

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.  
MR. VAN BUREN—ABOLITIONISM—THE  
MISSOURI RESTRICTION.

The friends of the Administration, it is well known, were recently making a systematic effort in some parts of the country to identify Mr. CLAY and Gen. HARRISON with the abolitionists. There is no doubt in the world, of the Loco Focos having originally preferred the charge of abolitionism against those distinguished gentlemen, solely for the purpose of preventing it from being preferred against MARTIN VAN BUREN. They wished to be beforehand with their political opponents in the fulfilment of the charge, for they knew that abolition was the weak point, at which their own candidate was peculiarly vulnerable. They were aware, and they are now aware, that during the pendency of the Missouri controversy, the only occasion upon which the two great parties, the abolition and the anti-abolition parties have ever been arrayed in fierce encounter, the only occasion upon which the Republic has ever needed the aid of all her true sons against the fell spirit of Northern incendiarianism. Mr. Van Buren was among the foremost of the reckless and fiery fanatics, who raised their pariah arms against their country, seeking, in open defiance of the Constitution, to give a deathblow to the institution of Slavery, with a full knowledge that the destruction of that institution must prove the destruction of the Union.

There are some Van Buren papers at this time, which, not daring to let their readers know, that Mr. Van Buren was an actor in that great and memorable Abolition movement, strenuously deny that he ever gave it the slightest countenance. We are credibly informed, that his electioneering partisans in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, and divers other States, boldly put forth the same denial whenever the subject is mentioned in their presence; they protest that the fanatical and treasonable proceeding in the Missouri case was viewed by Mr. Van Buren with as much horror as by any patriot in the whole country.

Having before us the documents for putting the matter to rest, we deem this a fitting time for their publication. First: we republish the Preamble and Resolution adopted by the N. York Senators in Congress, to oppose the admission of Missouri into the Union except upon condition of her abolishing slavery within her limits:

*Resolved and Resolution.*

Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every Constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the U. States clearly gives Congress the right to require of New States, not comprehended within the original boundaries of the U. States, the prohibiting of Slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union: Therefore,

*Resolved,* (if the honorable Senate concur therein.) That our Senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission of a State into the Union, of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

On the 29th day of January, 1820, the Senate took up the Resolution and passed the same unanimously the following Senators being present:

Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Bartow, Browne, Cauds, Dudley, Dayton, Dumiss, Evans, Forthington, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Loudsbury, McClellan, Moore, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Rosemond, Skinner, Swan, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young—30.

Professor Holland, who, during the last Presidential canvass, was selected by the friends of the Administration to write the biography of Mr. Van Buren, was forced to bear witness to the correctness of this transcript of the New York Legislative records. Mr. Holland's leading object, through his wife's work, was to make the hero of his story as palatable as possible to the South, yet he had not the audacity to think, for one moment, of gainsaying a record-proof. He admitted, that Mr. V. B. had been a supporter of the Missouri restriction. We quote from his volume the following direct testimony:

"The attention of the Legislature of New York was called to the question of admitting Missouri into the Union, with the right to hold slaves, in the message of Gov. Clinton, at the opening of the session in January, 1820. An expression of their opinion was earnestly recommended. In compliance with this recommendation, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution instructing their Senators and requesting the representatives of the State in Congress to oppose the admission of a State, in the Union, of any Territory not comprised within the original boundary of the U. States, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission! The Senate concurred in this resolution without division or debate, and among them Mr. VAN BUREN, though it was not brought before the Legislature by his agency. Still he must be regarded as having concurred, at that time, in the sentiment of the Resolution then adopted by the Legislature."

There is another witness in the case, who ought to be, and unquestionably is, high authority with the friends of the administration—we mean Mr. Harris, the able Editor of the Nashville Union. That gentleman, while conducting a paper at the North, where Abolitionism was less unpopular than it is here, bore the following testimony to the course of his candidate, Mr. Van Buren, not only in the Missouri controversy, but on several other occasions, which, though far less memorable than the Missouri case, afforded an equally favorable opportunity for the incendiary fanatics to make a display of their incendiary principles. We quote from Mr. Harris' paper, the New Bedford Gazette, of November 2, 1836:

"In 1820, Mr. Van Buren voted that Congress had the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the Territories, and instructed the New York Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri."

