ELECTORAL TICKET chet is now complete, Thomas F. Saving deen placed on it for the grict. The spirit and promptitude sties are feelingly alive to the imoriant interests levo ved. The Ticket is as

CHARLES Me Dowell, of Borke co. Im WELLBORN, of Wilkes. S DATE RAMSOUR, of Lincoln. I. CALDWELL, of Rowsn. MEBLYE, of Caswell. Hog Annahan Rendhen, of Chatham JOHN H. KELLY, of Muore.

Dr. Heisels S. Smith. of Orange.

Charles Manly, of Wake. o Col. H. J. G. RUFFIN, of Franklin. AV CHERRY, of Butie, F. Jones, of Perquimons. 13. Josair Gineras of Washington, Inc. IV. Bryan, of Carreret.

Danies B Barge of New Hanover. GIES IN ROWAN. Samuel Ribelia. (H. C. Jones, Isane Burns, (Francis Williams, R. W. Long, and John H.

CANDIDATES IN DAVIDSON. Alfred Hargrave, Esq. S.B. L. Beall, 7 Chas. Brummell. (Col John M. Smith, B. B. Roberts, (William Kennady. CANDIDATES IN CABARRUS.

For the Secrete -C Melchor, P.sa a-Col. D. M. Barringer. CANDIDATES IN SURRY

ad. Purvear. W. P. Dobson. TH. P. Phindexter, (Whig.) Boyden, G. Franklin. P. B. Roberts, Dick'n Holiver, T. C. Houser.

P We are aquested to announce JOHN as a candidate to represent the Commons in the next

RETAGE MAKING



RETARESENTATION.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has manuel the above business, on Main Street, who in the Chartellouse, where he is now premed je make to other, on short notice,

CARRIAGES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. he must move the terms, out of good and dunematerals, had in a style of workmanship limin to appeal in their section of Country. In to make his stay permanent, he hopes by but uten ion he distness, to be able to render who may favor him with

P Order from a distance will be thankful received, and farm fully attended to. learning alcovery description in his line will ine with neathers and despatch, and on mod laterns in darlespond with the times. A.B. One of two good workmen in the ame ine of harmes will meet with employment, NATHAN BROWN. Marry, Jane 26, 1840. - 6 w48

SHERIFF'S SALE. 11.1. hard for each at the Court House

a on the 3rd day of August the being Court day, the THERN HOUSE

de by Wm. D. Crawford, which the said of the ford parchased of Thos. lague, to soft y a Writ of Vendition Ex-

F. Caldwell and wife a

said Urawillal : Also, at the same time MX valuable NEGROES. Marine, boy Bob and boy Jim-a Salisbary, on which is situated a good gand Cotton Machine; and an unim-Lat adjaining Mrs. Woodson and others, black, Adar Andrew Baggerly, William

J. H. HARDIE, Shiff.

NEW AND GOOD. Sie Sulisbury Coffee House.

BUILD respectfully informs his enstomers, and the public gen new on hand at his Establish Silling a splendid assortment of ev aing destrable in his line of business, and he will sed very low for cash : Sogar at the dollar : Coffee at 5, 6 and dalar Loaf Snoar of different and 25 cents per lb. ; first rate te laigeshed Lemon Syrap; all kinds of tinds of Liquors, and great many dads of Groceries, such as Teas, Cloves, Jamon Blik Hall kinds of Nuts, and a great Tother articles that he has on hand too nu-less to mention, and according to the pres-of the strack, he will sell very low indeed

or the hard patronage he has heretofore re-Sofie Universe 12, 1840—1946

colina Tenatchman,

SACRED BY SHIELDING BRUNER Published Weekly at Two Dolls, and Fifty Cts. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

NO. 51-VOLUME VIII. WHOLE NO. 415.

SALISBURY, JULY 17, 1840.

Poetical.

The Guilford Log Cabin.

