

BALLIERGIR: ST. C. FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1840.

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

FOR GOVERNOR. IOHN 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 SILST, NOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, CAN, WITHOUT ASSUMPTION OF POWER, AND THE VIOLATION OF & SOLENN COMPACT, DO ANY THING TO REMOVE IT, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THOSE WHO ARE INMEDIATELY INTERESTED."-Gen. Harrison's Speech at Vincennes.

HOT WEATHER.

It was so hot in this City last week, that some one broke into Mrs. HARDIE's Ice House to sleep !

FOURTH OF JULY.

To-morrow is the 64th Anniversary of American Independence-a day, the proudest in our Calendar. and one which always awakens associations of the most delightful and heart-cheering interest. It is the Anniversary of a day, the deliberations and decisions of which proclaimed the destinies of this great and fourishing Republic. It reminds us of the most noble sacrifices--of a patriotism as ardent, as the cause was pure-and of an issue as glorious,' as the struggle was heroic.

On such a day as this, however strongly party feel ings may exist, there will be, as long as time shall last. a correspondent National feeling. There will be grateful remembrance of those, whose blood sealed the immortal charter of our liberties-of those, whose deeds arnish the most illustrious examples of public virtu which the annals of any other nation can produce. Nor should the American mind be insensible to the high responsibility which devolves on every succeeding generation, to preserve unimpaired, the invaluable privileges they secured. The moral and political influence of every individual in our country, exerts a power to promote or defeat that great object. Based as our Government is, upon the virtue and intelligence and patriotism of the people, our cause must prosper or decline, in proportion to the estimation in which those qualities are cherished and valued by the American people.

"SELLING POOR MEN." &c.

We have the pleastre of presenting our readers today, with a document, which more effectually exposes the falsity of the charge against Gen. HABBISON, that he voted to sell white men for debt, than any thing we have seen. Though this wanton calumny has been often refuted, it is, nevertheless, re-iterated with an industry worthy of a better cause, and therefore requires to be emphatically nailed to the counter. From the zeal with which the charge is pressed, the Administration party evidently expect to raise from it, a large fund of political capital. All that is necessary, however, to defeat their calculations, is to furnish the People with light. We suggest to our Whig brethren of the Press, therefore, the expediency, not only of republishing the Address entire, but of keeping it in for a few weeks, on the outside page of each paper, where it can be conveniently referred to.

ANOTHER BALL STOPPED !

Messrs, JAMISON, BOYD, STEENROD, TURNEY and BINUM, all Members of Congress and Loco Focos. recently published an Address in the "Globe," charging Mr. CALHOUN, of Mass. a Whig, with having secretly apprized the Abolitionists of that State that Gen. Harrison was with them in sentiment, and that he (Mr. CALHOUN) did so on the authority of a private letter from Gen. Harrison himself, to a Whig member of Congress from Maine. This article from the Globe and the accompanying certificate has drawn from Mr. Calhoun an unequivocal denial. He declares that the five members have ALTERED a letter of his, to suit their purposes, that he has never written any letter of the kind imputed to him-that he has never seen any such letter from Gen. Harrison as they charge-

and that he himself not only does not believe that Gen. Harrison is an Abolitionist, but he does not think any other man so believes who is capable of thinking, reading or judging. He winds up by declaring that the versions of the Globe and the five members are 'each and all of them, from beginning to end-every sentence. every word and syllable-false, and only false and that the inferences, each and all of them, jesuitically drawn, or attempted to be drawn, by the Globe, as well as those deduced in the address of the five members of Congress, are as unfounded, as the charg-

es themselves are false."

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

We recently noticed a specimen of NAILS manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. BURTON and FULENWIDER, in Lincoln County. We have since understood, that Iron is manufactured there, in all its stages, from the Ore to the Nail. They have four Ore banks of the best quality, and inexhaustible in yield, one of them within a mile of the Furnace. The Ore is raised and taken to the furnace, where it is fluxed and made into hollow ware, or run into pegs, and then taken to the Forge seven miles off. Here it

CONGRESS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 25. The Bankrupt Bill came up in the Senate, on its final passage, when Messrs. Tappan, Anderson, of Tenn. and Lumpkin, of Geo. all spoke in opposition to it. The Yeas and Navs were then demanded on its passage, and taken with manifestations of great interest and feeling, as follows :

Yeas .- Messrs. Clayton, Davis, Diron, Henderson Huntington, Knight, Morton, Nicholas, Norvell, Phelps, Porter, Ruggles, Smith of Ind., Southard Tallmadge, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young .- 21.

