

NEW JERSEY CASE.

This contested election after occupying the attention of Congress for nearly six weeks, has at last been referred to a Committee to investigate all the facts and circumstances, and report to the House. The following is the resolution adopted:

Resolved, That all papers or other testimony in possession of or within the control of this House in relation to the late election in New Jersey for Representatives in the 26th Congress of the United States be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to inquire and report who are entitled to occupy, as members of this House, the five contested seats from that State.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject, consists of Mr. Campbell, of S. C.; F. E. Rivers, of Va.; Mr. Filmore, of N. Y.; Wm. Medill, of Ohio; Geo. W. Crab, of Ala.; A. V. Brown, of Tenn.; C. Fisher, of N. C.; F. Smith, of Conn.; J. M. Bots, of Va.

It remains now to be seen which five will obtain their seats; for as the decision of the question depends altogether on the facts of the case, of course the five will be sustained who have the majority of the votes. If the five Democratic men get their seats, what excuse can those men who have opposed their admission, detained the House on this question for nearly six weeks, trampled on the rights of the people, and set at defiance their will and wishes.—We are anxious to see.

The final vote to refer stood thus: Yeas 176, Nays 16.

The North Carolina Delegation voted as follows:

In the affirmative, viz: to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Elections, Messrs. Byrum, Fisher, Coar, Hill, Doherty, Montgomery, Graham, M. Kay.

In the negative, Messrs. Sially, Lewis Williams, Rayner.

Absent.—Messrs. Hawkins, and Sheppard.

Abolition Petitions.—We perceive by the Proceedings of Congress that John Q. Adams is again made the repository of all the Abolition Petitions sent to Congress, and from the avidity with which he seizes every opportunity to present his views on the subject, we presume he will present a good portion of the time in Congress, by his movements and speeches on this subject.

What a pity that one, who once filled the highest office in the Government;—one, whose wisdom and learning are scarcely excelled in the country, should now, in his old age, yield himself up as an instrument in the hands of a party, so vile as the Abolitionists have shown themselves to be. One would suppose from the course he has pursued on this subject, that he had passed through six of the seven ages described by Shakespeare, and is now in his seventh, viz. "second childhood." If, instead of mingling in political strife and the cause of the Abolition, he had retired, in imitation of his predecessor, to the shades of private life, and amused himself in writing his own history, or cultivating by his writings the morals and learning of the age in which he lives, happy would it have been for his fame and his country.

His labors in this way would have been of more service to mankind and his country than all his lengthy speeches and violent ravings on the subject of Abolition.

Love for the dear people.—In the debate which recently took place in the House of Representatives, for and against striking out of the rules of the House, the *viva voce* mode of voting for officers, Mr. Profit, a leading Federal Whig member from Indiana, said:

"He did not know how he should vote on this question; he was in favor of the *viva voce* principle of voting, and so were the people of his State; but if he saw it would benefit his party here in any way, he should most readily vote for the ballot system."

This same Mr. Profit is one of the principal men who have consumed more than two weeks of the people's time in trying to force the House to admit the five Whig members from New Jersey who held the Governor's certificate; because forsooth, if you reject them, said he, you still the voice of the People!—What hypocrisy!

Penn. Senator.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, Jan. 14th, made choice of Daniel Sturgeon, the present Treasurer of the State, as Senator of the United States, for the ensuing six years.

Vote stood, for Mr. Sturgeon, (Dem.) 87; (Chs. Ogle, (Whig.) 20; Richard Bidde, (Whig.) 17.

We are requested to publish the following extract from the Emancipator, which paper it is said holds two sets of opinions in regard to the "Hero of Tippecanoe," one for the Abolitionists of the North; and the other for the Southern Whigs.

From the Emancipator.

GENERAL HARRISON.