Tune- Star Spangled Banner." Oh! what is the home in the land of the free, That the honest and brave hearted patriot choo-Where he gathers the babes of his love on his And lights up his pipe, and so tranquilly muses;

Where he trains the goord vine ' neath the dark waving pine, And hard cider qualfs for the choicest of wine? Tis the simple Log Cabia, oh! long may it stand, The Home of the Free, and the Pride of our Land.

comes, oh! it comes, our Log Cabin, and we, The sons of old Guilford, to conquest are press-We I ft up our voice with the brave and the free,

And vow, Heaven helping, to guard freedom's blessing. Should they who laid low the proud head of the Leave sons that could shrink from their duty? But the Guilford Log Cabin, ob ! long may it

stand.

The trees from the spot where the first of the A brave son of Guilfor, * lay gasping and bleed-

The Home of the Free, and the Pride of our

The trees that have waved o'er his heart's hallow'd stain. In Cabin logs now, are triumphantly speeding; Not less be their worth, that the place of their Was the deep forest shade of the blood-moisten-

ed earth And the Guilford Log Cabin, oh! long may it The Home of the Free, and the Pride of our

May many, oh! many young scions arise, From stordy old trouks, by which storms pass unheeded.

And spreading their branches aloft to the skies, Be ready for use, when Log Cabins are needed, In peace or in war, oh! give us no more, Than a Cabin with a latch, and a string at the

And the Guilford Log Cabin, oh! long may it The Home of the Free, and the Pride of our

*Capt. Forbis.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The reckless partisans of Mr. Van Buren, are endeavoring to fix on Gen. Harrison the charge of having voted " to sell poor white men for debt" We unhesitatingly pronounce it an infamous falsehood, and shall endeavour to express the meaning and object of the laws, to which he gave his support, and on which are founded this shameless calumny. The first was a law signed by Gen Harrison, when Governor of Indiana. in 1807; the other, a bill introduced into the Ohio Legislature, in the year 1821, under neither of which was it intended to sell or hire poor men for debt, but criminals, fellons, or thieves, for the " fines and costs " incurred, as a penalty for their turpitude! Nor could such persons be sold or hired under either of said laws. except under peculiar circumstances. The Indiana law left it discretionary with the Court, and they were not expected to execute it except in those cases where the convict had become bardened in crime and the facts of the case required its most rigid enforcement. But whence this sympathy for crune which the leaders of the Van Buren party exhibit? Is there an honest poor man in the Country, who is willing to be taxed to support criminals - men who pilfer and do violence? Is it just that the peaceable and honest portion of the People should be compelled to take the bread out of the mouth of their children to feed the laze, worthless, base culprits who crowd our connty prisons, running the community to enormous expense? Must industry and honesty labor to support crime? Must the hard working poor men of the Country, who possessions to pay taxes to feed vice? No! It would be unjust. Let those work for themselves who commit crime!

The Ohio law, only a part of which the revilers of Gen. Harrison have ever publish ed, has been grossly misrepresented. It was introduced under the following exigencies, the existence of which the most violent partisans have never denied:

" In the year 1820, Ohio was suffering severely under the pecuniary embarrassment which spread uself through the nation .-Thieves and pickpockets appeared to in-The Cidet London Porter; the best kind five dollars or committed any other minor Claret Wine and all other kinds of Wines; offence, his only punishment was a fine and imprisonment in the county juil. The expense of apprehending, keeping and trying offenders, constituted no small item in the public expenditures. But when an idle vagabond had stolen the sheep or picked the not exceeding Twenty one lashes." pocket of the honest, industrious citizen. and was convicted of it, he was generally found destitute of property and unable to pay the costs of his conviction; or, if he had property, he usually found means to secrete it from the officers of justice. The conse-

pay the highest price for his work."

But still there was incorporated into the Bill, a provision by which one who was honestly insolvent, and unable to pay the fine and costs, could have been discharged. We call attention to the proviso as published by the Van Buren leaders themselves, viz ;

charge."

made to appear to their satisfaction, such person or persons to pay the fine. person cannot pay such fine and costs, order the Sheriff or Jailor of such county to discharge such person from imprisonment; and the Sheriff or Jailor, upon receiving such order in writing shall discharge such person accordingly; Provided, that the Commissioners may at any time thereafter order and cause to be issued an execution against the hody, lands, goods or chattels of the person amount of such fine and costs."