Nays-Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Brown Buchanan, Calhoan, Clay of Ala. Cuthbert, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn. Sturgeon, Tappan, Wall .- 19. The comparatively small vote is in consequence of an absence agreed upon between several Senators. whose business has called them from the City. If the

Senate had been full, the vote would have been 25 to 25. In the House, Mr. Hastings of Ohio, delivered or rather read a long, boring Speech in favor of the Sub-Freasury bill, and Mr. Cost Johnson a very strong

Speech against it. The vote will be taken in a day

WASHINGTON, June 26. In the House, on motion of Mr. Clifford, a Resolu tion was adopted, discharging the Committee of the Whole from further consideration of the Sub-Treasury bill on Monday next. So on Monday or Tuesday

the bill will pass. Mr. McCarty, of Virginia, made a very lucid and able exposition of the true doctrine on the great financial questions of the day, and a powerful and convincing argument against the Bill.

Mr. Biddle, of Penn. then rose and addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. He presented in a striking and most effective manner, the great objections to this measure-dwelling upon them with the force and earnestness which so peculiarly distinguish his elocution, and illustrating them with singular copiousness and power.

In the Senate, Mr. Sergeant moved to refer th Bankrupt bill from the Senate, but the House refused to suspend the rules-Yeas 88, Navs 88-not two thirds. So the bill has no chance of passing. It is understood that the Administration members are as gainst the bill.

8 888888888 GEN'L. HARRISON'S LETTER TO JUDGE BERRIEN, FOUND.

We take from the Charleston Courier the following accusing all, who are friendly to the Party in power, letter, written by Gen. HARRISON, on the 4th of No- of this shameful and underhanded-work ; for I believe vember, 1836, to Judge BERRIEN, of Georgia. This there are men, who are unfortunately attached to the letter knocks the last hope from under the tottering Administration, whose principles are of too high a Loco Focos. As Gen. Harrison has within the last grade, and whose observance of truth and justice is too month endorsed all his political opinions formerly exgreat, to suffer them to stoop to such base and dispressed, he stands now before the American people, graceful means of securing success. It is the unprinnot only pledged to go as far as Mr. Van Buren will cipled, the wolves in sheeps clothing,' to whom I algo in discountenancing any attempt to disturb the lude, who would willingly sacrifice truth and justice law in the same manner as may be had in the case of rights of the South on the question of Slavery, but to for the promotion of party purposes. What precaugo a great deal farther; for Mr. Van Buren never has tion should characterise the Whig party in exposing denied the constitutional right of Congress to abolish such men, and thwarting their nefarious and wicked Slavery in the District of Columbia, without consultdesigns. Finding their attempts to disparage the high and exalted character of General Harrison, fruitless, when publicly made, and that every endeavor to de-Copy of a letter from Gen. Harrison to J. tract from it only brings to view its purity in a mon M. Berrien, Esg. forcible manner and adds new lustre to it, they are thus endeavoring, secretly, to injure him, by circula-NEAR NEW LANCASTER, 4th Nov. 1840. My Dear Sir :- This is the first day of leisure that ting falsehoods and gulling the ignorant portion of the community. AN OBSERVER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER. TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS :- Are you prepared for the prospect which is before you ? The President of the United States has given his Official sanction to the introduction of NEGRO EVIDENCE in the trial of WHITE PERSONS ! This the partizans of Van Buren cannot deny. The Globe of the 25th inst. admits it and defends the policy ! Are we ready for this ? Is there a man in the whole South who will approve such a measure ? TWO NEGROES AD-MITTED AS WITNESSES AGAINST A GAL. LANT NAVAL OFFICER! The proceedings approved too by Martin Van Buren, the Northern man with Southern feelings! I entreat you Fellow-Citizens, if you value your lives-your property-if you

respect your own characters, and that of your families. place your condemnation now and forever on such a measure. A SLAVEHOLDER.

