



THE REGISTER.

Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace. Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1840.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford. FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER.

NEITHER THE STATES WHERE SLAVERY DOES NOT EXIST, NOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, CAN, WITHOUT ASSUMPTION OF POWER, AND THE VIOLATION OF A SOLEMN COMPACT, DO ANY THING TO REMOVE IT, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THOSE WHO ARE IMMEDIATELY INTERESTED.—Gen. Harrison's Speech at Vincennes.

POPULAR MEETINGS.

The numerous conflicting invitations, addressed to the Whig Candidate for Governor, to visit different sections of the Eastern part of the State, placing it out of his power to accept of all of them, his friends have made out the following Schedule for Mr. MOREHEAD, which he has consented to fill. He will be gratified to meet his Fellow-Citizens, at the times and places designated below:

- At Kinston, Lenoir, Monday, April 20. At Trenton, Jones, Tuesday, April 21. At Newbern, Thursday, April 23. At Washington, Beaufort, Monday, April 27. At Halifax, Thursday, April 30. At Jackson, Northampton, Friday, May 1. At Edenton, Monday, May 4. At Hartford, Perquimans, Wednesday, May 6. At Elizabeth City, Pasquotank, Thursday, May 7. At Camden, C. H., Friday, May 8. At Currituck, C. H., Saturday, May 9. At Windsor, Bertie, Tuesday, May 12. At Williamston, Martin, Wednesday, May 13. At Nashville, Nash, Saturday, May 16. At Louisville, Franklin, Monday, May 18. At Oxford, Granville, Wednesday, May 20. At Raleigh, Friday, May 22.

MR. BADGER'S GREAT SPEECH.

We have the pleasure of commencing the publication, in to-day's REGISTER, of Mr. BADGER'S great Speech, delivered at Granville—for so may it emphatically be styled, whether reference is had to its innate excellence, or to the powerful influence which it is destined to exert on the public mind. It is precisely the desideratum of which the Whigs of North Carolina stand in need, and may be safely referred to as the textbook of the party. It furnishes not only a masterly vindication of Whig principles, and a refutation of the slanders against their candidate for the Presidency, but it carries the war into Africa, and exposes in such glaring colors the enormities of the Administration, and the evils they have inflicted on the country, that he who reads must be convinced. It is the intention of the Whig Central Committee to strike off a very large edition with all possible despatch; and we call upon County Committees, and patriotic individuals in different parts of the State, to send in their orders, and direct how packages shall be sent. Communications on the subject may be addressed to WESTON R. GALE, Secretary of the Whig Central Committee.

LOG CABIN ORDER.

The Connecticut Line having carried the advance guard of the Loco Foco Army, leaving their opponents among the missing and wounded, the whole Whig Troops are expected to keep the field, with arms and ammunition, until November next; when the enemy being routed, they will go into Winter quarters, in their Log Cabins, and enjoy that peace and quiet ever attendant on a state of conscious security.

[The subjoined Communication is from a gentleman of the highest respectability and standing in one of the Western Counties of North Carolina. We take pleasure in its publication, as well to subserve the cause of suffering humanity, as to render a just tribute to the professional merits of an eminent Physician.]

EDITOR. MR. GALE:—For the benefit of others similarly afflicted like myself, as well as to do justice to the skill of Dr. JOHN BECKWITH, as an operator, I send you the following statement: On the 8th inst. Dr. B. operated upon my left eye for the removal of Cataract, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and in the eye operated upon, vision had become very nearly extinct. Scarcely any pain attended the operation, and none has since been subsequently experienced.—The operation has proven entirely successful, and I am now able, with the aid of Spectacles, to read, which has not been the case for many years. Many persons, in all probability, are now labouring under privation and affliction of a similar character, and are ignorant, as I was until lately, that relief is of so easy access.—Hence, I send you this note for publication, and hope that Editors generally, throughout the State, will communicate the substance of it, at least, to their readers. The operation was performed on the 8th inst. and I leave the City for home, to-day.

I am, dear Sir, Respectfully your ob't. serv't. JNO. PHIFER, Of Cabarrus County.

Raleigh, April 16, 1840.

Extract of Letter dated

"ANSON COUNTY, 9th April.

