

Let no one say that this subject has expired. It has been renewed; not by the friends of this administration; not by the supporters of Mr. Van Buren, but by the party opposed to him. He has been required by them to answer the question "will you (if elected President) sign and approve a bill chartering a Bank of the United States?" To this enquiry he has answered, that a Bank of the United States is unconstitutional, that it is "impolitic and dangerous," that its creation will be contrary to "the wise determination of the people," and that he "will resist its establishment."

Why has not this question been put to Judge White, or if it has, why is his answer withheld from the people? It will be an evasion to say that his opinions are known already, for so also were Mr. Van Buren's.

If the election goes to the House of Representatives it cannot be expected that Mr. Webster's and General Harrison's political supporters will vote for Judge White unless he gives them some assurance to favor the views of the Bank Party; and do you think he will resist this temptation? If not, that institution may be fixed upon the country forever! Whether he is likely for this cause to sacrifice his own hopes of elevation and defeat the schemes of his new friends, you will be able to judge after a fair consideration of his conduct since he became a candidate of the opposition.

Mr. Van Buren.

But besides the activity which has been shown by the opposition, to attract confidence to Judge White, they have been equally industrious in their attempts to calumniate Mr. Van Buren.

It will be recollected that when Mr. Van Buren was the Jackson candidate for Vice President, the history of his life was ransacked for the purpose of hunting up charges against him, and the most alarming predictions of danger to the South, were made if he should be elected Vice President. He was elected, and he has discharged the duties of the station with dignity, ability and success, and yet the South has never been more prosperous. The very same charges that are now made against Mr. Van Buren were made in 1832, and then refuted! The very same predictions of "danger to the South" were made in 1832, and how completely are they falsified by the experience we have had since? But still Mr. Van Buren is denounced (as heretofore) because he "resides in the North, and his election will endanger Southern interests." Experience has proved the prediction was false when first made, and wherefore will you trust to it for the future? Reason and common sense will not regard it, but it is hoped that sectional prejudices may. And by whom is it renewed? By men who voted for Mr. Adams (a Northern man) against General Jackson (a Southern man.)

Now (as heretofore) it is urged against Mr. Van Buren that he did not resist the voice of New York in the Legislature of that State, when her Senators in Congress were instructed to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless slavery was forbidden in that Territory. And who are most clamorous in repeating this stale charge? The same men who voted for Mr. J. Q. Adams in 1828. Who voted for Mr. John Sergeant in 1832, although Mr. Sergeant was the leader in Congress of Missouri restrictionists, and his hostility to the South on that question, was so bitter that he even refused his assent to the compromise which was ultimately adopted by a majority. Right or wrong the Missouri question was settled by a compromise more than 15 years ago! The South and the North agreed upon that compromise to prevent agitation and save the Union; and is it honorable to the South or just to her character to disinter the long buried feuds of our fathers, and scatter them to discord among the descendants? Can any thing less

infatuation allow a true lover of Union to approve, much less to co-operate in such proceedings.

No fair minded man can ask for more convincing proof of Mr. Van Buren's determination to abide by that compromise than that he was openly in favor of admitting Arkansas into the Union, and every political friend of his from New York in the last Congress (and nearly if not quite all of them from other States) voted for the bill; whilst even Judge White voted against Michigan, when it was certain that to reject Michigan would prepare the same fate for Arkansas.

It is again contended as heretofore that Mr. Van Buren is our enemy because in obedience to the instructions of his State, he voted for the Tariff of 1828; when every man who is the least informed on the subject knows, that Mr. Van Buren himself was never in favor of a burdensome tariff, and that since he was elected Vice President he and his friends aided to pass the compromise act of 1833, by which the tariff was reduced; and that Mr. Clay the leader of the tariff men distinctly warned his party to vote for that bill, to prevent Mr. Van Buren and his friends from reducing the duties still lower. And by whom we ask you is this charge revived? Why by men, many of whom are in favor of the tariff! By men who supported Mr. Adams (a friend of the system) in 1824, and in 1828—and voted for Mr. Clay (the leader of the tariff party) against General Jackson in 1832.

Van Buren no Abolitionist.

But in order to rouse the fears and wake up the jealousies of the people against Mr. Van Buren, some of his foes have not scrupled to charge that he is an Abolitionist. This is not so.

In the list of Electors nominated for the support of Mr. Van Buren, you will find the name of Nathaniel Macon. He has known Mr. Van Buren long and intimately, and will any one believe that Nathaniel Macon is an abolitionist or that he would hold "fellowship with an abolitionist?" Yet he is a warm supporter of Mr. Van Buren's election.