Many have supposed that it might be expedient for the Executive Committee to interrogate General Harrison, now that he is the recognized candidate for the Presidency, with no prospect of election, to the abolition of slavery. But where is the use? It is true, we rejoice in the rejection of Henry Clay, because he is a slaveholder, and a defender of slavery. Gen. Harrison, we know is not a slaveholder. Neither is Mr. Van Buren. But no one thinks it necessary to interrogate Mr. Van Buren. Why? Because his principles are known to be in favor of the emancipation of the Slave Power. But are those of General Harrison any less so? He is the man of his party, and that party have shown the absoluteness of their subservency, by nominating a slaveholder, a peculiarly begot devotee of slavery on the same ticket with Gen. Harrison, and now by electing a qualifying slaveholder, from slave-breeding Virginia, for speaker.

But we submit, farther, that General Harrison's principles are already well known by his deeds, of which we had the following animosity in the Rochester Freeman:

In December, 1822, while Governor of Indiana Territory, he was President of a convention of the people of that Territory held at Vincennes, and transmitted to Congress a memorial of the convention, praying that the sixth article of the Ordinance of '88, which prohibited slavery there, might be suspended. (See Am. State papers, 1823.) His efforts to make Indiana a slave State were prosecuted for years while he was Governor of that territory.

In 1819, Feb. 18, Gen. Harrison voted as a member of the House of Representatives, against a clause prohibiting the further introduction of slavery into Missouri; and against a clause for the further emancipation of slaves born within that State.—Two days after (Feb. 25) of slaves born in that State.—Two days afterwards, he voted against a clause prohibiting the future introduction of slavery into Arkansas, and against the future emancipation of slaves born in Arkansas.

So basely did he bow to slavery, that even Ohio was shocked. He was indignantly rejected at the next congressional election in 1822. The National Intelligencer of October 20, 1822, says: "It is confirmed to

us, that Mr. Galesy is elected in opposition to Gen. Harrison. A friend informs us which we are sorry to learn, that he was opposed particularly on account of his adherence to that principle of the Constitution which secures to the people of the South their pre-existing rights." It seems then, that Gen. Harrison claimed for the South the right to fetter slavery upon any soil which the nation might buy or purchase.

He has had but little opportunity to act in a public capacity upon the subject of slavery since that time; but an address from his political friends in Virginia, in 1821, says, he "is sound to the core on the subject of slavery."

Under these circumstances, will submit that conscientious abolitionists are bound to regard the two parties and their candidates as standing precisely on the same ground—that of unlimited subservency to the dominion of the Slaveocracy. It is true, Gen. Harrison's personal demonstrations are less recent than Mr. Van Buren's. But they are much stronger, for Van Buren helped to send Rufus King to the U. S. Senate to oppose slavery in Missouri, and he has never attempted to extend slavery to regions where it was already abolished. And further, the demonstrations of the Harrison party are more recent than those of the other. And if it is said that we should give the old General a chance to repeat his pro-slavery, we reply, that it belongs to the man who repeats, to exhibit his own repentance.—Certainly, there are no circumstances in the case which warrant the slightest presumptions in favor of his repentance. Let him or his friends, if they choose, show wherein his views now differ from his actions in 1822, and 1819, and 1823. And in default of this, let the friends of human rights come at once to the conviction, that the cause they have espoused is by Divine Providence, entrusted to their own guardianship, and that for its success or failure their country and posterity will hold them responsible.

We extract the following article on the Abolitionists, from a letter, addressed to the editors of this paper, by a friend, now residing in Cambridge, Mass.—The writer is a young gentleman of fine talents, and a close observer of passing events.

Occasionally, our readers may expect to be amused by sketches from his pen.

The Abolitionists are divided into two parties, and they wage the war against each other, with as much rancor, as they wage it against the South. The one party are for cutting our throats outright, the other for doing it more secretly. They hoistly encircle in the end, but not in the mean. By the way, the South have nothing to expect from the North on the subject of slavery. These who have not Abolition on their tongues have it in their hearts. When our citizens are robbed of their property they applaud and protect the villains who have committed the outrage. They say it is a matter of *policy* and not of *right* to deliver up those robbers to the punishment which they so richly merit. They say no State is bound to deliver up a fugitive from justice, if to that State his crime appears under trying the punishment, which is denounced against it by the State in which it is committed,—that it is an act of philanthropy, rather than a crime, to free a slave from bondage. The authorities of Maine have refused to deliver up to the authorities of Georgia, Philbrook and Keeler, who sometime ago stole a slave from that State, and have been frequently demanded by Georgia, and they offer as an excuse for this violation of public faith, that *Georgia may have them*.