In 1836, he says that Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1821, he voted to give free blacks the right of suffrage.

In 1822, he voted in favor of restricting the introduction of slaves into Florida.

But, if all this irrefragable testimony is not sufficient to convince the friends of the Administration that Mr. Van Buren was a Missouri Restrictionist, we can introduce yet another witness, whose testimony they are not likely to gainsay—Mr. Van Buren himself. We have before us a letter of Mr. V. B., that not only discloses the part he acted upon the occasion in question, but shows that he was

influenced in his treasonable course by some ulterior consideration, which, even in a letter to a confidential political friend, he cannot venture to speak of except in the dark and unequivocal language of innuendo. Do not the following words sound like the words of a conspirator?

"I should sorely regret to find any flagging on the subject of Mr. King. We are committed to his support. It is both wise and honest; and we must have no fluttering in our course. Mr. King's views towards us are honorable and correct. The MISSOURI QUESTION conceals, as far as he is concerned, no plot; and we shall give it a true direction. You know what the feelings and views of our friends were when I saw you, and you know what we then concluded to do. My 'CONSIDERATIONS,' and the aspect of the Albany Argus, will show that we have entered on the work in earnest. We cannot look back. Let us not, therefore, have any halting. I PUT MY HEAD ON ITS PROMPTLY."

If any of the Loco Foco Editors, after reading all this testimony in relation to Mr. Van Buren's course in the Missouri controversy, affect to doubt that he acted with the abolitionists and the enemies of the Union, they are guilty of the most absurd and contemptible hypocrisy. Mr. V. B. stands convicted by the very strongest of all possible testimony, Legislative records, the testimony of his biographer and his other leading friends, and, last not least, the testimony of his own letters. Many years have gone by, since the Missouri controversy was happily adjusted by the persevering exertions and the matchless eloquence of the immortal man, who then earned the glorious title of "the pacificator of ten millions of freemen," but it may be instructive to the politicians of the present day, to look back and recall to mind what were the views of the great prophet of Democracy in relation to the dark and fearful measure, of which Mr. Van Buren was the zealous and active advocate. We know that all the Statesmen in the West and South, without distinction of party, and all the Newspapers in those sections of the country, without distinction of party, regarded and spoke of the conduct of the Missouri Restrictionists as open rebellion against the Constitution and the Union. Mr. Jefferson, in his emphatic language, denominated it "treason against human hope." We are indebted to the Richmond Whig for divers interesting extracts from the letters of that great "Apostle of Liberty," forcibly portraying the feelings of abhorrence and dread with which he regarded the conduct of Mr. Van Buren and the other Northern conspirators:

*Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to J. Adams.*  
December 10th, 1819

"The Banks, Bankrupt Law, Manufacturers, Spinning, &c. are nothing. These are occurrences which live in a storm, will pass under the ship. But the Missouri Question is a breaker on which we lose the Missouri country, and what more, God only knows. From the battle of Bunker's Hill, to the Treaty of Paris, we never had so ominous a question, &c."

*From Mr. Jefferson to William Short.*  
April 13th, 1820.

"Although I had laid down to myself, never to write, talk or even to think of politics, to know nothing of public affairs, and therefore had ceased to read newspapers, yet the Missouri Question aroused and filled me with alarm. I have been the most sanguine in believing that our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and see the event at no great distance, and the direct consequence of this question. My only comfort and confidence is, that I shall not live to see this; and I envy not the present generation, &c. This treason against human hope will signalize their epoch in history, as the counterpart of the medal of their predecessors, &c."

*From Mr. Jefferson to John Holmes.*  
April 22, 1820.

"This momentous question, like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it the knell of the Union. It is hushed indeed for the moment; but this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence."