For the Register. THE NEW OBJECTIONABLES OF DR.

PETRIKIN. A friend of PETRIKIN's observed-" Come P. do now

reflect. "And tell me what it is, to which you wo'nt object?"

P. twirled his queue, and looking wondrous wise, "I do'nt object," said he, "to drill the Nose and Eyes;" Nor long before the Session ends, to quit its Laws, Provided, that the Specie's 'tween my Claus."

* Noes and Ayes.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Editor :- It is strange to see the low and disgraceful means which the supporters of the Administration are making use of, to rally their broken and confused forces, and to maintain their ground. The most vile and gross slanders-charges that have no pretension to truth whatever, are invented in order to bear against the spotless and unsullied character of General Harrison. However astounding may be the assertion, yet the verity of it can be established, that there are men in our community-men who make high pretensions to purity and probity-yet, at the same time if an opportunity offers, if they meet with an unsuspecting, but ignorant citizen, they endeavor to fill him with hatred towards General Harrison, by defaming his character, by falsely stating that they served under him, and that he possesses neither the qualifications for a General, nor the ability to fill any other station of honor, when, in reality, they have never seen Gen. Harrison. And at the time, when he was contending so nobly for their liberty, they were reposing in case and pleasure. Do not understand me as

every reflecting mind beyond the possibility of a doubt, | and unprincipled scoundrel. No honest man, who that this charge is a foul slander. Second, that he is an Abolitionist ! Are you aware, fellow-citizens of the source from which this charge emanates? You certainly are ! It comes from the Van Buren party,

that very party, who boasted so londly of having eleced Marcus Morton, Governor of Massachusetts-the first and only Abolitionist who has been elected to the high office of Governor of a State. The same party made a desperate effort to elect James McDowell, Governor of Virginia, who claims the right for the ordinary Legislature, to emancipate all the slaves in Virginia, without compensation to the owners, and the same party have elected Tappan, a Senator from Ohio, who, after the Southampton massacre, proclaimed his readiness to furnish the Negroes, powder and ball to kill the Whites.

Now we want to elect Gen. Harrison President, who pronounces the most unsparing denunciations against the schemes of the Abolitionists; he pronounces their schemes to be weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional; illegal, persecuting and dangerous.-He goes farther and says, that none but an incarnate devil can look upon the movements of the party without horror. This is the man, I say, the honest and plain farmer of North Bend, we wish to call, and we hope the people will call upon once more to leave his retirement and to climb once more the dangerous crags of an eminent political station. They have called for him who has filled the measure of his country's glory. Now, I ask, who are the Abolitionists? Those who believe in the right of the State Legislature to emancipate your Slaves without compensation, and who incite your Slaves to insurrection, by promising to furnish them powder and ball, to kill the whitee, or thes who not only deny to Congress but to the State Legislatures, the right to deprive us of this species of property without just compensation, and who have uniformly opposed the elevation of men to office who were in the smallest degree tinctured with Abolition doctrine? The contrast, I think, is truly a striking one But it is said that Gen. Harrison, while in the Senate of Ohio, voted to sell poor white men for debt !-This is another base slander. A grosser perversion of the object of the law he voted for, could not have been fabricated for the purpose of imposing upon the honest credulity of a virtuous people. The law that he voted for had no reference whatever to honest men or to honest debtors, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but only to convicted offenders against the penal laws of the State, as may be seen by reference to almost any of the public prints, containing a full statement of the proceedings upon that bill, from its incipient state to its final passage. The law as understood by all who read with an earnest desire to arrive at facts, is understood to have reference only to misdemeanors or offences less heinous than those which merit confinement in the Penitentiary, such as larceny, house-

