I cannot agree with "A Citizen," who appears in the last Register, on the subject of our Municipal Elections, that your statements were made without a full understanding of the subject, knowing that you have been a resident as long as "A Citizen," and if I am not mistaken, much longer. He remarks that it is not so much the object of those opposed to the removal of the Market to undo what the present Commissioners have done, as to prevent them from undoing what has already been done by the citizens. This, sir, I deny. I have been frequently a member of the Board of Commissioners for the last twenty years, and know that the present the Commissioners. The plan I drew myed state of our funds; the City, at that time, being many thousands in debt for its cobweb ly to build a shed for a Market, not being and a nuisance—and RAGAN's corner was spoken of by many who wished it purchased for that purpose. I was opposed to the purchase of the corner, on the ground of the embarrassed situation of the City. No one Fayetteville street, under the influence of calculations with regard to the trade from Market Street. All who are acquainted with the focation of the trade of the City, must know that the respectable Farmers who attend our market, do their trading on Fayetteville street from one end to the other. Most of those who remain on Market Street, are such only as tarry to examine the fine architecture of the inner parts of those handsome improvements, made in consequence of the virtual understanding that the Market was never to be removed from under their monopolizing influence-depriving them of their old custom of forestalling the staff of life in scarce times, thereby grinding the face of the poor, and extorting from the pockets of the honest Mechanic twenty to twenty-five per cent. on articles of necessity, having neither time or money to compete with the owners of these dens of desolation and destruction to our youth and servants.-To me, sir, it seems strange that moral men can hold forth any argument to sustain such

regards pledges made (he says) in Town meeting. No individual present at that meeting, can say, that any member of the Board of Commissioners made a pledge as a Comsioners at the meeting, one of whom stated on his own responsibility, as a private citizen, that he presumed the Board did not contemplate building or doing any thing further than secure the lot, for the present; and if, at any future day, it was found expedient, the property could not be a bad purchase, as property was likely to be more valuablegiving for reason at the same time, that there were no foods to go on with improvements. This last objection being removed, (want of funds) by contractors, the whole condition above, that is so particularly noticed by the gentleman, of course is void.

Sir, I noticed a piece also in the Standard, and from the multiplicity of figures, I, judge the author. I cannot think it necessary to answer him with a detailed account of the finances of the City. Suffice it to say, that not one, if I recollect, of his statements is correct, and the whole so far out of the way, that are fairly enlisted in the ranks of the spoilsmen. In no reasonable man in his senses, would believe them for a moment. Who ever heard of a two year old child being taxed, or that a set of men in their senses would pay contractors six to ten thousand dollars for a building, which they had contracted to build for twenty-six hundred, and given bond and security to complete the same agreeably to a plan furnished, with specifications.

The City has to pay on the 20th July next, \$1300, one half the cost of the building, and the other half on the 20th July, 1841, \$1300 to \$1400, is to be paid in the course of the same two years. These sums make together \$4000. The City revenue, the last year, was about \$2400; and, at the same rate of taxation, as it must be because the tax is within sixpence as high as the law permits, will be upwards of \$2,600. The necessary expenses of the City need not, the ensuing year, be more than \$1000. This sum may be made to pay current expenses, leaving a balance of \$1600 to go towards the contempla-ted improvements. Last year, \$600 or \$700 more than common, was laid out in building bridges and culverts of rock. This expense will not have to be incurred the next year. So, there will be no danger of a petition to the Legislature for higher taxation, as Mr. Figuration contemplates.

AN OLD MECHANIC.

FOR THE REGISTER.

pal Election. I have often thought there was on much lethargy exhibited by our citizens in selecting our City Officers. Much depends upon those who are chosen to super-intend our Municipal affairs. I am one who believes in the propriety of every improve-ment, both as regards the keeping of our town in proper order and our streets clean and free frem such filth as is calculated to produce contagion, and also as regards the beauty and well-being of our own, lovely, little Raleigh. But there is one thing, which I wish to call the attention of the people to; and that is the keeping of our GRAVE YARD

the sacred repository of the dead—but still things remain shamefully neglected. This is a matter that belongs to our City Authoristies, and I sincerely hope that we will take care to select such men as will attend to this important matter. If the Intendant and Com missioners do not intend to protect the graves of our kindred and friends from such violence, let them say so, and let us be allowed the privilege, ourselves, of enclosing the tombs of those whose memory we venerate. As for myself, I am determined to vote for no man who will not promise to have this grievance EASTERN WARD. redressed.

