brase when danger threatened, kind and gentle in all his social relations, we see him reaping laucels with his sword on many a hardfought battle-field. The war ended, skilful in civil council, prompt to act upon the most intricate questions, and his judgment always controlled his decis-

Again we see him, in the hour of our country's perils, throwing aside his civil duties and its honors, and yet rising in public esteem, until he is commander-in-thief of the North-western army. Not executing, as formerly, perilous despatches from his general, but leading on to victory his gallant and devoted soldiers; showing, in all his hard-lought battles, a prudent firmness and a daring courage, which inspired his men with confidence. whilst it spread dismay and terror to his enemies, and made him victorious in all his dreadful engagements. The war ended, you find him again in civil stations, as prompt and as useful as in the battle's front. As Governor his conduct was faultless, and his abilities appreciat-

In Congress we find him devising a system to di-ide the public lands in small lots, so that every poor man could pur-chase a home and a farm. In the Senate. wise in counsel, able in debate-his opinions and advice esteemed by all. As a Minister, next to his anxiety for the glory of his own country, his solicitude was engaged for the prosperity of the young republics of South America. What man living has been in so many stations so variant in their duties, and what man living could have discharged them with such consummate ability and judgment? Who has a miled so well balanced, with so many high traits of intellect so well developed? And this eminent man, who has added so much lustre to the fame of his country, is traduced and slandered by every adven-turing politician of the Van Buren party. Go on and denounce him, gentlemen, with your vilest epithets. You but make his cause the cause of the People. A man who has the civic wreath entwined with the martial on his brow cannot be injured by denunciation. The unnatural hand is withered that would pluck one sprig from the chaplet won by the toil of the soldier and the statesman. He is one of the People, dentified in feeling and interest with them, and they with him. They are his defenders and his friends. The People have themselves brought him forward without his solicitation, and the People will support him; and he stends as deeply imbedded in the affections of the A. Namonal Administration. The Harriston People as the Albertanty and the ranks of the opposition to the Namonal Administration. The Harriston and the fifth and manner, we a few days since addressed a manner, we a few days since addressed a

> to be their candidate for the Presidency because you have abused their confidence, now you tell the People that they must work for as low wages as the People of Europe. You have told the manufacturer and the merchant that they have no right to trade with cre lit, and you have forced the workshops to be closed and the factory hands to be dismissed. You promised the farmer better prices for his flour, his corn, and his pork, he cannot sell either for the cost of producing. You have abused and deceived the People, and now you insult them if they complain. You have hoarded up all the gold by your officeholders, and left the People not even good bank set about contradicting by his own direct paper to do business upon. You have tried to destroy the capital of the country, and have reduced all wages. You have been either too ignorant or too vicious not to know that wages must fall when mon-cy is scarce, and that wages can only be high when capital is plenty. You have reduced by your measures the wages of the laborer and the mechanic, whilst your salaries have been increased by the scarcity of money. You can pay yourselves in gold and silver, whilst the mechanic, the farmer, and the merchant cannot dispose of their commodities for even good bank paper.

> He is a farmer as well as a soldier and statesman; he understands the interest of the farmers, and has a sympathy which On my return from Europe, late in Deyou have not, for the laboring man and the mechanic. The people will call him from Harrisburg Convention, and I took the the plough, as the Romans did Cincinntus earliest opportunity to declare publicly of old to quiet domestic confusion and disor der, and to put the Republic once more in a prosperous condition. Post up your books, then, I tell you, fairly and square your accounts honestly or burn up your departments as you have done heretofure,

> They have agitated the waters that healing may spring from them. You had as the general voice of those whose politistille the voice of the People. Your self- to the head of the columns, and to bear shollice-bulders who have fattened upon the substance of the People will try and appose their will, but it will be useless. The People can & will "shake them off as

" The People will ever remember," in the patriotic sentiment of General Harrison, what to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own

Anecdote of Gen. Marrison. The following cirscumstance was mentioned during the session of the Harrisburg welcome harbinger of better times.