knows any thing about the history of Guilford, would so far forget hinself as to be guilty of such foul and contemptible slander. And I confidently aver it as my firm and settled conviction, that this worthless scribbler knows nothing of Guilford's ancestry, except that which he may have learned from the evening tales of his own predecessors, in which among other things, they recounted the number of whippings they had received at the hands of the Guilford Whigs ; their narrow escapes in their sauntering's to steal and blunder, and in showing him the long and deep scars on their Tory backs, received from these same haled Guilford Whigs. If he will but uncover his cowardice. and give us his true name, the whole cause of his inherited hatred will plainly appear. He sculks, hides, and trembles behind a bush, and fires a leather gun at the whole population of Guilford, because they will not like time-slaves with him cower to the supercilious dogmas and haughty pretensions of his would be-King Martin Van Buren. And to prove to the entire satisfaction of this insolent slanderer that he lies, promise him that if he will come to Guilford, he shall be whipped one thousand times in fair single combat; that he shall contend with but one of Guilford's sons at a time : with the same individual bet once, and in no instance, except his antagonist be the descendant of a sound and genuine Guilford Whig of the Revolution. Will he accept this mode of trying the truth of his charge !

GRANDSON OF A WHIG. Reedy Fork, June 27th, 1840.

Extract of a letter from Anson County. " I should not be surprised that by the second Thurslay in August, the effective Tory force in Anson would not exceed a full militia company, according to Mr. Poinsett's plan, that is, one Captain, one 1st and 2d Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, Drummer and Fifer, and 90 Men."

Letter to the Editor Fayetteville Observer, dated "ANSON COUNTY, June 22, 1840.

"The Chince Bug, or "Van Buren Fly," have measurably disappeared from among us. Where they have gone, or the cause of their exit, I cannot tell. It may be they have been summoned to a general parade in some other part of Mr. Poinsett's "6th District." If so. I hope they will not be disbanded until after Corn is made."

THE HARRISON ALMANAC.

This work, to be obtained at the North Carolina Bookstore, is gotten up with taste, and contains many interesting Anecdotes of Gen. Harrison, which will render it a valuable auxiliary in the great work of Reform.

MR. MOREHEAD'S APPOINTMENTS.

We are authorised to state, that Mr. Morehead will address the people at the following times and places : At Evans' Store, Chatham, Wednesday July 8th. At Carthage, Moore C. H., Thursday July 9th. At Fayetteville, Saturday July 11th. At Elizabeth Town, Monday July 13th. At Lumberton, Wednesday July 15th. At Rockingham, Friday July 17th. At Wadesborough, Saturday July 18th.

A Hoosier being asked the other day, what majority would be given in his State (Illinois) to old Tippecanoe, answered-" about seventeen acres."

Let our rejoicings on each return of this great day. Factory. be ever rational-not licentious. Thus, will our children, and their children, to the remotest periods of sime, learn to value and preserve that high National happiness, their fathers now celebrate and enjoy.

A RICH MOUSE NEST.

Three years ago, Mr. JOHN G. MARSHALL, then doing an active business in this City, had his money drawer repeatedly robbed ; and though every expedient was resorted to, to detect the rogue, the effort was fruitless. He, naturally enough, had hard thoughts of his Clerks, his servants, and even of some of those who visited his house. Finding that the money continued to disappear, notwithstanding his vigilance, he changed his place of deposite, and the robbery ceased. Last week, some Carpenters were engaged in re-fitting this Store for another tenant, and suddenly came across a Mouse's nest lined with Bank notes. Twenty-five dollars were secured, wholly uninjured, whilst several hands full of fragments remained, so mutilated, as to answer no other purpose than to convince Mr. Marshall, that all his former suspicions were ground-

We doubt not, that many a worthy man, employed in the service of others, has suffered in character from similar occurrences, as frequent instances are related of the thievish propensities of the Mouse. The circumstance should, at least, inculcate a spirit of tolerance and charity in such matters, where the evidence is not clear, and the proof indisputable.

P. S. Mr. Marshall thinks they must have been real Sub-Treasury Mice.

The last "Standard" publishes the famous Letter of Dr. Montgomery and Gen. Hawkins, in which this passage appears :-- " Gen. Harrison has shut himself up, and refuses to be seen by any of his keepers." Does not the Editor of the "Standard" know this to be a falsehood. And how can he reconcile it to his notions of propriety, to give currency to such a misstatement ?

A BASE FABRICATION.

