is the cause! I want to know that. I am a seek-

er after light and wish to judge calmly." "I know you do. I know all the farmers do It only requires them to know, to get every man of them to vote for Gen. Harrison, who will be elected as sure as that you will support him, which I know is settled .- Your appearance shows that,

" But let me hear the cause of these low prices. "Why, this wicked administration, and the destruction of the old United States Bank. That is

The old Republican looked at the shopman for a moment steadily and earnestly; at last he said:
"And is this the cause why my wheat is so "Yes, my dear str," responded the picture deal-

er, delighted at the impression be was making. There was another paner-when the old man

again spoke. "Who," he enquired, "who was President in 1825 ? I almost forget now," "Oh-why, John Adams."

"So he was, I ought to have known.—Let me en l"

"Ah, yes, in full tide of successful experiment

as the old General used to say," Why, my dear friend " Well, you admit this. I got less for my flour during the time of old Joha's Administration, and while his limit was in opera-tion, then ever before or since."

shop men looked cannon balls and poignavds. He could not answer, save by a scowl black as that which preceded a thunder storm. At last he muttered, in angry syllables,

"You are nothing but an imposture, and pre tend to be what you are not."

"My friend, you mistake," responded the old man, " I om a farmer, and as such, will vote for old Martin, who, during his boyhood, labored as a firmer's help. I have always been a Democrat. The way I fell jute that habit was during the Revolution, when a young man. Before I came of oge, I determined to go for that party which loved ts country most, and against the men who were feeding the British army while the poor Americans were starting for food. When I first voted, I watched the movements of both. All the Demo-crats went for the country, while all the old torage voted against it. As I continue to believe your party is the latter, I of course most be excused for going against it still. So good morning to you."

out against the Administration and the Democratic | State shall coul bills party, for the enlightened course pursued by them; make and stavens hader in pays on the carroncy quantion, and hope they will reply in such a manner, as will throw some light upon the important principles involved in their clocular- Truth Acknowledged. The New York, Star tion. In the year referred to be it renembered, of a fate date, a prominent Whig paper, used the the United States Bank was in All recomine. folkering language:
Why did real estate which that in 1817, 81, "We are bound to

Lancaster Intelligeneer

500,000 bring only \$500,000 in 1818? Was it the want of a United States Bank? Why was it that flour sold for from \$12 to 13 per barrel in 1817, and only four and a hait, in

1818 ! Was it Gon, Jackson takering with the currency ?

our exports in 1816? Was it the specie harding. Why were thousands and tens of thousands thrown out of employment in 1818 and 1819? Was it the "Sub Treasury ?"

Why was it that in 1816 and '17, wild and rock. less speculations were engaged in, and wanton extravagance and luxury were the order of the day !-Was it the " want of paper occoey?"
Why was it in 1818, '19, '20, and '21, our banks

our merchants, and our manufacturers, from Maine Hillsboro', Washington County, Ohio, on the 2nd to Georgia, were all involved in commee bankruptcy !- was it " caused by the Administration of Resolved, That WE DON'T BELIEVE IN MENA Martin Van Buren ?"

Why were the exchanges more deranged in 1818, and the three subsequent years, than they were before, or have been since I-War it the want of a " great regulator !"

Now, we dely the British Whige to disprove the facts contained in the above queries. If they are green and Nigging - new and inverse, one and the tempt it, it will but attent their ignorance of our separable." - Spirit of the Democracy. official history ; and make more manifest the glaring hypotrisy which marks the policy they are parsonng in relation " to high prices," and "better times." The truth is, that the very causes which have produced all the misery and distress in this country-banks and paper money-they are now trying to renovate and perpetuate, that they may again launch out in the ocean of speculation, extravagance and luxury, unmindful of their consequences upon the great mass of the people. To assist them, however, in their researches, we refer them to Niles' Register, debates in Congress, proceedings of the different State Legislatures, prices curreut of the day, reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, nowspapers, and last, though not least, the mechanics and laboring men, who now baye a in Baltimore, siys the "Parnet," a Pederal paper vivid recollection of this sufferings they experienced of that city, "who has seen him " (Gen. Harrifrom the grand breaking up of a system of heares, being conceived in ain, and brought forth inquity, taking his own letters from the Office and opening carrying in its trem-as all measures must, which them as he stood or walked about his business. nre not founded in justice or the immutable laws of What next? cent as the guily .- N. Y. New Eca.