Charcution by Judge Burnet, a warm per
would friend of General Harrison, Many

DANIEL WERST

And the level and act also

outliful, ripe in mind, collected and years since, while the great tide of emigration was flowing through the western States, the hero of the Thames having. his humble "Log Cabin" asked for shelter and a meal, by a Minister of the Gospel of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion.— The jaded appearance of the steed, and the soiled garments of the rider, proclaimed the fatigue of the day, and with his usual courtesy, the old General welcomed the stranger. After a plain and substantial supper, the guest joined with his host in social conversation: and the latter. laying aside the character of the soldier and statesman, willingly listened to the plous instruction of the traveller. They retired to rest, the good old soldier thankful to a munificent Providence, that he was enabled to administer to the wants of a fellow-creature, and the worthy minister of Christ, invoking the blessings of Heaven upon the head of his kind benefactor. Morning came, and the Minister prepared to depart. He was in the act of fore, taking leave, when he was informed that his horse had died during the night,-This loss, however severe, considering that he had two hundred miles to trav el, did not discourage him in the exercise of his duty; but taking his saddle-bags on his arm, he rose to depart with thanks for the kindness of his entertainer. The old General did not attempt to prevent him, though he offered his condolence upon the loss; but an observing eye could have detected a smile of inward satisfaction, which the consciousness of doing good a-lone produces. The guest reached the loor, and to his astonishment found one of the General's horses accoutered with his own saddle and bridle, in waiting for him. He returned and remonstrated, stating his in bility to pay for it, and that in all probability he should never again visit that section country. But the General was inexorable, and reminding the astonished Divine, that "he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," sent him on his way, his heart overflowing with gratitude, and his prayers directed to Heaven for blessings on the venerable Hero.

Another falsehood naticd.

The Van Boren papers have of late been circulating a report that the Hon. Daniel Webster had spoken disrespectfully and unjustly of Gen. W. H. Harrison. This false statement was designed National Administration. The Harris-

wrathful cloud against the mountain's letter to Mr. Webster, to which the folbrows it will but fertilize and keep in lowing decisive and patriotic reply has been received. We can assure the friends perennial freshness the evergreen on its of Mr. Van Buren that they can make The People have called upon his name nothing by their desperate assertions .-They can make no charge against Gen. Harrison that we cannot refute. His not redeemed your pledges, and you have filled the land with suffering, bankruptcy, and distress. You promised them gold by that the greatest men of our counter and distress. You promised them gold ry that the greatest men of our country when you closed the doors of the banks, have given him their confidence and enand you have afflicted them with poverty. joyed his in return. But let the followetter be read. It speaks for itself.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1840.
To the Editors of Telegraph and Intel-

ligencer: Sins: I have this evening received your letter, calling my attention to a statement which has been circulated in the newspapers, upon no authority whatever, that in 1835, on being proposed to me to be on the same ticket with Gen. set about contradicting by his own direct. authority, every anonymous statement or declaration to be found in party presses, yet this paragraph was circulated so widely, that I was induced to take notice of and to authorize a direct and positive contradiction of it, in the National Intelligencer. For the benefit of such as may not have seen that denial, I here repeat it, as I have done in one or two other letters, which I presume are, or will be, made public in those parts of the country where the gentlemen reside to whom they were respectively written. The whole story is utterly false. Friendly relations have existed between Gen. Harrison and myself for many years. Nothing has ever occurred to interrupt these relations. cember, I heard of his nomination by the that I approved the nomination, and should join heartily with my feilow citzens in giving it support. Gen. Harrison has long been before the country, in war and in peace. The history of his life shows him to be a brave soldier, a patriotic citor he will punish your army of defaulters.

The voice of the People is heard already like the moving of mighty waters.