Prejudice of any kind is strong enough, but PARTY PREJUDICE is as strong as death itself, and as narrow as the grave. The most remarkable illustration that we have heard of lately, has occurred in Tennessee .--Gen. TROMAS G. POLK, formerly of Salisbury, is now a citizen of that State, and thinks proper to exercise his right as a free citizen, by taking a decided stand in the cause of the country, in the contest now going on between popular rights on the one hand, and power and patronage on the other. He is, no doubt, doing the "State some service," for he is bitterly assail- will tell well in the annals of history, that he who had ed by the Loco Focos ; who, with a view of impairing so often periled life and limb, in the vigor of manhood, his influence, and breaking the force of his arguments, have gone so far as to charge that his father was not a true Whig in the Revolution ! Yes, that Col. WILLIAM POLK, of this City, was of doubtful fidelity to his country, in the times that tried mens' souls !---Surely party malignity, party falsehood, and party recklessness, are cultivated in Tennessee by the Van Burenites, as a science. Col. WILLIAM POLK, a Tory ! If the fellow, who uttered this infamous falsehood, is worthy even of such a notice, some honest fellow should find out whether his nose is not as elastic as his principles. country's confidence and gratitude."

is refined and prepared for the Rolling Mills, at the same place with the Forge. At the Mills, it is rolled out into various kinds of Iron, viz : Axe bar, geer scalps, scollop, large and small tire, square and round Iron and Nail plate. At the same place, there are three Nail Machines, which cut Nails of all sizes, from 4d to 20d. The Forge is situated upon the South Fork of the Catawba, about seven miles below Lincolnton, where there is a fall in the River of about 25 feet; and on the same Canal, which conveys the water from the River, there is a Saw Mill, Grist Mill with two pair of Stones, Rolling Mill, Forge with five fires, Blacksmith Shop (blown by water) and Nail ing either the inhabitants of the District, or the States

IMPORTANT.

In the Steamship, Great Western, came Passengers two bearers of official dispatches-one (Mr. B. Rush) to our own Government from Mr. Stephenson, Embassador at the Court of St. James, and one from the British Government to its Embassy at Washington. The purport of these dispatches has not officially trans-

pired ; but it is every way asserted, in such terms and from such quarters, as to leave no reasonable doubt of in the States, or in the District of Columbia its correctness, that the British Government has ac ceded to the last proposition of our Administration and unobjectionable modification only was required, which interposes no obstacle to the adjustment desired. It is understood that the arrangement proposed by our Government contemplates a Joint Commission for the exploration and survey of the Disputed Territory, in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, and the mutual selection of an Umpire to decide all points on which the Commissioners may disa-

gree. A BET AS GOOD AS TAKEN. The Favetteville Carolinian mentions a proposa by a Correspondent of the Warrenton Reporter, to bet \$1000 on the election of Mr. Van Buren in November next. If the bet has not already been accepted,

we announce a readiness here to meet it at once. The thousand is ready, and the owner only waits such an portunity to make it two. Come on ! Newbern Spectator.

[It has been also taken up at Fayetteville, and would be here.] - ED. REG.

Delaware, one of the most eloquent sons of that State, thus expressed himself in the United States Senate, in his Speech on Mr. Foot's resolution. Who does not see, in reading the eloquent close of the paragraph, that the noble prophery, which fell like inspiration from his lips, is already about to be fulfilled?

"Take another case, and inform us why the gallant Harrison, the hero of Fort Meigs, the victory at Tippecanoe and the Thames-a veteran in council, as well as in the field -- distinguished for his virtues in all the relations of the citizen, the soldier, and the statesman; why, I ask, was he proscribed as unfit to represent his country abroad, and withdrawn from Colombia, to make room for Thos. P. Moore! He had scarcely arrived at Bogota-the ink was still fresh on the Executive record which informed the President that it was the advice of the Senate that he should represent us there, when the order for his removal was announced. This could not have been for any official misconduct. There had been no time to inquire into that. Was his fidelity distrusted then? Or how did the public good require his dismissal? Think you to secure the blessings of liberty to others, was punished for the exercise of the elective franchise in his old age ? Sir, it was an act, disguise it as we may, which, by holding out the idea that he had lost the confidence of his country, might tend to bring down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. But the glory he acquired by the campaign on the Wabash, and by those hard earned victories for which he received the warmest acknowledgments of merit from the Legislature of Kentucky, and the full measure of a nation's thanks in the resolution of Congress, can never be effected; and any effort to degrade their honored object will recoil on those who make it, until other men, in better days, shall properly estimate his worth and again cheer his declining years with proofs of his

of Virginia and Maryland.

