which running and corrupt men have used for the purpose of concealing their treacherous and sinister designs. It has always been the language of despots, when the law has interposed a barrier to their ambitious projects. Tyrants have always contended that their object was the good of the People, when violating those very laws that the People themselves may have made for their own preservation. It was the language of Cromwell, when, under the garb of sanctity, he clutched at unlimited power. It was the language of Robespierre, when, from a pretended hatred to tyrants, he deluged France in the best blood of her sons. It is the language of fanaticism in our own day, when whetting the knife for our throats, and kindling the torch for the destruction of our homes. It is the language of the gentleman from New York, in framing a pitiful excuse for trampling on the laws and Constitution of his country. Why, sir, I again ask, what are the forms and technicalities of the Constitution and the laws, which the gentleman from New York has so much decided? It is they whose unseen power is always in operation, and which keeps the wheels of Government in motion, not only whilst we are sitting here, but whilst we are reposing in our beds. It is they whose magic power brought us all here together on a given day—which protects us in the exercise of our duties here, and which invests with a sort of sanctity in the public eye, all our proceedings. It is they which arm your Sergeant-at-Arms with a power as "terrible as an army with banners"—which reconcile us to our labors and detention here, under the assurance that our homes and our fire-sides are protected against the assaults of rapine and violence. It is they whose "still small voice," to use the language of my eloquent friend from Georgia, (Mr. NISBET,) "speaks in a language as terrible as the thunders of heaven." It is the technical operation of the Constitution and the law which give us our existence as a representative body, and which will strip us of our power at the appointed time. It is to them that the gentleman from New York himself owes the privilege of a seat on this floor; for, without the forms of law, his constituents could not have sent him here—and the opportunity which he has had of sneering at, deriding, and contemning the very power which clothes him with his representative character.

But, sir, we are not only bound by the Constitution and the law of Parliament to admit the members having the legal returns, but reason and common sense must suggest that we cannot depart from that course without becoming involved in inextricable difficulties. Before organization we can do nothing except what is incidental to organization; it is only by the act of organization that we become invested with a representative power, able and capable of enforcing our decrees. Is it not evident, then, that, upon assembling together, reason and convenience both require that no obstacle should be presented which is calculated to embarrass us in the act of organizing? I think the position has been properly taken and forcibly illustrated here, that, before we are organized, we can exercise no power except what is necessary to organization; the reason of which is perfectly plain, since the Constitution requires that we should exercise no power, either legislative or judicial, except under the sacred responsibility of an oath. And we disregard the Constitution altogether, if, before we are organized—or even afterwards—we prejudge the case without hearing the evidence on both sides. In either case we constitute ourselves into a revolutionary tribunal for the purpose of disfranchising men who come here armed with the same power and clothed with the same authority that we do. The confusion and inconvenience resulting from the adoption of any other course than that of allowing the members having the lawful certificates to take their seats, was urged upon us at the very commencement of this difficulty; it was predicted by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. SERGEANT,) who, in the forcible language of eloquent truth, foretold the very difficulties which have since taken place; and whose clear and logical mind, on yesterday, placed this matter in so clear a point of view that "he who ran might read." His argument has not been answered, and never will be answered. It will stand as an enduring monument, not only of his patriotism and his intellect, but of his devotion to the rights of the States. Yes, strange as it may seem, that honorable gentleman—who, as he told us, has never been over zealous in his advocacy of State rights—has on this occasion stood forth as their champion; while others, from whom he had a *right* to expect it, have deserted the post of duty.

