

The Representatives of the People are to make our laws, and they alone can unmake them." Our two largest Banks stopped payment in May, 1837. They then furnished some apology to the public; I did not myself think it was a sufficient one. They resumed in the year 1838. The Whig party for the first time got possession of our State Government in 1838. The Assembly met, but no steps were taken either to excuse or to condemn the misconduct of the Banks. No investigations were made, and no information given to the people of North Carolina. None whatever! The Legislature adjourned after abusing the General Government and attempting to "hunt out" of their places the Senators in Congress. In the Fall of 1839 the Banks stopped payment again! They have furnished no explanation to the public. They have given no pledges for the future. They give no notice beforehand of their intention to stop again, and now the best informed men in North Carolina out of the Banks find it impossible to do more than guess at the causes which have produced this second catastrophe! I leave it with you to judge whether our Whig Assembly of 1838 would not have been more usefully employed, had they instituted a thorough scrutiny into the affairs of our Banks, and provided some relief against those repeated suspensions, even at the cost of delaying their "Rayner resolutions." If they felt unwilling to punish the past, there was no reason why they should not have provided against any future delinquency. Who wonders at Bank suspensions in North Carolina, when their Whig friends, in a Whig Assembly, silently acquiesce in a plain disregard of their duty, and tamely submit to Bank usurpations and ask no questions? Who wonders that the second suspension is put in force and not an authorized excuse or apology given to the people, whilst every effort to keep these Banks to their duty, is met by party clamor and vile denunciation. In this you see at once the cause and a consequence of this great outcry about a "war upon the Banks." How false a clamor! We do not war against the Banks, but against their errors. We do not war upon their chartered rights, but we insist upon a performance of their charter obligations. We do not seek to put our Banks without the pale of the law, but we say that they must submit to the law. We do not go for destroying the banks, but for reforming them. We are not going to strike at our Banks out of mere party petulance, but then we are not too timid to strike at all whenever duty to the country shall demand it. We do not pretend that our Banks shall of necessity be "put to the knife." That is their own choice. What we say is, if they will not consent to LIVE except they can RULE—in the name of Freedom LET THEM DIE. In a word; though they be good servants, they make very bad masters. These fellow citizens, are the principles of the Republican party. These are my principles. These are the political doctrines for which we are denounced as "levelers," "disorganizers," "loco-focos," and such like—Judge for yourselves, and remember that in choosing those who are to be your representatives, the crisis demands that they speak.—My word for it, if your President and your Governor and Assembly are all truly Democratic, this last stoppage by our Bank authority, will at all events be asked into in 1840! I am not a disorganizer. Nay, I deprecate violent excitements at all times. But our Banking system demands reform, and can be reformed by a cool, but resolute, effort to do it. It would be a trespass upon your time (if I were otherwise capable of it) for me to point at the manner in which this could be effected. It will never be done by those who deny its practicability. That is certain. Is not he the worst enemy to our Banks, & all their legitimate rights, who asserts that Reform is impossible! He may think to frighten the people by this into a cowardly surrender of their representative Government. But never will the voters of North Carolina submit to these biennial Bank stoppages, and these virtual suspensions of law in biennial Bank meetings. No! Never! Upon this there is no room for compromise, and there should be no division of parties. Yet the former is to be seriously apprehended, and the latter we know to exist. Mr. Haywood here mentioned one or more instances in which the law of Damages on Bills, &c., might be easily perverted into a means for extorting usurious interest. He stated that he had no reason to know it had been done, but he saw and pointed out how practicable it was, and referred to it as one of the many changes that were necessary in our laws regulating Banks. He then concluded by an allusion to himself and his nomination for Governor, and informed the meeting that he had positively declined it, for reasons that were mainly private and personal, and in which the public would take no concern. That part of Mr. Haywood's speech which related to his service of the people of Wake, in the Legislature, is omitted here. The evidences of their attachment and confidence, and his grateful recollection of the manner his friends had always supported him, he referred to with gratitude. The falsehood and bitterness of his opponents he recollected with pain, but not with malice.—"They will no doubt do me justice" (said Mr.

H.) when it ceases to be the interest of their party minions to misrepresent every act of my life, and if not, I will adhere to my original course of striving to drive down calumny, not to talk it down, and by trusting it with a discerning people to see my defence in my acts!" At the close of his speech, Mr. Haywood retired from the meeting and though he positively declared in his address that he was not and could not be a candidate for Governor, the Resolutions which were reported by the Committee, nominated him, and his friends were unwilling to strike it out; they were unwilling even to propose it.

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.