Under this section then, one who was truly and honestly insolvent could be discharged and none but those who added to their crimes a fraudulent concealment of their property, came under the penalty of the law. If they had a sufficiency to pay part of the fine and costs they could have been discharged from imprisonment unde this section for the residue. This 37th section, the Van Buren party have always suppressed in publishing the bill. Why was this, except to deceive?

But, Fellow Citizens, this very bill which is used against Gen. H. passed the House of Representatives of Ohio, by a unanimous vote! Democrats and all voted for it!! It was introduced by Mr. Morris, a Van Buren Senator in Congress a short time since. I was supported by MR. BALDWIN, once run as the Van Buren candidate for Governor of Obio! Again -The defamers of Gen. II. seem horrified at the idea that under the Indiana law a woman could be whipped ! Whence this sudden sympathy? Why have they not taken steps to repeal or after the criminal laws of this State under which the same punishment could be inflicted on a female? " Why did they vote for them? By our laws a woman can be whipped for malicious maiming - (Rev. St. p. 193)-for circulating seditions publications and exciling insurrection, (194,) for larceny, for attempting to burn a public building (197.) for altering the mark, or mismarking cartle, (204,) for vagrancy, (201,) and many other offences which it is unnecessary to mention. The whole of the Van Buren members voted at the last session of the General Assembly for these laws !- With what face then can they object to this part of the Indiana law? But, say they, under this law, a free Negro could purchase a white woman and whip her-This is UNTRUE! The 9th section of the law, regulating crimes and punishments which they have taken good care not to publish, is as follows, viz:

9. No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall to purchase a white servant, such servant shall immediately become free, and shall be so held, deemed and taken."

Why did they suppress this section ? Beobey the laws, be required to sell their little cause they intended to cheat the People, to falsify the record! They have very convement memories too, to have forgotten that North Carolina has had on her Statute book for half a century, laws in many particulars similar to, and in others more severe than the Indiana or Ohio law. The following is a part of a law re enacted by our Legislature in the year 1791, and published in Iredell's Revisal, (page 85.) The hirst section recognizes the relation of Master and Servant between White persons :

> " III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Christian Servant shall lay violent hands on his or her master or mistress, or overseer, or shall obstinately refuse to obey the lawful commands of any of them, upon proof thereof by one or more evidences before any Justice of the Peace, he or she shall, for every such offence, suffer such corporal punishment as the said Justices shall think fit to adjudge,

" V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all Servants by indenture or otherwise as aforesaid, shall have their complaints received by a Justice of the Peace, who, if he had cause, shall bind the master, mistress or overseer, over,

quence was, that the expense was paid for to answer the complaint at the next County out of the county foods. Thus the honest Court; and it shall be there determined; lows. (See R. S. 201.) and industrious citizen, after losing his pro- And all complaints of any Servant or Serperty by a vagabond thief, was compelled vants shall and may, either immediately, or to contribute of his money to pay the ex- as aforesaid by virtue hereof, he received at pense of convicting the offender. This was any time, upon petition or information in considered a hardship, and a law was intro- the Court of the County wherein they re-duced providing that such offender should side, without the formal process of an acpay the expenses arising from his own tur- tion; and also, full power and authority is pitude, by laboring for such person as would bereby giver to the said Court, at their discretion, (having first summoned the master, mistress, or overseer, to justify themselves, if they think fit,) to adjudge, order and appoint what shall be necessary as to diet. lodging, clothing, or correction: And if any master, mistress, or overseen shall not thereupon comply with the order of the said Court, the said Court is hereby authorised "Nothing herein contained shall be con- and empowered, upon a second just comstrued to prevent persons from being dis. plaint, to order such SERVANT OR SERVANTS charged from imprisonment according to the TO BE IMMEDIATELY SOLD, at public venprovisions of the 37th section of the Act to due, by the Sheriff; after the charges are which this is supplementary, if it shall be deducted, the remainder of what the said considered expedient to grant such a dis- Servant or Servants shall be sold for, to be paid to the owner.