The course insisted on by the other party will, at any time, place it in the power of factious and turbulent minority to control the action of a majority; in fact, it will place the destinies of this Government at the mercy of unprincipled and partisan agitators.—Suppose, for instance, that parties are pretty nearly balanced in this House at any time hereafter—what an easy matter will it be for a few factious partisans of the minority party to get up a pretended contest against just enough members of the majority, who, being set aside, will throw the majority the other way. And think you it will not be frequently done if the precedent is now set? And, in times of high party excitement, to what length will not this disorganizing spirit be indulged? Suppose, for instance, at some time hereafter in the history of this country, a corrupt and profligate Administration shall by fraud and bribery have fortified themselves in the strongholds of power; suppose that the People of this country, after having long suffered all the evils of tyranny and misrule, shall have aroused themselves, and, by a mighty effort at the ballot-box, shall have returned to this House a majority opposed to the reigning dynasty; suppose, too, this shall happen at a session previous to the Presidential election; suppose the party in power shall have become alarmed at the prospect of a system of investigation which is to drag to light their miserable corruption and hypocrisy, and expose to an indignant People the system of speculation and plunder by which the very life-blood of their prosperity has been exhausted; ay, sir, suppose that a Speaker is to be elected, and that in the election of that Speaker are involved consequences of awful import to the party in power; we will go a little further, and suppose that a partisan Clerk is to be rewarded for his compliant disposition—does it require the spirit of prophecy to foretell what is to take place, if the precedent is now set, that the contesting a member's seat is sufficient cause for excluding him from all share in the organization of the House? Who does not see that in such a case no member of the party opposed to that in power, could be sure of his seat without a contest? The only question would be, who should be sacrificed to appease the demon of party? Establish this precedent, and where is it to end? It places the majority in the power of a factious and corrupt minority. It is a bribe and a lure held out to hypocrisy and corruption; for, whilst one party might refrain from these pretended contests from a sense of propriety, all the advantage would enure to those who would not be restrained by any such correct motive. Establish the precedent that the mere contesting his seat, is sufficient ground for setting aside any member, and depriving him of all share in the election of Speaker and in the organization of this House, and I fear the time is not far distant when no one who is opposed to the tenant of the White House at the other end of this city, will ever be allowed to take his seat quietly in this Hall. Establish the principle that he is to be unceremoniously deprived of his right upon the mere complaint of some pretender, and you will soon have to provide some extraordinary power to enforce your decrees. For, I assure you, that whenever this system is attempted to be carried fully out, you will find that there are some stubborn and unbending spirits in this country, who will defend their rights at the hazard of their lives; and who will only surrender them with their heart's best blood. Establish the precedent, that party malice is to be gratified, and party vengeance satiated by this vexations and tyrannical process, and you may as well at once organize a corps of bandits to enforce your savage and despotic orders. Yes, sir, I fear the time is fast approaching when every friend of the Constitution and the laws, who presents himself for admittance here, will be compelled to march up to that table with his commission in one hand, and his dagger in the other. I say not this in idle bravado; it is forced upon me by the scene I witnessed on Friday last. When the Constitution and the laws are dethroned, violence and faction must usurp their places; and in that case there is no other alternative left the oppressed but tame and quiet submission, or a resort to physical force.

The precedent proposed to be set will not only empower a minority to overrule and control a majority, but it will enable them to prevent the organization of this House altogether. Suppose, for factious purposes, a majority of the seats on this floor should be contested on the assembling of the members. What sort of a spectacle do you then exhibit. According to the rule insisted on here, all those whose seats are contested must stand aside. And there you are; the minority cannot organize, according to the Constitution, for they would not constitute a quorum; and thus the Government is suspended, and the future existence of this body dependent on the whims and caprices of a meager minority here. What could be done in such a case? A minority could not constitutionally elect a Speaker; they would be equally impotent to pass judgment upon any of the contested seats. And you have already decided that those whose seats are contested should not vote in what you are pleased to call their own case, although the rights and interests of their constituents, and the sovereignty of the States they represent, might be involved in the issue. So you see, that as soon as you depart from the Constitution and the laws—as soon as you depart from the established usage of parliamentary proceeding—you become lost in a labyrinth of difficulties, from which the ingenuity of an Ariadne can afford you no clew of escape.—And, as has already been proved in the course of our proceedings, the further you proceed the more you become involved; till finally, for the purpose of extricating yourselves, you are compelled to overleap "all law, all precedent, all right."