have had since I had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th September-and I avail myself of it to answer the three questions you propose to me, and which are in the following words, viz:

1st. "Can the Congress of the United States, consistently with the Constitution, abolish slavery either 2nd. " Do not good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union require that the act for the compromise of the Tariff, commonly known as Mr. Clay's it my duty to give a passing notice to one or two of for a settlement of the Boundary Dispute. A slight bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention ?

3d. "Is the principle proclaimed by the dominant party, that "the spoils belong to the victors," consistent with an honest and patriotic administration of the gracefully adorn his brow. The first then, that I shall office of President of the U. States ?"

I proceed to answer these questions in the order they are proposed-

1st. I do not think that Congress can abolish, or in any manner interfere with slavery as it exists in the States, but upon the application of the States - nor abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland. and the people of the District. The first would be, in my opinion, a palpable violation of the Constitutionand the latter, a breach of faith towards the States I have mentioned, who would certainly not have made these charges, so far as you are concerned; but it is the cession, if they had supposed that it would ever be to those who have seen or heard of these charges, and used for a purpose so different from that which was its object, and so injurious to them, as the location of a free colored population of the same description. Nor do I believe that Congress could deprive the people of the District of Columbia, of their property, without their consent. It would be reviving the doctrine of the Tories of Great Britain, in relation to the powers On the 4th of March, 1830, John M. Chayton, of of Parliament, over the Colonies before the revolutionary war, and in direct hostility to the principle advanc- I shall at least have the credit of being sincere. First, ed by Lord Chatham-that "what was man's own, was absolutely and exclusively his own, and could not be taken from him, without his consent, given by him-, self or his legal representative."

2nd. Good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union do, in my opinion, require that the compromise of the Tariff known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention.

3d. I am decidedly of opinion that the power of appointment to office vested in the Executive of the United States by the Constitution, should be used with a single eye to the public advantage, and not to promote the interests of a party. Indeed, that the President of the U. States should belong to no party.

You are at liberty to use this letter for any purpose you may think proper.

I am, dear sir, with great regard and consideration. Your humble servant.

W. H HARRISON.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

breaking, rescuing prisoners, &c. And the selling so

FOR THE REGISTER. Mr. EDITOR :- In consequence of the numerou calumnies attempted to be heaped upon Gen. HARRI son, by the mistaken zeal of an infuriate party, I feel those base slanders, intending to detract from the fain reputation and full confidence which Gen. Harrison so richly possesses, and the well earned laurels which so notice, is, the charge of Cowardice. In the second place, he is charged with being an Abolitionist. Thirdly and lastly, that whilst in the Scnate of Ohio, he voted for a Law to sell poor white men for debt. feel well aware, Mr. Editor, that you have long since seen these charges, and that you are thoroughly con vinced, that they are base falsehoods. Therefore, it will not be my purpose, or expectation, to advance any thing new, or to adduce new proofs in refutation o who have not seen or heard of their having been prov en to be base lies, that I most particularly address this communication. To such I would say, I will adduce testimony of the highest authenticity, and if I should be so unfortunate as to fail in convincing them that

Gen. Harrison has been basely slandered, I hope that to the charge of Cowardice: In refutation of this charge, I will simply refer them to the published opinions of honorable and respectable gentlemen, who served under Gen. Harrison during his North-western cam-

paign, such as Gen. Taylor, Capt. Cook, Capt. Sneling, &c. &c. who unite in saying, " Should our country again require our services, to oppose a civilized or Savage foe, we should march under the cammand of

victory and fame; and certainly the competency of Col. R. M. Johnson in passing upon the civic worth

much complained of, was only a hiring of the services of the offender for a limited period. It is true, that from the time of selling the offender until the time of service shall have expired, that the relation between the purchaser and offender shall be that of master and servant. but for injuries done by either, recourse may be had at master and apprentice, but nothing contained in this Act shall prevent criminals from being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the Act, to which this is supplementary.