General Jackson too has been intimately associated with Mr. Van Buren during the whole of his administration. It is well known that Mr. Van Buren possesses his confidence and was a member of his Cabinet, and is it credible that General Jackson would cultivate the friendship and permit the intimate confidence of an abolitionist?

But it may be said that these great men are liable (like other men) to be mistaken. Admit it to be so, and still the question arises—if the enemies of Mr. Van Buren having little or no acquaintance with him, stimulated by the interest of a political controversy and embittered by party hostility are not more likely to err about his opinions than Nathaniel Macon and General Jackson, his old and intimate friends? Determine this point as you may—can these enemies of Mr. Van Buren pretend to know his opinions better than he does himself? In reply to a letter addressed to him by his political opponents, Mr. Van Buren has said:—

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the U. States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the Chief Magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising OPPOSITION to any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists."

"I do therefore believe, that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States, (assuming that Congress has the power to effect it,) would violate the spirit of that compromise of interests which lies at the basis of our social compact; and I am thoroughly convinced, that it could not be so done, without imminent peril, if not certain destruction to the union of the States. Viewing the matter in this light, it is my clear and settled opinion, that the Federal Government ought to abstain from doing so, and that it is the sacred duty of those whom the people of the United States entrust with the control of its action, so to use the constitutional power with which they are invested as to PREVENT it."

Before the world then—in the face of all parties—to the North and to the South he has thus declared an "inflexible opposition"

to abolition, and how shall we characterize that want of candor which under such circumstances denounces him as an abolitionist? Yet this charge has been extensively circulated and is unjustly insisted upon for purposes of a party opposition.

Is it answered that Mr. Van Buren acknowledges the constitutional power of Congress to legislate on slavery in the District of Columbia? True; he does not deny the power, but then he says— (we use his own words:)

"I do not hesitate to give it to you as my deliberate and well considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the slaveholding States, as imperative in their nature and obligations, in regulating the conduct of public men, as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be."

Are these the sentiments of an abolitionist? And how does it happen that the opposition party at the North are assailing Mr. Van Buren as the friend of slavery, whilst their allies in the South are charging him with abolitionism? Have you no fears that these efforts to connect the slave question with party politics, within the great geographical sections of our country are perilous to the Union? We present the question to your judgment and patriotism. Let these answer—if any thing is so likely to protect us against those dangers, as the election of a Northern President who goes into office with an "inflexible determination to PREVENT the slightest interference of Congress with the subject?" Such a man Mr. Van Buren has been shown to be.

Nor do we confine ourselves in his defence against this calumny to his own bare declarations and the testimony of others. When a bill was before the Senate last winter to prohibit the circulation of abolition pamphlets through the medium of the Post Office, who voted for it? Both the Senators from New York and MARTIN VAN BUREN! For this vote Mr. Van Buren is now abused by the opposition in the North; and we submit it to the candor of our opponents, if it be not unjust and ungrateful to stigmatize him at the same time in the South as an abolitionist.

Vice President.

The political party which supports Mr. Van Buren as President, have likewise nominated Col. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky for Vice President.

He is a plain unostentatious Republican—without any pretensions to high birth or distinguished parentage; he is one of the people, and his friends claim for him (what he has well earned) the title of a good man, and a true patriot. His valor in the battle field and his devotion to the cause of civil liberty are attested by the history of the nation and his honorable scars. Whenever the people shall consent to throw out of view evidence of this description, and to test the merits of public men by the exaggerated abuse of party opponents, they may requite the services of Col. Johnson with ungrateful contumely, but until that time arrives he will be honored by their respect and rewarded by their favor.

Col. Johnson has been a member of Congress for nearly 30 years—in all the revolutions of party politics, the PEOPLE of Kentucky have remained true to him. Though they voted for Mr. Clay against Gen. Jackson, they re-elected Col. Johnson, a Jacksonian. His long experience in Congress, has made him familiar with public affairs and his name is identified with the great questions of—"liberty of conscience"—"separation of church & State"—and the "exemption of honest debtors from imprisonment." It is said of him that he never refused to answer the call of a poor man for assistance, no matter where the applicant resided; and that he has probably done more acts of benevolence, than any man who ever served in Congress. To excite his interest in the transaction of their business, he requires no other recommendation, than that the petitioner shall be a "citizen of the Union." He is universally known as the "poor man's representative," because he never closes his ear to the solicitations of the humble for justice, and gives more than half his time

to the investigation of their claims. At a period of doubt and danger during the last war he left his seat in Congress, and raised a regiment of volunteers, from among his constituents, whom he led on to battle and to victory. In that campaign he was literally covered with wounds, received in protecting his country. This is the man whom it is proposed to elevate into the office of VICE PRESIDENT, and we regret that the limits of an address like this, will not permit us to dwell longer upon his just claims to the support of the people.