But, say gentlemen on the other side, the fraud in this case is so palpable and evident that we must go behind the return. Well, if there be a fraud in this case—and, by the bye, I deny the fact, until it be proven—we cannot now remedy the evil; we cannot now do justice to the injured, or punish the offender; because we are not competent to try the case until the House is fully organized, until the subject has undergone investigation before a committee and all the facts reported, and until we are a jury regularly empanelled to sit upon the trial of the case. If wrong has been done, let New Jersey herself inflict the punishment where it belongs, and let it come from the source whence it ought. These gentlemen who present credentials here, come here as the representatives of the people of New Jersey. The people of that State have entrusted to their Governor the power to declare in his official character who may have received a majority of the popular vote; he is responsible to them, and if he has acted fraudulently and in bad faith, let them visit their vengeance upon him. Let it be recollected that it is the people of New Jersey, and not a mere faction in that State, whose rights are involved in the decision of this case; they have prescribed the manner in which their choice is to be expressed; they have prescribed the evidence which is to inform you of that choice; and if gentlemen here set themselves up as the guardians and protectors of the rights of the people of New Jersey, they are bound to respect the evidence which their laws declare to be conclusive as to their choice. If you are the friends of New Jersey, do not disfranchise her on this floor, but prove the sincerity of your professions by your conduct; respect her institutions and her laws, which declare to you the credentials by which her representatives are to be known. But it is said there was fraud practised upon the people by the Governor and Council. If there was, and you, as private individuals, had satisfactory proof of the fact, you certainly cannot now, when sitting in your representative character, recognise as proper evidence that information which you may have received, and by which you may have suffered your opinions to be influenced, as private men. But what evidence have you that there was fraud?—Do you arrive at that conclusion from the *ex parte* statements of scurrilous and pensioned newspapers?—Will you sit in judgment upon the case, before you have heard the evidence and the counter statements on the other side? If you suffer yourselves to be prejudiced by one-sided statements, how can you approach this subject hereafter with the calmness and discretion which its importance requires? I warn gentlemen now, that, by prejudging this case, they will be incapacitated from sitting in trial upon it hereafter. After pursuing this course, will they be able to say that they are ready to try the case upon its merits, free from all prejudice and bias of opinion? Certainly they cannot; and I call upon the House, and upon the country, to bear witness that if gentlemen pass judgment upon this matter now, without hearing and comparing the evidence on both sides, that they will be stopped, as well by a sense of delicacy as of justice, from sitting upon the case when it comes up for final action. For, in that case, they will be a packed jury; they will have prejudged the case; they will have formed and expressed an opinion; that opinion will be a matter of record; for the sake of consistency they will not recede; and when pride and prejudice are both aroused, what chance will feeble justice stand? None, none whatever.

But there is another objection to excluding these members from New Jersey, who come here with the legal certificates—an objection which, with me, is paramount to all others. It is trampling upon the rights and setting at defiance the laws and institutions of a sovereign State. In regard to this matter, I am well aware of the delicacy of my position; and it is in a measure owing to that, that I have been induced to trouble the House on the present occasion. I belong to that small number in the South who claim, *par excellence*, to be State rights men, and who were for a long time placed under the ban of proscription by both the great leading parties in this country. And I am, moreover, one of those who stood firm and steadfast by their principles and the Constitution, when our great leader and captain went over to the enemy. And, according to my view of State rights, I should prove recreant to all the principles of that school, if I could stand quietly by, and see the laws of a sovereign State, passed in pursuance of a right reserved in the Constitution, disregarded and set at naught. Why, Sir, what is State rights, as expounded by the fathers of our faith? It is, that all those rights and privileges reserved to the States in the Constitution are sacred and inviolable; that all laws passed in pursuance thereof are as imperative and binding as the decrees of Federal power, when backed by an army of mercenaries to enforce them; and, to carry the principles fully out, that the States "not only have the right, but that they are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil," whenever those rights are wantonly violated. If I understand it, this is State rights; this is the great conservative principle of our system, which is equally well calculated for arresting the headlong career of that rabid democracy which is sweeping over the land, as for checking the slow and cautious progress of Federal usurpation. Well, how stands the application of this principle to the case now before us? The Constitution guaranties to New Jersey, in common with the other States, the regulation of her own elections; and the Legislature of that State, in pursuance of such right, did pass a law, which I have read, declaring what sort of commissions should be evidence of election on this floor. An election has been held according to the regulations of that law, the members who present themselves produce commissions which are made out according to all the requirements of the law, and how do you treat them? Instead of treating them with proper respect, instead of recognising them as equals—which you are bound to do, if you respect the reserved rights of New Jersey, and the laws enacted in pursuance of those rights—you tell them to stand aside; you attempt to drive them contumeliously from this Hall; and some here have gone so far as to insult them, by calling them the Governor's representatives. Now, if this is State rights, then I must confess I have studied the subject to but little purpose.

Really, Sir, after hearing this discussion, if it were possible to endue an abstract principle with the power of speech, well might State Rights exclaim, "Save me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies." For strange as it may seem, the rights of the States, during this debate, have found advocates where they had no right to expect them; while those who were bound by every consideration to defend them, have been aiming a deadly blow at their very existence.—But, says the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Pickens,) sovereignty resides in the People, and not in the Governor and Council. I presume that gentleman is not likely to gain any additional credit for sagacity by this discovery; he will find no one to moot that point with him; every one will admit that sovereignty resides in the People—no one will insist that it is in the Governor and Council. But, it is an attribute of sovereignty to define the manner in which that sovereignty is to be exercised. The people of New Jersey have said that it is through the Governor and Council that their will is to be made known on this floor. And if the people of New Jersey are sovereign, as admitted by the gentleman from South Carolina, their regulations in regard to their elections, when constitutionally made, are also sovereign. The Governor is the agent whom the people of New Jersey have selected to inform this House of the choice; he is their lawfully constituted attorney; his *power of attorney* is registered in the statute law of their State; and that maxim of the common law, that "what one does through another he does of himself," is as old as English liberty itself.