Mr. GALES: When the character and ser vices of General HARRISON are understood Market or Shed was built under the order of by the people of North-Carolina, they will certainly meet with their warmest approbaself, as calculated to suit the then embarrass- tion. There is no man living who has done more for his country, and none more deserv-ing its gratitude. The long list of military water works. At that time too, the City had achievements which added so much to the but little more than one-half the population glory of the nation, is familiar to every one or improvements, to raise a tax out of. Un- who has delighted to dwell on the bravery of der these circumstances, it was expedient on- those who defended our frontier from the merciless savage and the haughty power of Britbuild a sned for a bratacy and at that ain. Nor are his civil services inferior or you have vowed a war of extermination. What a able to do any better. It was urged at that ain. Nor are his civil services inferior or you have vowed a war of extermination. What a able to do any better. It was urged at that less numerous than his military. Subsequent time by all, that the Market ought to be out less numerous than his military. Subsequent of the street-that it would be an incumbrance to the close of the late War, up to the year 1820, he held with honor several high stations in the civil departments of the Country. and when elected to Congress be did not shrink from his daty to the Constitution and his devotion to the South during the trying can believe any building was ever erected on time of the settlement of the Missouri Question. He then voted for the admission of that State into the Union without restrictions! For this vote, he was defeated in 1822. Do Southern men owe him no grati tude for this sacrifice? In 1824 he was elec ted to the Senate of the United States, and was appointed chairman of the Military Committee. Here he rendered great service to his Country-introducing and carrying through a bill to prevent desertion in the army : and one to confer the appointment of Cadets, at West Point, on the sons of those who had fallen in battle, fighting for their Country. and had been left destitute. He also introduced and advocated during the same Session, a bill abolishing the duty on Salt-contending that the article being a necessary of life, the poor should not be deprived of it by high duty. And yet for all this, he is pronounced by the Van Buren press an enemy to the poor! He also devoted much of his time and ability to those bills es ablishing regular and liberal system of the Revolutionary Soldiers. Since that time he has held several public trusts, in the fulfilment of which, he has proved himself an Sir, the gentleman has taken exceptions as honest man, and a true patrio!. Why, then. should the honest yeomanry of North-Carolina hesitate to shew their gratitude to one who has done so much for them? Why should his friends despair? Let them but missioner. There were one or two Commis- do their duty. They cannot doubt of suc-

"Our doubts are traitors, And make us lose the good we oft would win, By fearing to attempt." A PARMER. For the Register.

To THE HON. J. C. CALHOUN: SIR: You profess to be a State Rights man. I too. go for a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. You call yourself a Nullifier. My heart was with you, when the Van Buren party denounced you as a Traitor, for exerting your influence against the oppressive Tariff laws. You have changed your position. I regret it; but truth and justice require an independent expression of honest opinion. Longer forbearance would be criminal. I shall then address you in the language of a Nullifier. You once stood like Mordecai at the gate, neither bowing nor doing reverence; but how have the mighty fallen? Among the visitors to the White House—"tell it not in Gath"—is chronicled the name of J. C. Calhoun, who now fawns upon one he has stigmatized as morally mean and politically corrupt,-Yes! you have buckled on the armor of the Swiss, and your speech on the bill authorising the issue of Treasury notes, you descanted at length upon the crisis, the deranged currency and the unhappy condition of the people, with seeming earnestness, the better to deceive. as to the true motive of your position. You put on the guise of disinterested patriotism—you spoke of your willingness to do any thing, and every thing, for the good of the nation; but, in truth, you did nothing towards the relief of your suffering country. You kindled up the flame of passion and prejudice, with a view of accomplishing your own wicked ends. And yet, in reply to your eloquent and patriotic colleague, you declared, that you were "no man's man." You were John C. Calhoun, the Nullifier, the State Rights man, You were desirous above all things, to check Congressional and more; and the two last payments on the lot, Executive usurpation, notwithstanding you have, withpurchased to place the same on, amounting in the last two years, done more to strengthen and perpetuate Executive power, than any other man of the day. Such vaciliation points to a man of ambition, who would sacrifice the interests of the people, to gratify the unrighteous pantings of his heart. I do not like "that lean, Cassius-looking man" whom the old Hero would not trust, and now that his successor can, I will not. I will go for the country, and will not aid in making a President against her happiness, though your vaulting ambition, sir, would immolate the Constitution for your own advancement. Yes! blast the brightest hopes of Freemen, to be the Chief Magistrate of this Republic. The appeal which you made to the State Rights party, in the conclusion of your speech on the Sub Treasury, in 1837, will fail to carry them with you. Your praise is justly merited, for their gallant bearing and firm purpose of mind, in the eventful period and momentous struggle of 1833—a struggle which presents a subject in bold relief for the pen of the historian, and in melancholy contrast with the wretched servility of the times. We were then the sworn enemies of patronage and usurpation, whether emanating from an insidious friend, or an avowed foe. The State Rights party conquered them, and will ever conquer, so long as they remain true to their principles. On the 19th September, 1837, in your remarks on the odious Sub Treasury Scheme, you began by calling Mr. EDITOR: I am glad to see that the upon the country to listen to you with that corresponding courses of our flourishing City are about to ing candor and fairness, with which you intended extake some interest in the approaching Munici- pressing your opinions on the exciting topics of the Why this call? The man, who is well armed in the cause of justice, fortified at every point by a con scious rectitude, fearlessly advances to the rescue, and struggles against difficulties which timid men would regard as insurmountable, spurning the bitter vitupe-

