



THE STAR. RALEIGH, MAY 6, 1850.

Honor to whom Honor is due.

In referring to Mr. Morehead's late appearance before the citizens of Wilmington, the Standard indulges in the following ridiculous strain:

"Gen. Saunders did not attend. We suppose he did not consider it a proper occasion for making electioneering speeches; he is too high-minded and honorable to insult the hospitality of the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road Company by converting their invitation to attend the celebration into a missile for political wrangling."

In reply to the above passage, we premise, in the outset, that Mr. Morehead was invited to express his political sentiments to the people of Wilmington by the very same gentlemen who instituted the Rail Road Celebration. In the second place, that Mr. Morehead did not appear before the people until the day subsequent to that which had been set apart for the celebration. So much, then, for Mr. Morehead's violation of the courtesies, decencies and hospitalities of life.

But Judge Saunders is so "high minded and honorable" that he would have graced one of the fairest pages in the records of ancient chivalry. Yes, it must be accorded to the Judge that he prizes the commodity of "honor" and of "high mindedness" so dearly as to keep it all to himself—he never permits these noble properties of character to circulate so that others can perceive their existence in him, for fear they may lose some of their raciness, freshness and purity. He never gives the benefit of these virtues to others, for fear he may lose the soothing charms which they communicate to his own bosom. He must, indeed, be heavily charged with honor and high-mindedness, for none of these properties of character ever came out of him by use.

Again: the most capacious Whig in the country must admit the Judge to be honorable and high-minded—for he flatly denies every thing to his disadvantage which he is not entitled to.

He denied, at Johnston county, ever having ratified and confirmed as its chairman, the proceedings of a Bank meeting which once occurred in this place. Yet the charge was afterwards proved by nothing less than the record itself.

The Judge is so "honorable and high-minded" too, as to make allegations against General Harrison, which he knows to be untrue. He asserts, in the presence of the people, when addressing them, that a gold medal was once refused to General Harrison by the Senate of the United States. The Journals of Congress will show that this allegation is too absurdly false to merit animadversion. He has endeavored, also, to leave the impression on the public mind, that General Harrison is intemperate in his habits—that he is an abolitionist—and that he received the vote of no Southern State in the Harrisburg Convention—all which declarations are as baseless as the wildest visions of a maniac.

He is so "high-minded and honorable" too, that whilst he was on the bench, he offered an honest and substantial farmer of this county such a pitiful amount of compensation for valuable services performed for him, as to cause that honest citizen to reject the proffered sum with loathing and disdain. He was so high and honorable too, after becoming a candidate for the Executive chair, as to tender the individual to whom we have just referred what others believed to be a fair compensation for his services. It is equally true that the amount thus tendered was scornfully rejected.

The Judge was so "honorable and high-minded" too, when he appeared before the good people of Davis, as to cheat General James Cooke out of the reply which he was about to make to him, by alleging that he (the Judge) was compelled to leave Mocksville immediately, to fulfil an appointment which he was compelled to meet either in Guilford or elsewhere on the next day.—General Cooke being actuated by the spirit of courtesy which uniformly attends him, of course refrained from making any remark; and the Judge, it is said, travelled the enormous distance of six miles from Mocksville that night!

Arkansas Moving.

A large and enthusiastic Harrison Convention was held at Little Rock, in Arkansas, a few days since. Colonel Absalom Fowler was nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress, and John Ringgold of Pulaski, and Lewis Evans of Washington, were placed upon the Electoral ticket for Harrison and Tyler. The members of the Convention were inspired with high hopes of success in the great cause of liberty and reform and repaired to their respective homes with the determination to devote both their intellectual and physical energies to the noble enterprise of delivering the Republic from the hands of the Spoilsman.

"Old Tip" a Democrat of the Jeffersonian Stamp.