The voice of the People is heard already like the moving of mighty waters. thee open his reputation, either military or civil. He has now been selected by cal principles agree with his own, to go up and advance the flag, under which it is hoped those principles may be main-tained and defended. I not only wish his nomination success,, but intend also to do all that may become a good citizen to insure it. It may fail; but if it should, I verily believe that failure will be ominous of a long train of political evils to the the country. If sustained, on the part of those who have made it, by a devoted spirit of political duty and love of country, it may succeed; and if it should succeed, I should regard that success as the

DANIEL WEBSTER.

for a while, exchanged the ardu. ter Court had adjourned, a great number ous duties of a statesman and a General,) of highly respectable citizens of the counfor the pursuits of agriculture, was ty of Franklin, and other distinguished then should think fit to retire, which even on a hot summer evening, at the porch of gentlemen from the adjoining Counties, who happened to be at Court, and who had been specially invited to participate in the objects of the meeting, convened at the Court House in Louisburg.

On motion of Dr. O Bryan, Col. H. J. G. Ruffin, was called to the chair, a: .. on motion of Benj. Foster, Esq. Dr. William R. King, was oppointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting having been explained, in a forcible and impressive address from the Chairman, the following preamble and Resolutions were then intro-

Whereas our form of Government seems fully to recognise the right of the people peaceably to assemble themselves together, to confer and consult each with the other for their common good; and collectively speak out their opinions and their wishes public men and public measures: There-

Resolved, That, we, a portion of the freemen of Franklin county, are decidedly of epinion that a speedy change of our federal rulers is indispensably necessary to the welfare of our com-

mon country.

Resolved, That however great our preference for others may have been, we are now fully convinced, that the rational Whig Convention, lately held at Harrisburg, acted wisely in nominating William H. Harrison, of Obio, for the next President of the United States-for that his well tried patriotism, and long and faithful course of important public services, fully entitle him to the highest confidence and gratitude of his country - His ever being aloof to high political feuds, pre-eminently qualifies him for the Presidency-not of a party, nor of any particular section, but of the whole Union. The note the history of his character is scaned, the better we like him. We believe him "honest," we believe him "capable;" we shall therefore

cheerfully yield to him.our undivided support.

Resolved, That this meeting have entire confidence in the honesty of purpose, eminent abil-ities, and genuine republican principles of John Tyler, of Virginia; and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency of the United States is not only approved, but we are highly gratified at

the selection.

Resolved, That in John M. Morehead, the Wing nominee for Governor of this State, we see happily united all the noble characteristics which at once constitute the perfect gentlemun, the able civilian, and the sound politi cian. We will therefore give him our cordial support; and use all honorable means in our power to secure his Election. Resolved, That Nicholas Massinburg Nath.

R. Tunstall, Benj. Foster, Burwell Perry, and J. A. Whitaker, Esq. are appointed Delegates, to confer with Delegates or other citizens of the other counties composing this electeral Disat Simm's, near Ransom's Bridge, on the first Saturday in May next, to fix on some suitable person to be placed on the Whig electoral ticket for President and Vice President of the United

Resolved, That this meeting also appoint the following persons, as a committee of conference and correspondence, for the county of Franklin, to promote the Whig cause, viz: Dr. A. S. Perry, Richard F. Yarbrough, George Tunstall, Benj. Ballard, Toliver Tyrel, Thos. Person, Eligah Perry, Arch'd. Pearce, Dr. John O'Bryan, James Houze, Levis Perry, Isane Davis, Thomas B. Cook, Cyrus Harris, Wm. Stone, Joel King, Simon Williams, Jacob H. Cooley, Lewis Broddie, Wm. H. Hargrove, Joseph Kearney, P. C. Perry, James Dent, H. M. Hicks, G. W. Macon, James Yarborough, Hartsfield Perry, Wm. Freeman, John Nicholson, Wiston Perry; and on motion, N. Massenburg, N. R. Tunstall B. Foster, Benj. Perry, J. A. Whitaker and H J. G. Ruffin were added to this Committee.

When the foregoing Resolutions had been read, & were ready to be put on their passage, there were numerous and loud calls for a speech from G. E. Badger, Esq., who accordingly rose, and with his usual flow of effective eloquence enchained the attention of all political parties, to an address of some two hours long-in the course of which were exposed many of the failures and fallacies of the present administration of our national affairs.