What were the provisions of the 37th authority aforesaid, That in all cases of verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, said section of the Act referred to? We give penal Laws, whereby persons free are punthem entire: "Section 37th. That when any person by Whipping, at the discretion of any shall be confined in Jail for the payment of Court, or Justice or Justices before whom any fine and costs, that may be inflicted such fine or fines are recoverable, not ex- security for the same and his or their future good agreeable to the provisions of this Act, the ceeding thirty-nine Lashes unless the Ser- behavior, in that case it shall and may be lawful Federal organs in the pay of the Administhe County Commissioners may, if it be vant so culpable, can and will procure some for said Court to cause the offenders tration had recently devised a new name for

XIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no free man or trader whatsoever, shall buy, sell, trade, barter, or borrow any commodities whatsoever, lowing twenty days between the punishment with, to, or from any Apprentice or Servant. and the offence. whether so by indenture or otherwise, or with any slave within this Government, without the consent of the master, mistress or owner of such Apprentice, Servant or so discharged from imprisonment for the Slave, upon pain of forfeiting treble the value of the commodity or commodities so traded for, bartered or sold; and also, shall the sum of six pounds, proclamation money, to the use of the said master, mistress or owner; to be recovered, in the Court of the County where the offence shall be committed, by action of debt, bill plaint or information, wherein no ession, protection, injunction or wager of Law, shall be allowed or admitted of: And if a shall so happen, that the person so offending not be able to pay treble the value of the commodities so traded for, sold or bartered, and the sum of six pounds, such persons shall then be adjudged, by the County Court, TO BE SOLD AS A SERVANT

for the same. XVIII. And be it further ex authority aforesaid, That Servant shall hareafter b hild, begotten by her m shall, immediately by the churchy after the mure or otherwise is exey aris ing by such sale, s Parish: And if any shall, during the time? delivered of a child, beg mulatto, or Indian such t, over and shove the time she is Act to serve och offence, shall ner master or os n rdens of the Parish be sold by the for two years e time by indenture d; and the money or otherwise arising thereby ed to the use of the said Parish; and such mulatto child or children of such Servent, to be bound, by the County Court, until he or she arrive at the

age of thirty-one years. Here then the White servant could be WHIPPED, whether male or female-be, or she could have been sorp, and if a free white man traded with one of such servants, though he may have been his brother or son, he the free White man, was liable to be fined. and if unable to pay TO BE SOLD OUT HIM-SELF AS A SERVANT! This law was sancat any time purchase any servant other than tioned by soldiers and statesmen of the Revof their own complexion, and if any of the olution, men who achieved our liberties and on suitable terms." persons aforesaid shall nevertheless presume could better appreciate their value than we do, yet will any man have the audacity ed an Act, adopting for the Government of to assert that they were enemies to the poor! the District of Columbia, the Laws of Manone dare say so! And wet if their argu- vol 3d, Page 2089th.) In each of these ment be admitted, our Revolutionary fa- | States there are laws similar to those aptheis will be guilty of a worse offence than | proved by Geo. H -which the Van Buren that they charge Gen. H. with.

gainst him or them, by indictment or present- ty ? Shame! ment, and shall be unwilling and unable to pay the office fees that are or may he consequent thereon, shall be hired out by the Sheriff of the County where such person is or may be convicted, for such time as any person will take him or them to serve for the said fees and charges, the said Sheriff first advertising the time and place of biring at least ten days previous thereto.

506) that it had been impliedly repealed by the act of 1797, allowing persons to take the white man or woman.

Law, first passed in the year 1784 as fol

44. If any person or persons, who have no apparent means of subsistence, or neglect application themselves to some honest calling for the sup port of themselves and families, shall be found auntering about, and endeavoring to maintain themselves by gaming or other undue means, calumny? The followers of onits shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the shews a fondness for the royal spl Peace of the County, wherein such person may be found, on due proof made, to issue his war. rant for such offending person, and cause him to be brought before said Justice, who is hereby empowered, on conviction, to demand security for his or their good behavior, and in case of refosal or neglect, to commit him or them to the ail of the County for any term not exceeding ten days, at the expiration of which time he shall be set at liberty if nothing criminal appears against him, the said offender paying all charges arising from such imprisonment; and if such person be guilty of the like offence from and after the space of twenty days, he or they so offen ling shall be deemed a Vagrant, and be subject to one month's imprisonment, with all costs acerning thereon, which if he neglects or refuses to pay, he may be continued in prison until the next Court of the County, which may proceed XIII. And be it further enacted by the to try the said effender, and if found guilty by a Court may proceed to hire the offender for any time, not exceeding the space of six months, to make satisfaction for all costs : but if such person or persons be of ill fame, so that he or they cannot be hired for the costs, nor give sufficient to receive thirty nine lashes on his or their bare the Democratic opponents of the Executive back, after which he or they shall be set at lib erty, and the costs arising thereon shall become a County charge, which punishment may be inflicted as often as the person may be guilty, al