A Nothern paper asks a question of some importance, viz: "Who will be President if there is toversment has secreted the last proposition of son should be elected?" It is generally supposed the Government of the United States in relation sed that Mr. Webster will near the breezes, to the adjustment of the boundary question, with while "the Committee" are embroulepog the petticoat. John Q. Adams to be Secretary of under this arrangement there is to be a Convention

CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES.

The Valley Star gives the following very good

tiere is an encomin these two years ... \$100,577,000 This excess must be paid, and after such reckess extravagance what else could we expect, but hat it would give as some trouble to discharge the belt !- Here is one cause of the " hard times."

There, is still another cause of these hard times. Informer times we exported grain - in late years we have been importing grain. Here is the evidence

to 1830, the Esports of grain were equi- ? 7,500,500 vulent to 11,250,000 9,921,000

894,500 Is it not ridiculous then to charge Van Boren with causing the hard times? Our upon such hyporntes! - Knowille (Teas.) Argus.

> Correspondence of the Albany Argus. A."LOG CABEN" DEMOLISHED.

Dean Sin: A log cobin was raised in the town of Broadalbin, on Thursday last, by the Feds, in honor of Harrison and Tyler. Some 50 or 60 attended on that occasion; and there was literally. great excitement," since hard cider and something stronger were freely used. I am informed that that peaceable and quiet piace never exhibited such a scene of intemperance as on the few days this log cabin was allowed to stand. After many consultations and whosperings among the more temperate and soler-munded Feds, they came to the conclusion to take down their log cabin, believing that the cause of Harrison and Tyler would be injured if it was left standing longer. OF And be it remembered, that on the 4th of July, 1840, there assembled in the town of Broadaiben, Folton county, some 100 Feds, and, in a peaceable and quiet manner, surrounded their log cabin, tore it from its audation, and buried it without the hogors of war. This log cohin was two days old, and was fairly murdered in infascy.

You can rely on the above as facts. I had them from a gentleman of undoubted truth-

The Gin'ral's Speech .- The speech delivered by Harrison at Fort Meige shows the wisdom of the fruinds who corked him up, to keep until after the election. A more wretched piece of driveling egotism, and point-no point boosing for popufarity could hardly have been invented as a bur-Jeague! It is a regular dogborry affair. The Whigs had better stable him agma, before the peopla get the full measure of his ears. Gag him! and cover tum up to u Loon's skip, and stick to "Hard Cider." Even that is better than milk and water. If Harrison is allowed to mix the two, Whiggery will be hurt in the bowels, besides having manig polu. Shot him up! shut him up! It won't do! As you were !- Steady !- Petticont !-Dress !- GUIDES to the front !- MARK TORE ! Charleston Mercury.

DANIEL WEBSTER-BILL OF CREDIT. Extracted from the legal opinion of Daniel Webster, turnshed Mesers, Baringa, Brothers & Co., London, October 16th, 1830.

"The term " Hill of credit" is familiar in our politcal history, and its meaning well ascertained and setited, not only by that history, but by Judicial interpretution and decisions from the highest source. For the surper of this epimen, it may be sufficient to say, that BILLS OF CREDIT, the subject of prohibition in he Constitution of the United States, were essentially PAPER MONEY. They were paper tasses, intended for excellation, and for receipt into the Treasury as cash, and were sometimes made a trader in payment Questions for the British Whigs. We submit of debts. To put as unn, at once and forerer, to continuously questions to those who are crysing Constitution of the United States has declared that "no ent of debts, nor peas any lew which shall suppor the obligation of contracts."

"We are bound to admit that a part, and no considerable portion of the Whigt party in this State is tinctured, and strongly too, with Abolition

"We fear, from retent indications, that the Administration at Albany is too much inclined to the influence of the Abolitionists, in which case, Why were our imports aixty millions more than it will be necessary at all hazards to counteract the influence."