This section, you will find, secured the privilege to the imprisoned offender, who should be unable to pay his fine and costs, of being liberated by the County Commissioners, if they considered it expedient, &c .-Reader, if you have the least disposition to give currency to these charges, I insist upon it, examine the proofs in refutation; and I feel convinced. (if it is your wish to arrive at truth,) that you will unite with me in pronouncing them to be base falsehoods. Examine the source from which these charges emanate, and you will find that they are harped upon more by such prints as the Globe, Enquirer and Standard, than all the rest put together, who can pervert, with the same facility, that they can manufacture Abolitionists.

One word more, fellow-citizens, and I will close. In order to place you upon your guard, and to prevent imposition, I will observe, that I was in company, a few days since, with a prominent Vanite, with others of the same party, and in conversation, he had the unblushing effrontery to deny that the Standing Army of 200,000 men, recommended by the President, was a measure of Van's; but stated that it was started by the Whigs, in order to defeat Van's re-election. I will observe, for your edification, that by reference to his last annual Message, you will find his views upon that subject, and you will find these words-" I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that Officer, for the organization of the Militia of the United States." This deserves the most serious reflection of every friend of constitutional lib-LOG CABIN.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Rockingham .- For the Senate, William Fewell; For the Commons, Robert B. Watt and Charles Matlock.

Extract of a Letter from Chatham County. The Vans have made out their ticket at last, but unless I am more mistaken than I generally am in Politics, the Whigs will carry the day by a decided majority. It will not surprise me much, if the lowest Whig vote beats the highest Van vote, by a majority

From the Greensborough Patriot.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- In the last number of the Western Carolinian, a correspondent of that paper of Gen. Harrison, cannot be called in question." Let says-" But, what I wish to know is this-whether us hear what he says :- "Who is Gen. Harrison ? The these people," (speaking of the Guilford people,) "mean to hold out the idea, by building a log cabin son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large foron Guilford battle-ground, that they, or their forefathers had any hand in that glorious affair ? If they tune in redeeming the pledge he then gave of his forhad any hand in it, it is a query if it was not on the tune, life, and sacred honor, to secure the liberties of wrong side. The battle was fought in Guilford, but his country. not by Guilford. "Of the career of Gen. Harrison, I need not speak. "I heard a Federal Lawyer not long ago, boast that Guilford county contains more Whigs than any other the history of the West is his history. For forty years county in the State. All I can say is, that this was he has been identified with its interests, its perils, and not in 1776 :- Wares then were rather scarce in that its hopes-universally beloved in the walks of peace section of country. If Guilford at this time contains and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his more of those things called Whigs, it will scarcely be country, he has been yet more illustriously distindenied that it also contains more of those called Abolitionists, than the whole State besides." guished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer-It is true that the population of Guilford includes, in their number, a peaceable and highly respectable 50; Tallow 12 a 124; Molasses 26 a 37; Whiskey thatwas perhaps oftener in action than any one of society of people called Friends or Quakers, who du- 40 a 42. them, and never sustained a defeat." All this and ring the Revolution and now are opposed to the bearmuch more may be seen in the public prints of the ing of arms, and from principle decline to hold slaves; and there were doubtless in Guilford as in the other present day; and all withont a solitary exception, unite car, was instantly killed by his head coming in pronouncing him a hero, statesman and patriot, evcounties a few Tories; but if this correspondent who styles himself "A Republican," intends to charge the ery thing, that ennobles man. This I consider testimony of the highest authenticity, Where could we people of Guilford as being the descendants of Tories,

The Procession will be formed on the 4th of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, under the direction of Col. GEORGE W. POLK. Marshal.

Hunting up for Candidates .- It was Col. Crockett, we believe, who used to tell the story of the Sheriff in one of the Western States, who, when the Judge asked him if he had got a Jury yet, replied that he had eleven men tied, and his deputy was then engaged in running down the twelfth. Our witty friends of the Greensborough Patriot eav, that after the failure of all efforts to get Federal 'Fory candidates in Chatham, Poinsett's favorite system of drafting had been resorted to, but that the drafted candidates were trying to hire substitutes .- Fayetteville Obs.