Sir, I must confess I felt mortified and disappointed at the course pursued by the honorable gentleman from South Carolina. In fact, when I think of the gallant stand which that gentleman and his compeers have heretofore made in defence of the rights of the States—when I think of the time when the chivalry of South Carolina stood up here, almost unaided and alone, battling against the legions of despotism, and now behold her sons leagued with the very men who were then urging a tyrant to put them to death—I say, when I see this, I am ready to inquire, "Is it fancy, or is it fact?" But if evidence is lacking to remove all doubt, go to the record, and there behold the names of that gentleman and his colleagues, with one saving exception, associated with the very men, a contact with whom, a short time since, he would have avoided as a pestilence. A comparison of the events of a few bygone years, with those of the present time, are sufficient to convince the most sanguine of the fading nature of human glory, and the instability of the human mind. Compare South Carolina now with what she was a short time since.—When I reflect that but a few years ago that gallant State seemed to be the only place in this Union where freedom had a resting place—that in her temples alone the sacred fire of liberty seemed to be kept burning—when I think of the sublime moral spectacle she presented to the world, when, having planted her banner on the ramparts of the Constitution, she bid defiance to a world in arms—I say, when I think of that time, and now behold her united with the very men who were then thirsting for her blood—and that, too, for the purpose of trampling upon the rights of a sovereign State—I am ready to exclaim, in the language which Shakspeare has put in the mouth of Cassius, when lamenting the degeneracy of his country:

"Age, thou art shamed:"

Carolina, "thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods."

I mean no disrespect to South Carolina, or those who now control her destinies. I have a right, if any one has, to allude to her position, and to speak out fully and freely upon this subject; for the time once was, when "clouds and darkness" hung upon her borders, that the sound of the first gun would have been the signal for my departure, and the first drop of blood would have cemented my destiny to her's for weal or for wo; with her I would have marched on to victory and to glory, or else I would have bleached her hills with my bones.

Why, sir, the time has been when, if this attempt had been made to trample upon the rights of a sovereign State, the honorable gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. P.) could not have been kept chained to his seat. He would have sprung to his feet like a tiger from his jungle, and the tones of his eloquent indignation would not yet have been done ringing in this Hall, nor the minions of power yet been done quaking beneath their thrilling influence. But "a change has come over the spirit of his dream;" and he, who once bore aloft in this Hall the tattered banner of the Constitution, undismayed by power, and unseduced by the glitter of place, is now found doing "good service" in the ranks of the very men who were then for hanging him on a gallows as high as Haman's. I presume it is too late, or I would even now, unknown and obscure as I am here, make one last appeal to that gentleman. I would appeal to him by the recollection of those scenes that once bound together every *true* friend of State rights in the South "with hooks of steel," I would appeal to him by the common odium which we incurred—by the chivalry of his own nature—by the fame which he has acquired, and by the glory which once encircled his State—by all these I would appeal to him, to return once more to the defence of the Constitution and the laws, and to give us once more, in the struggle we are making, the aid of his powerful arm. I beseech him to turn his back upon his new political associates, who will seduce him not only to the destruction of his own fair fame, but to the destruction of the free institutions of our common country. I beseech him to quit the worship of those false idols, by which he has been seduced from the pure faith of his fathers, and return once more to worship in the temple of that faith, whose gospel is the Constitution, and whose commentary is the law.