Col. Johnson's would indeed be a singular destiny, if his political enemies were unable to frame any pretext on which to assail his pretensions. Finding no ground of attack in his public conduct, even they who were willing to run him as their candidate for President;—men who approached him with solicitations to become a Candidate of the Opposition for the first office in the Nation, no sooner found that he was incapable of acting the part of a political apostate, than their party have attempted to degrade his private character and thereby prevent his election to the second. We are far from saying that the private reputation of a candidate has no connexion with his fitness for office. But remember fellow citizens that he is not always sinless who utters the loudest execrations against the imprudence of another—and that no man's fame is secure if his political foes are to be the witnesses of his reputation. Who does not recollect how Jefferson was slandered—how Jackson was traduced! and how the sanctity of private life was invaded and the vilest calumnies heaped on them? Yet who have been more faithful servants of the people? Who more dignified and distinguished in their station? The unchangeable confidence, respect and affection which the immediate neighbors of Col. Johnson have manifested for him during 30 years, are the best evidence of his standing in society—are the surest guaranty that the "good old soldier" deserves alike their love and the people's gratitude. These will outweigh all the political calumnies which the ingenuity of his enemies can devise, or their industry circulate.

The Election.

We have now laid before you, fellow citizens, the true issues involved in the next Presidential Election. In a word, these are the questions to be determined:—

Are you in favor of the policy of the present administration? Shall it be pursued by the next? Are you true disciples of Washington and opposed to "arraying one section of the United States against another?" by the formation of geographical parties?

Will you keep in the hands of the People the election of President and Vice President?

Are you against the creation of a Bank of the United States?

Agreeing on these questions, when the opposition of every description (though disagreeing in the fundamental doctrines of their Political Creed) have yet united in opposing yours, will you strengthen the combination by your own divisions?

Will you allow a mere difference, in the comparative merits of the men who are candidates, to split your ranks and thus give your opponents a triumph over your principles which otherwise they cannot obtain?

The struggle will be a severe one, but the result is not doubtful after the people are once aroused to vigilance. Let no man who favors the Republican ticket absent himself from the election. The villages of the State where the strength of the opposition is concentrated will all be at the polls, and the people must meet them there—they should even make sacrifices to do it. Let each individual remember that the result may possibly depend upon his single vote, and that whilst the partisans of the Coalition are active it is dangerous for Republicans to be indolent. To the polls then, fellow citizens! TO THE POLLS, REPUBLICANS OF NORTH CAROLINA, and there teach the men who are already exulting over the prospect of de-

feating you, that you are not to be divided by their arts nor vanquished by their forces; that your principles in 1828 are the same in 1836; that the measures of government which you approved in 1832, you are not prepared to reverse in 1836; that your love of country is not confined to any section but extends to all the United States.

In voting for a President of the United States you should ask not if he resides in the North or in the South, in the East or in the West? But is he a citizen of the Union, a friend to the Union and supported by the Union party? Will he surround himself with counsellors who are loyal to the patriotic maxim of the illustrious Jackson, "The Union shall be preserved!"

Be this your conduct, and your triumph will be complete. The institutions of your country will be safe. The nation may then hope for some repose from the agitations of party strife which have been much increased of late years by the struggles of the Bank for a charter which it seems will be continued longer, unless their hopes are sealed up by the election of Martin Van Buren.

By order of the Committee, consisting of

Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Raleigh.
Louis D. Henry, Fayetteville.
Wm. D. Moseley, Lenoir Co'y.
Thos. L. Hybart, Fayetteville.
J. C. Dobbin, ditto.
Lauchlin Bethune, Cum'd Co.
David W. Stone, Raleigh.
Wesley Jones, Wake County.
Weldon N. Edwards, War. Co.
Daniel Turner, ditto.
Joseph W. Hawkins, ditto.
Joseph Ramsay, Chatham Co.
Wm. P. Dobson, Surry Co.
Wm. P. Williams, Franklin.
John D. Hawkins, ditto.
Macon Moye, Pitt County.
Owen Holmes, Wilmington.
James M. Hutchinson, Meck'g.
Michael Hoke, Lincoln Co.
Robert Love, Haywood Co.
James Kerr, Caswell Co.
Joseph Allison, Orange County.
George O. Askew, Bertie Co.



