



THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1840.

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

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 ANYTHING TO REMOVE IT, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THOSE WHO ARE IMMEDIATELY INTERESTED.—Gen. Harrison's Speech at Vincennes.

HOT WEATHER. It was so hot in this City last week, that some one broke into Mrs. HARRIS' Ice House to sleep!

FOURTH OF JULY. To-morrow is the 64th Anniversary of American Independence—a day, the proudest in our Calendar, and one which always awakens associations of the most delightful and heart-cheering interest.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. We recently noticed a specimen of NAILS manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. BROWN and FULWIDER, in Lincoln County. We have since understood, that iron is manufactured there, in all its stages, from the Ore to the Nail.

A RICH MOUSE NEST. Three years ago, MR. JOHN G. MARSHALL, then doing an active business in this City, had his money drawer repeatedly robbed; and though every expedient was resorted to, to detect the rogue, the effort was fruitless.

A BET AS GOOD AS TAKEN. The Fayetteville Carolinian mentions a proposal, by a Correspondent of the Warrenton Reporter, to bet \$1000 on the election of Mr. Van Buren in November next.

A BASE FABRICATION. Prejudice of any kind is strong enough, but PARTY REVENGE is as strong as death itself, and as narrow as the grave.

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DEATHS. In this City, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Charity Smith, after a very short and painful illness. Very suddenly, on the 17th inst., at the residence of his father, at North Bend, Dr. Benjamin Harrison.

THE MARKETS. RALEIGH, July 3. Bacon 8 a 9; Beeswax 17 a 20; Bale Rope 8 a 10; Coffee 13 a 15; Cotton 7 a 8; Cotton Yarn 18 a 26; Cotton Bagging 15 a 20; Corn 50; Meal 50; Flour 84 a 85; Flax Seed 81; Brown Sugar 40 a 42; Lard 18 a 20; Tallow 10; Whiskey 40 a 45.

WILMINGTON July 1. Bacon 8 a 9; Beeswax 17 a 20; Coffee 11 a 12; Cotton 6 a 6 1/2; Corn 50 a 55; Meal 70 a 80; Flour 41 a 44; Brown Sugar 73 a 75; Salt (suck) 82 a 84; Tallow 11; Whiskey 33 a 35.

PETERSBURG, July 2. Cotton—Market dull. We quote 6 1/2 a 8 1/2 at extreme prices—average sales at 8 1/2 cents. Wheat—Scarce and dull, \$1 for best white. Bacon—New 10 1/2 a 11 cents, old 7 1/2 a 8 cents. Tobacco—The receipts of this article are large and the quality inferior, with a decline in price. We quote Long 92 a 94; Leaf 88 a 90.

"SELLING POOR MEN," &c. We have the pleasure of presenting our readers to-day, with a document, which more effectually exposes the falsity of the charge against Gen. HARRISON, that he voted to sell white men for debt, than any thing we have seen. Though this wanton calumny has been often refuted, it is, nevertheless, re-iterated with an industry worthy of a better cause, and therefore requires to be emphatically nailed to the counter.

ANOTHER BALL STOPPED! Messrs. JAMISON, BOYD, STERNROD, TURNER and BROWN, all Members of Congress and Loco Focos, recently published an Address in the "Globe," charging Mr. CALHOUN, of Mass. a Whig, with having secretly apprized the Abolitionists of that State that Gen. Harrison was with them in sentiment, and that he (Mr. CALHOUN) did so on the authority of a private letter from Gen. Harrison himself, to a Whig member of Congress from Maine.

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CONGRESS. EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, July 25. The Bankrupt Bill came up in the Senate, on its final passage, when Messrs. Tappan, Anderson, of Tenn. and Lumpkin, of Geo. all spoke in opposition to it.

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Yea.—Messrs. Clayton, Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Huntington, Knight, Morton, Nicholas, Norvell, Phelps, Porter, Ruggles, Smith of Ind., Southwick, Tallmadge, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—21.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala. Cuthbert, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn. Sturgeon, Tappan, Wall.—19.

WASHINGTON, June 26. In the House, Mr. Hastings of Ohio, delivered or rather read a long, boring Speech in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill, and Mr. Cost Johnson a very strong Speech against it.

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Mr. McCarty, of Virginia, made a very lucid and able exposition of the true doctrine on the great financial questions of the day, and a powerful and convincing argument against the Bill.

Mr. Biddle, of Penn. then rose and addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. He presented in a striking and most effective manner, the great objections to this measure—dwelling upon them with the force and earnestness which so peculiarly distinguish his elocution, and illustrating them with singular copiousness and power.

GEN'L HARRISON'S LETTER TO JUDGE BERRIEN, FOUND. We take from the Charleston Courier the following letter, written by Gen. HARRISON, on the 4th of November, 1836, to Judge BERRIEN, of Georgia.

NEAR NEW LANCASTER, 4th Nov. 1840. My Dear Sir—This is the first day of leisure that I have had since I had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th September—and I avail myself of it to answer the three questions you propose to me, and which are in the following words, viz:

1st. "Can the Congress of the United States, consistently with the Constitution, abolish slavery either in the States, or in the District of Columbia?" 2nd. "Do not good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union require that the act for the compromise of the Tariff, commonly known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention?"

3d. "Is the principle proclaimed by the dominant party, that the spoils belong to the victor," consistent with an honest and patriotic administration of the office of President of the U. States?"

I proceed to answer these questions in the order they are proposed. 1st. I do not think that Congress can abolish, in any manner interfere with slavery as it exists in the States, but upon the application of the States, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District.

2nd. Good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union do, in my opinion, require that the compromise of the Tariff known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention. 3d. I am decidedly of opinion that the power of appointment to office vested in the Executive of the United States by the Constitution, should be used with a single eye to the public advantage, and not to promote the interests of a party.

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COMMUNICATIONS. FOR THE REGISTER. TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA. FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Are you prepared for the prospect which is before you? The President of the United States has given his Official sanction to the introduction of NEGRO EVIDENCE in the trial of WHITE PERSONS!

LANT NAVAL OFFICER! The proceedings approved too by Martin Van Buren, the Northern man with Southern feelings! I entreat you Fellow-Citizens, if you value your lives—your property—if you respect your own characters, and that of your families, place your condemnation now and forever on such a measure.

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every reflecting mind beyond the possibility of a doubt, that this charge is a foul slander. Second, that he is an Abolitionist! Are you aware, fellow-citizens of the source from which this charge emanates? You certainly are! It comes from the Van Buren party, that very party, who boasted so loudly of having elected Marcus Morton, Governor of Massachusetts—the first and only Abolitionist who has been elected to the high office of Governor of a State.

Now we want to elect Gen. Harrison President, who pronounces the most unsparring denunciations against the schemes of the Abolitionists; he pronounces their schemes to be weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional; illegal, persecuting and dangerous—He goes farther and says, that none but an incarnate devil can look upon the movements of the party without horror.

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and unprincipled account. No honest man, who knows any thing about the history of Guilford, would so far forget himself as to be guilty of such foul and contemptible slander. And I confidently aver it as my firm and settled conviction, that this worthless scribbler knows nothing of Guilford's ancestry, except that which he may have learned from the evening tales of his own predecessors, in which among other things, they recounted the number of whippings they had received at the hands of the Guilford Whigs; their narrow escapes in their saunterings to steal and plunder, and in showing him the long and deep scars on their Tory backs, received from these same hated Guilford Whigs.

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