If this deed is consummated, then, in the sincerity of my soul, do I believe that State rights will have received a wound from which they will never recover, till the States shall have arisen in the majesty of their power, and remodelled the Government upon the original basis planned and designed by the fathers of the Republic. What little vitality was left in them by the proclamation and force bill will then have been extinguished forever. A precedent will have been set, which will be appealed to in after times as justifying any outrage, no matter how flagrant soever it may be. And what is the most melancholy reflection attending this whole transaction is, that the very men who a short time since were threatened as victims to appease the wrath of a tyrant, who sought to gratify his vengeance by the overthrow of all the barriers which the Constitution had erected around the rights of the States, are now about to officiate as the priests of the sacrifice. Carry out your contemplated object, consummate this outrage upon the privileges of the representatives of freemen, and this violation of the rights of a sovereign State and the degradation of your country will be complete. You will then have committed an act, equalled only in depravity and party malignity by a scene which took place but a few short years since in the other end of this building, when a subservient Senate, crouching like hounds beneath the lash of their master defiled, nay, destroyed, the very record which they had *sworn* before their God and their country to "keep" sacred and inviolate. There is a striking similarity between the two cases. In that case, the records of the country were *expunged* to gratify the malice of a tyrant; in this case, it is proposed to *expunge* the representation of a sovereign State merely to effect a temporary party triumph.—In this case, as in that, eloquence and argument have pleaded, and pleaded in vain. But the oracles of party have spoken, the mandate hath gone forth, and the sacrifice must now be made, even though it require the immolation of the Constitution itself. Do the deed, and the expungers will again raise their shame-stricken heads; they may then stalk in triumph thro' this Hall, and taunt us by saying, "You are now no better than we." I, for one, wash my hands of this business. And, as the representative in part of one of the sovereign States of this Union, I now enter my solemn protest against it. I protest against it in the name of our common country, whose honor and dignity will be compromised by such an unparalleled act of party madness. I protest against it in the name of the Constitution, which is not only the bulwark of our national freedom, but the only guaranty of our civil rights. I protest against it in the name of those established usages which come down to us sanctified by the test of time, and the example of a glorious ancestry. I protest against it in the name of New Jersey, and of my own State, which may, perhaps, fall the next victim to this insatiate appetite of party voracity. And, in conclusion, I appeal to this House to reflect upon the act they are about to commit. I appeal to them in the name of our common country, which has such claims upon our devotion; in the name of that Constitution which was purchased by the blood and treasure of the Revolution; in the name of those time-honored usages which we received from the hands of our fathers; in the name of New Jersey—her achievements in science and in arms, the glory which rests around the names of her sons, the blood which she shed at Monmouth, at Princeton, and at Trenton; and, finally, in the name of that God who will not look unangered upon injustice and fraud; by all these I appeal to you to pause, and do not stain the escutcheon of your country with a blot which time will never *expunge*.

MARRIAGES.

In this County, Mr. Geo. C. Smith, of Rolesville, to Miss Laura W., daughter of Capt. Benj. Dunn.

At London, on the 30th ult., at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Gen. J. P. Henderson, Minister from Texas, to Frances, daugher of John Cox, Esq. of Phila.

THE REGISTER.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1840.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

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

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER.

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

VAN BUREN CONVENTION.

This body assembled in this City, on Wednesday last, pursuant to notice, and adjourned last evening.—We understand there were upwards of an hundred Delegates in attendance, but we do not know the number of counties represented. Gen. LOUIS D. WILSON, of Edgecomb was chosen President; Messrs. FITTS, of Warren, and HOLMES, of New Hanover, Vice-Presidents; and Messrs. THOMPSON, of Lincoln, and DOBBIN, of Cumberland, Secretaries. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, at present a Judge on the Superior Court bench, received the nomination for Governor—a termination of the labors of the Convention, which, for some weeks, has been generally anticipated. Judge SAUNDERS signified to the Convention, before its adjournment, his acceptance of the nomination.

☞ With a view to the insertion of much interesting Congressional matter, before its freshness dies away, we are necessarily compelled, to-day, to impose a check on our own contributions. The reader, however, will not complain, when he sees how their place is supplied.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Negro NELSON, who was to have been hung this day, for the killing of a fellow-slave, has been pardoned by Gov. DUDLEY, on condition of his immediate transportation out of the country.

PORK.

This article is still very scarce in our Market, and a large quantity might be disposed of at the price quoted in our Table.

BANK OF THE STATE.

One of the By-Laws, for the government of the Bank of the State, requires that, at the General meeting of the Stockholders, a Report shall be made setting forth the amount of indebtedness, as well of Directors, as of Stockholders who are not Directors. At the recent meeting of Stockholders, such a Report was made, and it appeared that out of a debt due the Principal Bank of $714,000, only $23,000 are owing by Stockholders, of which $7,000 are due from Directors, and $16,000 from Stockholders, not Directors. A parallel to this can be found, we imagine, but in few Banking Institutions.

MESSRS. CLAY & CALHOUN.

The interesting passage at arms between these two Senators will attract the attention of the Country.—The fact stated by Mr. Clay, and not denied by Mr. Calhoun, is new to us, viz: that the latter advised his friends to go for Mr. Adams instead of Gen. Jackson, in the election of President by the House.