This is a very candid admission. The Whig Administration in the State of New York is so strongly tinctured with Abolition us to be under its inhavore. This is one of the reasons which satisfles Gen. Mum with his ailience with the fanatics.

Short and Sweet .- The following resolution was adopted at a Democratic meeting held at May, viz 1

SOLD AS WHITE SLAVES."

Go it, all the Decency .- At a Whig celebration at Abolition head quarters, New York, the following toest was drank by a hard cider Harrisonian amint the hearty cheers of his hrethren :- " Whig-

SKYING A COPPER, OR "AS IN PRESENT!" "Little Starly" one day set his jawbone sjar, Raing Colquit and Cooper, Black, Troup and

"They have changed, but I'm fien as Ghralter."

"They may change like the Moon; but they cannot

Quoth Pat, "I'll endorsh you that asseveration ou are mamp'd a Winter coin of law demonination, And for once you've told fruth to its fullest extent, For home but a fool thinks of changing a CENT."
WINGLES.

Curious Certificates !- There is a gentleman m)" at the Post Office, witing the last for weeks,

The North Eastern Boundary .- A correspon dent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from State, and Mr. Clay to receive a vote of thunks for an exploration and survey of the beneface, according to the treaty of 1783, with an Unpure to availabling the Abelition Black Ball at Harrisburg.

Charleston Mercury. FACES FOR THE PEOPLE.

you Federal step he pring of 1846, but he would not ask a Whig more name was on his books for money till next fell or next spring.

In Montgomery county, a Federalist discharge good and worthy journeyman from his employ; because the young man was a Democrat, and would not turn to Pederalism.

In Moreer county, a Federalist insulted a young Democrat, a mechanic of good character, vidustrious, worthy, modest man, and when he undertook o talk coully and docestly to the Federuliat, he told the young man "to shut up his jaws," that he was an alien and had no right to speak in this country, that foreigners had no right of that kind

In Mushingum county, a Federalist said, that

peaking in favor of a law to deprive poor men of aliens, and the other cattle [mechanics and laborers] composing the ofscourings of creation, could turn the balance of parties, if not subjected to some restraint, as the contemplated law would afford."

Let the readers of the Statesman send up " Facts for the People," They are to be found in every neighburhood, thick as black berries, wherever Federal violence dare break out and show itself.

THE DOUBLE-PACED CANDIDATE.

It is obvious that General Harrison is endeavorg to make himself acceptable to all parts of the Union, by means of letters written for the private ege. To Mr. Evans, an Abolition member of Congress from Maine, he writes, that it would be im possible for him to do any thing to spread shavery, or the reuson, is that while only 18 years of age, he, with others, did every thing in his power to efherit a large property in slaves, and subsequently, ers, for the purpose of emancipating them."

This was intended for the Northern Market .-society, when only eighteen years old, as evidence. I have labored at an honest occupation to of his triendship for the colored succ, and at the my family, designing nor desiring so hipers to a at Vinconnes some years since, for "proof positive" it. of his devotion to southern, interests? Will the freemen of America bestow their suffrages on a man who has one set of opinions for the North, another for the South, and perhaps another for the

West! We cannot believe it - Lynchburg Rep. From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

Will the federal whigs deny, that whilst General Harrison admits the unconstitutionality of a United Sob-Treasury had passed, and you, Peter, and States Bank, he says, if elected to the Presidency Moory there, will feel its effects. I replied, Cast and it can be made to appear that the exigencies I thought it a very good law. Mr. Murphy again of the country requires such an institution, he will said, well, there is due this concern about \$30,000, not withhold his constitutional sanction from char- by the Prople of Rowan, and the old man (tils fatoring it? If they will not or cannot deay the ther) has about the same amount due him, and above facts, do they not prove him a man of loose now those who go about and rail out against the principles of easy virtue, and consequently, unfit Banks and the Merchants, must come forward and to be the President of these United States.

ceived office from them!