ions of party, and like the rays of the Sun, dissipat-

ing the morning vapors, he dispels every doubt, as to the purity of his motives. Why this effort to wheedle

the people, to enlist their sympathies in your behalf. I tell the great Senator from South Carolina that he had

better let the purity of his motives rest upon facts, than on such piteous strains. Wretched, indeed, must be the tergiversations of that man, who appeals to the tear

of pity to blot out the inconsistencies of his politica

course. If the history of your past life, is to be the

criterion by which we are to form an opinion of your

present position, shall I be censured for questioning

in your way, and that the opposition would not unite upon you? Did you not resolve, like the son of Tarquin, the proud, to march into the City of the enemy, and fall upon some stratagem to gain their confidence, cut down Blair, Kendall, Benton, and other tall poppies, that obstruct your path, and thus realize your long cherished ambition, by reaching the highest office within the gift of the people! Such appear to have been the workings of your mind. You wished the developement of your motives to be left to time. The time sought for has expired; your visit to the White House has revealed them; the Eagle and the Carrion-crow are mated. Who could have thought it! J. C. Calhoun and M. Van Buren—par nobile fratrum. How different your conduct in 1837, from your gallant bearing in 1833. Then, fighting against power and corruption; now, gently wooing the party, against which Statesman of your great genius and profound intellect step forward with Spartan bravery in the advocacy of a doctrine which you knew to be unpopular-blasting prospects as bright, as those of any man living. When the anathemas of party were hurled at you from every quarter, you firmly stood in the midst of the storm.— You heard its loud pealing thunders and witnessed its quick and vivid flashes. Did you tremble! Not anerve was shaken. Proudly onward was your course; and in your moments of loneliness where, I ask, were the Van-ites? Did they run to the rescue, and speak of you as a vilified and persecuted Patriot? No, sir, they cried "havoc, and let loose the dogs of war." Then you were a traitor, your heart panted for bloodshed and a dissolution of the Union! WEBSTER, now the Felealist, the scarecrow, the raw head and bloody bonesharsh epithets used to frighten little children with-was then their champion—the Cato who, in the Senate, was to put down John Cataline Calhoun, And you, sir, the traitor, for whom, they said, hemp was growing, who deserved the death of a felon, are now in soft communion with your revilers. They laud you as never man was lauded. An alliance, more revolting to the feelings of a Patriot, never stained the annals of party prostitution. Here are windings, twistings, turnings, and evolutions for you. MINNICH, the great ground and lofty tumbler, in his best days, did not throw somersets with such facility. Yet, the tacticians who perform these shuffling feats, will get up before crowded assemblies and prate away, hour after hour, with great self-complacency, about their consistency, and their love for the dear people, but preserve a sepulchral silence, respecting the millions of the public money embezzled by Swartwout, Price, Harris, Lynn, Those who have cherished a generous reliance on the principles of freedom and the virtue of mankind, may yet see them sacrificed at the footstool of power. The obligations of justice, the claims of talent and devotion to country, set aside by a vile system of intrigue. Proscription the order of the day, and the spirit of faction