The Whig Meeting in Raleigh, 30th January 1836, which nominated Judge White and Gov. Dudley resolved, "We object further to the manner in which he [Mr. Van Buren] was brought forward and to the means by which he is sustained. To the first [Baltimore Convention] because it is a most dangerous interference with the constitutional privileges of the PEOPLE, an usurpation of their rights, and calculated to take from the great mass of the community the election of their public officers and place it in the hands of a few Trading politicians, &c." "We object to [Mr.] Van Buren also because he may be regarded as the soul of that system of Tactics by which thro' the means of CAUCUSES; UNDER VARIOUS NAMES the powers of the government are fast stealing from the MANY to the FEW."

Comment.

Mr. Clay was nominated as the whig candidate by a Convention at Raleigh in 1839. But no "trading politicians." He was surrendered at a Harrisburg Convention, but not surely by any system of tactics by which thro' the means of a caucus under [another] name [Convention] the powers of this government are to be stolen from the Many and transferred to the Few."

I am not so unjust or uncharitable as to charge all this against my political opponents. But it certainly proves that our whig friends have not learned consistency by drinking "hard cider."—One who was more censorious would believe that the party in 1839 were only laboring to verify their own predictions in 1836: For alas! how true is it that men who are enlisted in heated action with a party, will often times be led into absurdities and even into sins, which as individuals and acting alone they would not look upon without shuddering.

NOTE B.

The Whig meeting of 30th January 1836 Resolved, "We want at the head of the Government a man who is with us on this subject [Abolition] BEYOND ALL DOUBT. Mr. Van Buren may be with us, but he is suspected of being so for political selfishness, &c."

The whigs in 1836 addressed a Circular to the people of North Carolina on this subject, which commences with this remarkable declaration:

"The Abolition of Slavery in our country is a question of vital importance to the South.—It is therefore necessary that the opinions of those who are Candidates for the highest Offices in the gift of our people should be CLEARLY and UNQUALIFIEDLY made known on this subject."

Comment.

Mr. Van Buren has pledged himself and his administration as follows:

"I prefer that not only you but all the people should 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 OPONENT of any attempt to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia," &c.

He has since his elevation likewise pledged his Administration to VETO any such Bill! He has lately replied, "My opinions are not changed. They are confirmed by time." His opinions are now known, "clearly and unequivocally." He was "suspected," but he has now shown "that he is with us BEYOND ALL DOUBT."

In 1839 the whigs have nominated General Harrison. "It is necessary that his opinions should be made known clearly and unequivocally," and yet he will not answer us! We still want the head of the Government to be with us on this subject beyond all doubt. Gen. Harrison "may be with us but he is suspected" of being otherwise. He is asked for information and refers the question to a Committee of confidential advisers, and they reply that it is not the whig policy to answer! But the Whigs of North Carolina support Gen. Harrison!!!!

I have no intention to accuse the whigs of Abolitionism, now or at any time. This matter to a sober and unprejudiced voter is easy to solve and thus I propose it:

In 1836, the Whigs did not know that Mr. Van Buren was an abolitionist; they only suspected him. The Democrats did not certainly know that he was not. The Whigs put the question to him and he answered them "I am not." I am the inflexible OPONENT of abolition!"

In 1839, the Democrats do not know that General Harrison is an Abolitionist, but they suspect him. The whigs do not cer-

tainly know that he is not. The Democrats have put the question to him and HE REFUSES TO ANSWER!!

These are the Facts. And I quote the language of a distinguished Whig when I said—Is there a Southern heart so dead to our peculiar interests and Institutions, so trammelled by the strong web of PARTY, as under any emergency to vote for him? Does he fearlessly and candidly meet the question?—No! His reply (through his Committee) is non-committal and full of casuistry."

NOTE C.

Having alluded to Mr. Morehead's report on Teaching Slaves, I annex a copy and leave it to the intelligent reader without comment.

In the House of Commons, 26th December, 1827, the following Report was read and concurred in.

The Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the Resolution, instructing to inquire into the expediency of preventing by law, the Educating of Slaves, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report: That in the opinion of your Committee, if the education of Slaves be impolitic, the instances of educating them are so few, that little inconvenience or danger is to be apprehended from it at this time. And your Committee must be impressed with a strong conviction that the public welfare absolutely required such restraint before they would recommend Legislative interference to such unfortunate human beings in a state of utter ignorance, and to deprive them of an opportunity of reading that word on which the hopes of the world depend.

The manner in which the holders of slaves should treat them, and the duties they have to discharge towards them are pointed out by religious injunction, and your Committee would be unwilling to prevent by any civil restraint, a conscientious discharge, by the owners, of their duties towards their Slaves. They therefore recommend the rejection of the resolution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Chairman.