These Abolitionists are chucking at the nomination of Harrison for the Presidency,—but more of that anon.

Mr. Tallidge is rejected to the United States Senate, from the State of New York, for the next six years.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS. CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Messrs. Editors: Allow a Subscriber in request of you, as the conductors of an independent Republican Press, to publish the following condensed sketch of the proceedings of the Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, which assembled at Raleigh on the 18th inst., to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State, at the election in August next.

Judge ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, the nominee of the Convention, was for some years a citizen of Salisbury, and is well known and highly esteemed by the people in this section of the State. He is among the most talented, as well as one of the most active and useful of our public men,—possessed of an elevated character, and most estimable social qualities. As a *Jeune homme*, in the State he gained a more enviable reputation, with the people as well as with the profession,—all parties concurring in the sentiment, that he was among the ablest, the best, and most popular Judges we ever had on the Superior Court bench.

With such a man for his candidate, the Democratic State Rights Republicans of North Carolina cannot doubt their success at the coming August elections. All true-hearted North Carolinians would be proud of such a Governor. With an extensive reputation for talents, a long experience in public business, and a blamless manner—Judge SAUNDERS would do honor to the office, and give character to the State, at home and abroad.

A STATE RIGHTS REPUBLICAN.

About 130 Delegates were in attendance on the Convention, representing a majority of the counties of the State. Gen. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe county, was chosen President; Gabriel Holmes of New Hanover, and Henry Pitts of Warren, Vice Presidents; Leonard E. Thompson of Lincoln, and James C. Dobbin of Fayetteville, Secretaries.

A Committee of 26, two from each Congressional district, was appointed to recommend measures for the Convention to act on.

At the meeting of the Convention next day, (9th January) this Committee asked leave to report the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That this Convention will proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State.

Resolved, That in voting for a candidate for Governor, this Convention will vote *viva voce*, and by Counties, according to their representation in the House of Commons.

Resolved, That MARTIN VAN BUREN, in the administration of the high trusts committed to him, has rigidly adhered to the great principles of the Republican Party, and hath vindicated the rights of the People.

Resolved, That the connection which has heretofore existed between the Government and Banks, was a departure from correct principles.

Resolved, That we regard the plan of an Independent Constitutional Treasury, as a recourse to great first principles, equal and just in its operation, and a salutary check upon the rapacious operations of Banking institutions.

[Here Mr. Avery, of Burke, arose and addressed the Convention, on the views and feelings of the State Rights Party; declaring their approval of the principal measures and general policy of the present Administration. We hope to obtain a copy of this Speech for publication.]

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unconstitutional to charter a National Bank; and that the proceedings of the late U. S. States Bank have shown that it was dangerous to our political and civil institutions.

Resolved, That the preservation of public liberty, and especially the great interests of the South, demands a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we spurn the approbation of Abolition, whether it appear in the borrowed garb of religious fanaticism, or the more imposing form of political combination.

On the reading of the above Resolutions, Mr. Dobbin, of Cumberland, addressed the Convention at considerable length.

An election for nominating a candidate for Governor was then held, when it appeared that the Hon. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS received the unanimous vote of the Convention.

The Committee of 13, appointed in pursuance of one of the foregoing resolutions, to publish an Address to the people in regard to the nomination, is composed of the following Gentlemen, viz:

- William H. Haywood, Wake.
- Michael Hale, Lincoln.
- Wm. W. Avery, Burke.
- James C. Dobbin, Cumberland.
- R. C. Pritchard, Northampton.
- John L. Henderson, Rowan.
- Chas. Jones, Jr., Orange.
- Thomas N. Cameron, Cumberland.
- David S. Reid, Rockingham.
- Thomas Banting, Sampson.
- Wesley W. Young, Granville.
- R. E. McNair, Edgecombe.
- George F. Wilson, Stokes.