unbank what Banks? Of a U. S. Bank to unbank the

sir, in 1837? You declared your position to be, as it was in 1816 and 1834, although in 1816, you were the champion of the Bank, in favor of an extension of its charter in 1834, and in 1837-'38-'39, against if

cannot be contravened. But how stands it with

oto celo. Your position is indeed passing strang

of rule, is a Moloch of destruction. In this communication, I have not adverted to the State Rights politicians in Congress, pinned to the skirts of John C. Calhoun. How different is Rayner's position from theirs? True to the principles of South Carolina in 1933, he is found battling on the watchtowers of freedom in defence of the rights of the people, and the stability of our free institutions. I have read with pleasure as a friend, and pride as a North Carolinian, his patriotic effort on the New Jersey case. It is replete with burning eloquence, and noble sentiment, and points to a man of elevated feeling and vigorous intellect. Should I ever bid adieu to my native State, it will be cheering in a distant clime to learn, that the gallant RAYNER is still one of the great champions of human liberty in the Councils of his

spreading throughout the land. It has been truly said

that faction is a demon. Faction, out of power, is a

demon in chains. Faction, vested with the attributes

FROM THE PAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

A NULLIFIER.

THE ACCEPTANCE.

The following interesting Correspondence, embracing the acceptance of both the nominees of the Harrisburg Convention, has been placed in our hands for publication. It will be seen that Gen. Harrison refers to his letters to the Hon. Harmer Denny and the Hon. Sherrod Williams, for a particular statement of his political creed. The first letter we insert below, and the other shall be published as soon as we can lay our hands on it. It will be seen that he advocates sound Republican doctrines, such as, if carried out in practice, as we hope to see them, would redeem our country from the disgrace which a corrupt Administration has brought upon it. Let the people read and judge LETTER PROM THE COMMITTEE TO GEN. HARRISON.

Harrisburg, 7th December, 1839.

To GEN. WM. HENRY HARRISON: Sir: The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the National Democratic Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburg to nominate Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, have the honor to inform you that, by a resolution of that body, passed unanimously this day, you were nom-inated a Candidate for the Presidency, and the Hon. John Tyler, of Virginia, a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with the highest respect

JOHN OWEN, of N. Carolina, Chairman. ELISHA W. ALLEN, of Maine. JAMES WILSON, of New Hampshire. ISAAC C. BATES, of Massachusetts. JAMES F. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island WILLIAM HENRY, of Vermont. CHARLES DAVIS, of Connecticut. ROBERT C. NICHOLAS, of New York. EPHRAIM MARSH, of New Jersey. RICHARD MANSFIELD, of Delaware. J. ANDREW SHULZE, of Pennsylvania. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland. JAMES W. PEGRAM, of Virginia. THOMAS METCALF, of Kentucky, ACOB BURNETT, of Ohio. DOUGLASS McGUIRE, of Indiana. G. MASON GRAHAM, of Louisiana. T. C. TUPPER, of Mississippi. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, of Missouri, GEO. W. RALPH, of Illinois. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Alabama.

GEN. HARRISON'S REPLY.

GEO. C. BATES, of Michigan.

North Bend, 19th December, 1839. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Harrisburg of the 7th inst.

However objectionable in the opinions of many of our fellow-citizens may be the mode of selecting a candidate for the two highest offices of the Government by a General Convention, the peculiar circumstances

ents, I accept with gratitude the nomination which, in obedience to a resolution of the Convention, you have done me, gentlemen, the honor to communicate. State Banks. I have nothing to do with explanations as to the why and the wherefore. I give facts, and they

ice of so large a portion of my fellow-citizens, I must beg you to believe, gen to be their candidate, the Convention by circumstances often occurring in popular govern-You are the Statesman who can "wheel about, turn about," and still occupy the same position. In this respect, the great necromancer Van Buurn is but a Tom Tit compared to you. What, sir, was your object in the move which you made on the political chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in 1837? Did you think that Clar was the chess board in the chess board i suited for the immediate decision of the Legisla