"It is almost impossible to collect debts at this time. Times are so hard that surely they can't get much worse. The people are looking to November with great anxiety; they think it the time that our country will be redeemed, or utterly ruined."

THE TRUTH SUPPRESSED!

The injustice and insincerity of the partizans of the Administration towards Gen. HARRISON, in relation to his principles on the subject of Slavery, are becoming clearly manifest to the great body of the people.—A striking instance of their ungrateful and disingenuous conduct, is to be found in the use they are attempting to make of an extract taken, as they say, from a letter written by the old Patriot in 1822, declaring that, when 18 years of age, he became a member of an Abolition Society at Richmond, Va. Waiving, for the present, an enquiry into the genuineness of this Letter, we would ask, why have the Administration Presses in North-Carolina suppressed a part of it? Why have they given a garbled extract, if it be not to deceive? As murder will out, so is party meanness often betrayed by its own conduct. This Letter, an extract from which is published at the South for the purpose of fixing the charge of Abolition on Gen. HARRISON, is also circulated extensively at the North by the Van Buren and Abolition Presses, to prove that he has no sympathy for Abolitionists, and therefore, should not receive their support. This is killing two birds with one stone, with a vengeance.—Here, the Letter is garbled to prove Gen. H. an Abolitionist—there, it is perverted to make him odious to Abolitionists, and to fix that party more firmly in the support of the great Missouri and Florida restrictionist, MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The Letter, as published at the North, expressly denies the right of Congress to interfere, in any way, with the Slave of the South. It says—"Congress has no more legal or constitutional right to emancipate the Slaves in Louisiana, than they have to free them in the State of Kentucky"—repeating, it seems, to the doctrine that because the United States purchased the State of Louisiana, it could therefore abolish Slavery there. The Letter goes on to say, in relation to his (Gen. H.'s) vote on the Missouri Question, that had his constituents desired, they could have instructed him, in which event, continues the General, "I SHOULD HAVE REIGNED IN AN OPPORTUNITY OF SACRIFICING MY SEAT TO MY PRINCIPLES, IF THEY HAD INSTRUCTED ME AGAINST MY CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION ON THAT SUBJECT. I SAW NOTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION, WHICH I HAD SWORN TO SUPPORT, TO WARRANT SUCH INTERFERENCE WITH SOUTHERN RIGHTS, AND WHICH HAD NEVER BEFORE BEEN ATTEMPTED." The Letter also calls upon the citizens of Ohio to discontinue the discussion of Slavery, and declares that every patriotic man should *exerate the head and heart* that would carry out such a scheme. Are not these Southern doctrines? Could any man in North-Carolina wish Gen. HARRISON to go farther? Why, then, is not the whole letter published? Why do him the base injustice of perverting his meaning, by giving a garbled quotation. We demand that the whole Letter be published, that the people may see the gross deception which has been practiced.

Moreover, if the Letter be genuine, which we deny, who, for one moment, can believe that Gen. H. intended to leave the impression that the Society, which was established in Richmond, held the same doctrines with the fanatics at the North. No one can be so foolish. Such a Society would not have been tolerated in the very heart of the largest Slave-holding State in the Union; its members would have been made to feel the operation of Lynch law. But the very evidence relied on by the Van Buren party, to show that the Letter is genuine, proves that such were not the doctrines of this Society, if, in reality, it ever existed. We allude to Judge GATON'S Certificate. He says it was called the "Humane Society," and that its object was "to ameliorate the condition of the Slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means." Are the means proposed by the Abolitionists, legal? Gen. Harrison says No!—they are "weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional!" And this is only one of his many avowals on this subject, which, in connection with the many disinterested sacrifices he has made, will prove sufficient to counteract all the slanders of the Van Buren party.

But to this garbled Letter again. We would remind the Administration party, that no principle is better established, than that the suppression of truth is as criminal as a direct falsehood, in giving in one's evidence. Have they not suppressed the truth? Let the people judge!

THE REVIEWER REVIEWED.

The "North Carolina Democrat" has a sort of running review of the Resolutions adopted at certain Whig Meetings in this State, and expresses astonishment at the "bare-faced falsities they are endeavoring to palm on the people." The "Democrat" has yet to learn, that it is no proof of the goodness of a cause to call hard names, so far from it, indeed, that independent of the want of taste which it exhibits, it is prima facie evidence of conscious error, as no man falls into a violent passion without justifiable provocation, who feels that he has truth and justice on his side. But what are the "bare-faced falsities" attributed to the Whigs? Let the "Democrat" speak for itself.