By this law, a man or woman can be hired out for "costs" alone, and if no one should bid him or her off, he or she is to be whipped to Under this law too, a free negro can buy a White man or Woman Now pray who voted to restore this law even after it was considered by many obsolete? No less than the whole Van Buren Members of our Legislature! At the Session of 1836-7 all the acts printed in the Revised Statutes were read three times in each House and passed! At the last Session, a bill passed both branches, without a dissenting voice, to give effect to the Reused Statutes as printed. (See Jo. House Com. 537, and Jo. Sen. 143 7 This law is published at large in the printed copy thus passed. If any Van Buren man was opposed to it, why did he not move to repeal it? How can he, after voting for such a law, stand up and accuse Gen. Harrison i Here, then, is a law far more objectionable than those which received the sanction of Gen H -standing on the pages of our Statute book -re-enacted in the last two years, approved by the entire Van Buren representa ion in the Legislature-defended by many of the same Party as just and politic; yet Gen. Harrison is denounced because he did not exhibit the same sympathy for crimes and eriminals that they are now exhibiting! Let the People examine the Journals, and call those to an account, who thus by condeming others, have so effectually condemned themselves.

As additional proof of the infamous character of this attack on Gen. Harrison, we call attention to the following extract from the Message of the Van Buren Governor of New Hampshire, (Mr. Page.) Read it. Fellow Citizens, and ask yourselves what right have the friends of Martin Van Buren to condemn others. Let the Mechanics

"So fluctuating have been the prices of manufactured articles in the market, that few are disposed to contract for the labor of the convicts: PERHAPS THOSE CONVICTS WHO ARE MECHANICS CAN BE ADVANTAGEOUSLY LET FOR PARTICULAR BRANCHES OF BUSINESS. I would therefore suggest the propiety of continuing authority to HIRE OUT a part or ALL the convicts

Again: in the year 1801. Congress pass-- they were unfriendly tolliberly! No! - Iryland and Virginia. (See Story's Laws, members of Congress are now sanctioning! In the year 1787, our Revolutionary fore- Why do they not move to repeal them ?fathers approved also the following law. Why has not Mr. Van Buren recommended (See Haywood's Manual 281.) Read and their repeal? Can the People place conficompare it with the Ohioland Indiana laws! dence in those who daily cry out against X. 61. All and every person who shall acis, when done by others, and approve be found guilty of any charge exhibited a- them when done by themselves or their Par-

Let it be remembered, Fellow-Citizens, that the true question presented by the Inchang and Ohio laws, was this: " Shall the houest portion of the People work to support criminals and rogues, or shall they be made to labor for themselves, to pay for their own baseness ?" This is the true issue. Who will stand up for felons ! Who will say that the poor of this Country shall This law was in force till the year 1828 be taxed to support them ! Let him stand dom. shen the Supreme Court decided in the Jorth, and let the People demand of the case of the State vs Hood (1 Dev. Reports | Van Buren men who are, vilifying Gen. Harrison, whether this be their doctrine ! No man who is disposed to do justice, can insolvent outh for Office fees. &c. It never believe for one moment, that Gen. Harriwas expresely repealed by the Legislature. son is an enemy to the poor, and unfriend-Under this law a free Negro could hire a ly to their liberty. His whole life has been spent with such and for such. It was in Again: We refer you to the Pagrant battle, by the side of poor men, he won