Among the various charges which have been preferred against General Harrison is that of being a Federalist. It is sufficient for the purpose of firmly establishing the old Hero's claims to pure democracy of faith and of feeling, that he supported the last war with his personal influence, with his treasure, with his physical and intellectual resources, and what is more, with his blood. No person but a phrenzied Loc Foco will deny that a firm support of the last war with Great Britain is an incontestable evidence of democracy; but more yet, to have enjoyed the confidence of Thomas Jefferson and of James Madison during the whole course of their respective administrations, is an evidence of democracy which not even the most jaundiced politician of the Tory school will have the hardihood to contest. It is an evidence of democracy which Mr. Van Buren will be utterly unable to present to the world; for he was not known beyond the apron string of his mama during the administration of Jefferson, and he was constantly engaged in raising his puny arm and his effeminate voice against the administration of Mr. Madison. It may be said, however, with exulting pride, by the friends of General Harrison, and that without the fear of contradiction, that he supported the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, and was firmly supported by both of these illustrious sages—not, to be sure, in reward of his sycophantic devotion to their persons and interests, but for the purpose of bringing his talents and patriotism into the service of his country.

But let us hear the General himself on the subject of his political sentiments; for it may be fairly presumed that he knows as much about his own politics as the interested caterers of the Van Buren press. Here follows an extract from an address delivered to his constituents, by General Harrison in the year 1822, when he was not aspiring to the Presidency, and when he cannot be charged by the most confirmed and rancorous political malice with having been caused to suppress the genuine sentiments of his heart by any selfish motives.

"I am commonly called the old Jeffersonian school of politics, and believe in the correctness of that interpretation of the Constitution which has been given by that enlightened statesman, who was at the head of the party, and others belonging to it, particularly the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature during the Presidency of Mr. Adams."

It appears, then, that General Harrison was not only a disciple of the Jeffersonian school of politics, but that he was one of the staunchest and most enthusiastic supporters of the Jefferson creed, having approved and supported the Virginia resolutions of 1798. What have you to say on this subject, Mr. Standard?

Welcome Georgia!

We copy the following extract from a letter addressed to the Virginia Advocate, by the Washington correspondent of that paper:

"The news from Georgia, contrary to all expectation, leaves but little doubt that she will give her electoral vote to Harrison and Tyler."

General Harrison opposed to the Alien and Sedition Laws.

It is a matter of general notoriety that General Harrison has been perseveringly charged by the Tory presses with having been friendly to the passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws. Now, let the candid portion of the people observe how a simple narration of facts will put this odious calumny forever at rest.—We present to our readers at the foot of this article an extract from a speech which was made by General Harrison in the Senate of the United States in the year 1826—an extract which will not only clearly testify that General Harrison was not friendly to the Alien and Sedition laws, but will also make it manifest to the world, that he was rather too bitter in his hostility to the unpopular laws just mentioned, to be entirely agreeable to his democratic friends. The speech in question was delivered by General Harrison for the purpose of repelling a charge which had been made against him on the floor of the Senate by John Randolph, of having been a Black Cockade Federalist, and consequently a supporter of the Alien and Sedition Laws. When the Alien and Sedition Laws were enacted, General Harrison was a Representative of the North Western Territory, & though entitled to participate in the discussions of Congress, was not entitled to vote inasmuch as he was only a territorial delegate. The Federal party, however, at that time, were in the majority in Congress; and it was regarded as necessary, by his constituents, that General Harrison should pursue such a course in Congress as would best conciliate the Federal party. For there were several measures before Congress in the adoption of which the people of the North Western Territory felt deep-

ly interested, and they well knew that should General Harrison render himself obnoxious to the Federal party, by denouncing its policy and principles, that the measures in which the Territory felt an interest would be lost. His constituents, accordingly, exacted a pledge from him previous to his departure for Congress, that he would repress the utterance of his abhorrence to the Alien and Sedition laws, whilst in their service. Here follows the extract from General Harrison's speech, which may be fairly relied on, inasmuch as it was not contradicted at the time it was delivered, nor since that time:

"But, Sir, (said General Harrison) my opposition to the Alien and Sedition Laws was so well known in the Territory, that a promise was exacted from me, by my friends in the Legislature by which I was elected, that I would express no opinions in Philadelphia which were in the least calculated to defeat the important objects with which I was charged."