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1836.

Republican Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Ky.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. ROBERT LOVE, Haywood Co.
2. GEORGE BOWERS, Ashe.
3. JOHN WILFONG, Lincoln.
4. ARCH'D HENDERSON, Rowan.
5. JOHN HILL, Stokes.
6. JONATHAN PARKER, Guilford.
7. WM. A. MORRIS, Anson.
8. ABRAHAM VENABLE, Granville.
9. JOSIAH O. WATSON, Johnston.
10. NATHANIEL MACON, Warren.
11. WM. B. LOCKHART, North'n.
12. HENRY SKINNER, Perquimons.
13. LOUIS D. WILSON, Edgecombe.
14. WM. P. FERRAND, Onslow.
15. OWEN HOLMES, New Hanover.

Election on Thursday, the 10th November next.

The Address of the Republican Central Committee of this State, inserted in the preceding column, will arrest attention. We commend it to the careful perusal of every individual who bears the name of a Republican, and wishes Republican measures as well as men to maintain their ascendancy.

Surplus Revenue.—The Globe contains a notice from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft on the 1st inst. was \$41,283,654 95; & the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers \$5,326,476 79.

The Wilmington Advertiser contains an account of a meeting of the friends of the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road Com-

pany, held at Waynesborough on the 22d ult. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention at Salisbury, &c. The meeting closed with a public dinner—among the toasts given, we find the following:—

By Gen. McRae—The county of Nash—the first to move in our cause, shows her noble, generous, and distinguished spirit.

Mr. C. C. Battle—Gentlemen, as a delegate from Nash, and the neighborhood of the Great Falls of Tar river, I return my sincere thanks for the compliment to my neighbors. I was requested by my constituents, the people of Nash, to say to their friends here, that their hearts are with you, and their hands shall not be withheld. We are extremely anxious to be united to our brethren of the Western counties, and cheerfully respond to the people of Rowan, in voting a Convention on this subject. I give—

The rich valleys of the Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, and Yadkin; our Rail Road shall form their union, and in that union we view the prosperity of North Carolina.

COMMUNICATED.

The third Quarterly Meeting for this Circuit, will be held by divine permission at Tarboro', on Saturday and Sunday, the 15th and 16th of October, 1836.

DIED.

At the residence of S. L. Hart, Esq. in this county, on Sunday last, at an advanced age, Miss Elizabeth Pender.

Surgeon Dentist.

DANIEL MANN, M. D.

FROM BOSTON.

WILL remain two or three days at Mrs. Gregory's Hotel, and attend to any who may need

Operations on the Teeth.

The advantage of having the Teeth properly cleaned, and the decayed ones filled with gold or silver so as to prevent their further decay, is incalculable. Its effect upon the comfort, the health, the breath, and the appearance is so great, that unnecessary pains or expense should be spared for the purpose.

Dr. M. inserts the mineral incorruptible Teeth. Persons are invited to examine specimens. He is a regularly educated Dentist, and has ample testimonials of character and professional ability.

Persons who may wish for his services, are requested to give immediate notice and they will be immediately attended to at their residences, or at his room, as may be desired.

Tarborough, Oct. 13

INCREASED EXPEDITION.

From Baltimore to Blakely, N. C. IN TWENTY-SIX HOURS.

Great Northern and Southern Line of travel, via Washington city, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh, &c.

On and after the fifteenth day of October next, travellers from New York and Philadelphia, reaching Washington by the evening train on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, will be forwarded immediately by the

Steamboat to Potomac creek, and thence by Stages and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road cars to Richmond, Virginia, which place they will reach at 10 o'clock, A. M. leaving Richmond immediately, they will arrive in Petersburg to dinner, and at the termination of the Petersburg Rail Road, on the Roanoke, at 8 o'clock, P. M.; whence they will be forwarded by the expeditions lines of J. H. Avery & Co. to Halifax, Tarborough, Warrenton, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Columbia, S. C. Augusta, &c.

Returning the Stages from the South will reach Blakely Depot (the termination of the Petersburg Rail Road) at 4 o'clock, P. M. Petersburg at 9 P. M. Richmond at 2 A. M. and Washington city in time for the afternoon train of cars to Baltimore, making the trip each way, between Baltimore and Blakely, on the Roanoke, the unprecedented time of

Twenty-six hours

The above line is connected through Boydton, Danville, and Salisbury line, and Northern and Southern travellers are guaranteed against detention at any point on the route between Baltimore and Augusta.

The Proprietors.

Oct. 4, 1836.