Will they dany the voting to sell white men in- words used by him, I would not certify. to slavery, and its being long an object near his heart to appropriate the whole surplus revenue of the country to buying up negroes and setting them

Will they deny his complaining of the charge of

being friendly to slavery ! Will they deny his joining an Abolition Society in Richmond, Virginia, at the early age of 18 years? - that he obtained a certificate of membership from Judge Gaten, of Clermont county; and

of his boasting, that " the obligations healien came under, he had faithfully performed? out the principles of his early adoption -and thank-

Virginia politics and Virginia slavery? Will they deny that Gen. Harrison is, and ever has been a citizen of a fire State, since he left old July 24, 1840. slave-holding Virginia?

Will they deay, that in the course of last summer, whilst Mr. Clay was on his electioneering tour through the Northern and Middle States, the Abolitionists, alarmed at his growing popularity, held a numerously attended convention to the city of Albany, in the State of New York, and unanmously resolved, that they would not support any andidate for the Presidency that owned slaves that resided in a slave-holding State, or was friend-

ly to the institution of slavery !-Wall they deay, that pending the commutation, the friendly to the nonsimution of Mr. Clay, de Gen. Harrison as an abilitionist-es as old dotted competent from the ambenisty of age f and the bultion whig journals denounced Mr. Clay us a lave holder, a slave driver, and an econy to his

Will they dony, that at the manifesting Conven-on at Harristone, Mr. Clay and Gen. Seen were to candulates of the federal wings, and Gen. Hagruog the candidate of the abolition while? That the federal whige autamed their faverie. (Mr. Clav.) with great pertuncity during a veral ball at mgs, and though he had a phreshity of the vates, and near a majority of the whole, yet the ab whige, in obedience to the resolutions pres-entered into at Albany, were obstancte and amg, and us they would not give up Gen. Harrison and go over to Mr. Ciny, the federal where, rather than that the Convention should end in an abor-tion, yielded their candalain, gave up Mr. Clar and went over to the abolitionists, because the abolitionists would not yield to them, and assumed Gen. Harrison?

If the above facts cannot be denied, they stamm on Gen. Harrison not only federalism, but the me odious principles of abolitionism, from which he can only be relieved by his own open, frank and candid disavowal-not by his committee or partithey had long enough addressed the reason and jodgment of the people without success, and that low they would address their prejudice and ignory, and he will in this respect, stand on the same 1839. Root, a Blue light Federalist, mid, when ground with Mr. Van Buren. But this he dure not der to the abolitionists, will be proclaimed from he right to vote: "The soilors, the soldiers, the Maine to Arkansas—from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains.

To the Public.

publication in the last "Carolina Watchman," signed by William Murphy, and its conteats certified to by two of his clerks-his brother James and Mr. Pendergrass-and John Thompson, would, if left uncontradicted, show me to be unworthy the cenfidence of my fellow citizens. However reductant I may be to appear before the public in a newspaper controversy of this sort, justice to myself compels me to state what did actually occur between Mr. Murphy and myself on the occasion alluded to by him. On the 12th inst., at, the store of John & Wal-

