COMMUNICATIONS

The seventh and last obje ion urged against Mr. Clay, in the Resolution of our * Democratic' fellow-citizens of Lenoir, is, that " his elevation to the Presidency will bring again into operation all those odious do trines of the old Federal party, which were repudiated by the people in 1800, by the election of that great statesman and apostle of Democracy. Thomas letterson, and which are held by the great mass of the people at this day, as utterly opposed to alk the best interests of the nation." It is very easy to 'resolve,' but it is quite another thing to prove the truth or justice of an anjust and unfair resolution. Our 'Demoratio' friends in Lenoir, will and themselves in an unanviable predicament, if they attempt abligh the truth of any of the charges which they have published to the world against Mr. Cley. They say that his election "will bring again into operation all those odions doctrines of the old Federal party, which were repudiated by the people in 1800, by the election of that great. statesman and apostle, Thomas Jefferson,' &c .---Now would it out be well to pause and enquire what those principles are, which are thus denonnced, with so much boldness, as 'Federal.'-I will state them. The Whigs are in favor of the establishment of a National Bank, properly regulated, and guarded by proper checks and balances, for the purpose of facilitating the collection and present of the revenue, the equalization of exchanges, and furnishing a sound and uniform currency for the country. I have shown that Gen. Washington, Mr. Madison, and 5 successive Congresses, and a majority of the Republican party, sanctioned and approved the same measure ; and that Mr. Jefferson also acquiesced in it, and virtually acknowledged its constitutionali-ty and usefulness. The Whigs advocate a Revense Tariff, properly discriminating on such arlicles as conflict with the honest labor of our own operatives. I have proved that Gen, Washngton, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and numerous there of the Republican party of that day, and of the 'Democratic' party of this, went a bow-shot beyond the Whigs, and advocated and supported a PROTECTIVE TARIFF as both constitutional and expedient. The Whigs are in favor of restricting the exercise of the one man power, the Veto, pronounced by our 'Democratic' friends of Leneir, to be "one of the most estimable features of the Constitution." I have shown that Patrick Henry, and some of the staunchest Republican rs of the Convention were atterly opposed to it, and denounced it as monarchial and dangerous to the liberties of the people. The Whigs are in favor of a Distribution of the proceeds of sure was recommended by Gen. Jackson, advoca-ted by Mr. Calhoun, once passed by a 'Democratic' Congress, and is required by every principle of justice and honesty. In addition to these, the Whigs are in favor of one Presidential term, (which was also recommended by Gen. Jackson, in one of his Annual Mensages, although, as was usual with him, his practice was diametrically opposite to his precept.) a curveliment of Executive patronage, retrenchment or all unnecessary, expenditure ; economy in the administration of all the departments of the Government, and a strict accountability of all public servants. Such are the cardinal principles of the great Whig party, which are now denounced as 'odious' and 'Federal :' and such were the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and the old Republican party. The Whigs fearlessly publish them to the world, and they appeal to the country if they are 'odious' or 'Federal.' So was Gen. Washington stignistised as a 'Federalist;' so was Mr. Jefferson denounced, and Mr. Madison; and so are the Whigs, entertaining the same principles, and pursning essentially the same policy, branded as 'Federalists.' If then Washington, Jefferson, and Madison were "Federalists," then are the Which 'Federalists ;' but if they were Repubicans, (and no one dare deny it,) then are the cisies ; and, with Hanay CLAY as their lead er, are now ready to march forth to victory and reform. Under that illustrious, though perseuted Statesman, they are prepared to achieve the eliverance of their country from "Democratic" reasion and misrule, and, under his wise and oppression and manufact, and the abuses which have crept into every department of the Government. aish corruption from it, and restore it to that aity and Republican simplicity which our pao forefathers designed should ever be chasteristic of it. The same majority which gave bry and triumph to the Whig flag in 1840, a DTHY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE THOU-SAND VOTES-if indeed it be not increased at the Presidential election of 1814-is still ready to town it with renewed success ; and however our "Democratic' fellow-citizens of Lenoir may lenonnce Mr. Clay as a "Federalist," and the rinciples of the Whig Party as 'odious' and Federal, the voice of the nation will, with the ensings of Providence, place him in the Presidential Chair as certainly as the day of election arrives. And then, when treachery and desertion met with their appropriate reward; and hen the invective and abuse which a hearyneeded patriot, have been signally and emphatically rebuiled by the people; the star of our country's greatness, now paling under a tempora-ry obscuration, will emerge from the clouds which now enclose it, and shroud its lustre from the world, and beam with a rediance, so pure and so damling, as to attract the admiration, and com-