The Wake County TIPPECANOE CLUB will meet on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock precisely, at the Court House.

MARRIA GIRS.

In Burke, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. D. R Mc-Anally, N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Attorney at law, Asheville, to Miss Eliza G. McDowell, daughter of Col.

Charles McDowell of Burke county. On the 18th inst., by the Rev. John Dickson, Hon. W. W. Gant, Member of the Texian Congress, to Mrs. H. E. Hoke, of Asheville.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pell. Mr. Joshua G. Wright, of Rockingham county, to Miss Mary Jones, daughter of Robert Jones, Eeq., of Person county.

DEATHS.

In this City, on Saturday morning last, Mrs Chary Smith, after a very short and painful illness. Very suddenly, on the 17th inst., at the residence of his father, at North Bend, Dr. Benjamin Harrison. He was in the 34th year of his age. This intelligence will be a very great shock to the General, as the Doctor was in good health when he started to Fort Meigs. Cinn. Rep.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

No. 1. Col. CHARLES McDowell, of Burke county. 2. Gen. JAS. WELLBORN, of Wilkes. 3. DAVID RAMSOUR; of Lincoln. 4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan. 5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell, 6. Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham. 7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore. 8. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange. 9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake. 10. Col. H. J. G. RUFFIN, of Franklin, 11. WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie, 12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons. 13. JOSTAH COLLINS, of Washington. 14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret. 15. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New-Hanover.

THE MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES. [

RALEIGH, July 3. Bacon S a 9; Beeswax 17 a 20; Bale Rope 8 a 0; Coffee 13 a 15; Cotton 7 a 8; Cotton Yarn 18 26; Cotton Bagging 15 a 20; Corn 50; Meal 50; Flour \$41 a \$5; Flax Seed \$1; Brown Sugar 10 a 12; Loaf do. 18 a 20; Tallow 10; Whiskey 40 a 45.

FAYETTEVILLE, July N Bacon 71 a 8; Beeswax 23 a 25; Bale Rope &

of 300. Gen. Harrison, with the most perfect confidence of

OF A Dividend of 24 per cent. has been declared by the Bank of Cape Fear, payable on the 6th inst. sented to deliver the Oration on the 4th July, -

William L. Marcy, of New York, and John Row an, of Kentucky, to be commissioners under the act of Congress to carry into effect the Convention with the Mexican Republic of the 11th of April, 1839.

Mr. Ex-Senator Marcy, having incurred the displeasure of the people of this State, and been discarded from their service, is, of course, on the principles which regulate Mr. Van Buren, justly entitled to some compensation in the shape of an Executive appointment. These Commissioners are convenient means of rewarding partizans .- Fred. Arena.

As the train of cars from Boston for Lowell was passing Wilmingtou on Tuesday, Mr. William R, Long, who was on the top of a in contact with a bridge under which the road We learn that HUGE McQUEEN, Esq. has con-

saught by the engine man and saved.

a 10; Coffee 124 a 134; Cotton 6 a 8; Cotton Yarn 16 a 22; Cotton Bagging 16 a 20; Corn 60 a 65; Flour \$4 a \$5; Flax Seed 90 a \$1 00; Brown Sugar 7 a 12; Loaf do. 18 a 20; Salt (sack) \$24 a \$23; Tallow 11; Whiskey 33 a 35

WILMINGTON July 1. Bacon 8 a 9; Beeswax 22 a 23; Coffee 11 a 13; Cotton 6 a 61; Corn 50 a 55; Meal 70 a 80; Flour 41 a 51; Brown Sugar 71 a 10; Salt (bushel) 48 a

PETERSBURG, July 2.

Corron .- Market dull. We quote 64 a St at ane reme prices average sales at 84 cents. WHEAT .- Scarce and dull, \$1 for best white BACON .- New 104 a 11 cents, old 74 a 9 cents. ToBACCO .- The receipts of this article are large and the quality inferior, with a decline in price. We quete