SLEIGH-RIDE—EXTRA.

A gentleman in this City, in attendance on the Supreme Court, came the whole distance from Surry County, 130 miles, in a Sleigh. He took the precaution to bring his saddle with him, or he would have been puzzled to have got back.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The latest report is, that OSMYN BAKER (Whig) is elected to Congress from the Sixth District, by a majority of *two* votes.

POOR, BUT HONEST.

This is emphatically true of Gen. HARRISON. He has, perhaps, filled more public offices, and handled more of the public money, than any other man now living, and he is yet poor! Do Office-holders, now-a-days, quit public stations poor, or no richer than when they entered into public employ? No, no! They go out of office, with their pockets full, crammed, stuffed out with public money, obtained *per fas aut nefas*. Is not this so?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"EAST WARD" and "A FARMER," on Tuesday.

GEN. HARRISON.

"The Register has called our attention to an Address of Gen. Harrison, in which he disclaims any participation in abolition sentiments. We do not know whether Gen. H. is an abolitionist or not—but we do know that he has political sins enough to sink a navy without that heresy. He may or may not be an abolitionist—time will show. The Emancipator considers the nomination of Gen. Harrison as a triumph for the abolitionists, because he is not a slaveholder; but we believe that paper neither claims nor disclaims him as of their party."—*Standard, of Jan. 8.*

We are glad to see from the above, that the "Standard" even expresses *doubts* about Gen. HARRISON'S opinions on the subject of Slavery. It may be taken as *prima facie* evidence at least, of the old Hero's soundness, and shows that his Vincennes Speech is too much to the point to be got round. With regard to the last sentence, in the above extract, the following, from a late number of the "Emancipator," will show whether or not the Abolitionists disclaim him:

"Gen. Harrison's *principles* are already well known by his deeds, of which we find the following summary in the Rochester Freeman:

"In December, 1802, while Governor of Indiana Territory, he was President of a Convention, held at Vincennes, and transmitted to Congress a memorial of the Convention, praying that the sixth article of the "Ordinance of '87," which prohibited Slavery there, *might be suspended.* (See Am. State Papers, 1803.) His efforts to make Indiana a slave State, were prosecuted for years while he was Governor of that territory.

"In 1819, Feb. 16, Gen. Harrison voted as a member of the House of Representatives, *against* a clause prohibiting the further introduction of Slavery in Missouri; and *against* a clause for the further emancipation (at 25) of Slaves born within 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. Gazely is elected in opposition to General 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 General Harrison claimed for the South the right to fasten slavery upon any soil which the nation might have 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 1836, says, "he is sound to the core on the subject of Slavery."

THE ACCEPTANCE.

The "Fayetteville Observer," received at a late hour yesterday evening, contains the Letters from General HARRISON and Gov. TYLER, accepting the nominations tendered by the Harrisburg Convention. They are addressed to Gov. OWEN, Chairman of the Committee. We will publish them on Tuesday.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 4.

The first business laid before the House of Representatives this morning, was a bill making appropriations, in part, for the support of the Government for 1840; and Mr. Evans, the mover, having stated that the funds for the payment of the contingent expenses of the House were exhausted, the bill passed through all its forms in half an hour.

Mr. Ramsay, of Pa., presented a petition from citizens of the 3d Congressional district of that State, against the election of Mr. Naylor, the sitting member, and in favor of Mr. Ingersoll. The presentation was deemed out of order at the time, and the House refused to suspend the rules to receive it, though Mr. N. wished it might be admitted.

The question next in order, was Mr. Thompson's, of S. C. motion to reconsider the vote of Tuesday last, ordering the printing of 5,000 copies of a Map of the Seat of War in Florida. Mr. T. insisted that to carry this order into effect would be a wasteful expenditure, and that it was intended as a job to serve the Editor of the Democratic Review, a favorite Work of the Administration, and who knew no more of Map printing than he did of Engraving; but was allowed the profits which he would obtain by making a contract with another artist. In the course of his remarks, Mr. T. very forcibly contrasted the professions of the Administration Party in relation to Economy, with their practice, and took a comparative view of the expenses of the two great Political Parties as to Printing, showing that his Party was less chargeable with extravagance than that of the Administration.

The motion for reconsideration was carried, and the motion for printing the Maps laid on the table.