whispered, if not publicly nded by the Rul rence was in · DEMOCRATIC" MEETING IN LENOIR. him in power. Are these things intended to a Louista tion of peoitical capital of the superal

ple ? Will they dare pronounce such a stat on the voters of this country ! Do they presume for a montent, that the generous and intelligent will join in and justify such brutality ! For my own part, I cannot believe that the great body of the Democratic party can look upon such con duct with any other feeling than a feeling of the strongest condemnation.

. I learn, through the public prints, that one those who received injuries on the occasion of the falling in of the roof of the Club House, has died. He was a bighty respectable mechanic, by the name of Barran a true Whig, and was, on that ccasion, assisting in the erection of the building? Whether he left his family, (if he has any,) in good or needy circumstances, I do not know. the latter, so doubt our. Richmond friends will make all proper provisions for them. I know their generous hearts too well, to believe other wite. There cannot be found, throughout th whole expanse of this Republic, a more high minded, liberal, magnanimous and intelligent hand of man than the Whigs of the City of Richmond. They will, therefore, do what is right in relation to this matter, and they know how it should be done. But the object of this communication is aply to call the attention of the "Clay Clubs" broughout the Union, to this proposition, to wit That each Club remit a small sum to the President or Treasurer of the Richmond Club to be applied under the superintendence of our friends in that City, to the erection of a suitable Tomb. stone of monument over the grave of our deceas ed friend and countryman, Baker ; and that it bear upon its tablet such an inscription as will shew to all, who may look upon it hereafter, that it was erected by the Whigs of the Union, through their Clay Clube. This is due to one, who was thus cut off in preparing for the support and propagation of those principles, which, as true Whigs, we all consider necessary for the perpetuity of our free institutions. None would desire a costly monument. Let it be plain and simple ; but lot all who desire, have an opportunity of contributing something, to mark the spot where rests one who assisted in beginning, if he was not permitted to see the progress of those efforts of patriotism, which are to end, as we all hope, in placing the prosperity and liberty of our country on a firm basis. I make the suggestion, with due respect for the opinions of the living, and becoming rev. rence for the memory of the dead. Will so our friends of the Wake Club make a move in this matter, at their next meeting, if they think the suggestion worthy their consideration 7 1 hope so. A WHIG.

L CLINGMAN OF M.C. SPEE In U who had been long and engerly 《金田市

in the second biometric and second and secon he considered himself as having something very important to say. If such was the expectation of any, they would, he feared, he disappointed; he had but intle to say, and in saying it he should not detain the House long. But it has so happened (esid Mr. C.) that, on the second day of the session, when the gentleman from Massachu-

excluding abolition petitions, I voted with him ; nor could I act differently, as I had long entertained a decided opinion on this point, yet it did so happen that I was the only man south of the Potomac who so voted. I have been censured for that vote in some of the papers opposed to me in politically, and denounced as a renegade to the If cause of the South. Some of that sort of slang in which too many of our papers abound has been directed against me. To that, however, I attach little weight; but, that the reasons which governed my vote on that occasion may be clearly understood. I wish to address a few words to the House by way of explanation and vindication,

I have for a long time been of the opinion that, we of the South have been, on this subject, pur-suing a wrong course; and the more I see of its striction of the right of petition. But it is at-tempted to be supported on the ground that Con-gress, acting in this matter as the local Legisla-ture of the District of Columbia, should not receive petitions of this character, coming from the inhabitants of the States of this Union. Werethis position true, which for reasons that I shall where Hancock and Adams met Washington and presently advert to I do not admit, it would not Madisou, on the compromise of the Constitution, support the justice or propriety of this rule; besupport the justice or propriety of this rule ; because its prohibition prevents the people of the District from petitioning on this subject as much as it does all others. None surely will deny that the people of the District have a direct interest in the matter, and of course ought to possess the right to have their petitions presented, should they ever think proper to offer them.