ham Murphy, is the presence of his certificate fect the emancipotion of slaves -that he was to in. men, Peter Earnheart, and probably some others. Mr. William Murphy, after talking on politics not only emancipated insown, but purchased oth awhite, remarked that the Sub-Treasury had become a law, and you will feel it before long. Mr. Earnhart replied, that he thought it would be He next writes a letter to his kinsman, Mr. Lyons a good law. Well, said Vr. Murphy, there is due of Virginia, in which he undertakes to clear his this establishment about \$30,000, by the people of skirts of Abolitiosism-infiniting that he (Harri, Rowan, and about the same amount due the old son) had made a sustake in his address to the peo. man, (his father,) and all those who go about railple of Onio, wherein he said that he had been a ing out against the Banks and the Merchants, and imber of an Abstition secrety—for he always con: I understood him by his language, to include those sidered it a Humine Society, to which be belonged, who abuse the Whig party, must come forward he does not know how it happened that he should and pay up. He said much more about the Whee have called it an Abolition Society. This was de. and Van Buren men, and about demanding debts in signed for the Southern Market. And now we specie, but his precise words I cannot now rememhear of a letter written by Gen. Harrison, to Mr. ber. His threats I considered at the time as thrust Henry of Illinois, on the subject of slavery in the at me, as I was owing the firm, and so stated to District of Columbia, which like the two others Mr. Earnhart soon after leaving the store. I above mentioned, was designed for the private eye, never acknowledged to Mr. Murphy, nor to any of not to be published, but to be shown among their his clerks or underlings, that I had told a false-Why this precaution in the old Soldier ! bood about the conversation. Fingreed to give him The object is pulpable. It is to wear one face for a c rtificate, if he would put the whole truth man the Northern and Western Abolitionists, and an it—this he refused to do, and I would not sugar st. other for Southern Slaveholders. Both of these II in speaking of the matter to any purson, I assid divisions of the Whig party may be conciliated so the words "Gen. Harrison," instead of the Banks ong as his private letters remain unpublished .- and Merchants, and the Whig Party, this counti-Now, the publication of his letter to Lyons appears tuted the offcuce for which Mr. Murphy has atto have been a breach of confidence; for he express. tempted to disgrace me, and my unoffending family ly says, "I do not wish what I have said to be forever, by branding meas a har. It I erred at all. sublished, but I have no objection that the facts it was in softening the threatening remarks of Mr. should be stated, and reference given to me as having furnished them." Why did Gen. Harrison ported by the certaining of Mr. Peter Earthart, object to the publication of this letter! Because given below. As to the character for homesty, he was afraid it would find its way into the North. truth, and fair dealing, sustained respectively by ero and Western papers, and thus injure him in Mr. M. and myself, I am satisfied that those who the estimation of his describelition friends to whom know us both may judge, and by whose judgement he is indebted for his nomination. Will the peo. we may stand or fall. I have no doubt Mr. Muror phy thought becar gift, who will make no public declaration of his and indebted to hith, he could, by his threats, make principles, but who writes letters to abolitionists me do as he pleased, take all his insults, without referring them to his connexion with an abolition opening my mouth. In this he was mistaken, me time writes private letters to his friends, in and no man shall wantonly place a blot upon my Virginia, Georgia, &c., pointing them to his speech character and that of my children, if I can prevent

FREDERICK MOWRY.

SALIBBURY, July 20, 1840. The undersigned, at the request of Mr. Frederick Mowry, certifies as follows:

On Sunday, the 12th instant, I was at the store of J. & W. Murphy, an company with Mr. Mowry and others, when a conversation to this amount occurred: Mr. William Murphy said that the pay what they owe us. In the conversation, Mr. Will they deay his adhesion to, and support of, Murphy repeated " Van Buren mon," and " the the administrations of both the Adams', and re- Van Buren party," in regard to those who owed and would have to pay him, but as to the process

PETER EARNHART.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1840;

GEORGE BODSFORD, Jocob B.erly, Bendeman Barne, John Bowers, Mary Benson, Catherine Bates, Abel L. Cameron, Nathan A. T. Chaffin, Marson Chambers, Jacob Conrad, Capt. John Callenny, James Dossett, Christian Disher, Alexander Fritts, Levy R. Gordy, Daniel Grobb, J. F. C. Hestnar, George Hea-rick, Jason C. Farrie, Lewis Hests, Heavy Led one. Will they deay that in early life, Gen. Harrison Joseph B. Lyach, John Medley, Joresnah Mine, Alex removed from old slave holding Virginia to a free ander Michael, Daniel Miller, Hepry trees, James State, for the purpose of living up to, and carrying Payne, John Perrell, Mary Patterson, Samuel Riccord, David J. Robinson, Joseph Spurgio, Samel Sterrell, Nimrod Thompson, Martin Trotter, Ann Tucker, Honry Walser, Lemnel Walser, Brittan Warren, Thomas Womack, Clerk of County Court. M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

Kanaway FROM the Subscriber on the 20d of September, a negro boy named TOM. shoot 19 or 20 years of age. Any per-

sen that will deliver east boy to see, 22 miles West of Morganton, Burke County, N. C., or confine him in juil so that I get him again, shall be well remarded E. M. GREENLEIE, July 24, 1840.