NOTE D.

On searching for this Bill after this speech was made, I discover that the conditions were such as I had conjectured, viz: "that the emancipated slaves should leave the State."



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1840.

Democratic Republican State Rights Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SENATE.

LOUIS D. WILSON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WILLIAM S. BAKER,

JOSHUA BARNES.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM D. PETWAY.

We invite attention to the following proceedings of the Democratic Republicans of this County. We are also pleased to observe, that the Democracy in other sections of the State, are preparing themselves for the coming contest with an energy and zeal that give confident assurances of a glorious triumph.

MEETING IN EDGEcombe.

At a meeting of the citizens of Edgecombe county, assembled at the Court House in Tarboro', on Thursday the 18th June, 1840:

On motion of Gen. L. D. Wilson, Richard Harrison, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair, and John P. Sharpe appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by Gen. L. D. Wilson, On motion of Henry Austin, Esq., the Chair was requested to appoint a committee of eight, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Whereupon the chair appointed Gen. L. D. Wilson, R. E. Macnair, Esq., Col. B. Sharpe, George Howard, R. D. Hart, Wm. Norfleet, Esq., Wm. S. Baker, Esq., and Col. Joshua Barnes, to compose said committee.

Messrs. Wm. F. Dancy and John P. Sharpe, were requested to address the meeting in the absence of the committee. Mr. Dancy in a neat and appropriate manner replied to the request; but declined entering into a general discussion of the politics of the day, not having completed his studies. Mr. Sharpe, in a brief man-

ner, also declined complying with the request.

The committee having retired for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the ceaseless vigilance of the Federal party throughout the United States renders it imperative at this time, that the Democratic State Rights Republicans of North Carolina should arm themselves for the coming contest—a contest in which is involved all that the Southern patriot holds most dear: And whereas, the Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 5th of May last, have seen fit to leave the selection of a candidate for the second office within the gift of the people, with the several States: And whereas, the Republican Central Committee having recommended for that purpose a Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 9th July next:

Be it therefore resolved, that we heartily concur in the recommendation of such Convention, and that the Chair appoint delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, that we cannot withhold the continued expression of our confidence in Martin Van Buren, and his Democratic Administration; and it is with honest pride that we witness the daily demonstrations that our confidence has been well placed.

Resolved, that we have renewed confidence in the ability, honesty, and patriotism of Richard M. Johnson; but pledge ourselves to support for the Vice Presidency, the nominee of the proposed Republican Convention.

Resolved, that we approve the course of our worthy and able Senators in Congress, Bedford Brown & Robert Strange; and that they merit the lasting gratitude of the Republican party for their refusal, in disregarding the "Rayner Resolutions," to cooperate with the Federal Whigs in their insidious attempt to overthrow the Republican doctrine of Instruction.

Resolved, that we view with much satisfaction a determination, in the voters of Democratic Edgecombe, to declare at the polls in language too plain to be misunderstood, their devotion to their long cherished principles, by giving to Judge Saunders a warm and cordial support; and we call upon the Republican voters of the other counties in the old North State to emulate our example.

On motion of Wm. Norfleet, Esq., the blank in the first resolution, was filled with the number 34, and the following delegates were appointed, viz: Messrs. R. E. Macnair, Wm. Norfleet, Esq., Redmun Bunn, Orrin Bulluck, Col. David Williams, Meedy Williford, Esq., L. D. Farmer, Maj. Edwin Barnes, John G. Williams, Robert Bynum, Gen. Wyatt Moye, Lemuel Deberry, Esq., Capt. Wm. Edwards, B. R. Hines, Esq., Dr. P. Sugg, Wm. Hines, Spencer L. Hart, Esq., Louis C. Pender, Jesse Mercer, David C. Baker, Jos. Jno. Phippen, Esq., Col. Daniel Hopkins, Col. Joshua Pender, Maj. Harman Ward, Davis Biggs, Col. S. B. Staton, R. D. Hart, Patrick McDowell, Esq., Wm. D. Bryan, Maj. Lumsford R. Cherry, Henry Bryan, Esq., David Barlow, Turner Bynum, Esq., and John P. Sharpe.

On motion of Wm. S. Baker, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

On motion of Wm. Norfleet, Esq., resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Raleigh Standard, Washington Republican, and Tarboro' Press.

On motion of Col. B. Sharpe, the meeting adjourned.

RICHARD HARRISON, Ch'n.

John P. Sharpe, Sec'y.

We find the following paragraph in the last Raleigh Standard. A complete refutation of the "report" alluded to, is contained in the above proceedings.