*From Mr. Jefferson to J. Adams.*  
January 22, 1821.

"Our anxieties in this quarter are all concentrated. What does the Holy Alliance, in and out of Congress, mean to do with us on the Missouri Question? And this, by the bye, is but the name of the case; it is only the John Doe and Richard Roe of the ejectment.—The real question, as seen in the States afflicted with the unfortunate population, is, Are our Slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger? For, if Congress has the power to regulate the conditions of the inhabitants of the States, within the States, it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all shall be free, &c."

Such were the views expressed on all occasions by Mr. Jefferson; and what let us ask, must now be his astonishment, if his great spirit still walks the earth, to see and hear one of the Missouri conspirators supported as "the Northern man with Southern feelings"—"the especial champion of Jeffersonian Democracy?"

Gen. Harrison made the most ardent and resolute opposition to the Missouri Restrictionists, and was, on that account, cast out of Congress by his constituents; and Mr. Clay, by exertions that have no parallel in Congressional history, crushed the conspiracy and saved the country; and is it not a political and moral outrage, that these men should be denounced as abolitionists, while Mr. Van Buren is sustained as the great hope of Southern institutions?

GENERAL HARRISON IN NEW ORLEANS.

We observe in the New Orleans papers of the first of the month a call for a meeting of the Whites of that city, to be held at the Rotundo of St. Louis Exchange, on the evening of the 4th inst. for the purpose of responding to the nomination of the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, and to adopt preliminary measures to insure the success of the Whig cause in Louisiana." The call is signed by four hundred citizens, comprising men of all classes and professions, and representing every interest in that great city, among them, too, are many of the oldest and most effective supporters of General Jackson and his administration. This call in the extreme South, with the large and respectable list of names appended to it, is one of the most striking signs of the spreading popularity of the Harrisburg nomination, and furnishes one of the best assurances we have seen of its success.—*National Intelligencer.*

Let us learn to set a prouder value on industry and manufactures. The meanest artificer in society, if honest and diligent, is worthy of honour; not only as he supports himself and his dependents without any charge to the public, and thus gives the means of life and comfort to several human creatures; but also, because he adds to the funds of national wealth and splendour, to all, and convenience and ornament to those of higher condition.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

In consequence of a publication in the Globe of Tuesday night, the Editors of the National Intelligencer have been called upon to publish the subjoined report of remarks made at the last session of Congress by Mr. STANLEY, of North Carolina, towards the close of the debate on excluding one of the appointed members from serving on the (Swartwout) Committee of Investigation. Having themselves taken the responsibility at the last session of suspending the publication of this report, (as has heretofore been frequently done in cases of personalities occurring in the heat of debate,) and a question of fact having been raised upon the report, the Editors felt bound now to insert the report then suppressed, as written out at the time, which, had circumstances permitted, they would still have been glad to withhold from the press.—*Nat. Intell.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—January 19, 1839.

Mr. BRYAN having concluded a long speech, in which he had very pointedly reflected on the Whig side of the House—

Mr. STANLEY said: Mr. Speaker, if I knew there was no gentleman very anxious to speak upon this subject, I should, for the first time in my country, have taken the liberty of an always opposed to the previous question, though I dislike the office of executioner of the freedom of debate; yet I think such debate as this ought to be cut short, and this motion, if ever, would now be excusable.

I wish, sir, to enter my dissent to some of the remarks just made, to those at least which I am able to understand. I wish also to call the attention of the Conservatives to the continued abuse poured out against them by the partisans of the Administration. But first let me notice some other remarks just made.