Philadelphia, it must be remembered, was the seat of Federal Government; and the important objects with which General Harrison was then charged, were measures before Congress, in the adoption of which the North Western Territory felt a deep interest. Thus goes forever to the wall the most infamous calumny, that General Harrison was friendly to the Alien and Sedition Laws.

Martin Van Buren—his hostility to the slave institutions of the South.

We shall be exceeding slow to believe that the people of North Carolina will so far lose sight of their dearest and most important interests on earth as to cast their votes in the coming Presidential election, for Martin Van Buren—a man who both in principle and practice has been uniformly opposed to the slave institutions of the South. In 1836, he expressed the conviction in a letter addressed to a committee of gentlemen in Northampton county, in this State, that Congress does possess the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Here follows an extract from the letter in question, and which, considering the non-committal character of Mr. Van Buren, is a very plain admission, on his part, that this destructive power has been vested in Congress.

"Thus viewing the matter, I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress has not the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

He has plainly admitted, then, in the preceding extract, that with the lights then before him, he was compelled to say that Congress did possess the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Well, have any new lights beamed upon his mind since that period which have wrought a change in his opinions? It appears from the following letter addressed to Walter F. Leak, Esq. that new lights have darted upon his mind; for he professes to be strengthened and confirmed in the belief which he expressed in his Northampton letter, to wit: the belief that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia!

Read the letter to Mr. Leak.

Washington, March 27, 1840.

I have received your letter of the 21st inst., and can have no objection to say in reply, that the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Amis, and others, on the 6th March, 1836, and substantially repeated in my Inaugural address, are not only still entertained by me, but have been greatly strengthened, by subsequent experience and reflection.

I am, sir, very respectfully your o'bt. scrvt. M. VAN BUREN.

To Walter F. Leak, Esq. Chairman, &c.

In the foregoing letter, Mr. Van Buren professes to have been greatly strengthened by subsequent experience and reflection in the belief expressed in his Northampton letter, "that Congress does possess the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia."

We put the solemn question, then, to the citizens of North Carolina, whether they are willing to commit their slave interests to the custody of a man who publicly expresses the belief that a mortal blow may be lawfully inflicted on those interests?

It cannot be denied that Mr. Van Buren does believe that slavery may be constitutionally abolished in the District of Columbia; for he has expressly said so, and his declaration is of record. If he believes, then, that slavery may be lawfully abolished in the District, what is to prevent him from lending the weight of his influence to the promotion of abolition there, whenever he may feel himself instructed to do so by the dictates of interests or by the voice of northern abolitionists? He professes to have believed the Tariff unconstitutional and inexpedient; yet he voted for it to the great injury of Southern interests, because (as he says himself) he was instructed to vote in favor of it. Can it be any very enormous stretch of credulity, then, for one to believe that he will advocate the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia when-

ever he may feel himself instructed to do so? How can it be rash presumption in any one to believe that he will support a measure under the authority of instructions which he believes to be right, when he formerly voted for a measure which he believed to be unconstitutional under the influence of instructions?

Suppose Mr. Van Buren was known at this time to hold the belief that Congress could lawfully and constitutionally establish a kingly Government in this country as a substitute for the noble and beneficent Republic under the ample covert of which we now live—would he, in that case, obtain a single Southern vote? Would not the indignation of the people be raised to such an intense pitch of fury as to endanger his life? Most certainly it would. Why, then, should the people of the South be willing to tolerate him one moment as a candidate for the Presidency, when he believes a measure may be perfected, under the sanctions of the Constitution, which would be infinitely more destructive to our happiness and repose, than the introduction of a monarchial form of Government?

If slavery should be once abolished in the District of Columbia, we may bid an eternal farewell to the grasp which we now have upon the obedience of our slaves. It will cause an universal spirit of dissatisfaction & insubordination amongst them, and they will fly in crowds from the adjoining States to the District, which will become the grand head quarters of the incendiaries, from which they will scatter through the land the fire brands of death and destruction.