"We have run over the Resolutions of a few of the meetings of the Federalists in this State. We are astonished at the bare-faced falsities they are endeavoring to palm on the people.

Edgecombe meeting.—First Resolution: "We nominate Harrison as the republican candidate for the Presidency. It is not this a whig; did he not admit the fact, when John Randolph charged him to his face, that he was a black-cocked Federalist of the John Adams school? Did he not admit the fact, that he was in favor of the accused Alien and Sedition laws' measures, the opposition to which brought Jefferson and Madison and the republican party into power?"

The Editor of the "Democrat" is either ignorant of the political history of the country, or wilfully attempts to mislead public sentiment. So far from admitting the charge of Federalism, preferred by Mr. Randolph, Gen. Harrison promptly repelled it on the spot; and with regard to his alleged admission of the fact, that he was in favor of the Alien and Sedition laws, we hail that to the counter by the following passage from a Speech delivered by him in the U. S. Senate, in 1826: "My opposition to the Alien and Sedition laws was so well known, that a promise was exacted from me by my friends in the Legislature by which I was selected, that I would express no opinions in Philadelphia which were in the least calculated to defeat the important object with which I was charged. The Republican party were all in favor of the measures I wished to have adopted, but the Federalists were the majority. Prudence, therefore, and duty to my constituents, rendered it proper that I should refrain from expressing sentiments which would injuriously affect their interests."

After such evidence, either of the unintentional, or willful error, of the "Democrat" we may not apply the Editor's own language to his own assertion, and exclaim—"Is not this a whopper!" But hear him again— "Washington meeting.—third Resolution: "Van Buren voted for a Federal candidate against Mr. Madison." This is in part a false assertion. We cannot see how this assertion can be in part

False. It must be either wholly false, or wholly true. Van Buren either voted for the Federal Candidate, Dewitt Clinton, or he did not. That he did so vote, in opposition to James Madison, is a fact as notorious as any in history. There cannot be, therefore, about this Resolution, any of the "bare-faced falsity" of which the "Democrat" speaks. But we pass to the next—

Cumberland County.—first Resolution: "That the Government wishes to force on the people an exclusively metallic currency. This is false; (see Grundy's and Buchanan's Speeches), and if the framers of the Resolution did not know it was false; they must be very ignorant men. We deny that any thing can be found in the President's Message that even squints to such a proposition. Second Resolution: "That the Executive wishes to create a Treasury Bank." This is false—every Bank must either be a bank for others to deposit in, or it must be a Bank of issue, viz. issuing its own notes, as currency. Now the Sub Treasury bill, does not permit either the one or the other of these principles. Thirdly, "the Government wishes to 'destroy credit.'" This is false, see Grundy's, Buchanan's and Benton's Speeches. We call for any one sentence in the President's Messages to prove such a charge; such a doctrine is not there to be found. Fourth—"The Executive wishes to reduce the wages of labor, to reduce the value of property, to destroy the paper currency."

It may suit Messrs. Grundy, Buchanan, and others, now that they have such unequivocal evidence, that the people will not sanction the hard money doctrine of the Administration, to disavow it; but they can be convicted out of their own mouths. If the Editor of the "Democrat" does not know that it has been the settled determination of Van Buren, Benton & Co. to establish a metallic currency, "he must be a very ignorant man." The following extract from the "Globe" just before the last Presidential Election, is to the point: "In one year after Mr. Van Buren is sworn into office as President, Gold and Silver will be the common Currency of the People."

With regard to the Treasury Bank, whatever may be the belief of some of those who press the Sub Treasury, it will, in its operation, as certainly prestate the local Banks, and erect a great Government Bank on their ruins, as effect follows cause. Yes, a mammoth Institution, in comparison with whose power, the late Bank of the United States, in its palmy day, was a mere pigmy.