The gentleman says, sir, that he "looks at himself, at his country, and at his party, as the great pillars to support the perpetuity of this country." I do not think these words were ever uttered, but I cannot agree that these are the great pillars to support our institutions. The gentleman then, sir, forgetting where he is, imagining he is before a jury unimpelled to try a felon, endeavors to excite our sympathies in behalf of Mr. Woodbury—calls him "poor man," and says he has children who will suffer with him. I do not think, sir, Mr. Woodbury had fallen so far as to be thus regarded by his own friends; and, though he has shamefully mismanaged his Department, and, by his blundering ignorance, has lost millions of the public money, yet I must, in his behalf, request that he be not yet regarded as a felon. The Secretary of the Treasury will hardly thank his friends for such defence. It seems to be thought by some that this proceeding is but a prosecution of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Opposition have no such thing in contemplation. We only desire a fair committee—not a packed committee. We want a committee who will investigate and inquire into the causes of Swartwout's defalcation, as recommended by the President, that additional laws, if necessary, may be enacted, and other precautions resorted to, to prevent such a recurrence in the future. We do not wish to have a party committee, which will make a whitewashing report, and in fact prevent investigation, thereby protecting and encouraging defaulter as heretofore.—We do not wish to make a sacrifice of Mr. Woodbury. If he has not ruined himself in public estimation since he has been at the head of the Treasury Department, nothing we can do can injure him.

But we are not to forget the granite State, where Mr. Woodbury has been known "from the cradle to the grave," as the gentleman said, that he is honored and beloved; and that he has been frequently honored with high offices, and therefore must be a man of capacity and integrity. This, sir, does not follow as a matter of course. The time when public station was conferred on merit alone; when the qualifications of a man were the only basis of his promotion; when in the times the question is, is he a member of the Democratic family, and has his friends who have rendered or can render any service at elections? I could point to some instances in the knowledge of the gentleman. He has known office conferred upon a man of infamous character, for his services in a Congressional election.

The gentleman said that heretofore his friends would record it with singular feelings of astonishment and remorse that the democrats assembled first in this Congress with twenty-five majority? I have never heard, sir, that the majority was more than thirteen. I should be glad to know how twenty-five is counted.

But, sir, we are to do something of "gagging and gagging," of "plugging and plugging." I considered it the knell of the Union. It is hushed indeed for the moment; but this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. We are informed that certain Representatives in this House have been "bought and sold." Here, sir, we have a charge that a certain party, in dissenting with the Administration, are corrupt, and are "bought and sold." For whom, sir? For the Democrats? I call upon the Conservatives to witness the language daily applied to them by the Administration partisans. And, sir, who are those thus continually denounced? A small but gallant and patriotic band, who have, at a most important time, stepped forward, at the risk of sacrificing themselves, to save their country from Executive and Congressional usurpation. They have given evidence that they are still animated by the old Virginia spirit. Are these the men who have been "bought and sold"? Sir, it is not meant for them?

[Here Mr. BRYAN asked if the question was addressed to him.]

Mr. STANLEY replied, he may answer it if he pleases. Mr. BRYAN then said that when Mr. S. showed he had any right or power to exercise any jurisdiction over him, he would answer it, and not before.

Mr. STANLEY, raising his hand, said, God in his mercy deliver me from any jurisdiction over such a subject! Heaven defend me from any supervision of that gentleman's conduct!

[Here Mr. BRYAN rose, and, with violence of manner, angrily said: "Very well, sir, we will settle that in another place." Mr. Speaker, I have said there were remarks in the speech just delivered which I could not understand; it would be impossible to reply to such a speech. There was much unintelligible jargon of "priestcraft, bankers, monopolies, aristocracies, democracy, gagging, and whiggery." Sir, when the gentleman obtained the floor, immediately after my friend from Maryland, (Mr. JENKINS,) I listened to hear what he had to say. But there was nothing like an answer to his argument. And, sir, if I should attempt to reply to the speech of the gentleman, I should fall as he did; I should be as unfortunate as he was upon another occasion; I should miss six times, and fire twice before I was ready.

Mr. Speaker, I have reason to be proud of my conduct on this subject. I have been the subject of me; but if they knew the character of the subject I have recently handled, (Messrs. DUREX and BRYAN,) I fear they would be ashamed, and, instead of sending me back here, instead of electing me again to this high and honorable station, they would elect me dog-killer very first vacancy.

The gentleman said that "Historians will record with singular feelings of astonishment and remorse that the democrats sent to this body twenty-five majority?"