that fair same which political de of the People—the hardworking, indious portion of the People. He it was a contributed more than any other manpen the wide bosom of the fertile We poor men, where their enterprising could have fair play, and where they build up homes for themselves and far Nor is this all—he it was, who the fire-sides of these poor men tomahawk and scalping knife of the less savage, and his heart and hand are opened to share with poor men what blessings may have faller to his lo this is the man, this the patriot, name, every brawling demagague of Administration has uttered only to and abuse! "Gen. Harrison unit to poor men, and refusing to see them A baser lie was never uttered! But are they that are busy in circulating calumny? The followers of one of the crowned heads of Europe, who his sons abroad, where they learn to the fashions of Lords and Dukes-y himself is endeavoring to introduce this Republic a Court etiquette, and who sanctioned the introduction of Negro testi mony in the trial of a gallant Officer of our Navy! It is for such a person that the poor man is asked to discard a true Patriot, and war-worn Soldier !

CHIRLES MANLY, H. W. MILLER, HUGH MCQUEEN. GEO. W HAYWOOD, JOHN H. BRYAN, WAL H. BATTLE, THOS. J. LEMAY. WESTON R. GALES, Whig Central Committee.

BRITISH WHIGS-WHO ARE THEY

We noticed a week or two since that the misrule. They now choose to term them British Whigs. If by that appellation they intend to impress upon the people the fact hat so far as opposition to Executive power -to mal-government, abuse of the rights of the majority, and tyranny and oppression n all its forms-are concerned, there is a marked similarity between the Whigs of this country and the Whig patriots and reformers of England, then so be it, - we

have not a word of complaint to make. But if, on the other hand, it is presended that the Whigs of this country entertain any favor for the monarcheal government of Great Britain-for her overgrown aristocracy, and her oppressive burdens upon ber people-then, never was there a more wicked and malicious slander. Those whom the Federal organs thus denominated British Whigs, number in their ranks the nation's bravest defenders in the contests waged against British wrongs in days gone by. Who are they?

Major General WILLIAM HENRY HARRIson, the man who "never lost a battle," in the many hard contests with our foreign foes-the man who led the American arms to victory and glory at Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames, over the combined forces of Britain's legions and her savage allies - who retrieved the national honor and regained an extensive territory from foreign dominion-the man who has emphatically filled the measure of his country's glory-is termed by the sycophantic slaves of the palace, a British Whig!!

Major General Winfield Scott-the hero of Chippewa-the gallant defender of his country on many a well-fought field-alike the pride and boast of the whole nationa worthy son of the Old Dominion, and as pure, honest, and upright a patriot as ever breathed on Freedom's soil-yes! he-the brave and chivalrous Scott !- is denounced as a British Whig!!

Major General Edmund P. Gaines, the ero of Fort Erie-the old tried and faithal soldier-his country's long and watchful guardian from savage incursion on ber western frontier-he, too, is denounced as a British Wing!!

General Peter B Porter-the leader of the gallant New-York volunteers in the last war-a Democrat of the old schoolan ardent supporter of Madison-the man who has done his country right 'good service' in the field and the cabinet-he, too, is termed a British Whig!!

Hon Henry Clay-the life and soul of the war party of 1812-whose elequence aroused the nation to a just sense of its wrongs, and breathed life and vigor anew into the arms of her defenders .- without whose powerful aid the administration of Mr. Madison must have been prostrated before the terrible attacks of its federal assailants; he, the the pure patriot, the enlightened statesman and gifted orator; Kentucky's justly favored son; he, too, is called a British Whig !!

General Erastus Root ; the old 'Delaware Chief'; long the Ajax of the Democracy of the State, alike in her own and the National Legislature; who never breathed other than the breath of a patriot; he, too, is called a British Whig!!

But we must pause: to continue a list of the brave, the pure, the honest; the upright and patriotic, upon whom the viale of Federal malevolence are poured out, would be an endless task. He who is chosen as an object of its raving denunciations is sure to be numbered among the truly great of the land; worthy alike of the countenance and confidence of the champions of free-

With such patriots as Harrison, Scott, Gaines. Porter, Clay, and Root, we are proud of being denounced as British Whigs. It is an evidence that they and their associales in political faith all over the Union, are truly American Patriots .- Seneca County Courier.

Dont read any further down in this column: