

THE MESSENGER.

Friday Morning, Jan. 5, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

In order to afford the hands employed in our office a little respite during the Christmas holidays, we were unable to get out a paper last week.

THE NEW YEAR.

Another year has gone to swell "the mysterious tide of old eternity!" What recollections crowd upon the memory at this period! As we stand at "farthest end of the year," and gaze upon the path o'er which we have passed, we find that a great change has been wrought in a few short months. As we look around for our friends, we find that many who started with us at the commencement of the last year, full of hope and promise, have sickened and died, and now rest secure from the troubles of the world within the portals of the tomb. How many hearts have been made glad during the past year, but oh, how many have been made to bleed at every pore by the ruthless winds of adversity!

Upon the past with sorrow! Though the year has gone to blend with the mysterious tide of old eternity, and borne along upon its heaving breast withered wrecks of glory and of beauty—yet, why mourn that such is its destiny? Another year succeeded to the past—in its bright round seasons come and go—the same blue arch that hath hung o'er us, will hang o'er us yet. The same pure stars that we have loved to watch like lilies on the tomb of Day—and still man will remain, to dream as he hath dreamed and mark the earth with passion. Love will spring from the low tomb of old affections—Hope, and Joy, and great Ambition, will rise up As they have risen—and their deeds will be brighter than those engraven on the scroll of pagid centuries.

How many fond anticipations of future success are indulged at the commencement of this year, that are destined never to be realized, and how many hopes that are to be blasted! There are those who have joined in the festivities of this new year's day, whose eyes shall grow dim in death before the autumn leaves fall, eye, even before the roses of summer bloom. May it be the happy lot of all such to be prepared to "go forth to meet the Bridegroom at his coming."

We conclude with the following wish, which we cull from an editorial in an old number of the New York Mirror:—"On the unopened volume of the year the bright rays of hope shed a genial lustre; and when it is filled, may the quenchless light of mercy be rayed over the leaves, gilding the darkest pages with a dazzling whiteness. May the old still trace the even lines of virtue they have traced; and conscience, in regard to their well-tryed diligence in former years, will permit them to leave a wider margin of ease and rest. Let the young man dip his high-plumed quill, not in the pale waters of vanity, that vanish from the page as soon as they are dry, but in the enduring colors of truth and virtue. May every sentence be inspired by honorable ambition, and corrected by firm morality. And gentle maiden, for whom spring spontaneous the best auguries of our heart, thy writing would never err, if it were guided by the control of our wishes. May the soft hand of love hold the recording pen, and trace on thy life-book his richest, purest thoughts. May every passage be smooth as the vesper of Waller, and as bright as the foam into which the wings of angels dip."

WHIG VICTORY IN BOSTON.

The Municipal election of this city took place on the 11th ult., and the Locofocos were routed "horse, foot, and dragoon" in every Ward but the Second and Third. The vote for Mayor stood:

Brimmer (Whig)	3,876
Savage (Loco)	2,241
Scattering	160

Leaving a majority for the Whig candidate over all others, of 2,466. Last year the Whig majority was 1,949; showing a net Whig gain since last year of 514. The Aldermen are all Whigs. And out of 48 members of the Common Council, the Locofocos have only four!

Mr. Rhett of South Carolina, a short time since, in the House of Representatives, moved a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means, to report on the expediency of bringing in a bill establishing a 20 per cent. ad valorem tariff. The House, in which, let it be remembered, there is a Democratic majority of about sixty, refused to suspend the rules by a majority of thirty—the vote being 77 for and 107 against—virtually refusing to repeal the "odious Whig tariff."

Ominous.—Mr. Tyler has heretofore conferred all his appointments upon Democrats, but since he has been repudiated by the Democracy, a change has come o'er the spirit of his dreams. We see that he has conferred an appointment upon Matthew St. Clair Clarke, the late Whig Clerk of the House of Representatives.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

"Come rally round the Hickory tree,
And vote for the Democracy."

The great Democratic State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Commons, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, December 14th, at 12 o'clock, M., and adjourned sine die, on Friday night, the 15th. There was but one delegate from this district. The convention was fully organized by the appointment of Louis D. Henry, Esq., President; M. T. Hawkins, Joseph Allison, Samuel A. Andrews, and Walter F. Lenke, Vice Presidents; and Wm. W. Holden and Wm. H. Bayne Secretaries. A committee of two from each Congressional district was appointed to prepare matter for the consideration of the convention. As there was but one delegate from this district, Mr. Avery of Burke, Mr. Bunker of Wake was associated with him on the committee. In the afternoon of Friday the committee of eighteen made their report, which was unanimously adopted. We copy the report, interspersed with such remarks as present themselves:

"The committee to whom it was referred to report subjects proper for the consideration and action of the convention, having, as far as circumstances permitted, bestowed their reflection upon the duty thus assigned them, beg leave to report, that in their opinion the subjects proper for the action of the convention, consist in the nomination of a candidate for the Democratic Republican party for Governor of the State, the appointment of two delegates to represent the State at large in the National Convention of the party, to assemble in Baltimore in May next, and in the concise and explicit avowal of our principles; and for the action of the convention upon these subjects we submit to their consideration the following Resolutions:

"1. Resolved, That this convention, confiding in the unspilled private character of Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln county, his eminent ability and unflinching devotion to Democratic principles, nominate him as the candidate for the Democratic party of this state in the approaching gubernatorial election."

We have it from good authority that Mr. Hoke is a Calhoun Democrat, and as a consequence, a nullifier. How do the Democracy of North Carolina relish this nomination? Do they remember that Gen. Jackson said that Mr. Calhoun ought to be "hanged as high as Haman?" If the old General, the very quintessence of modern Democracy, had such an exalted opinion of Mr. Calhoun, what must he have thought of his followers? Ye who profess such veneration for the opinions of the old hero, must mind how you tread upon his toes in voting for Mr. Hoke. Little Matty is the old General's choice for the Presidency, and not Mr. Calhoun. So, good Democratic friends, you mustn't make much noise when you vote for Mr. Hoke, lest the old General should hear you, for if he catches you transgressing he might read you out of the brotherhood; and you know what he says is law and gospel with modern Democrats.

"2. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the convention to inform Col. Hoke of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same; and further, that they express to him the hope of this convention that he will thoroughly canvass the state."

"3. Resolved, That this Convention approve the call that has been made for the assembling of a Democratic National Convention at the city of Baltimore on the fourth Monday in May next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, and that we will support, with becoming zeal, the nominees of that convention."

How unqualified as to principles. If the convention should nominate John Tyler, with all his treachery unrepented of, for President, and somebody else for Vice President, the Democracy of North Carolina "will support with a becoming zeal, the nominees of that convention." Principles appear to be a secondary matter. If the nomination for President should be conferred upon Colonel Johnson, with his odious bankrupt law principles, why they will support him, according to the above declaration. If it should be James Buchanan, an avowed Federalist and a tariffist, he will command the same support. Verily the North Carolina Democracy have shown their colors in fine style. They will support any man, if he should be nominated by the National Convention! This is modern Democracy.

"4. Resolved, That we hereby appoint Louis D. Henry and Charles Fisher to represent the state of North Carolina in that convention, leaving to the people, in their respective Congressional Districts, the appointment of the other delegates from this state to said convention."

Harmonious Democracy! Louis D. Henry is a violent Van Buren partisan, while Charles Fisher goes the Calhoun nullification stripe. Here is harmony characteristic of the present Democratic party. One delegate goes to the National Convention the avowed friend of Mr. Van Buren, while the other prefers Mr. Calhoun, and if Mr. Fisher follows the example set by some of his southern Calhoun brethren, he will not support Mr. Van Buren. Now who will the Democracy of North Carolina support for the Presidency? If we are to judge from the proceedings of the State Convention, they, or at least some of their leaders, prefer Mr. Calhoun, yet they cannot boldly express themselves on this point. They try to please both the north and the south. Glorious Democratic harmony.

"5. Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, a National Bank, apart from the Constitutional objections to such an institution, is unequalled in the present state of the country, either as a fiscal agent for the government or as

a regulator of the exchanges, and is unnecessary to secure a sound circulating medium; and that such an institution would be detrimental to our best interests, and dangerous to the liberties of the country."

This is just such a resolution as might have been expected from the Democracy. But the experience of years has shown the utility of a National Bank, and it is utterly useless for those who have assumed the name of Democrats, to tell the American people that such an institution would ruin the country. When we had a United States Bank, we had the best circulating medium and the best regulated currency the world has ever known. The United States Bank has been put down, and what sort of a currency have we now! Echo answers—What! Experience is the best of teachers, and verily the lesson which she has taught the American people, since the knell of the United States Bank was sounded by Gen. Jackson, has been a sad one. The country has been cursed by a worthless paper currency—the issues of the local banks, which sprung up like mushrooms in every section of the country. These banks, in the absence of a National Bank, became the regulators of the currency, and a sad fix they made of it. And these local banks, amounting to several hundred, were principally chartered when the professed Democracy were in power. Does any one doubt this? Let him search the records of the country, and he will find that it is true to the letter. We say that experience has shown that a National Bank is indispensable to the prosperity of the country—indispensable alike to the best interests and the liberties of our country, both as a fiscal agent for the government and a regulator of the exchanges. And those who once bitterly opposed it, sick with the ruinous experiments tried upon the currency, are now anxious to see the establishment of such an institution, which would cause the return of that harmony and prosperity in the commercial and monetary affairs which we enjoyed under such a bank. The constitutionality of a National Bank cannot be doubted, and it is useless for the Democracy to assert the contrary.

"6. Resolved, That while we are uncompromisingly opposed to a tariff for protection, we are not the advocates of direct taxation to raise the means wherewith to administer the Federal Government; that a tariff of duties, laid solely with a view to the raising of a sufficient revenue for the economical administration of the government, and not to afford bounties to a particular class or classes, is what we approve, and what we are at all times willing to support."

"7. Resolved, That we regard the Tariff act of 1842, as passed in the main for protection and not for revenue, and that we are opposed, not only to the principles but to the details of said act."

"8. Resolved, That in the existing state of the country, the raising of a sufficient revenue for the economical administration of the government, and not to afford bounties to a particular class or classes, is what we approve, and what we are at all times willing to support."

It is strange that a party professing to be so consistent cannot make a better showing of it than the Democracy of North Carolina have. Here they have committed themselves as fairly as ever a party did in this world. They say that they "are at all times willing to support" a tariff "laid solely with a view to the raising of a sufficient revenue for the economical administration of the government," and that they "regard the tariff act of 1842, as passed in the main for protection and not for revenue." Now let us see how they stand. The average rate of duties imposed by this tariff is estimated at 30 per cent., and President Tyler tells us, in his late annual message, that the revenue afforded at that per cent. is inadequate to meet the current expenses of the government—that there is now a deficiency of nearly \$5,000,000—the receipts at 30 per cent.—being \$18,000,000, and the expenditures for the last fiscal year amounting to \$23,000,000.—Verily the Democracy of North Carolina have placed themselves in a very awkward position upon the tariff question.

"9. Resolved, That the Veto Power conferred upon the President by the Constitution of the United States, is a salutary feature of that instrument, sanctioned by reason and experience, and that we regard the ruthless attack made upon it by the Whig party, as an attempt to change the existing form of our government, in order to secure party objects, and gratify ambitious and exasperated party leaders."

It is but characteristic of the Democracy that they should be in favor of conferring upon the President the power of thwarting the representatives of the people, in their efforts to better the condition of the country. Witness how they lauded President Tyler for using the veto power to prevent Congress from passing such laws as the wants of the country demanded. It is high time that this power should be limited.

"10. Resolved, That the fine imposed on General Andrew Jackson, by Judge Hall, ought to be refunded, with interest, unconditionally and without delay, as an act of justice to a brave and meritorious officer."

A resolution to refund the fine has been introduced in the House of Representatives, and it is easy to tell its fate there. Why is it that the Democracy manifest such concern for the reimbursement of this fine?

We are told that it ought to be done "as an act of justice to a brave and meritorious officer." But this is not the moving principle. It is a reward for his reckless and arbitrary policy while President of the United States. Yes this architect in ruin is to be caressed by modern Democracy, for the evils he brought upon the country during his administration. Here is a clear exhibition of that spirit of man-worship the Democracy pretended they could see in the Whigs, and which they so loudly denounced. Those who live in glass houses should be careful how they throw stones.

"11. Whereas, the attempt on the part of some of our political opponents to misrepresent the opinions of the Democratic party upon the subject of the State Banks, has made it necessary that the charge should be met and repelled. Resolved therefore, That the Democratic party is not opposed to properly regulated State institutions, based upon a specie capital; and we repudiate the charge that we are the advocates of an exclusively metallic currency, as gratuitous and unfounded. But the late disordered condition of the exchanges of the country has convinced us that two things are necessary to secure the benefits, and at the same time to avert the evils, of the system: First, such a charter of obligations imposed by the Legislature as will cover the redemption of their notes, under a heavy penalty; Secondly, an individual liability imposed upon the stockholders for the notes which they issue; and further, that in future no Bank ought to be chartered without these provisions and restrictions."

Let it be remembered that this convention was, without doubt, favorable to the nomination of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency. The North Carolina Democracy declare that they are not opposed to state banks, while their favorite, Mr. Calhoun, declares that upon the Democratic banner is inscribed, among other things, "separation from banks!" Here is a clash. The fact is the Democracy have found out that they cannot deceive the people any longer upon this subject. Heretofore the Democracy of the United States were opposed to all banks, but the North Carolina Democracy are now in favor of state banks! Verily wonders never will cease. This is an admission which we thought could not be extorted from any portion of the Democracy. Hereafter be it known that the Democracy of North Carolina are in favor of state banks. Next step will be a National Bank. Mark it.

"12. Resolved, That the President of this convention appoint twenty-one persons to act as a State Central Committee of the Democratic party, to issue one or more addresses to the people, and to take such other steps as, in their opinion, may be conducive to the success of our principles."

Here endeth the chapter, except that a resolution was passed adding the president to the above committee.

Good.—A gentleman in Washington remarked to Mr. J. Q. Adams that the unfinished business of the session was accumulating on their hands, to which he replied that it would be better for the country if all the business should be left unfinished by this Congress, as it would be so much mischief left undone.

A Calhoun paper was some time since started in New York, but from the unpopularity of the cause it advocated, or something else, (the former though, no doubt,) it failed to receive sufficient patronage to justify its continuance. It seems that Calhounism is on the wane.

At a Locofoco convention recently held in Alabama, Mr. Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency, and Senator King for the Vice Presidency. The vote of the convention stood—for Van Buren 67, for Calhoun 50. The signs of the times strongly indicate that Mr. Van Buren will be the Democratic candidate. So mote it be.

The President's Message was sent to the two Houses of Congress on Monday at 112 o'clock.—New Bedford (Mass.) Reg.

Then the days must be considerably longer in Washington City than they are in Bucombe.

Remedy for the bite of a Snake.—A writer in the Raleigh Register says that common salt, moistened with water and bound upon the wound, will cure the bite of the most venomous snake.

Literary Notices.

Godley's Lady's Book. Philadelphia: Louis A. Godley.

The January number of this popular periodical has been upon our table for several days. The new volume is greatly improved. The engravings are superior, and the contributions excellent. The list of contributors to the Lady's Book embraces the most popular male and female writers in America. The Lady's Book is a splendid work, and ought to be in the hand of every American lady.—Terms \$3.

The Ladies' National Magazine. Philadelphia: Charles J. Peterson.

The January number of this popular ladies' magazine has been received. All the contributors to this number are ladies, and the articles are good. The new volume of the Ladies' National is very much improved, and successfully rivals in embellishment, the three-dollar magazines. It is undoubtedly the cheapest magazine in the country, being only \$2, or 3 copies for \$5.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 11th ult., Mr. Mangum announced the following as the standing committees for the session:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Buchanan, Tallmadge, and Choate.

Finance—Messrs. Evans, M'Duffie, Huntington, Woodbury, and Crittenden.

Commerce—Messrs. Huntington, Woodbridge, King, Barrow, and Wright.

Manufactures—Messrs. Simmons, Archer, Miller, Buchanan, and Morehead.

Agriculture—Messrs. Upham, Bates, Sturgeon, Semple, and Atchison.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Crittenden, Barrow, Benton, Dayton, and Foster.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Bayard, Choate, Huger, Haywood, and Henderson.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, Morehead, Sevier, Phelps, and Benton.

Militia Claims—Messrs. Barrow, Fulton, Semple, Fairfield, and Atchison.

Public Lands—Messrs. Woodbridge, Tallmadge, Walker, Jarnegan, and Morehead.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Henderson, Haywood, Sprague, Tappan, and Colquitt.

Claims—Messrs. Foster, Wright, Woodbury, Phelps, and Haywood.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Jarnegan, Fulton, Upham, Colquitt, and Hannegan.

Judiciary—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Dayton, Walker, and Huger.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Merrick, Simmons, Jarnegan, Fulton, and Atchison.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Porter, King, White, Broese, and Sturgeon.