I am told that in this country there exists no right of petition, though it exists under all other Governments and in all other countries in the world. Yet it does not exist in this country, because the people are sovereign and have a right to command. This doctrine has been advanced by men of high standing at the South ; but, sir, it seems scarcely to merit a reply. What can be so absurd as to insist that the unior proposition does not include the minor ! That because the cilizens of this republic have greater privileges they are thereby deprived of smaller ones? But supposing this were true, how does it affect the present question ? I would like to know what sovereign right it is which the people of this District possess ? They cannot note for the election of a President, nor for a member of Congress: their only political right is this of petition. Yet political right they possess. And still I am told by some gentleman that the people of the District do not desire to present any petitions of this kind, and so no practical wrong is done by refus-although they may not choose to exercise it ? If they come here with their petitions, they must be rejected. And the argument that applies to the District will apply with equal force to the Territories; they are in a like condition. But I do not assent at all to the position taken by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Beardsley.) that when the people pray for objects in themselves unconstitutional they have no right to be heard. "How can you ascertain that their pray er is unconstitutional till you receive it? The come and present their requests at your door : you may reject their prayer if you please, but surely you ought to receive their petition, so as to ascertain for what object it is presented. The right to petition the Government exists in all countries. It exists unquestionably in England, where all the subjects have a right to petition Parliament and to petition the Crown, and where their right to do the one is as much admitted as to do the other. The liberal party have ever stood on this ground in that country. I remem-ber that one of the most eloquent speeches even delivered by the great debater and statesman, Mr. Fox, was on this subject. Not on the propo-sition to receive petitions. Oh, no; nobody dis-puted that; but against a law which prevented large assemblies for the purpose of petitioning Parliament, because it might interfere with the Parliament, because it might interfere with the environal right of petition. In the bill of rights of North Carolina the right of petition for a re-dress of grievances is declared to be the inallena-ble right of the people. But what are their grie-vances? Are not they to judge? It is said that the continuance of elavery is no grievance, and so they have no right to petition against it. But if the Government is to be the judge of what is and what is not a grievance, it may, on that ground, refuse to receive any petition whatever. All it has to do is to decide that the thing com-plained of is no grievance, and refuse thereupon to receive the petition. As to what is a grievance. plained of is no grievance, and refuse thereupon to receive the petition. As to what is a grievance, the petitioner ought to be allowed to judge for himself: it is enough for ns, if we possess the right, to reject the prayer of his petition. If we esteem the matter he complains of no grievance, it is an easy thing to refuse his petition. Is it not a reproach that the right of petition, a right so secred and so important, should nowhere be restricted but in this fair republic ?* The fight of petition should every where be as free, in my view, as the right of all preated beings to petition the Supreme Ruler of the universe. If the peti-tioner thinks he is aggrieved, that is enough to STEAMER PRINCETON—GREAT GUNS. The New York Express has an account of a visit made by a number of the citizens of that metropolls to the U.S. steam frigate Princeton, now in that harbos. The Express tayses On reaching the ship the entire party were re-ceived by Captain Stockton, very cordially, who with them went the rounds of the ship, which had back got under weigh and steered up the North River. The two great runs on beard the Prince

tillen ; thus we have given them a show of strength not their own. I am opposed to this way of conducting the contest i we have contin-med this sort of bush fight to long; it is time all should come out and show their hands. The gen-tleman from Maine (Mr. Hamlin) begs us in the strongest language to be allowed to get at the real question, in order that he may show. the session, when the gentleman from massacht. setts (Mr. Adams) made his motion to strike out the 24th rule, [fasmerly the famous 21st rule,] excluding abolition petitions, I voted with him; nor could I act differently, as I had long enter-gentlemen from the South whether it is fair to keep gentlemen in this false, this painful position ! to compel them to keep company with abolition-ists whether they will or no ! No; lat a sommittee report, and it they shall introduce a bill, then we shall see who are our friends. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Beardsley) told us there are sincteen out of every twenty men at d my vote on that occasion may be clearly un-licrstood, I wish to address a few words to the House by way of explanation and vindication. I have for a long time been of the opinion that we of the Bouth have been on this subject, pur-uing a wrong course; and the more I see of its onsequences, the more I am confirmed in that The 21st rule is, as all concede, a re- am for giving that question a fair trial, so that we may know the actual condition of things. I believe the North is as sound as the gentleman Constitution as it now exists-if indeed, we have come to that pass that she cannot stand