On motion of J. C. Dobbin, the President and Vice Presidents, were added to the above Committee.

A Committee of three having been appointed to inform Judge Saunders of his nomination, announced the following communication from him; which was read, and ordered to be entered on the journals of the Convention, viz:

To Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, F. A. Thornton, and R. C. Pritchard, Committee.

RALEIGH, Jan. 9, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I hasten to reply to the resolution of the Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, handed to me this morning. I certainly feel highly honored in being selected as the Democratic Candidate for Governor, under circumstances so flattering to my feelings, by a body so respectable and intelligent as that of the Convention, under whose authority you have acted. Whilst I had no wish again to enter into the stirring and exciting scenes of a political canvass, I do not feel myself at liberty to decline a nomination proceeding from such a source, sanctioned as I have reason to believe by at least that portion of my fellow-citizens, whose wishes I am under such strong obligations to obey.

It is now upwards of twenty-five years since I first mingled in the active politics of the day—then a young man, the resident of a County whose inhabitants have adhered with such steady unanimity to the principles of the republican party; I espoused with zeal and ardor, the cause in which I found the country then engaged in the maintenance of the rights and honor of the nation. Thus trained in the school of Democracy and taught to respect the virtue and intelligence of the people, I early imbibed those doctrines of political faith, which deny to the Federal Government the exercise of powers not delegated, and holds inviolate the reserved Rights of the States. With these convictions it has been my object on all political questions both to vote and act, with that party, whose opinions as I believe, reflect the true principles of the Constitution, as well as the sentiments, wishes and feelings of the great body of the people. I have chosen thus to act with men of my own political views, believing it the surest means of advancing such measures and principles as I most approved.

This rule of action led me to the support of Mr. Van Buren at the last Presidential election, and like thousands of others I doubt not, with as disinterested motives as those who profess so great a horror at sharing in the "spoils of the victor."—Not do I hesitate to avow my intention to support him in the coming contest, in preference to the individual who has been selected as his opponent. I shall support him, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the important trust confided to his hands—and because he stands pledged to maintain unimpaired the property and institutions of the South, against the mad schemes of the abolitionists, by whom he is so generally opposed. "I shall support him, for his firm and manly adherence to the plan of an Independent Treasury—that great measure of deliverance, which has been so bitterly denounced, because it proposes to give to the Government the same right which is secured to every citizen under the Constitution, of demanding his dues in gold and silver—and because it seeks to save the honest industry of the country, from the greedy cupidity of the speculator; and to free the Nation's money from the use, as well as from the "bars and bolts" of speculating Banks. And I shall support him, because he is opposed to the power of establishing an United States Bank, and to the right of appropriating the public moneys to objects not authorized by the Constitution—and because he is committed to the permanent reduction of the revenues of the General Government to the measure of its expenditures, and the reduction of its expenditure to its necessary wants. Such principles and measures, if properly sustained, cannot fail as I persuade myself, to add strength to our free institutions, to render the people quiet and prosperous, and give additional security to the Union itself.

Having thus candidly assigned the reasons for my support; it can hardly be necessary to state the grounds of my objections to the opposing candidate. If in the Convention by which Gen. Harrison was nominated, not a single man from a slaveholding State had the temerity to vote for him, it cannot be expected that our people should do so. The very fact, that he is allied with, and supported by, a northern party, who upon all occasions have manifested the most decided hostility to the interest of the South, constitute in my view ample grounds for opposition to his election. And let me not be accused of indulging in improper sectional feelings. So far from it, as a Southern man, I am as ready to acknowledge our obligations to the Democracy of the North, for their efficient aid in relieving us from the burdens of an odious Tariff, as for the patriotic firmness with which they have met the criminal designs of the abolitionists.

I have been thus frank in the avowal of my opinion in regard to the Presidential candidates, not that I deemed it so all important, but that our opponents seem to consider it, as the sole test of merit, and therefore did not choose to subject myself to the charge of concealment. Let me not however be understood as complaining of this test, nor as objecting to its application, either to myself or friends—but as simply availing myself of it as a ground of complaint by those who are so hasty to condemn, what they are so ready to practice. For it cannot have escaped the recollection of every one, that the election of President will have transpired, before the Governor elect shall be called on to enter upon the duties of his office. Whoever may be President, I should hold myself alike bound as a citizen and a magistrate to the support of measures called for by the public good; and to oppose such as might operate to the prejudice of the country, or as involved the exercise of powers not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the States or to the people.

I desire to stand before the freemen of the State, not as the humble political partizan, but on still higher grounds. As a North Carolinian, ardently attached to my native State, proud of her republican character, and of that patriotic feeling, which has ever marked the devotion of her people to the free institutions of the Country. Impelled by these high considerations, I sit in friendly to that system of State policy, which shall lead to the gradual development of her resources. For sustaining by a judicious and economical application of her means, such works of Internal Improvement, as shall be sanctioned by public opinion—without incurring a State debt, or running into those extravagant projects, which must end in failure, and produce that embarrassment, which the large indebtedness of our sister States, amounting to an annual tax of more than Ten Millions—has at present so seriously involved them. For husbanding that fund dedicated to the improvement of the mind, and sustaining that system of school education, which shall promise the greatest practical benefit to the poor and necessitous. Of cautiously avoiding all obligations to the federal government, but at the same time yielding a willing acknowledgment of what may be its due, as well as to that of our sister States, by the constitutional compact. Of demanding the faithful observance of law, as well by bodies corporate, as by individuals. Of encouraging with a liberal spirit individual enterprise, but withholding exclusive privileges, except upon obvious and palpable demands of the public good. Of holding all charters and institutions to their undertakings, as the price of privileges granted. Of requiring from all public functionaries, fidelity in public trust, and from the representative of a due regard to the public will. Of preserving in undisturbed parity the freedom of elections, and yielding a prompt submission to the will of a majority, that great principle of a representative government—and zealously encouraging whatever shall render the people of the State contented and prosperous, her character respected and her institutions flourishing, solid and permanent.

Allow me in conclusion, to tender to you individually, the homage of my respect, for the polite manner in which you have discharged the duty assigned you, and to return to the Convention my profound acknowledgements for the kind partiality which influenced their selection.

With sincere respect and esteem, Your friend and fellow-citizen, R. M. SAUNDERS.

Having been invited to take a seat in the Convention, the Nominee, at their request, addressed the members in an eloquent and impressive manner, in regard to his past political history, his devotion to Democratic principles, and his veneration for the will of the people; which called forth repeated bursts of applause.

Col. Michael Hale of Lincoln, also made an impromptu address to the Convention, full of patriotic sentiments, and interspersed with occasional allusions of wit and humor.

It was resolved, that 1,500 copies of the proceedings of this Convention, together with 1,500 copies of the Address of the Committee of thirteen, be printed and circulated throughout the different counties of the State.

Weldon N. Edwards of Warren, and Louis D. Henry of Fayetteville, were appointed State Delegates to the proposed National Democratic State Rights Republican Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 5th day of May next.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Out of their own mouths shall they be confounded.

Messrs. Editors: It is with much loathing, that any of the Southern Whigs are made to go for old Gen. Harrison as their common for the Presidency; indeed, had not the leaders resorted to a system of political "cranking," not one in a hundred could ever have been induced to swallow such a candidate. In proof of this, we will refer to their own declarations, previous to the nomination. They then had no better opinion of him than the Republicans now have; they looked upon him as a vain old man, totally unqualified for so exalted and responsible a post as Chief Magistrate of sixteen millions of freemen! They looked upon him, in a rational point of view, as a good citizen in Ohio—as a useful man, in his appropriate sphere: But believing, with Dr. Franklin, that "you can't make a whistle of a pig's tail," they viewed it as preposterous to attempt to make a President of the United States out of such a "scant pattern" as "old grany Harrison," by which term they were then in the habit of characterizing him.