It is worthy of remark that the example of St. Domingo operated powerfully upon the slaves in the British West India Islands; and emancipation there has greatly invigorated the maddened efforts of the abolitionists in the United States—and by universal acknowledgment, has excited a spirit of insubordination among the slaves of the South. What scenes of desolation and ruin may we not expect, should the slaves be once emancipated in the District of Columbia?

There is no doubt but the abolitionists of the North have been greatly strengthened in their determination to agitate the question of emancipating our slaves, since Mr. Van Buren expressed the conviction that Congress might constitutionally abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It is undoubtedly a fact, also, that the desire of the slaves to obtain their freedom has been greatly increased by ascertaining the fact that the fanatics are thus encouraged by the opinion of such an important and influential personage as Mr. Van Buren.

solemnly deliberate upon this important and this awful subject, and resolve, on a "second thought," to reject Mr. Van Buren from the embraces of their confidence forever, rather than subject their peace, their happiness, and their most precious interests to imminent hazards in the act of promoting his re-election to the Presidential chair.

Of Murder and Misery!

The Standard has pointedly termed Mr. Badger's luminous and powerful speech, which was lately delivered before the people of Granville a humbug. We are inclined to make some allowance for the said hallucination under which the Standard is laboring in this particular; for the good man himself has lived in an atmosphere of political humbuggery so long, and has been humbugged others so long, he thinks every person he meets with humbugger, and every object he sees humbug. In this he is like a little arch who was so greatly in the habit of picking other people's pockets, that he always held his hands on his pockets behind him to prevent his ill gotten earnings from being stolen from him.

Very Generous!

The Standard says: "Mr. Morehead is welcome to what he achieved in New Hanover. It is said he gained a loss of about 25 votes—the many have deserted whiggery in consequence of his speech."

This is what we would call going in real wind splitting order—at a lumber rate, scaling gateways, hedg's, staked and ridged fences, and whatever ordinary implements might stand in the way of real sound full-blooded whaler. Much has been said which would be inclined to think his own latitudinous fables were quite solid and every day sort of jests compared with the above touch of the marvellous.

But, joking aside, and we do assure our neighbor, if he can produce twenty-five persons in the county of New Hanover who were turned against Mr. Morehead by his late speech in Wilmington, we will pledge ourselves to produce 500 voters of the same county who have been induced to embrace the Whig cause by the said speech. We will do better than this even for should our neighbor produce even voters who have been turned against Mr. Morehead, we will pledge ourselves to shew on the most authentic testimony, voters who have been attracted to the support of Whig principles by Mr. Morehead's speech.

False Prediction.

"In one year after Mr. Van Buren sworn into office as President, gold and silver will become the common currency of the people."

Washington Globe.

This was the confident prediction of the Globe, about the period at which Mr. Van Buren was elected President of the United States. Now, where is the fulfilment of this prophecy? We find gold and silver very common, to be sure, for it is commonly locked up in the drawers of collectors of the Revenue and in the chests of brokers and usurers.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

At a meeting of a portion of the Whig Young Men of Granville County, assembled at Oxford on the 25th of April, for the purpose of nominating Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, on motion, Col. Horace L. Roberts was called to the Chair, and Turner Laurence appointed Secretary. The Chairman in a very pertinent address stated the object for which the meeting had convened, and entered into an exposition of the present disordered state of public affairs, and the necessity for reform. Whereupon, on motion, a committee was appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The following gentlemen constituted the committee, viz: Messrs. Henry E. Lockett, Jas. T. Littlejohn, M. Hester, Daniel R. Goodloe, Henry Uptureh, R. H. Kingsbury and A. Taylor, who, after a brief consultation, through their Chairman, Mr. Lockett, presented the following Preamble and Resolutions; and before taking the vote upon them, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Lockett, Littlejohn and Hilliard, in speeches appropriate to the occasion. They were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, our form of Government fully recognizes the right of the people, peaceably to assemble and consult together for their common welfare; we deem it a duty incumbent upon the young as well as the old, to exercise this privilege; and being convinced that there is something radically defective in the administration of our Government, and believing that the derangement of the currency and consequent embarrassment and general distress, with which the country has been afflicted, and the Government made bankrupt for the last two years, are to be attributed to the mal-administration of the Federal Government by the party in power—by their reckless warfare upon the Banking institutions, and the unparalleled profligacy with which they have managed the public finances; and whereas, we have seen the expenses of the Government increased from twelve to forty millions of dollars within the space of ten years, while the country has been at peace with all nations; a large surplus revenue exhausted, and the Government forced to resort to the issue of Treasury notes, to sustain its sinking credit; and whereas, these evils, so far from abating still continue to augment. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That it is our firm conviction that the country must continue to groan under its burthen until there is a change of our rulers.

2. Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of William Henry Harrison, of his many public services; and that in the councils of the nation, entitle him to the confidence and gratitude of his country; that his long-continued patriotism and pure Republican principles fully qualify him for the office of President, and for the best pledges of his future course.

3. Resolved, That in John Tyler, of Virginia we recognize a Republican imbued with the principles of '98 and '99; and that his nomination as Vice-President of the United States, meets with our hearty approbation.

4. Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the honesty, ability and Republican principles of John M. Morehead, and that we will give him a cordial support, and use all honorable means to secure his election to the office of Governor of the State.

5. Resolved, That we view with indignation the unprincipled conduct of the dominant party in disfranchising a sovereign State of the Union, for the purpose of gaining a complete ascendancy in the national Legislature.

6. Resolved, That we deprecate the plan of the Administration in the disposal of the public lands; and that their only object in wishing to give them to States in which they lie, is to secure the support of that section in the Presidential contest.

7. Resolved, That we look upon the Sub-Treasury as another one of those abominable "experiments," dictated by the selfishness of partisan politicians, which have brought disgrace upon the Government, and the greatest calamities upon the people.

8. Resolved, That we view with abhorrence the alarming proposition which has emanated from the War Department, and which has received the sanction of the President, for organizing a standing army of 100,000 men in a time of undisturbed peace and security; that we believe national defence requires no such army, and that thereby the liberties of the people will be endangered.

9. Resolved, That we highly approve of the Young Men's Convention, to meet in Baltimore on the 1st Monday of May next, and that we feel it important to send delegates to represent the Young Whigs of this County.

10. Resolved, That we appoint delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

On motion of Mr. Goodloe, the following gentlemen were named, in pursuance of the 10th Resolution, as Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, viz: Dr. Paschall, P. Carter, Dr. John A. Downey, Wm. H. Webb, Richard Pharp, Richard Taylor, Dr. N. Hill, Dr. Henry J. Roberts, Henry E. Lockett, Dr. John R. Herndon, R. H. Kingsbury, James T. Littlejohn, John Hargrave, Franklin Hester, Rufus T. Hill, Jeremy Hilliard, Charles Hamilton, M. Hester, Edward Burton and John Hunt.

On motion of Mr. Hilliard Mr. Goodloe was added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Mr. Littlejohn, the Chairman, Col. Horace L. Roberts and the Secretary Turner Laurence, were also added.

On motion of Mr. Laurence, it was Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Hon. Edward Stanly and Kenneth Rayner are suitable persons to represent the State of North Carolina in the Convention of Young Men at Baltimore, and that they be requested to not act as such.

On motion of Mr. Lockett, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Star and Raleigh Register, and all other papers friendly to the cause.

The meeting then adjourned.

HORACE L. ROBERTS, Chm.

TURNER LAURENCE, Sec'y.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on the 25th April, Mr. Underwood, from the Select Committee appointed to report the facts of the unpleasant rencounter between Messrs. Bynum and Garland of Louisiana, made a report containing a statement of facts, based on the written testimony of a number of witnesses; which testimony accompanied the report. The committee recommended no resolution, nor did they accompany the narrative with a single remark, conceiving it their duty to confine themselves to a naked statement of the facts as they occurred.