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state of the fact. Whenever a large portion of the North should determine that they can no longer abide the present form of the Constitution in this respect, of course the Union must be dissolved. This, however, cannot take place till there is an entire change of sentiment, as I be-lieve, at the North. But be assured you cannot rotard the coming of this state of things by any fules and orders of this House. If the people o these States are against the continuance of the Union, be very sure it is not to be held together by rules of order.

But many Southern gentlemen say because w have taken this position we must adhere to it, even though it be wrong to have taken it originally. They tell us we must never retreat in the face of an enemy. Now, in regard to military tactics. I confess myself to be no better informed than other members generally ; but I have always understood that, if a general discovers that a large body of troops whom he has pushed forward are not able to sustain their position with advantage, he may direct them to be withdrawn. If he has taken no dauger. It is popular with us to vote against abolition petitions, and if a man has the boldness to take any other course he is dehounced. "But how is it with our allies at the North ? They are hardly pressed on this point. I have been appealed to personally by several gentlemen of both nolitical parties, who have hitherto stood with us of the South on this question, and who say they wil continue to do so if we deem it necessary : but that they say they are losing ground; that the friends of the South are giving way, and the abo-litionists gaining ground; and they are anxious that we should give up the rule, assuring me that they are prepared to vote with us on all the main questions. Let us now recur to our simile of a battle-Suppose a general had taken a position with his own troops behind a secure breastwork, but had stationed his allies on exposed ground, where they were rapidly falling by the enemy's shot, and could with difficulty sustain themselves. They appeal to the general, and tell bim that, if he regards it as important to maintain their position and considers the ground valuable, they will still and considers the ground valuable, they will still endeaver to occupy it. He tells them in reply that the ground is worth nothing; and that he ought not to have taken it, but that he will not, once having taken it, retire, but that they must remain there and be cut to pieces. Now, I appeal to my friends from the South to say whether

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tual excitement of unkind sectional feeling the worst consequences may ensue. There is no opport tunity hore to diffuse correct information. All in brares. one section of the couptry are of our way of think. ing, and hence they semain in the dark. While we thus continue to fan the flame of discord on Albert have recently in ing, and hence they semain in the dark. White we thus continue to fail the flame of discord on trivial pocksions till it altitude a great height, should it some day assume a practical form, as it did during the discussion of the Missouri ques-tion, the additional excitement their raised might produce the greatest possible mischief. Before I resume my seat I will as that I know perfectly well that much of my tribute differ with me on this subject : A beg all such to understand that I cherish toward them not the slightest unthere are sincteen out of every twenty men at the North against the abolitionists; and I have no doubt of it. I believe we could get nearly a unanimous vote in this Hall against such a bill. A vote like that would have an immense moral effect—as effect far greater than a hundred years kindness. I know they are just as honest in their purpose as I can possibly be; and I therefore hope that we may discuss the points in which we differ without excitement. I trust the whole question can be temperately considered; more especially as I believe there exists no diversit views on the main questions. Nobedy thinks of at-tempting to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Perritories ; and, should any man be so unwise as to try it, his motion will be voted down with a unanimity such as has rarely been seen on this floor!

> A correspondent has furnished as with a trapslation of the following interesting article from the Courier des Etats Uais : Ballimore American.