It may perhaps be expected that I should embrace this occasion to declare the principles upon which the Administration will be conducted, if the efforts of my friends to place me in the Presidential Chair should prove successful. But having, in a letter to the Hon. Harmer Denny, and in another to the Hon. Sherrod Williams, both of which have been made public, given my views at some length of the character and extent of the powers vested by the Constitution in the President. I consider it unnecessary to repeat them here. I deem it, however, gentlemen, proper at this time to renew the assurance heretofore frequently made, that should I be elected to the Presidency, I will under no circumstances consent to be a candidate for a second

With the highest consideration, gentlemen, for yourselves and those you represent I am, your fellow-citizen,
W. H. HARRISON.

To the Hon. John Owen, of North Carolina, Chairman, &c.

FROM THE COMMITTEE TO GOV. TYLER. Harrisburg, 7th December, 1839. To Gov. JOHN TYLER:

Sir : The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the National Democratic Whig Convention, asset at Harrisburg to nominate Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, have the honor to inform you that, by a resolution of that body, passed unanimously this day, Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, was nominated a Candidate for the Presidency, and you a Candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The undersigned have the honor to be, with

nighest respect,

JOHN OWEN, of N. Carolina, Chairman, &c.

GOV. TYLER'S REPLY. Williamsburg, (Va.) December 16, 1839. GENTLEMEN: The nomination which, as the organs of the late Harrisburg Convention, you have communicated to me, is accepted with a sensibility greatly augmented by the fact, that whilst it is a result in no way contemplated by me, it was attended by the unanmous concurrence of that enlightened and patriotic body. To have my name associated with that of the eminent Parator who is put in nomination for the first office, is of itself regarded by me as no ordinary honor. His long and faithful services to the country. at the council-board and in the field, have won for him sanctioned under the popular name of Democracy? Is rest guarantee that should he be elevated by the popu-vice to be engrafted on the public feeling, by the rude lar voice to the chief Executive office, his administrahand of party?—Such reflections are well calculated to tion of governmental affairs will be just, and prudent, weaken our faith in the permanency of the Republic. and wise. With the Constitution for his guide, and the good of his country his only aim, I doubt not but that his exertions would be exclusively directed to uphold the one, and to advance the other. The friend and supporter of JEFFERSON, of Madison and Mon-ROE, and the immediate descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, can be none other than true to his early Republican creed, and the devoted ad-

> I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, John Owen, Esq. and others of the Committee.

vocate of free principles and popular rights.

LETTER FROM GEN. HARRISON TO THE HON. HARMAR DENNY.

North Bend, 2d Dec. 1839. DEAR SIR: Asit is probable that you have by this time returned to Pittsburg, I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Philadelphia, containing the proceedings of the National Democratic Anti-masonic Convention, which lately convened in that City. With feelings of the deepest gratitude, I read the resolution, unanimously adopted, nominating me as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. This is the second time that I have received from that patriot party, of which you yourself are a distinguished member, the highest evidence of confidence that can be given to a citizen of our Republic. I would attempt to describe my sense of the obligations I owe them, if I were not convinced that any language which I could command, would fall far short of what I really feel. If, however, the wishes of the Convention should be realised, and if I should be the choice of those who are opposed to the present administra-tion, and success should attend their efforts, I shall have it in my power to manifest my gratitude in a manner more acceptable to those whom you represent, than by any professions of it which I could at this time make. I mean by exerting my utmost efforts to carry out the principles set forth in their resolutions, by arresting the progress of those measures "destructive to the prosperity of the people, and tending to the subversion of their liberties," and substituting for them, those sound democratic republican doctrines, upon which the administration of Jefferson and Madison

Among the principles proper to be adopted by an Executive sincerely desirous to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance:—

1. To confine his service to a single term. 2. To disclaim all right of control over the public Treasure, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law to carry out the public service, and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the Treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that department, 3. That he should never attempt to influence the

Elections, either by the People or the State Legisla-

tures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control to take any other part in them, than by giving their own votes when they possess the right of voting.