William H. Battle, Esq. was next call-If upon to give an account of his Stewardship, as one of our Delegation to the Harrisburg Convention; which he did very satisfactorily, in quite a lucid and pertinent address.

The said preamble and Resolutions were then taken up, and unanimously adopted, by all of the very respectable number who remained in the Court House. Ou motion, the following Resolutions

were also adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are

tendered to those gentlemen, of other counties, who have so ably, and so eloquently addressed Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editors of the Raleigh Register

and Stat, with a request that they cause the same to be published in their papers, and that the other Whig papers of this State, are desired to copy them.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary

of this meeting are entitled to its thanks. On motion, the meeting then adjourn

HENRY J. G. RUFFIN, Cha'n.

WHATAM KING, Sec'y.

A NATIONAL DEBT OF \$20,000,000 .- Mr Webster the other day in the Senate, stated that, the government had spent within the last three years, say from the first day of January, 1837, up to the 1st day of January, 1840, \$20,000,000 and more, beyond its receipts, for the same years. Being \$6,666,666 66, for each of said years.— Therefore, a National debt has been commenced for three years past, and has already reached over 20,000,000. New, supposing Van Buren should be re-elected, what will the amount of the national debt be, at the end of his term of service, at the same ratio, he then having nearly five years in all to serve from his present time? It will the deepest and most heartfelt regret for be within a fraction of \$53,333,333 33 .- taking a decided stand against slavery That is, provided a standing army of 200,ress, as recommended by Mr. Van Buren, in his last message, and the Sectetary of doubt, that he is sorrowful even to the War, in his report to the same. But on

the event of its being a law, and there On the 7th of April, 1840, it being strong disposition by the President's party, Tuesday of Superior Court week, soon afwhat will be the amount of the national debt, at the end of his second term, if he would be very doubtful, to say the least .-This important fact, as first above stated by Mr. Webster, as he also stated, it has been the earnest desire of the Secretary of the Treasury, to keep conscaled from the knowledge of the People.

Md. Republican.



THE STAR.

RALEIGH, APRIL 22, 1840.

Martin Van Buren-his hostility to Southern Institutions.

It appears that the friends of Mr. Van Buren are determined to claim support for him from the South on the ground that he is not as thoroughly saturated with the spirit of fanaticism-that he is not actuated by as maddened a spirit of phrenzy in the crusade against the institution of Southern slavery, which is now in progress, as are Tappan, Birney, Garrison, Smith and others of the same infatuated class. They do not and dare not recommend him to the confidence and affections of the Southern bosom on the broad, firm and holy ground of perils which he has braved, execrations which he has incurred, or sacrifices which he has endured in defence of the institution of slavery. That he had incurred some transient degree of pain, some slight mortification, some trifling inconvenience, in the course of his public career for the safety of Southern slavery, should at least be pressed by his friends in behalf of a candidate for the Presidency, who was born and educated, who amassed a princely estate and enjoyed high political honors, amidst a race of people who regard the institution of slavery as the ultima thule of wickedness and

scended upon the family of man.

But it is a peculiar feature in the history of Mr. Van Bnren that not even one solitary fragment, not one trifling syllable can be culled from its pages which indicates the faintest toleration of the institution of slavery. All, then, which his friends are privileged to say for him, when exerting the freedom of defence, in its extremest latitude, is, "that he is not so deeply stained with abolition heresies, that he is not so bitterly opposed to the usage of slavery as justly to excite any apprehension in the bosoms of Southern men." They do not claim our confidence for him on the ground of what he has actually done for us, but on account of those acts which he has omitted to do, and which, in case they had been performed, would have been fatally prejudicial to our most cherished interest. They inform us, forsooth, when canvassing for Southern confidence, that he is not quite as exceptionable as many other Northern men-that he is milder in his prejudices against slavery than Morton, and Duncan, and Tappan, and Birney, and other disciples of the Van Buren school of politics. This, then, is the mighty, the impregnable fortification which has been reared by the supporters of Mr. Van Buren in his defence, when he is charged with devotion to the cause of abolition: that he might be a little more in unison with the South on the subject of slavery then he is, but that he is, nevertheless, preferable to a great many Northern politicians who might be brought before the people for the Presidency of the United States.