The substance of the report, so far as it could be caught from hearing it read amounts to this. A certain exhibit of the comparative expenditures of the present and past Administrations, together with certain other documents pertaining to the same subject, having been put forth by gentlemen styling themselves an Executive Committee, and published with their names attached, had been referred to by Mr. Wise, and at his request had been read at the Clerk's table. When the reading was completed, Mr. Wise made some further remarks, in which he stated that the paper just read had been drawn up by his colleague (Mr. Botts) who had gone to Richmond.

Mr. Wise having resumed his seat, Mr. Bynum of North Carolina, left his seat, near the door, and walking up the central aisle the House, came to the seat of Mr. Galbraith, of Pa., and observed to him that this was an electioneering party trick. He then advanced up the narrow aisle which proceeds from the central area, till he came between the seat of Mr. Banks, of Va., and Mr. Garland, of Lou., and looking at Mr. Banks, who then sat in the seat next to his own, observed that this was a unfair party trick, intended to be used in Virginia, just on the eve of an election, and that the paper was a d—d lie from beginning to end. Mr. Garland, who was close by, (and who a name had been attached to the paper, turning from a gentleman with whom he was in conversation, and looking at Mr. Bynum, said that every word in the paper was strictly true; and added that no gentleman would say so, or, as others testify, that what Mr. B. said was a lie. On this, Mr. Bynum replied, "that's a d—d lie," or "you are a d—d liar," at the same moment reaching towards Mr. Garland's cane, which lay at the back of his chair; on this, Mr. Garland seized the cane. Mr. B. raised it as high as the waist of Mr. G., when, in the tussle, the engaged. Mr. Garland struck Mr. Bynum a blow, which the latter returned; when the gentlemen who were by interfered, and succeeded in separating them. Mr. Garland picked up his cane and returned to his seat. Mr. Bynum being at the end of the narrow aisle, next to the lobby, or in the lobby, near the fire-place, drew his penknife from his pocket, and appeared to be endeavoring to open it, but did not succeed. He then called out to Mr. Garland, uttering violent and reproachful epithets. Much confusion was produced in the House, but the Speaker having succeeded in restoring order, the affair here ended.

Mr. Butler, of Kentucky, moved that the report, together with the testimony, be printed; which motion was agreed to. A motion was now made to adjourn, which being decided by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 54, nays 41—The House, at half past 4 o'clock, adjourned.

The Senate was chiefly engaged in the consideration of private bills, on the 27th. In the House, Mr. Rice Garland apologized for his violation of the rules of the House in the case of the fight between him and Mr. Bynum. The House then went into committee of whole on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, and remained in session until about 7 o'clock P. M. the next day—a sitting to no purpose of thirty one hours!! The bills to liquidate the claims of New Hampshire and Maine, on the General Government, were ordered to a third reading in the Senate, on the 28th. Nothing important was done in the Senate on the 29th. In the House the discussion on the appropriation bill consumed the day's sitting.

Mr. Stanly amused the committee very much by an expose of the items of certain accounts which had been presented at the Treasury—first suspended, and afterwards allowed—for trees, shrubs, ornamental flowers, gardening books, and tools, &c. purchased in Philadelphia, by the superintendent of the N. C. mint; and amounting to \$218. He supposed these things were for the superintendent's garden, and considered the payment of the bill out of the public purse as an abuse.

In the Senate, on the 30th, Mr. Webster presented a memorial from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, praying the establishment of a National Bank. Mr. Webster stated that, before the close of the session, he would take an opportunity to present his views on the subject of the currency.

In the House, the general appropriation bill was the subject of debate until 11 o'clock at night.

In the House, on the 1st May, a great number of bills received their second reading. The report on the case of Messrs. Bynum and Garland was postponed until the 4th, and the remainder of the day was consumed in discussion on the general appropriation bill.

The Sub-Treasury as work. About two weeks ago, one thousand bushels of wheat were sold at Bridgeport in Ohio, for twenty-five cents per bushel. A most glorious argument in favor of our hard money Government, and the Sub-Treasury, is it not?