The Raleigh Register, now the chief "Harrison" organ in the State, on the 12th Feb., 1839, in speaking of Clay, Webster, and Harrison, in connection with the Presidency, remarked, that "it is undeniable, that at the present juncture Mr. Clay is the favorite of the South—so far as North Carolina is concerned, is the only one of the three who can command her electoral vote!"

Again, on the 14th June, 1839, the Register says: "So far as a concentration of public sentiment, on the part of the Whigs, is desired in North Carolina, no nomination by a Convention is necessary. There is no difference of opinion among them, as to who ought to be nominated. Whilst Henry Clay is spared to the country, they wish not to wander in search of another candidate. As often as the subject of the next Presidency is spoken of, his name is the first to thrill through the Patriot's heart, the first to be breathed from the Patriot's lips. There is no other citizen of the United States, who can call forth an enthusiasm like him—none other, who, like him, can unite the Whigs of the Southern, Eastern, Middle and Western States, and lead them on to a sure and glorious victory. As long as we adhere to him our cause is safe; but, if we exchange him for another, the disruption of our party will, perhaps, be the inevitable consequence."

Now, Messrs. Editors, I presume the "Harrisonites" in North Carolina will not attempt to invalidate this prophetic testimony; for let it be borne in mind, it was deliberately and voluntarily uttered by their own principal witness in the State—the oracle of their political faith, the "Register" of their sayings and doings,—then which, (as remarks the Salisbury Watchman of last week) "there is no paper in the State that we more believe in."

Now, however, new visions seem to have come over their dreams: HENRY CLAY, the distinguished champion of their party and principles, has been dropped, to appropriate the favor and secure the cooperation of the two miserable factions that ever disgraced our country—the fanatical Abolitionists of the North, and the Add-masters of Pennsylvania and New York. At the first ballot taken in the Convention at Harrisburg, Mr. Clay was voted for by a decided majority of all the members present; but by the political chicanery and trickery of those factions they managed to toss him overboard, and to thrust Harrison foremost as the nominee of that body. And to cap the climax of their impudence, these Abolitionist and Anti-masonic Delegates openly insulted their Southern associates in the Convention by an illumination of the city of Harrisburg, on the evening after the nomination, by way of exulting over the defeat of Mr. Clay, and rejoicing in the success of their candidate.

Now, the Whigs of the 10th Congressional District would doubtless like to know, from their representatives to Harrisburg, whether they expect them to picket such an insult—much less, to support the candidate thus elected upon the party by the jugglery of such political knaves as the Slides, the Tenious Stevenses, &c. Yes, they must be very anxious to know, whether "the member from the old teeth has the most distant idea that the rank and file of his party can, by any system of political tactics, be taught to face about,—to wheel into line, &c., at the bidding of their leaders,—and there, cheek by jaw with Abolitionists and Anti-masons, tamely to submit to the humiliating services of fighting as the allies, and mingling their battle-cries with the vulture-creams of those wretched fanatics!"

No "balance sheet," so account of his political stewardship, has yet been rendered to the Whigs of the District, by their "representative" to the convention at Harrisburg; and they must be almost tired of waiting to know what he has to say for himself—what good and substantial reasons he can give, why the Whigs of the South, by virtue of the compact signed and sealed

at said convention, should be summoned into the "Harrison" train, and be compelled to pull in the same "train" with the cut-throat Gerrasson, the infamous Tappan, &c.

AN UNCHANGED REPUBLICAN.

DISTRESSING FIRE IN WILMINGTON. A fire broke out in Wilmington yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, A. M. near the Court House, which was extinguished. We learn by a passenger in the stage last night, that the two most important squares for business, and the value of property were consumed, with the exception of the Cape Fear Bank and two or three other buildings, which were preserved by the great efforts made, in consequence of great rewards offered by the owners.

The two squares burnt, were those North East and North West of the Court House, the latter extending to the river and being that on which was the Custom House and Cape Fear Bank. The former, that on which Reson's Hotel and Dawson's Store were situated.