Will the people of North Carolina jeopard their most precious and sacred interest on earth, then, by lending themselves to the elevation of an individual to the highest office in their gift, who has not only not stood forth in defence of the institution of slavery when provided, in the course of his public life, with abundant opportunisies of doing so, but who has actually contributed his influence, his mental power, and his votes to the destruction of that important interest on different occasions during his public career.

In the absense, then, of positive claims ject, his friends should at least satisfy the South that Mr. Van Buren is bitterly and sincerely penitent for the deep and repeated wounds which he has inflicted on the institution of slavery. His frienda should convince us, that he is penetrated with when the Missouri Question was agilated. They should satisfy us beyond a rational point of distraction for opposing the ad- tofore, in our lives, who voted for meas been instituted purely for the promotion of

mission of slavery into that portion of the ures which they professed to regard as a Territory of the United States, which now comprehends the States of Alabama, Missis-ippi and Arkansas. They should satisfy us, also, that he has assumed the penitential veil for having once voted against the admission of slavery into Florisincerely and heartiy deplores the vote of suffrage to the free negroes of that great State. We should be furnished with convincing proofs, too, for the purpose of satisfying us that he has radically and thorthe Constitutional power which Congress has to abolish slavery in the District of that he believes it to be unconstitutional to meddle with slavery in the District.

Can they accomplish either of the objects to which we have just pointed? and if they cannot, should the South ever dream of supporting an individual for the Presidency who has offered rude, frequent and fatal stabs to the institution of slavery? The South was in arms against Mr. Clay just before his name was withdrawn from the present contest for the Presidency, be- He has failed to take a decided stand cause he had once been in favor of a high gainst the abolitionists in any of his fa Tariff. It was perfectly idle and unavail- mer messages to Congress; and it is n ing for the press and his warmest triends at all improbable that he may break grows united to assure us that he had abated in their favor in his future messages, short from the extravagance of his demands on he be re-elected. the Tariff question, and that he actually surrendered, on a memorable occasion, those provisions in that system which were of approbation, relative to the power whi most admired by him, simply because he Congress has to abolish slavery in t wished to prescrie the peace of the confederacy. No excuse which was offered by his friends was deemed an adequate from the lights now before me, FRE windication for him. It was regarded as a forfeiture of every claim to Southern confidence that he had formerly supported a fidence that he had formerly supported a OR ABOLISHING SLAVERY high Tariff—a measure which was consid- THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ered as broadly at variance with the best interests of the South.

practical proofs of his penitence in aban- imagine he did not feel himself remarkab doning the system. Is the South prepar- safe in expressing that opinion; for ed, then, to pardon Mr. Van Buren for would have injured his popularity w description of the Northern abelitionists the proposed the instriction of the Northern abelitionists. when he has not only failed to give us any the abolitionists in any of his messages evidence of penitence for past transgres. Congress, and therefore wrapt himself sions on that subject, but has openly dem- a veil of impenetrable obscurity on the onstrated to the world that he yet clings subject. But if he did not feel himse to his former prejudices against slavery. very safe in deciding that Congress he Could the South require more solid not the power to abolish slavery in the grounds upon which to rest the belief that District of Columbia, did he feel himse he is still opposed to the institution of sofe in reaching the conclusion that Con slavery, than his open admission of the gress actually possessed the power? W

> slavery in the District of Columbia? For the purpose of establishing beyond the reach of all controversy the position that Mr. Van Buren is impressed with the belief that Congress possesses the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, we subjoin two seperate extracts from a letter written to a Committee in Northampton county, in this State, in the year 1836. Having been interrogated by this committee as to what his views were on the subject of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Van Buren replies,

"I owe it, however, to candour to state of abolitionists shall fill scats in the n to you that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to Congress, in the Constitution, of the power of 'exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever,' over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the sub-ject, that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia, or that Congress might not in virtue thereof, take such steps upon the subject in this District as those States might themselves take within their own limits, and consistently with their own rights of sovereignty."