Mr. Jamieson, of Missouri, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Albert Gallatin Harrison (which happened at home.) The customary Resolutions were entered into, on the occasion, and the House immediately adjourned.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR GALES: Believing that your remarks in a late Register, concerning our Municipal Election, were made without a full understanding of the subject, I wish to state through your paper one or two facts. It is not so much the object of those, who are 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.

In the first place, our Market was not located in its present situation by the City Commissioners, but by the citizens themselves. It must be familiar to most of the citizens of Raleigh that, some few years past, when our old Market House was burned down, together with most of the buildings on the adjoining squares, the subject of removal of the Market was then fully discussed, and decided by a very large majority that it should be rebuilt on the old site. Consequently, a new fire-proof building has since been erected at a cost to the Town of from $800 to $900.

Believing the location of the Market to be permanently settled, most of the owners of the vacant lots have rebuilt, with substantial fire-proof Buildings, not only on Market street, but on Fayetteville street, some of the finest buildings in Raleigh, and which are an ornament to our City; and which would not have been built had not this question been considered as permanently settled. No doubt, those persons whose property is to be thus sacrificed, would cheerfully submit, did the public good and the voice of the citizens of Raleigh require it; but this is not believed to be the case. It is not believed, that a majority of the citizens of Raleigh are willing that a small majority of every new set of Commissioners shall pull down a new Market House, which has cost the Town over $800, to rebuild another at their own doors.

Further. When it was suspected, last Summer, that some of the present Commissioners intended the removal of the Market, and a large meeting of the citizens was called, it was then stated to the citizens by the Commissioners, that they had no intention of moving the Market. One of them went so far as to say, that the subject had never been mentioned in the Board of Commissioners, and that nothing would be done until after another election. Has this pledge been kept? If so, there will be nothing for the newly elected Commissioners to *undo*. Have the present Commissioners violated this pledge made in the presence of about one hundred citizens? If so, they are unfit for the station they hold, and ought not to be re-elected.

A CITIZEN OF RALEIGH.

NOTICE—*SALE of LANDS & NEGROES.* Pursuant to the terms of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by the late Burwell Perry, of the County of Wake for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale on Monday the 10th day of February next on the premises, that valuable PLANTATION, belonging to said Perry, lying in the County of Wake on Neuse River, containing about 2000 Acres, on which is an excellent Saw and Grist Mill; also, Twenty-nine valuable NEGROES; or so much of said property as may be sufficient to discharge the debt secured by said Deeds.

Notes, with approved security, at six and twelve months, negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, will be received in payment. The title to said Property is unquestionable.

WESLEY JONES, Trustee.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1840.

JAMES HERRON,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Inventor of the improved construction of Rail-ways.
Address, Baltimore, Maryland.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Northern mail bringing Washington papers of the 7th, is in, but as nothing of importance was done in either House of Congress on Monday, we omit one letter for want of space. It is said that the President will confer the office of Attorney General, *vice* Mr. Grundy, on a citizen of this State.

Two Packet Ships from England, with intelligence to the 8th of December, have arrived at New York.—They state that Cotton has declined a farthing, and that the French forces have met with a defeat in Africa.

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH, January 10.

Bacon 11 *a* 12; Beeswax 17 *a* 20; Bale Rope 8 *a* 10; Coffee 13 *a* 15; Cotton 8½ *a* 9; Cotton Yarn 18 *a* 26; Cotton Bagging 15 *a* 20; Corn 50; Meal 50; Flour $5 *a* $6; Flax Seed $1; Brown Sugar 10 *a* 12; Loaf do. 18 *a* 20; Pork 5½ *a* 6; Salt (sack) $3 85; Tallow 10; Whiskey 40 *a* 45.

NEW-YORK, January 5.

Flour remains very heavy, with an evident tendency downward. It was sold yesterday at $5 62. Cotton is also quiet. Domestic Exchanges better. Bills on England droop—the quotation now is 7 to 7¾.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.—The Subscriber would inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that the FEMALE DEPARTMENT will be open for the reception of Scholars, on Monday, the 2d of March under the instruction of Mr. and Mrs. COX, from the North, where the usual branches will be taught.

First Class—$19 *Per Session.*
Classics, Music and Needle Work.
Second Class—$12 *Per Session.*
Geography, English Grammar, and History.
Third Class—$8 *Per Session.*
Spelling, Reading Writing and Arithmetic.