Historians will record much that has occurred during the last eight years with remorse, though I cannot believe that they will record that the democrats had twenty-five majority in this body. When the time shall

have passed by when "hurray for Jackson!" shall be no longer the "open sesame" to office, historians, with astonishment and remorse, will record the character and conduct of many of those whom these magic words have raised from insignificance to seats in the House of Representatives.

When the gentleman was called to order by my friend from Tennessee, (Mr. C. H. WALKER,) he said that his remarks caused the Whigs to rise in their seats, and "mausolate and sicken." I plead guilty to this, sir. I confess, whenever the gentleman speaks, I do mausolate and sicken, but more especially when I hear the Chair announce "the gentleman from North Carolina."

Mr. Speaker, the remarks I have just made have been provoked by a threat which I did not feel disposed to tolerate. This must be my apology to the House for the language which may have been used in this debate.

I did not intend to enter into this discussion. I rose merely to pay a passing tribute to the much abused, patriotic Conservatives. I did not wish to come into collision with any of their revilers. I have higher and nobler objects in view. Let me say, in conclusion, that I had no disposition to enter into any controversy; but, for any thing I have said, I am responsible to my constituents, or to any individual I may have offended.

When Mr. STANLEY concluded— Mr. W. COST JOHNSON obtained the floor, and was earnestly entreated by Mr. BRYAN to yield it, that he might reply to Mr. STANLEY; but he steadily refused to do so, and, in consequence, he would find Mr. J. was actuated, in so doing, by a good motive. He found that the debate, after being long continued and conducted with great earnestness, was at length beginning to wear a slightly personal tinge. Nothing, however, had yet occurred to warrant any gentleman to take serious offence. But, should the debate proceed further, it might, perhaps, be meant, of course, nothing more; nothing, he repeated it, had occurred which any gentleman ought to carry without the limits of the House; but as some indications had appeared—some little specks of war dimly seen on the horizon, he was confirmed in his conviction that he ought not to yield the floor, lest worse consequences should ensue.

Before he resumed his seat he should make a motion, which, if it prevailed, would put a stop to the debate, &c. &c.

[Mr. JOHNSON here referred to the Previous Question, which he moved before taking his seat, refusing Mr. BRYAN'S earnest request to withdraw it, and which, being carried in the affirmative, here ended the debate.]

MR. STANLEY'S SPEECH.

When the subject of viva voce voting was before the House of Representatives, and just before the question was taken, Mr. Stanley rose amidst cries of "Order! order!" "Question! question!" "Gentlemen may cry Question! question! until they are tired. I shall not take my seat until I have said what I have to say. It would better become the Representatives of freedom to rise in their places and call a member to order who transgresses the rules than to be yelling 'order' in their sleeves, or under their desks. I am not only willing, but anxious, to bring this question to an issue.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Alford) had spoken of the benefits of viva voce voting. The gentleman has not been here long enough yet to have experienced the evil results of voting viva voce in Congress. One fact, it has been said, is worth a thousand arguments. It has been said by an old member of this House, and (I am wrong I hope some friend of the Administration, will correct me,) that some five or six years ago, when the public printer was elected by ballot, Blair and Rives were candidates on the one side, and Gales and Eaton on the other, in the dark days of despotism, when the iron will of one man was the law of the land, it so happened that Gales and Eaton were the victors, and the Administration had a majority in the House.

The Editor of the Globe, hoping to ascertain who were the members who had disregarded the wishes of party, and pursued the dictates of judgment and conscience, carried about a paper, in which it was required that each of the faithful should certify that they had voted viva voce.

Upon enumerating the names, it appeared that if Blair and Rives had received the votes of those, who declared they had voted for them, they would unquestionably have been elected. I understand that this paper was published in the Globe. Yet Blair & Rives were not elected. Since that period, continued attempts have been made to establish the viva voce mode for the ballot. I agree with you, sir, in your opinion, that it is a mistake on this floor to deny the correctness of this statement, if it is incorrect. What a glorious specimen of Representative independence!