It is very evident that in the foregoing passage Mr. Van Buren has endeavored to go backwards and forwards at the same farms of the South would be almost com time. He has endeavored to appear favorable to the North and the South at the slave labor from them. same time. He has studiously aimed to express himself on the subject in such terms as were calculated to cast a shade of obscurity over his opinions, and to weaken the influence which the promulgation of them would be calculated to exert over Southern minds. But when translated into pure and unadulterated English, what he has said in the foregoing extract means "that he is decidedly of the opinion that Congress does possess the power to abolish slavery in the District of chieved by the abolitionists of the Nor to our confidence on this important sub- Columbia." If, then, he has adopted the over Southern rights. They would regard conviction that Congress does possess the power to abolish slavery in the District of of the day star of hope upon their day Columbia, it will be no very difficult team. Columbia, it will be no very difficult tran- contented until they shall have obliterate sition for him, after a while, when impely every vestige of slavery from the Union led by the spur of interest, to believe that or blown it into fragments. Congress ought to exercise the power which it thus possesses, and that it should go straight forwards in the work of emancipating all the slaves in the ten miles to a candidate for the Presidency. If he

ed to vote for those measures by their stituents. If will not be a very diffici matter, then, for Mr. Van Buren to en his influence hereafter to promote the mancipation of slaves in the District da. They should shew us, too, that he Columbia, when instructed to do salv majority of Northern abolitionists, to which he once gave in the New York State have a very powerful reason for believing Convention in favor of extending the right that Mr. Van Buren is sufficiently plian plastic and flexible in his nature to surre der himself a willing captive to the author ity of such instructions; for he excur himself to the South for having support oughly changed his views in reference to the Tariff in its most odious and repulsi forms, whilst he bitterly condemned measure in his heart, on the ground for Columbia. His friends should satisfy us he had been instructed to support it by Legislature of New York. May her hereafter, shou'd he be re-elected Pres dent, deem himself bound by Northernic structions, to change his views of duty of the subject of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia? May he not fer himself constrained to go so far even to recommend the abolition of slavery the ten miles square to the Congress of the United States, in his annual message

constitutional, because they were instru

But again: In the same letter, he e presses his opinion in the following stra District of Columbia:

"Thus viewing the matter, I would be THAT CONGRESS HAS NOT TH POWER OF INTERFERING WIT In the last extract, Mr. Van Bur

It appears, then, that Mr. Clay was not himself safe in expressing the opinion the pardoned by the South for supporting the Congress has not the power to aboli Tariff even after he had imparted to us slavery in the District of Columbia. power on the part of Congress to abolish imagine there is no difficulty in demoi strating the problem, that he did not fee would lose Southern votes even by !

sneaking assent to the power which he d

express.

But let him have felt safe or unsafe the subject, he has admitted that the por er to abolish slavery in the District do exist. This is going further, we believe than any Southern politician ever wen It is virtually admitting that an instru ment of mischief is enveloped within t folds of the Constitution, which may b drawn forth at any time when a majori tional Legislature, and wielded with fav power over the vital interests of the South It is admitting that a power to injure h been deposited in the Constitution of the country, which it must be horrible to an Southern mind even to dream about. is admitting that the people of the Sou have no permanent guarantee for that proerty which they have fairly purchased at honestly paid for-a species of propert too, which is only su passed in value ! their land—a species of property which from long habit, has become so complete ly incorporated with their land, that the pletely impoverished by the abstraction

Where, let us imagine, will there found any prevailing pledge for the safe of our slave property in the States of the South, if slavery should once be abolish in the District of Columbia? The ema cipation of slaves there would serve as porch of entry to the process of abolishing slavery in the States as certain as dark ness succeeds the withdrawal of light This would act only as the first link in long series of triumphs which would be a

To admit, then, that a power to inflit deadly injuries no our best interests do exist in the Constitution of the Units States, is of itself an insuperable objection believes that such a power may be plucke We have known some politicians here- from a charter which we believe to have