But says the "Democrat," the charge against the Administration of wishing to destroy credit is also false. If its Editor will admit that Gen. Jackson said "all who trade on borrowed capital, ought to break," and that Mr. Van Buren is pledged to "follow in the footsteps," the allegation is proved at once. But what the Whigs charge upon the Administration is, that the consequence of their measures will be the destruction of the Credit system. Mr. Van Buren is too sagacious to say, "I intend that there shall be an end of Credit;" but this result will as certainly ensue, nevertheless, as if boldly announced to be the aim and object of those in power.

That the Administration entertains a settled design of reducing wages, &c. is susceptible of direct proof.—We need only refer to the Speeches of Messrs. Buchanan, Grundy and others, in recent debate, where the chief argument, adduced in favor of the Sub Treasury, is, that it will reduce the wages of the laborer. Wherein then, we demand, have the Whigs been guilty of the "bare-faced falsities" attributed to them? The charge must recoil upon the heads of those who prefer such accusations without evidence.

DEATH OF CHAS. HAMMOND.

This veteran and talented Editor, (of the Cincinnati Gazette) who was one of the ablest Editors of his day, died at Cincinnati on the 3d inst. in the sixty-first year of his age.

FOR THE REGISTER.

"He" (Gabriel Grub, the Sexton, who was carried off by the Goblins) "saw that men who worked hard, and earned their scanty bread with lives of labor, were cheerful and happy; and that to the most ignorant, the sweet face of nature was a never-failing source of cheerfulness and joy. He saw those who had been delicately nurtured, and tenderly brought up, cheerful under privations, and superior to suffering, that would have crushed many a rougher grain, because they bore within their own bosoms the materials of happiness, contentment, and peace. He saw that women, the tenderest and most fragile of all God's creatures, were the oftenest superior to sorrow, adversity, and distress; and he saw that it was because they bore in their own hearts an inexhaustible well-spring of affection and devotedness. Above all, he saw that men like himself, who started at the mirth and cheerfulness of others, were the foulest weeds on the fair surface of the earth; and setting all the good of the world against the evil, he came to the conclusion that it was a very decent and respectable sort of world after all."—CHARLES DICKENS.

"God made man And made man money."

A writer in the Standard, of the butt-ender school of politicians, over the romantic signature of "Bromo," thinks that to make paper money is "to question the high prerogative of heaven!!!" Hear this Romeo, in his own language— "Gold or silver is the only money God ever made—but man, poor blind and erring man, assuming to be wiser than God, undertakes to make money out of paper!"

"Arter, this there will be no more artemoon preachin' hereafter in the artemoon!"—GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

NEW YORK, APRIL 6.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

The pack-sloop COLUMBUS, Captain Cropper, arrived yesterday, having sailed on the 7th March.—There is no political news from the Continent of striking interest.

The news from London is but a day later. The Money Market is without any change.

At Manchester, trade was very dull. Cotton goods constantly falling.

At Liverpool the Cotton Market was very dull; Flour was a little better.

GENERAL W. H. HARRISON A MADISONIAN REPUBLICAN.

The following extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison to Mr. Madison, while President, disproves at once the allegation that he was a Federalist: "I have no other motive for writing this letter, than to assure you that my resignation was not procured by any diminution of the interest I have always taken in the success of your Administration, or of respect and attachment to your person. The former can only take place when I forget the Republican principles in which I have been educated, and the latter, when I shall cease to regard those feelings which must activate every honest man, who is conscious of favours that it is out of his power to repay."

We have been informed by a gentleman just from South Carolina, that the Governor of that State, PARTRIDGE NOXIA, died, at his residence in Abbeville, on Tuesday night, the 7th inst.

GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

CONGRESS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The business before the House during the morning hour on Saturday, was the Resolution submitted by Mr. Briggs, for abolishing the Committee on Public Expenditures, the duties originally assigned to that Committee, having been transferred to others. Mr. Wise spoke against the motion, and animadverted with some severity on the neglect of the Committee in question, to investigate the numerous abuses in the several Departments.

At the expiration of the hour, the bills from the Senate which lay on the table, were taken up and acted upon. After which, the House went again into a Committee of the whole on the General Appropriation bill. Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and spoke at considerable length on the extravagant appropriations of the present Administration; contrary to all its professions of economy, and fully replied to the charges which had been made against Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Giddings' motion was negatived without a count. The first item in the bill being read, Mr. Wise took a view of the extravagance of the present Expenditures, compared with those under the Administration of Mr. Adams, which had been so greatly complained of by the men now in power.

Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, defended the bill, and challenged the gentleman from Virginia to an examination of its several items. Mr. Wise accepted the challenge, and produced a portfolio of papers preparatory to the examination, which produced loud cries for the Committee to rise. It rose accordingly, and the House adjourned. Mr. W. has, of course, the floor for Monday.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

A SIGN FROM CINCINNATI.

There was an election on Monday last in the City of Cincinnati for Corporation Officers, in which the Whigs carried their ticket in every ward in the city by a majority larger in the aggregate (by over four hundred votes) than ever before obtained. The vote for Township Trustees is considered as forming the test. The average vote for the Harrison ticket was 2,964 votes. The majority for the Harrison candidate for Township Clerk over his Van Buren competitor was 1,749.

The largest majority ever before obtained in the city of Cincinnati was 1,257 by Col. Pendleton, in 1838, and the next largest was 1,245, obtained by B. Storer, Esq. in 1834.—Nat. Intell.

WHIG MEETING.

On the 7th of April, 1840, it being Tuesday of Superior Court week, soon after Court had adjourned, a great number of highly respectable citizens of the County of Franklin, and other distinguished gentlemen from the adjoining Counties, who happened to be at Court, and who had been specially invited to participate in the objects of the meeting, convened at the Court House in Louisville.

On motion of Dr. O'Bryan, Col. H. J. G. Ruffin was called to the Chair; and on motion of Benj. Foster, Esq. Dr. William R. King was appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting having been explained, in a forcible and impressive address from the Chairman, the following Preamble and Resolutions were then introduced: "Whereas, our form of Government seems fully to recognize the right of the People, peaceably to assemble themselves together, to confer and consult each with the other for their common good, and collectively speak out their opinions, and their wishes of public men and public measures: Therefore

Resolved, That we, a portion of the freemen of Franklin county, are decidedly of opinion, that a speedy change of our Federal Rulers, is indispensably necessary to the welfare of our common country.

Resolved, That however great our preference for others may have been, we are now fully convinced, that the National Whig Convention, lately held at Hartford, and which nominated William H. Harrison of Ohio, for the next President of the United States—for that, his well tried patriotism, and long and faithful course of important public services, fully entitle him to the highest confidence and gratitude of his country. His ever being aloof to high political feuds pre-eminently qualifies him for the Presidency, not of a Party, not of any particular Section, but of the whole Union; and the more the history of his character is learned, the better we like him. We believe him "honest," we believe him "capable," we shall therefore cheerfully yield to him our undivided support.

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

Resolved, That in John M. Morehead, the Whig nominee for Governor of this State, we see happily united all the noble characteristics, which at once constitute the perfect gentleman, the able citizen, and the sagacious politician; we will therefore give him our cordial support, and use all honorable means in our power, to secure his election.

Resolved, That Nicholas Massenburg, Nathaniel R. Tunstall, Benj. Foster, Burwell Perry and Joseph A. Whitaker, Esqrs. are appointed Delegates to confer with Delegates or other citizens of the other counties composing this Electoral District; and it is recommended that the Delegates from the several counties of said District, meet at Stumms' near Ransom's Bridge, on the first Saturday in May next, to fix on some suitable person to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting also appoint the following persons as a Committee of Conference and Correspondence, for the County of Franklin, to promote the Whig cause, viz. Doct. A. S. Perry, Richard P. Yarborough, George Tunstall, Benjamin Ballard, Sol. Tyrel, Thos. Person, Elijah Perry, Archibald Pearce, Dr. John O'Bryan, James House, Levin Perry, Isaac Davis, Thos. B. Cook, Cyrus House, William Stinson, and Wm. Stinson; William Jacob H. Cooley, Lewis Brodrie, Wm. H. Hargrove, Joseph Kearney, P. C. Perry, James Dent, H. M. Hicks, G. W. Macon, James Yarborough, Hartsfield Perry; William Freeman, John Nickelson, Wiston Perry; and on motion, N. Massenburg, N. R. Tunstall, B. Foster, Burwell Perry, J. A. Whitaker and H. J. G. Ruffin, were added to this Committee.