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Reynolds,) thinks, in his abundant charity, that all politicians here are honest. Those who are well acquainted with that gentleman, will attribute to him the epithet of "Conscience of his own sect." He believes all others to be honest. Surely, sir, he could not have been here in the times to which I refer; he could not have been acquainted with the signers of this declaration of party fidelity, drawn up by the Editors of the Globe.

Human nature is frail, and we have from the commencement of the Government, been concluding against the viva voce mode of voting. It was not the influence of the Editors of the Globe, but of the President, which forced the Representatives of freedom to submit to such degradation. But now we are told that Executive influence is no longer degraded, and that the Representatives of freedom are to be controlled by us in our voting. Sir, we know better; we might give a thousand instances to the contrary; and believing that substituting the viva voce mode of voting for the ballot is calculated and intended to force members to regulate their conduct according to the wishes of the President, or the relentless, and sometimes dangerous, but honest, influence of the Executive, we are about to elect a public printer. Believing that hundreds and thousands of public money are wasted upon the public printing, I am desirous, without knowing which party may prevail in the election, to save something to the public treasury before we resume my seat.

I shall submit a resolution which will be supported by those who are preaching economy. I have been informed by one who has had some experience, that if the public printing was properly managed, nearly one hundred thousand dollars could be saved from the expenses of printing for each Congress. If rumor speaks correctly, the President, before we resume my seat, is making bargains in advance for the public printing, and giving additional orders for the spoils to be obtained from this source. I have been informed that one who expects to be a candidate of the Administration party has offered to another candidate of the same party to withdraw his pretensions upon payment of eight thousand dollars. We have the most disgusting electioneering exhibited to us daily. Some of the candidates are taking meetings behind the columns of the Hall and urging them on in their efforts to aid their friends. I am sick of these disgraceful scenes. I wish to put an end to this corruption. Gentlemen may rely on it, an indignant People are tired of words without acts; they wish to see evidences of retrenchment in the expenditure of the public money. It is not the public printing, but the public printing, that has made themselves rich. Blair and Rives, I learn, from an authentic source, have received from the public Treasury, for the last five or six years, more than three hundred thousand dollars. I do not say this sum was not paid for labor done—probably it was; but I maintain it can now be done much cheaper, and supported by the public printing, and given additional orders for the spoils to be obtained from this source.

Having thus candidly assigned the reasons for my support; it can hardly be necessary to state the grounds of my objections to the opposing candidate. If in the Convention by which Gen. Harrison was nominated, not a single man from a slave-holding State had the temerity to vote for him, it cannot be expected that our people shall do so. The very fact, that he is allied with, and supported by a Northern party, who upon all occasions have manifested the most decided hostility to the interest of the South, constitute in my view ample grounds for opposition to his election. And let me not be accused of indulging in improper sectional

I had intended to say a few words upon the New Jersey case, but I will not now do so. North Carolina has been well represented upon that subject by a nullifier, by a North Carolina nullifier, (Mr. RAYNER,) a nullifier from principle, and not swayed by attachment to a single individual, by one who held fast to his integrity when his great captain, as he said, went over to the enemy. But it will not be in order now to speak of that.

Before I offer the resolution to which I have just referred, I will, while I am entitled to the floor, say a word in reply to the innuendoes or insinuations which have fallen from the gentleman from South Carolina. I mean, sir, the gentleman who proclaimed here the other day, with becoming modesty, that he was "born in slavery to fear" (Mr. Pickens.) The same gentleman who informed us that he "would not wear the proud crest of a monarch's brow, unless he could wear it untrammelled and free!" That "diadem," I suppose, sir, that gentleman had in his eye, was the Speaker's chair; but he will find that his present associates will give no "diadems," or gifts of any kind, without *trammels*. That gentleman had made some allusion to bank inducements, in connection with the Harrisburg nomination; he spoke too, of other "combinations," which he did not fully explain.