We have no room for further particulars, as we stop the press to give this hasty and calamitous notice.—North Carolinian, 18th Jan.

FLORIDA.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 3d instant says: "Gen. Taylor, we learn, has commenced operations in Middle Florida. He advances from Tallahassee eastward in three columns. On the 22d, the column advancing towards Deadman's Bay after marching twenty miles, sent a part of the baggage train back, which was intercepted by the Indians, and the trainee killed. There is evidence that the Indians have crossed the Suwannee."

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 25th ult. says: "On Saturday night last, the dwelling of Major J. S. Taylor, about six miles from Monticello, was attacked by Indians and burnt to the ground. The family made their escape."

From the Albany Argus, 2d inst.

THE GREAT STORM.

It appears that the storm of Saturday and Sunday, which raged all around us, was even more severe at the west than in this vicinity, and eastward. A letter from Auburn written Sunday evening says: "We were visited by an almost unprecedented snow storm, which commenced early on Friday evening, and still prevails with unabated violence, (Sunday, 9. P. M.) It is difficult to tell with precision to what depth the snow has fallen, as for the last 24 hours, the wind has been strong from the west, and the snow is consequently much drifted."

"The roads are now literally impassable, or at all events, only with the greatest exertion and force." "At this moment we are without mails from the East since yesterday noon, (except express mail.) From the West since Friday night, 12 o'clock." From the information I have, I am induced to believe that this storm is a severe West, and probably more severe, than East of this place."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Severe Cold.—Two Year has "opened rich" in cold weather. The Thermometer at the Albany Academy gives the following record:

January 1st.	
At 6 A. M.	4 degrees below zero.
11 "	1 " above "
5 P. M.	1 " below "
7 "	7 " "
January 2d.	
At 6 A. M.	11 degrees below zero.
8 "	4 " "
11 "	1 " above "

At Ballston Spa at 7 A. M. on the 1st inst, the thermometer stood at 14° below zero. At Utica on the same day at 9 A. M. it was 18° below.—Yesterday morning at 6 A. M. the thermometer at Shaker Village (Watervliet) marked 20 degrees below zero.

Congress.—The synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, prepared for this week's paper, is necessarily crowded out by the great press of other matter.

In our next, we will endeavor to make amends.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 14th inst., by David R. Lane, Esq., Mr. JOHN UPTON, Jr., to Miss MARY WORMINGTON.

In this County, on the 7th instant, by Allen Rose, Esq., Mr. ADAM STREWALT to Miss JUDITH C. SHULBERGER.

"Down with the foolish man, we say; Who will not yield to woman's sway; Who changes from his singletons, Is sure of perfect bridesmaids."

In this County, on the 9th instant, by Abel Cowan, Esq., Mr. JOHN ERWIN to Miss SARAH COORRIER.

In Lexington, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Jesse A. Rankin, Mr. JAMES P. STIMSON to Miss ELIZABETH DAVIS.

In Davidson County, on Sunday night, the 12th instant, Mr. GEORGE CLODFELTER to Miss CHRISTINA GRIMES.

At London, on the 30th ult., at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Genl. J. P. HENDERSON, Minister from Texas, to Miss FRANCES, daughter of John Cox, Esq. of Philadelphia.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 19th inst., 's ENOCH PHILLIPS, in the 63d year of his age. The deceased has left a large family, and numerous friends to mourn his loss.

NEW CONCERN AT Davidson College.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the public in general, that they have entered into Co partnership in the Mercantile business, under the firm of BROWN & SPARROW;

and solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the former concern of Michael Brown; they hope by attention to business, a good stock of GOODS and at low prices, to merit a continuance of the same.

MICHAEL BROWN, THOMAS W. SPARROW.

January 23, 1840.

P. S. Those indebted to the former concern of Michael Brown, (which was dissolved on the 12th inst.) will please call and settle the same, with Thomas W. Sparrow, who is fully authorized to grant discharges.

Jan. 13th, 1839. MICHAEL BROWN.

Wanted ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh Col. Castor OIL. Apply to C. B. & C. K. WHEELER. Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840.