When the foregoing Resolutions had been read, and were ready to be put on their passage, there were numerous and loud calls for a Speech from G. E. Badger, Esq. who accordingly rose, and with his usual flow of effective eloquence, enchaind the attention of all political parties, to an address of some two hours long—in the course of which, were exposed many of the "follies and falshies" of the present administration of our National affairs. William H. Battle, Esq. was next called upon to give an account of his Stewardship, as one of our delegation to the Harrisburg Convention, which he very satisfactorily done, in quite a lucid, pertinent address.

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

On motion, the following Resolutions were also adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are tendered to those gentlemen of other counties, who have so ably, and so eloquently addressed the same.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be to the Editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, with a request that they cause the same to be published in their papers, and that they wish Whig papers of this State are desired to copy them.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting are entitled to its thanks.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

HENRY J. G. RUFFIN, Chairman.

WILLIAM R. KING, Secretary.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Davidson county, held pursuant to previous notice, at Lexington, in the Court House, on the 31st March, it being the 2nd day of the Superior Court, the meeting was organized by calling Andrew Hunt Esq., to the Chair, and appointing B. L. Beall, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then explained by Dr. C. L. Payne, who also submitted the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the policy pursued by the past and present Administration of the General Government as contrary to the genius of our Republican Institutions, and eminently calculated to endanger the union of these States, if not Liberty itself.

Resolved, That the measure urged with so much vehemence by the party, called the Sub-Treasury, is especially calculated to produce this result.

Resolved, That this particular measure and its kindred experiments on the currency, credit and trade of the country have been the causes of the multiplied evils which have afflicted our commercial interests, and are now bringing the same distresses to the doors of all other classes.

Resolved, That we regard Martin Van Buren as the first author, as he is the chief promoter of these political evils.

Resolved, That his recommendation of a large standing army in time of peace—his attempts to get into his hands the money power of the nation—his openly encouraging the interference of office-holders in elections—his gross complicity in the fraud and villainy of his agents in plundering the national treasury—his turning out faithful public servants for no crime except opposition to him, and his putting in others for no merit except devotion to his personal interests—his waste of the blood of the people, and their money in a miserable war with a feeble remnant of savages, are facts that cannot be disputed, and utterly forbid us to put any confidence in his integrity or wisdom.

Resolved, That we regard General William Henry Harrison (a Southerner by birth and a Southerner in feeling and principle) as a sound Statesman, a devoted patriot, and a man of the highest integrity.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, who shall nominate not less than twenty-five other persons, who together with themselves, shall constitute the delegation of this County to meet the delegates of the other Counties of this Electoral District, in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday the 5th of May, to nominate a candidate for Elector, to carry into effect the preference we have above expressed for Wm. H. Harrison as President, and John Tyler as Vice President.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed Col. H. Ledford, Roswell A. King, John W. Thomas, Charles Brumwell, and Joseph Conrad, Esqrs. to compose said committee, who subsequently nominated the following persons as required in the above resolution, viz:

Robert L. Hargrave, Absolom Williams Esq., Henry R. Dusenberry, Esq., G. H. Lee, C. L. Payne, D. Huffman, Esq., John P. Mabry, Henry Echols, Esq., Benton C. Douthitt, Samuel Gaither, Col. S. Cecil, James Ellis, Dr. L. Wood, Col. P. Hedrick, Wilson McRory, S. Lambeth, James Dusset, Levin Gordy, Henderson Wilson, Jr., Adedton, Travis Daniel, William Harris, Esq., James Cameron, Valentine Houer, Esq., Joseph Spungen, Esq., John Huzzey, Esq., Col. William Owen, Maj. I. Fitzgerald, Major John Miller, William P. Moore and M. Pinkston, Esq.

Resolved, That the newspapers published in Salisbury and the Whig papers throughout the State be requested to publish these proceedings.

ANDREW HUNT, Chairman.

B. L. BEALL, Secy.

STICK A PIN THERE!

The "Fayetteville Observer," in commenting upon Mr. VAN BUREN'S recent Letter to WALTER F. LEAK, Esq. says:—

"But the reader may look in vain, either to the letter to Mr. Leak, the letter to Mr. Ames, or the Inaugural Address, for one word of recantation of his solemn resolution in 1818, that no new State should be admitted into the Union 'without making the abolition of slavery therein independent of the consent of the people of the State on the 6th of March, 1822, in favor of freeing slaves that might be carried to Florida, in any of the States."