There are some other "combinations" to which the attention of the gentleman from South Carolina may hereafter be called. For the present, I wish to call the gentleman's attention to an article in a paper, "The Emancipator," I hold in my hand, which will enlighten him as to his coadjutors in crying out "combination and bank inducements."

[Mr. Stanley being about to read, Mr. Cooper objected to the reading of such a paper as authority.]

I do not wish to intrude upon the feelings of the gentleman, sir, and I will not insist upon it; I will have it printed as part of my speech, according to Democratic precedent, and I will send the paper to the gentleman from South Carolina, and he can read for himself.

[The article here referred to, was a notice of the Emancipator, in relation to Gen. Harrison, which was copied into the Register.]

This extract shows that the abolitionists oppose Harrison for the reasons they state, and I am willing any candid man shall decide who has given the best evidence of kind feelings to the South, Mr. Van Buren or Gen. Harrison. I would most gladly meet the gentleman from South Carolina at this point.

Gentlemen need not hope, by this ridiculous humbugging cry of "combination and bank influence," to resist this nomination. Humbug it is, and nothing less. As to those who represented North Carolina in that Convention, their characters are as fair, as far above suspicion, as that of the gentleman from South Carolina. They are beyond the reach of such assaults. All of them were gentlemen of intrepidity and of irreproachable integrity, influenced by the most patriotic motives. Several of them have had repeated marks of public confidence from the people of their State, and their uniform conduct through life has shown they deserve the confidence reposed in them. They have acted properly as delegates from North Carolina. Though I believe a large portion of the People were decidedly in favor of the greatest statesman of his country, (Mr. Clay,) yet they pledged themselves to abide by the wishes of the majority, and when the time arrives, they will prove they are devoted to principles. They will not selfishly refuse to do their duty to their country, because he who was their first choice is not the candidate. The man knows nothing of North Carolina who thinks otherwise.

This nomination cannot be resisted by such disingenuous attempts. It is destined to sweep every thing before it: "A man may hear this shower sign in the wind." In the eloquent language of my friend from Indiana, (Mr. Proffitt) whom, if I may be allowed a pun, the people of his District have sent here to their *prairie*; "it will be like a fire in one of our western prairies, sweeping away every thing with resistless power."

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THE ACCEPTANCE.

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

RALEIGH, Jan. 9th, 1840.

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

It is now upwards of twenty-five years since I first assumed an active part in the discharge of my duties as a man, the resident of a county, whose inhabitants have adhered with such steady unanimity to the principles of the Republican party; I espoused with zeal and ardor, the cause in which I found the country then engaged, in the maintenance of the rights and honor of the nation. Thus trained in the school of Democracy, and taught the principles of the Constitution, as well as the sentiments, wishes and feelings of the people, I early imbibed those doctrines of political faith, which deny to the Federal Government the exercise of powers not delegated, and holds inviolate the reserved rights of the States. With these convictions, it has been my object on all political questions both to vote and act, with that party, whose opinions, as I believe, reflect the true principles of the Constitution, as well as the sentiments, wishes and feelings of the people. I have chosen thus to act with men of my own political views, believing it the surest means of advancing such measures and principles as I most approved. This rule of action led me to the support of Mr. Van Buren at the last Presidential election, and like thousands of others I doubt not, with as disinterested motives as those who profess so great a horror, in shaming in the spirit of the Convention, I hesitate to avow my intention to support him in the coming contest, in preference to the individual who has been selected as his opponent. I shall support him, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the important trust confided to his hands—and because he stands pledged to maintain unimpaired the property and institutions of the South, against the mad schemes of the Abolitionists, by whom he is so generally opposed. So I shall support him for his firm and manly adherence to the plan of an Independent Treasury—that great measure of deliverance which has been so bitterly denounced, because it proposes to give to the Government the same right which is secured to every citizen under the Constitution, of demanding his share in Gold and Silver—and because it seeks to save the honest industry of the Country, from the greedy cupidity of the speculator; and to free the Nation's money from the use, as well as from the "bars and bolts" of speculative Banks. And I shall support him, because he is opposed to the power of establishing a United States Bank, and to the right of appropriating the public money to objects not authorized by the Constitution; and because he is committed to the permanent reduction of the Revenue of the General Government to the measure of its expenditure, to its necessary wants. Such principles and measures, if properly sustained, cannot fail, as I persuade myself, to add strength to our free institutions, to render the people quiet and prosperous, and give additional security to the Union itself.