Scholars will be received at any time and charged accordingly. As the Academy is under my charge, I shall not trouble the Public with a long list of references, but shall leave it to the better judgment of Parents and Guardians that contribute to the Institution. There will be an examination at the end of the session. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils who attend this institution. Scholars from the country can board with Mr. and Mrs. Cox, if agreeable to them, at the Academy. Particular attention will be paid in the selection of competent Teachers. All letters (post paid) directed to me will be attended to immediately

W. G. CATLIN, Principal.

January 10. 4 1at

MALE DEPARTMENT.—Owing to unforeseen causes, the Male Department was not opened on the 6th instant, but it will be opened on the 13th instant.

TERMS. *First Class*, $16 00.—Ancient Languages. *Second Class*, 10 00.—Geography, English Grammar, and History.

Third Class $8 00.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic.

The Male Department will be under my special care, and my Assistants.

There will be an examination and exhibition at the end of the Session, of which particular notice will be given.

W. G. CATLIN, Principal.

January 10. 4 1t

A CARD.—MRS. HARDIE, grateful for the share of patronage she has always received, would take this method of informing her friends and the public generally, that she has made ample preparation for supplying Families with *ICE* during the ensuing summer, on as good terms as it possibly can be obtained.

Those who have applied for several years back, but could not be supplied on account of the limited size of her Ice House, need not fear a like disappointment.

She would be glad to have as early application made as possible, as she is anxious to secure a sufficient number of good Subscribers for the season through.

January 10, 1840. 4 2m

FOR HIRE an excellent COOK and WASHER WOMAN. Enquire of the Editor.

January 10, 1840.

LAND AND NEGROES AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold to the highest bidder, at Mount Prospect, Edgecomb County, the late residence of Exum Lewis, dec'd., on Wednesday the 29th of January inst., from 20 to 25 NEGROES—Men, Women and Children.

Also, about 150 or 200 BARRELS OF CORN, and *Five Shares of Stock* in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. Six months credit will be allowed, by giving bond and security, and a deduction of the interest, if Cash payments be preferred by the purchaser.

Also, at the same time and place, if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold,

THE TRACT OF LAND,

lying on the South side of Swift Creek, containing about 1200 acres. Further particulars and terms made known on the day of sale.

JNO. W. LEWIS.
THOS. G. HUNTER,
Executors.

Mount Prospect, January 10, 1840. 4 ts

UNION Female Academy, Danville, Va.—The next Session of the Union Female Academy will commence on the 15th of January, and terminate (with a Public Examination) on the 15th of June, 1840.

The School is under the superintendence of Miss ANN BENEDICT, in the Literary, and Miss E. SMITH, in the Musical Department. The Rev B. M. SMITH will give such attention as may be required, to the higher classes of the Institution.

Terms per Session of five months.

Tuition in the ordinary English studies, from	$7 50 to $12 50
" Music on the Piano,	20 00
" " Guitar,	20 00
" French, Latin or Greek, each,	5 00
Board with the Preceptress, or in Private Families in Town, including fuel, washing, &c., per month,	10 00

This Institution has been in successful operation under its present principal Instructress, for the last ten years, and has received the patronage and confidence of the public in such measure, as demands the acknowledgments of the Teachers and Trustees, and encourages them to hope that it will yet prove a blessing to hundreds, by training them in the ways of virtue and knowledge. Located as the Union Female Academy is, in a village remarkable for its healthiness and for the excellence of its society, with every desirable means of mental and moral culture, it offers to Parents in the lower country, a safe retreat from the less salubrious climate of that region, where their daughters may enjoy all the advantages of good society, while they will be carefully preserved from all attentions from the other sex. Most of the Trustees are Parents, and they pledge themselves to the public, that young Ladies sent to this Institution shall be regarded with interest, not only by the Teachers, but by the members of the Board.

DANVILLE is a Village pleasantly situated at the Great Falls of the Dan River, 45 miles north of Hillsboro', 12 miles west of Milton, and 55 miles north east of Greensboro'.

For the character and competency of the principal Instructress, the public are referred to the following gentlemen:

Judge POTTER, Fayetteville, N. C.
" BADGER, Raleigh, "
Rev'd. WM McPHEETERS, D.D. "
" DRURY LACY, "
" THOMAS R. OWEN, Washington, N. C.
" NEHEMIAH HARDING, Milton, N. C.
" ALEX. WILSON, D D. Greensboro', N. C.
Mr. ADOLPHUS L. ERWIN, Morganton, Burke,
Rev'd. Dr. PLUMER, Richmond, Va.

JAMES D. PATTON,
Pres't. Board of Trustees.

WM. D. TREDWAY, *Sec'y.*

Danville, Va. Jan. 1, 1840. 4—4w