of mining tool 1 The Mexican and American Antiquities,

OR THE NEW WORLD AS ANCIENT AS THE OLD. We have recently amounced, from the authori-ty of the Mexican papers, that there has just been discovered, in a bitherto mexplored part of that wonderful conntry, the runs of an entire city-wholly unknown, as wholly deserted. This is a piece of news which is destined to produce in the interary world a sensation nut less powerful than that lately produced by the discovery of the city of Palenque, of the temple of Milta, and of other monuments worthy of being placed in parallel with the Pyramids of Egypt; and which prove that these conntries have been the theatre of civiliza-tion not less advanced than that of Egypt, and running hack as far into the depth of ages. These discoveries have given to science and to philoso-We have recently announced, from the author phy great problems to solve, and there has been for some time question of a new exploration. a false position, may be not abandon it rather than which would be made on broader bases than the lit, to eight quadrangular pyramids of a single or bave his troops out to pieces ! Let us, then, see preceding ones, by a commission composed of the of several pieces ; subterranean burial places of principal scientific men of France, Spain and England. While awaiting the realization of this project, the works which may aid in the solution of these vast problems present a powerful interest. The most remarkable of all is that published in Prance with the last two years, under the title of "Antiquities Mexicaines," and which contains the accounts of the scientific expeditions made at different periods on the American continent. We have just received, two copies of this work whose publication was commenced in 1834, and which is composed of two large folio volumes of text, with an atlas containing 300 plates or engravings of the highest magnificence. This work is sent to us by its editor, who has thought that he offer-ed a lively struction to all the men of the new ed a lively attraction to all the men of the new world, who have the love of the sciences and the desire to know the ancient traditions of their country and the mysterious ruins which there oburne. Florida and farmuler Jaires A rapid account will make known the interewhich attaches itself to those immense cities no deserted-to these magnificent monuments which deserted.....to these tragantice of incomments which cover the soil of Anahuac, and of which the solid construction has been able to brave the destruc-tive efforts of a great number of centuries. The About the year 1750 some travellers, lost it the forests of Yuchtan discovered the ruins the forests of Yudatan, inscovered the ruins of Palenque, covering six to eight leagues around. For a long time credence was refused to their wonderful relations. However in 1766 the Yiceroy of Mexico determined to sent to the spot Antonio del Rio, who penetrated to Palenque, verified the correctness of the reported fasts and made a description of edifices yot standing. Un-fortunately, his drawings were lost on his return to Mexico. Rominos, Cheeston, Backgammos, opixell ret to Mexico. When in 1903 the Franch Government, after the Egyptian expedition, published the imagnifi-cent work of the Egyptian Antiquities, King Charles IV, an enlightened friend of the arts, con-ceived the project of giving a worthy supplement to that work, by revealing to astoniched Europe the wonderful monuments discovered in another part of the world, and until them entirely noknown. By order of the king of Spain, the Vicerov By order of the ring of tspain, the Viceroy of Mexico took measures, in 1505, for a pewexplora-tion, which, better planned than the first, and un-dertaken on a very extended scale, insted three years, during which Col: Du Pain, the head of the expedition, made three journeys of discovery-The third led him to Palenque. In his long excursions he discovered numerous untique mente, among which were Cyclopean bridges ;pyramida of a character shoge ther peculiar-Mr. HoLMES here interposed to state, in justice to Eugland, that she had recently taken steps to-wards the liberation of her East India subjects. Mt. CLINGEAN resumed. I thank the gentle-man for the information. But I was about to ob-serve that we stand in a delicate position at the South, though we stand on firm ground while haps as the ancient nations of Egypt or India. The original grawings of Castaneds, chief de-signer of the expedition, as well as the account written by Colonel De Pair, during his three Abbe Baraders obtained authonity to training the France these precious materials, taking upon bimself the angagement to publish them with all due splendor. I the vertex state state with all On his return to Paris, that scientific reveiler having requested the assistance of the Royal So-

ns apon the er ountries, he has pointed out the the ancient nations. Then in a to Study of Language he has brought ting analogy which exists between's of the North of Asia and of Europe, one of the North of America.

eginning of the work an authentic at the original documents of ities Mericaines were handed over to be Baradere by the Director of the Mu. M. the AL

The King of the French, after having caused the Butbenticity and it. inticity and importa, which lie hidder the number which he bimeelf visited in his the six copies for his !