Having thus candidly assigned the reasons for my support; it can hardly be necessary to state the grounds of my objections to the opposing candidate. If in the Convention by which Gen. Harrison was nominated, not a single man from a slave-holding State had the temerity to vote for him, it cannot be expected that our people shall do so. The very fact, that he is allied with, and supported by a Northern party, who upon all occasions have manifested the most decided hostility to the interest of the South, constitute in my view ample grounds for opposition to his election. And let me not be accused of indulging in improper sectional

feeling. So far from it, as a Southern man, I am as ready to acknowledge our obligations to the Democracy of the North, for their efficient aid in relieving us of the burdens of an odious Tariff, as for the patriotic firmness with which they have met the criminal designs of the Abolitionists.

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

I desire to stand before the freemen of the State, not as the humble political partisan, but on still higher grounds. As a North Carolinian, ardently attached to my native State, proud of her Republican character, and of that patriotic feeling, which has ever marked the devotion of her people to the free institutions of the Country. Impelled by these high considerations, I am a friend to that system of State policy, which shall lead to the gradual development of her resources. For sustaining by a judicious and economical application of her means, such works of Internal Improvement, as shall be sanctioned by public opinion,—without incurring a State debt, or running into those extravagant projects, which must end in failure, and produce that embarrassment, which the large indebtedness of our sister States, amounting to an annual tax of more than ten Millions—has at present so seriously involved them. We should have the funds of the State, well improved of the mind, and sustained; that system of School Education, which shall promise the greatest practical benefit to the poor and necessitous. Of cautiously avoiding all obligations to the Federal Government, but at the same time yielding a willing acknowledgment of what may be its due, as well as to that of our sister States, by the constitutional compact. Of preserving in undisturbed purity the freedom of elections, and yielding a prompt submission to the will of a majority, that great principle of a representative government—and zealously encouraging whatever shall tend to the people of the State contented and prosperous, her character respected and her institutions flourishing, solid and permanent.

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

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

GENERAL HARRISON.

In the discharge of the extensive trusts reposed in him—the disbursements of the great amount of funds placed under his control, and the extraordinary powers conferred upon him, General HARRISON might have amassed a princely fortune; and, with similar opportunities, many a brawling patriot of these degenerate days would have done so. At one time he was Governor of Indiana, (then comprising what is now Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin,) ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and vested with the power to appoint all the officers; to lay off counties and fix seats of justice; and with a complete control over the Legislature. He was, moreover, vested by a law of Congress with the complete control over the public domain at Vincennes and in the Illinois country, for the settlement of all the claims to land made by the "French and British Governments, or by courts or commandants claiming the rights to make such grants, the whole of the land so granted, or as much thereof, as might appear reasonable and just." With these great powers in his hand, President JEFFERSON, in 1804, sent him a commission constituting him sole commissioner for treating with all the North-western tribes, with the power to draw for any money he might think necessary for the accomplishment of the objects committed to him. As soon as Louisiana was acquired, he was made by a law of Congress (at the suggestion of Mr. Jefferson) ex-officio Governor of "Upper Louisiana." He knew that Mr. JEFFERSON had it much at heart to convince the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory of the great difference between our Government and the corrupt one they had so long suffered under. Under this impression, Gen. H. declined receiving the fees he was entitled to by law, although those for Indian licenses alone would have brought him two or three thousand dollars; and refused to purchase any property, although he was tempted by the proprietor of three-fourths of St. Louis and all the adjoining lands with an undivided moiety for assisting him to build up the town. In the war of 1811, and that which commenced in 1812, he received almost a carte blanche as to the appointments,