4. That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of Bills to, 1st. Such as are in his opinion unconstitutional. 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States, or of individuals.—
3d. Such as, involving deep interest, may in his opinion require more mature deliberation, or reference to the will of the people; to be ascertained at the suc-

5. That he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party char-

6. That in removals from office, of those who hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Execumunicated to the person removed, and, if he request it, sor is made.

And the last but not least in importance,
7. That he should not suffer the Executive Department of the Government to become the source of legislation, but leave the whole business of making the laws for the Union to be done by the Department to which the Constitution has exclusively assigned it, until they have assumed that perfect shape where and when alone the opinions of the Executive may be heard. A community of power in the Executive Departments must necessarily lead to dangerous commu-tations and greatly to the advantage of a President de-sirous of extending his power. Such a constitution could never have been contemplated by those who framed it, as they well knew that those who propose the bills will always take care of themselves, or the inpresent position, shall I be censured for questioning free from the common pasturage of the cattle and swine which infest it to such an injurious extent. The present Commissioners bave been spoken to on this subject, and a great promise was made, that the enclosure should be immediately repaired, to prevent an extension of its charter in 1834? Did you not then as from the consument of questioning your position, shall I be censured for questioning your consistency, if not your honesty! Did you not the present Administration were placed, seem to have left them no alternative to secure that unity of action so necessary to their subject, and a great promise was made, that the enclosure should be immediately repaired, to prevent and which the party opposed to the present Administration were placed, seem to have left them no alternative to secure that unity of action so necessary to their subjects. The number of States represented, and the extinguished characters of the Delegates to whom the delicate task of nominating the candidate was committed, leaving in opinion with the distinguished character who lately retired from the Presidency, that Congress should

that body, but an unpardonable ignorance of the chief danger to be apprehended from such an institution.— That danger unquestionably consists in an union of so favorable an opportunity as the preparing of the law would give him to insert in it provisions to secure his influence over it? In the authority given to the President by the constitution " to recommend to Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expe-dient, it was certainly never intended that the mea-sures he recommended should be presented in a shape

The sages who made the constitution, too well knew the advantages which the crown of England derived from the exercise of this power by its ministers, to have intended it to be used by our chief magistrate, or the heads of department under his control. The boasted principle of the English constitution, that the democratic branch of the government was not only necessary to receive money from the people, but that it was its unavoidable prerogative also to originate all the bills for that purpose, is true in theory as in the letter, but rendered utterly false and nugatory in effect, by the participation of the ministers of the crown in the detail of Legislation. Indeed the influence that derived tail of Legislation. Indeed the influence they derived from sitting as members of the House of Commons, and from wielding the immense patronage of the crown (constitutional or usurped) gives them the power over that body, that renders plausible at least the base flattery, or as is more probable, the intended sarcasm of tery, or as is more probable, the intended sarcasm of Sir Walter Raleigh, in an Address to James I, that the demand of the Sovereign upon the Commons for pecuniary aid, was intended only, "that the tax might seem to come from themselves," whereas the inference is, it was really laid by the Sovereign himself.

Having thus given you my opinion of things which might be done, and others which might not be done, by a President coming into power by the support of the people who are opposed to the principles upon which the present administration is conducted, you will see that I have omitted one, which is deemed by many see that I have omitted one, which is deemed by many of as much importance as any other. I allude to the appointment of members of Congress to office by the President. The Constitution contains no prohibition of such appointments, no doubt because its authors could not believe in its necessity, from the purity of character which was manifested by those who had the confidence of the people at that period. It is, however, an opinion very generally entertained by the opposition party, that the country would have escaped much of the evil under which it has suffered for some years past, if the constitution had contained a provision of that kind. Having had no opportunity of personal characters. that kind. Having had no opportunity of personal observation on the conduct of the Administration for the last ten years, I am unable to decide upon the truth or error of this opinion. And I should be very willing that the known subserviency of the Legislature to the Executive, in several memorable instances, should be accounted for in a way somewhat less injurious to the character of our country and Republicanism itself, than by the admission that the Fathers of the land, the trusted servants of a virtuous people, could be seduced from the path of duty and honor, by the paltry trapthe evil really exists, and if there be good reason to believe that its source is to be found in the corruptiremedy cannot be too soon applied.