also subscribed fo Wictoria and Prince Other Bovereigns, Ambassadors, distinguished mon in the sciences and the arts, figure equally smong the subscribers to the Aniquities Meri-caines. The most esteemed journals—the French Institute, the Institute of History, the Society of Antiquaries—have bestowed on them the most favorable notices and reports, and the Royal Society

of Geography bes awarded them a medal of honor in a solemn sitting at the City Hall in Paris. Precious pages of the celebrated Alexandre de Homboldt, and of our distinguished Chateaubriand —to whom the admirable countries of the Ameria cas furnished such brilliant inspirations-have added to the interest of this great work, and to call aniversal admiration on those wonderful monu. ments, too generally unknown in Enrope. Final. by a happy coincidence, Colonel Jalindo, of Guatamate, who has gained for himself a just cele. brity by his correspondence with the Geographi. cal Society and by his successive explorations in Central America, that verified and completed all

form or with platform bearing a temple of from four stories, each retreating upon the one below South, we see in the recapitulation traced by Mr. Warden, mounds or tumuli which have served, for purposes of burial, the people of the North a well as those of the South, ancient fortification in stone, and immense circumvaliations in each, especially in the Valley of the Ohio; the mun-mies of Kentucky; the rock on the banks of the Minsissippi, hearing the sculptured print of hu-man feet; the inscription, supposed Phenecia carved on a rock in Massachusetts ; the building of Ushmal and the crosses of Yucatan. In New Mexico there are met with edificathree or four stories ;—in New Grenada calendan on stone ; in Brazil rocks covered with unknow characters ;—in Peru the great and so remarka ble fortress of Guaco. The walk of thirty miles in length, which extends from the summit of the Cordillers to the lake Titicacs, and the celebrain length, which extends from the summit of the Cordillars to the lake Titicacs, and the celebra-ted roads of five hundred beause, the one across the mountains to Units, the other along the set coast, complete this vist ensemble of documents, in which are revealed the optendors of the Ameri-can ground. The availing one retention of this an-cient eivilization, while attesting the existence of nations formerly powerful and polished, and now entirely gone, give credit to the optimion which is establishing itself in our day—that the New Works is as old as the Old World. The # Antionnities Mexistences at Americains" have their assigned place in all libraries of any importance where, may be met with the grat archalogical mubications of our time. They are the mecasisty appendiage to the great work of Alexandre de Humboldt, ou America, which were published under the care of the Governments of Paris and Berlin, and which are held at a price infinitely higher than the "Antiquities Mexicaines" An advertisement in the Courier des Etations of Americaines? An advertisement in the Courier des Etations of Americaines? An advertisement in the Courier des Etations infinitely higher than the "Antiquities Mexicaines" and advertisement in the Courier des Etations of an advertisement in the Courier des Etations of the states that the work, 2 wise in folio, of text, bound in one, with an Atlas containing 300 draw-tings. Ell handeomely bound, according to price, interviews? The same, with places samply in black, Stable The same, with courier down the place. Stable The same, with places samply in black, Stable The same, with places on China paper.

Dec. 24, 1843. 41 Continon 1

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 Administration as well from the ignorem, who only conjectured as to their prove, as from the assistance of a majority is in from of the specific sensitive, more specific sensitive, mo a d admini the dia braros THE REGISTER. admiration as well from the ignorant who only conjectured as to their power, as from the scienti-Min Gains : Your readers have, no doubt, had their attention called to the melancholy accident, which happened to some of our Whig triends of the City of Richmond, immediately on the com-bistion of the building, they were erecting for the meetings of the "Clay Olubs" of that place..... There is no Whig throughout the Upion who does not lament this painful occurrence, and, I am sure, no generous hearted Democrat could feel otherwise; and it is, therefore, with much regret, have spoken of it unfeelingly, as a visitation of that I learned some of the more rash of that pairty have spoken of it unfeelingly, as a visitation of that venerable angle and patriot. Gen. Haunrow is spirit which was exhibited on the death of that great and good many before it was secondly

LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the 21st inst. bringing news eighteen days later, or

up to the 4th inst. The news is not, however, importante d'il diothe red av vi The Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 30th

The ex-King of Holland, William Frederick Count of Nassau, is dead. Cotton was up Great excitement in th market.

Ireland was quiet.

The Independence had arrived out. She carried the President's Message.

The state of trade in Manchester, and the manufacturing districts generally, is improving. The London Times of the 4th, in an article advocating a more open and extended system of international trade, represents the general result of the trade circulars as highly favorable.

IRELAND .- REFEAL ASSOCIATION, DUBLIN, JAN. 2-Even during these boliday times the gentle. men of the Corn Exchange find it difficult, in the absence of Mr. O'Connell, to get together any considerable number of persons to listen to their lucrubations. To-day there was a beggarly account of empty beaches; the building, which calculated to contain several thousands, presented an array of about 200 idlers, many of whom were women.