Edgecombe county.—The "whigs" have industriously circulated a report that old Edgecombe was falling from her high position, and would not give Judge Saunders, a hearty support in the coming election. This news, circulated in other quarters, has been heard in Edgecombe with the utmost astonishment. The truth is, that county is not wavering and uncertain, but ardent and decided, and will give Judge Saunders a larger majority than has ever been given there, save that of Dr. Hall at the last election. If the Republicans of our State are as zealous and sound as those of Edgecombe, the gallant flag of Democracy will be borne aloft in triumph, and the star of liberty, in the old North State, will again emit its brilliancy, unclouded by the foul blot of Federalism.

The last Raleigh Standard contains the Address of the Democratic Republican Central Committee of this State, which we will embrace an early opportunity to insert. We have also on file several other interesting political documents, which we will insert as speedily as practicable. We bespeak the patience of such of our readers, as are not wholly absorbed with politics; we trust we shall soon be enabled to present them our usual variety.

The Raleigh papers give copious details of the Celebration held in that city on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of last week, in commemoration of the completion

of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and the Capitol. It is conjectured that about one thousand visitors were present.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the discussion on the Bankrupt bill has been brought to a close, and the bill referred to a select committee.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the Independent Treasury bill is still continued, and the bill appears to be gaining supporters.

It is conjectured that Congress will adjourn about the 4th of July.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court commenced its Session in this city, on Monday the 8th inst. Chief Justice Roger Taney and Associate Judge Gaston and Deibel.—Raleigh Standard.

Foreign.

From Europe.—By the arrival at London of the steam ship Unicorn, London papers of the 15th and Liverpool of the 16th May, inclusive, have been received.

By this arrival it is learned cotton has declined one eighth of a penny per pound and that commercial affairs remain pretty much as they were at the last arrival.

Paris papers are to the 13th. They are wholly devoted to the enthusiastic congratulations upon the idea that the Remains of Napoleon are to be transported to France; for which purpose the French Minister had demanded of the Chamber Deputies one million of francs.

Washington Market, June 17.—Cotton—\$1 90 \$2 00—dull. Bacon—sides 8 cents, hams 10 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$1 70; Old, \$1 60. Scrap, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 00. Fish—shad, \$7—Herrings, cut, \$4 00; whole, \$2 50. \$3 00.—Rep.

Petersburg Market, June 15.—Cotton—market dull. We quote 6 1/4 94 cents as extreme prices—average sales, 8 1/2 cents.

DIED.

In this county, near Sparta, on yesterday, at an advanced age, Mrs. Carr.

Prices Current, At Tarborough and New York.

JUNE 20.	per	Tarboro'.	New York.
Bacon, lb	9	10	10
Brandy, apple, gallon	70	100	40
Coffee, lb	13	16	9
Corn, bushel	40	45	57
Cotton, lb	7	8	8
Cotton bagging, yard	20	25	15
Flour, barrel	\$6	6 1/2	\$5 1/2
Iron, lb	5 1/2	6	3 1/2
Lard, lb	9	10	7
Molasses, gallon	50	60	22
Sugar, brown, lb	10	12 1/2	6
Salt, T. I., bushel	70	75	32
Turpentine, barrel	170	175	225
Wheat, bushel	65	75	120
Whiskey, gallon	50	60	42

Pay your Taxes!

THE Subscriber informs the public, that the List of Taxes for District No. 1,

Has been placed in his hands for collection. Those interested will please call and settle the same.

JAS. M. REDMOND.

Tarboro', June 12, 1840. 23

WARRENTON Male Academy.

THE second session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 20th of July, and close on the 18th of December following. The annual EXAMINATION of the pupils will commence on the 15th of December, and continue until the expiration of the session.

A competent teacher of the Modern Languages will be employed as an Assistant, whenever the number of students shall require the aid of another instructor.

TERMS, for the Session of five months: Senior Department, embracing the Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics, \$20 00

Junior Department, embracing the ordinary English branches, } 15 00

BOARD may be had in the town or its vicinity at \$8 00 per month.

ROBT. A. EZELL, A. M. Principal.

23 4 Warrenton, N. C. May 30, 1840.

Notice.

THE subscriber avails herself of this method to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has erected a new house on her tavern lot with four comfortable rooms—her tavern is undergoing a thorough repair, which will be completed by the 15th of June, when she will be prepared to take boarders during the Summer Season—families from the lower country are invited to give her a call, as she flatters herself they can be provided with pleasant rooms. She will spare no pains to render those who may give her a call comfortable during their stay. Price of board will be as moderate as can be afforded.

23 5 ANN BELLAMY. Warrenton, N. C. May 30, 1840.