"We repeat it, that Mr. Van Buren has carefully avoided any mention of Florida, or the other Territories, and that he has never recanted his determination to force them to abolish slavery. We defy his friends to point us to a single syllable on this important subject. His omission to do so, is evidently to secure the abolition vote of the North. Florida is now an applicant for admission. If the abolitionists see, as they undoubtedly do, that Van Buren is in favor of abolishing slavery in Florida, will they not support him?—Most assuredly. And let Southern men reflect what will be our condition with Florida a free State."

"Harrison denounces the constitutional power of Congress to meddle with the subject in the States, in the Territories, or in the District. See his votes on the Missouri and Arkansas questions in Congress, and his speeches at Cheviot and Vincennes. Van Buren affirms the right to abolish in the Territories, and in the Missouri and Florida questions. Let Southern men choose between a friend who has always stood by them, in speech and act, and an enemy who always acted against them, and speaks on both sides."

JEU D'ESPÉRANCE.—In a recent debate in the House of Representatives, Mr. Smith, of Maine, spoke with much self-complacency of his democracy, and that of his ancestry and connections, and alluded to the fact of having lost a brother at Lundy's lane during the last war.

Mr. Morgan, of New York, one of the youngest members of the House, at the conclusion of a most spirited and eloquent reply, said, that whenever our national honor demanded a resort to war, he trusted that he should be found on the side of his country right or wrong; but he would assure the gentleman from Maine, of one thing, that he would never come here and boast of his ancestry or connections, or make it a matter of pride that he lost a brother, but saved himself!

A Senator, on hearing the reply, gave the following IMPROVEMENT, which was circulated among the members, to the amusement of all parties:—"How sleep the brave" (at Lundy's lane!) But none who fought with gallant Scott, Fell half so flat as Smith of Maine, By youthful Morgan's rifle shot.

The races over the Eclipse course (N. O.) commenced on the 17th ult. Maria Black, Alford, Billy Townes, and Ralph, were entered for the four mile race. Maria Black was the favorite, bets having been made on her against the field. The race was won by John C. Beasley's Billy Townes. Maria Black was distanced in the third heat. Time 7m. 51 s., 7m. 54s.; third heat not reported.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

POSTSCRIPT.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

On Monday, in the House, the greater part of the day was consumed in presenting Petitions.

An attempt was then made to report on the Printing business, after which the House went into Committee of the whole on the General Appropriation bill, when Mr. Wise spoke at length on the extravagant appropriations of the present Administration. Mr. Jones replied, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Simons, Stanly and Hopkins. The Committee then rose and reported progress.

The Senate discussed the bill to revive the act to enable claimants of land in Missouri and Arkansas to try their claims, and ordered it to be engrossed, 21 votes to 11.

On Tuesday, after ordering the Reports in relation to Printing, both of the majority and minority, to be printed, the House again met on the appropriation bill, and Messrs. Stanly, Stearned, Davison, Marvin and Ogle took part in the debate, and the Committee again rose and reported progress.

Mr. Johnson, of Va. made a Report on the extravagant charges for Stationery and Mr. Johnston, of New York, presented a counter Report, and both were ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a Report on the Maine boundary question, which embraced a full review of the subject, and concluded with remarking, that as far as the Committee can exercise any influence over the business, they are resolved, that if War must be the result (which they confidently hope will not be the case) it shall be rendered inevitable by the British Government.

By a late arrival at New York, it appears that England has declared War against China, and is taking the most active measures to enforce it.

On Saturday, about sun set, there was the most extraordinary Hurricane at Washington that was ever experienced. It did considerable damage to the Arsenal, Penitentiary and other buildings, and two colored persons were killed by the lightning.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE STANDING ARMY.

A correspondent from the country writes—"If you will only furnish the record proof that the Secretary of War proposed to raise a Standing Army of 200,000 men, one half to be in active service, and that Mr. Van Buren endorsed that proposition, the Administration is dead—dead—in these parts. The People are jealous of regular soldiers, in the pay of the Government, and they feel fully competent themselves to defend their own liberties and repel any foreign foe.—Give us the documents."

We readily comply with the request. We copy first the plan proposed by the Secretary of War in his late Report. It is in these words:—"It proposes to divide the U. S. into eight military districts, and to organize