Several letters were read, enclosing rent for the ensuing repeal year, and assuring the associ ation of the decrease of Ribandism throughout th various localities whence they were sent. FRANCE-Nothing new. The session of

Chambers was opened on the 2nd. The King's speech is abort, and contains nothing; but con gratulation on the present state of French affairs. SPAIN .-- On the 27th ult. a royal decree was road in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, suspending the sittings of the Cortes in the present legialature.

Cuina continued in a peaceable state; and very favorable accounts are received as to commercial etoroinin, will leave Balinance every "aturistal fam

Great sickness continues to exist among the British forces in India.

There was a report that Dost Mahomed. recently restored sovereign of Affghanistan, had been assassinated by an emissary of the Khan of Bokhara. The Indian Indigo crop of the present year is expected to be the largest ever known, and to amount to about 170.000 maude

harm can they possibly do if they shall be referr-ed 1. Should even a uill be reported in confor-mity with their request, cannot this House reject if 1. You have no rule of order to prevent the ig-troduction of a bill. The member from Massa-chusetts, or any other gentleman, might at any time introduce a bill to abolish slavery, just as any other bill is introduced. You have no rule against this, which might really be dangerous But the pentitions, harmless and contemptible as they are you are careful to exclude. Do not gentlemen see that if the object of the petitioners and the affectionate esteem of all who behold it VINDEX River. The two great guns on board the Princeton, were the lions of the day, and excited great

it is fair that we should keep our allies in this attitude longer; even if some of them are generous enough to be willing to submit to it ? But suppose in all I have said I am wrong.-Can we not, as a matter of sound policy, receive these petitions ! We have repeatedly received the petitions of foreigners ; surely we may, as an act of courtesy, receive those of our own citizens, though we do not choose to grant the prayer. I should be glad if gentlemen from the South would

review their ground. But it is said that if, we now rescind this rule the abolitionists will boast of it. Without doubt they will profess to be greatly delighted ; but, sir, there will be no real joy among them. Deprived of the powerful lever with which, they have operated on the North they will find themselves shorn

of their strength. I regret the course pursued on another account We of the South are in a position peculiarly delicate. Slavery exists with us ; it does not exist at the North ; and England has abolished it in her West India possessions. I have, indeed, not much belief in the sincerity of the British Government. So long as the retains more than one hundred milliods of slaves in the East Indies without even su effort to liberate them, she descryes ne great credit for her humanity. Mr. HoLMES here interposed to state, in justice

serve that we stand in a delicate position at the South, though we stand on firm ground while we stand upon the Constitution; but we should be careful not to ask for more than is clearly right.

CITATE OF NORTH OAROLL A. D. 1843. Schen 7 Ofiver, tradatis of vina of 100 - 224 und later and 11 Petition for Diversif 30 - 224 Jahn Bathiver, bathat 1 Petition for Diversif 30 - 224

It appearing to the Court that a Babpana and dice Subpana have been duits isreed in this case and that the defendant. John S. Oliver, cannot be found, and that proclamation hath been publicly made at the Court future door by the chemit of Craven County, for the unit defendant to appear attil answer is command-eding the will imbrane so it is ordered by the Court that notice be given in the Northernian and Ralegh-Register, two newsports printed in the State for the

the Monday of Morsh dest, then and there to plat

the intervention of the second bern, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday (September, A. D. 1843. TRAIDENT RESERVED TO TRADER C. 8. November 10 1049 11 Tundy 50 84 95-30 UST RECEIVED is fresh weifrig of desire DEV. GOODS, which will be add very low to Cost. Completing in particulated Blambrid and Brave Shining Suppose of the 6-4 Brome Untion Shorting saust ad vit -

Blanket, Cabal, Nett and Cashmere Shawla, Humania, a very large assortiment of a wing Pinnania, a very large assortiment 1, 72 yreant. Fur, Calleos, Dimity, Lineurs, &c. At the New Synan, & and Genra above, Mr. S. Smith's J. S. BEUEWITH & CO.

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Kat I Stonig Station Rt. R. Longh.