And it happens in this case that there is a choice of remedies. One of those, however, is in my opinion free from the objections which might be offered to the other. The one to which I object is, that which the late President has been so loudly called upon to adopt, in consequence of a promise made at the commence-ment of his administration, viz: that the Executive, under no circumstances should appoint to office a mem-ber of either branch of the National Legislature. There are, in my mind, several weighty reasons against the adoption of this principle. I will detain you with the mention of this principle. I will detain you with the mention of but two of them, because I believe that you will agree with me, that the alternative I shall present, while it would be equally effectual, contains no feature to which a reasonable objection could be made.

As the Constitution contains no provision to prevent

the appointment of members of Congress to office by the Executive, could the Executive with a due regard to delicacy and justice, without usurping power from the people, declare a disqualification which they had not thought necessary? And where is the American citizen who regards the honor of his country, the character of its people or who believes in the superiority of a Republican form of Government, who would be willing to proclaim to the world, that the youthful nation which has attracted so much of its attention, which it has so much admired for its gigantic strength, its undaunted courage, its high attainments in literature and the arts and the external beauty of its institutions, was it stopped. It commenced in one of the within, a mass of meanness and corruption? That even back buildings of the Washington Hotel. the chosen servants of the people were ever ready for a paltry consideration, to abandon their allegiance to their lawful sovereigns, and to become the servants of a servant. The alternative to this degrading course, is to be found in depriving the Executive of all motive for acquiring an improper influence over the Legisla-ture. To effect this, nothing in my opinion is necessary but to re-establish the principles upon which the administration was once conducted, with a single addition of limiting the service of the President to one term. A condensed enumeration of what I conceive these principles to have been, is given above. And I think no one can doubt, that if faithfully carried out, they would be effectual in securing the independence of the Legislature, and confirming the connexion between it and the Executive, to that alone which is warranted by a fair construction of the Constitution. I can conceive of but two motives which could induce a President of the United States to endeavor to

procure a controlling influence over the Legislative body, viz. to perpetuate his power, by passing laws to increase his patronage—or gratify his vanity, by obtaining their sanction to his schemes and projects for the government of the country; and thus assimilating his situation to that of the limited monarchs of Europe. The principles above suggested, would effectually destroy any disposition of the person elected by the combined votes of the opposition to place himself in either attitude. Retiring at the end of four years to private life, with no wish or prospect of "any son of his succeeding," legitimate or adopted, he would leave the Government as prosperous and pure in its Administra-tion, as when it passed from the hands of the great "Apostle of Democracy," to the father of our constitu

To the duties which I have enumerated, as proper in my opinion to be performed by a President, which are, as I believe, of constitutional obligati will mention another which I believe also to be of much importance. I mean the observance of the most con-ciliatory course of conduct towards our political oppo-nents. After the censure which our friends have so freely and so justly bestowed upon the present Chief Magistrate, for having, in no inconsiderable degree, disfranchised the whole body of his political opponents, I am certain that no oppositionist, true to the principles he professes, would approve a similar course of conduct in the person whom his vote has contributed to elect. In a republic, one of the surest tests of a healthy ery citizen may, upon all occasions, express his politi-cal opinions, and particularly his prejudicies, in the discharge of his duty as an elector.

discharge of his duty as an elector.

The question may perhaps be asked of me, what security I have in my power to offer, if the insjority of the American people should select me for their Chief Magistrate, that I would adopt the principles which I have herein laid down, as those upon which the Administration would be conducted. I could only answer by referring to my conduct, and the disposition manifested in the discharge of the duties of severel important offices which have heretofore been conferred upon me. If the newer sleed in my hands has an pon me. If the power placed in my hands, has, on even a single occasion, been used for any purpose other than that for which it was given, or retained longer than was necessary to accomplish the objects designated by those from whom the trusts were received, I will acknowledge that either will constitute a sufficient reason for discrediting any promise I may make, under the circumstances in which I am now placed. I am dear Sir, truly yours,

HON. HARMAR DENNY.

It is said in the Standard, that "the great objection to Mr. Clay in the North, was his not being an Abelitionist." This declaration will sound odd to some of the readers of the Standard, who happens to recollect with what zeal the editor of that print has been engaged, for the last twelve months or mon in endeavoring to fix upon Mr. CLAY the charge of Abolitionism. But it appears the some editors possess admirable versatilis and pliableness, and can "turn about and wheel about and jump Jim Crow," with a suppleness that would surprise even Jim Grow himself .- Hillsboro' Recorder.