A spart, action YOUTH, of the ace 12 to 15 years, will be taken as an tice to the Printing Burness, at this Office, if a



Source, for Rose a and Davis -- HENRY MILIUS Common-JES S A CLEMENT, GEORGE L SMITTL and WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD.

DAVIDSON COUNTY. COL PHILIP HEDRICK, and COL SAMUEL HARGRAVE

CAR ARRUS COUNTY. Scarte-DR CYRUS ALEXANDER. Commons-DANIEL BOGER

A CHANGE OF TONE

" I have over bein and that every Elector has a right to make this cult (for his political error) upon the miles offer their secures; in the People, and that the Grantism's declaration in 1900

el many come no the detremination to assure IS ROOM COMMENSATIONS, REPORT PROM PRINTED IN years, "- tiern binarrison's allower to two gentles who wanted on long with a letter, asking, in the most respectful treus, his soutments on the subject of Abo ittern, on bean

" The gulley is, that the forward (Harrison) was NO PURTURE DECLARATION OF HIS OPINIOUS TO REST THE penner ave. while oversping his present position."
[Reply of Gen. Barroson's "Committee" in the Cokeyn Usine Association.

Bruves Chance, Esp., the Republicaness. didate for Elector on this Datrict, will attend at the Healing Springs, Dravidson county, to address the People, on Seturday, the lat of August.

HARRISONS OF TARREST ON THE TARREST . AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

We lost week gave an extract from the Journal of the Scente of Oftice, to show Harrison's peculiar sympathy for paur mech, in his dusire to tax them for the exemption and brouft of the rich choirs. ets. In continuation of this recorded proof of his views and opinions, we this week proceed to give his seutements on the highly important subjects of the Turuff and Emerual Improvement. This realer will rectifiect that we copy from the Journal deal, which count lie. "Turuspay, Documber 9, 1819.

"The Senate having organized themselves, and this being the ward funds as day, "Mrs. Hanabers stored the adoption of two reconstroins, instructing our mentire in Cangrisa to procumette pusage of laws : fying the tarif on majorited actinion, and for the enprogramme of demontic manufactures and literal

- Musnay, December 13, 1819. The Segate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, upon said resolutions."

"Tumpy, December 14, 1819. By report of the Councitive of the Wiole, the Mi

"Remoked, By she General Assembly of the tion of foreign associated to which his descriped surpressed the operations of the greater part of the as-ufactoring detailed mesons of the Lussed States."

"The Year and Name being called Egreson that

These were the undisguised principles of Humson in 1819 and "20t. He has maintained three since, and advocated them on all fitting occasions He surkes no average of his present upinions whe the public eye," but refers all empuses back to he past declarations. He says that his opinion are unchanged .- that they are more what they always have been. Taking is for granted then from his own words, that these are his opinion beg she particular attention of the State Republicana of the South to the Resolution

At the time they were offered by Mr. Harrison, let it be home in mind that this country was bboring under a state of perunsay embarraments and discress, very much the same so the present " hard times."

The first resolution particularly estations these facts, and much titler eason assigned-" caused by want of encouragement and protection to deposite manufactures. New bolemathe county property by Mr. Harrison: " that good pulicy required the such modulications of the tariff on import ries to remediately made, as will stop the intende tion of fureign merchanding."-These are preced ly the doctrings countered by the Harriste Tard party of the North naw, and they are the principles which would be enguised out by them, if they led power. Is she South ready to admit that the wait of a Faral has caused the conhecessments of the es, and that the remedy is a renewal of the us and appressive Tarill for Protection! Set a Turniff as well present Price Trade, and imput we Take on the South for the heafit of the store? I have been court the Tard He has always been in freque of the operance system, and his party openly dealer beir dittern matten to suppose it again on the pople as soon as they have the power.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. and That se the present State of proteed in the entered improvement of the reals and china, and in the expect and

"The Yene and Nave oring called, It

" On moons of Mr. Harrison: solered, That our Sentions of