The Standard, speaking of Gen. Harrison says, " He it was we believe, who proposed a law by which a poor man unable to pay his debts, should be rold for the benefit of his creditors."

Will the Standard be so good as to bring us the record in this matter. If he will do so he will find a very different complexion giv. en to the affair. He will find it was not debtors, but criminals, that were to be affer. ted by the law. And furthermore, if the Standard will condexcend to examine facts. he may perchance find that the proposition of General Harrison could be defended even on the score of humanity; for while it re lieved the community from the tax conse quent upon the support of convicts, it was an amelioration of the then existing law. These are our recollections; if not correct let the Standard show it; let him bring up the record .- Ibid.

I believe that the continuance of the Tarif s essential to the prosperity of the Western States; but I should be among the first to propose its modification or repeal, if it is found to produce to the Southern States the ruinous consequences they predict. No hor est man can enjoy a prosperity founded upo he sufferings of a friend and brother. General Harrison in 1830

GEORGIA .- The way to put down Ban Rags .- The Tory, hard-money Democrats in the Georgia Legislature, have repealed that part of the charter of the Central Bank which belongs to the State,) which forbat the issue of more notes than the amount of its capital, and have now authorized it in issue double the amount. So that instead three millions of notes, it is now authorized to issue six millions. It is moreover author rized to refuse to pay specie to Banks which have supended The Georgia Recorder says that the first effect of that law was, that th Bank paid out to the members about \$100 000, and immediately for the first time sus pended specie payments. So much for that numbug !- Fayetteville Observer.

It is stated that the People are of opinion that General HARRISON has lived in a "log cabin" long enough, and intend, on the 41 of March, 1841, to give him free rent of their great white house in Washington city.

We are happy to learn, that there is not solitary Whig Press in North Carolina but what will give its hearty support to WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, for the next Presidency. We have already unfurled the Harrison banner, and are resolved to contribute our humble means to make it wave in triumph at the approaching election.

Rutherford Gazetee.

On Sunday, the 8th of December, YAZOO CITY, in Mississippi, was visited by a very destructive fire, burning all the houses on both sides of Jefferson street, from Washington street down to Main, and from Main, on the east side, to the Planter's Bank, where In a few minutes the hotel was in flames, and it spread to the adjoining houses, on the same side of the street, and the store-house of Hoff & Wright, on the opposite side; it then communicated to the houses below, to the corner of Washington and Main, and to the corner of Jefferson and Main. The loss of property by this fire is estimated at \$100-

On the morning of the 28th ult. a sad accident occurred at Joshua Creek Falls, eleven miles below Lynchburg, (Va.) by which two boats, having on board 75 kegs of powder, were blown up by the ignition of the powder, together with five other boats, and their entire loads, also killing four persons and maiming one. The boats lost belonged as follows: Two to Edward Scott, two to Robert Cunningham, two to Thomas Mc-Kinney, one to James Ballew. The persons killed were free colored men.

000 to \$125,000.

Accidents .- Mr. Wm. Alexander, of this place, was shot a few days ago by the accidental discharge of a double barrelled gun which he was loading. He lingered in great agony until yesterday morning, when death put an end to his misery.

A Miss Elizabeth Jordan, of this county,

was accidentally shot, on the 25th ult by her brother who was carelessly playing with Mrs. Bell, who was so severely burnt a

short time since by her clothes catching fire, died last week. A man by the name of Richd. Stone was killed, in this county last week, by another named - Simmons, whom he had attack ed with an axe. The Coroner's Jury re turned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Elizabeth City Phanix. Old Soldiers !- General Harrison is the author of the Act of Congress giving a pension to the soldiers of the Revolution! He was then in the United States Senate. The law as it existed before that time, only provided for those who were so poor as to be chargeable on the towns. He was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and was indefatigable in advancing this bill allowing pensions without regard to the property of the soldiers. He maintained that the coun try owed the money, and a thousand time more than money can repay, to the soldier of the Revolution, who were paid at the time only in Continental money, or not paid a all .- Kennebec Journal.

Summer may be called the poetry of Na ture : Autumn her blank verse ; Winter w. H. HARRISON. of a youthful bard hopefully emulous of excellence and fame.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.