Pensions—Messrs. Bates, Sevier, Foster, Evans, and Atherton.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Miller, Bayard, King, Merrick, and Semple.

Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Phelps, Porter of Michigan, Bates, Sturgeon and Atherton.

Retrenchment—Messrs. Morehead, Miller, Huntington, Fulton, and Henderson.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Dayton, Bagby, and Sprague.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Tappan, White, Porter, and Wright.

Printing—Messrs. Simmons, Fairfield, and Sprague.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Dayton, Bagby, and Sprague.

JOINT COMMITTEES ON PART OF SENATE.

On Library of Congress—Messrs. Choate, Tappan, and Berrien.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Hannegan, and Atchison.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Beardsly Speaker pro tem., announced the following as the committee on elections:

Committee on Elections—Messrs. Payne of Alabama, Elmer of New Jersey, Schenck of Ohio, Chapman of Virginia, Newton of Virginia, Hamlin of Maine, Ellis of New York, Douglas of Illinois, and Garrett Davis of Kentucky.

The Speaker, on the same day, announced the following as the standing committees of the House during the session:

Of Ways and Means—Messrs. McKay, Lewis, J. Ingersoll, Dromgoole, Bagnard, D. L. Seymour, Weller, Chappell, and Norris.

Of Claims—Messrs. Vance, Thomas, Smith, Cobb, A. Johnson, Bowlin, Strong, Stephens, Clingman, and Ramsey.

On Commerce—Messrs. Holmes, Dunlap, Winthrop, P. P. King, Hale, C. M. Reed, Labranche, and McClellan.

On Public Lands—Messrs. J. W. Davis, Boyd, Callamer, Hubbard, Houston, Rayner, Jameson, McClernand, and Patterson.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Hopkins, Kennedy, Grinnell, Stiles, Hardin, Dana, D. S. Reid, Relfe and Jenks.

For the District of Columbia—Messrs. Campbell, Kirkpatrick, A. Stewart, W. Green, G. W. Jones, Chilton, Robinson, McCauslin, and Bower.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Wilkins, Saunders, French, Dillingham, Burt, Vinton, Pettit, Dickey, and Catlin.

On Revolutionary Claims—R. D. Davis, Arrington, D. P. King, Lucas, Stone, Stetson, Brodhead, R. Smith, and Senter.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Clinton, Redding, Cranston, A. H. Read, Matthews, Grider, Purdy, Sykes, and P. B. Johnson.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Cross, Slidell, Dellet, J. A. Black, W. J. Brown, Carey, E. R. Porter, Severance, and Rodgers.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Colamer, Belsor, Hudson, Woodward, Irvin, Moseley, Lumpkin, and Cranston.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Deberry, Anderson, Farlee, St. John, J. Brown, B. Green, Hays, Henley, and Florence.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Cave Joffin, J. Thompson, Foot, J. B. Hunt, Bidlock, W. Hunt, Benton, Hughes and Vanmeter.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Harralson, Coles, Irvin, Boyd, McConnell, Hardin, Bossier, McDowell, and Fish.

On Militia—Messrs. Dean, Jno. Stewart, Moseley, Tibbatts, Moore, Foot, Bower, Hays and Frick.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Wise, Parmenter, Barringer, Murphy, Simpson, Peyton, T. H. Seymour, Atkinson, and Marsh.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Rhett, Beardsly, Glimmer, White, Dawson, Sample, Thomasson, and Williams.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Rathbun, Steenrod, Rodney, Simons, Honford, Giddings, J. A. Wright, Huger, and McIlvaine.

On Territories—Messrs. A. V. Brown, Duncan, E. J. Morris, Daniel, Houston, Tyler, Tibbatts, Wentworth, and Milton Brown.

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Jacob Brinkerhoff, Russell, Ashe, J. Morris, R. Smith, A. Smith, Nes. Callom, and Tilden.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Owen,

Steenrod, White, Macley, Roding, Ficklin, Dickinson, Carroll, and Frick.

On Patents—Messrs. Harper, J. Black, Russell, John Stewart, and Severance.

On Public Buildings, &c.—Messrs. Pratt, Leonard, Audson, W. Wright, and Winthrop.

On Revised and Unfinished Business—Messrs. E. R. Porter, Hubbell, Foster, Buffington, and E. D. Potter.

On Accounts—Messrs. McDowell, Taylor, Herrick, Wheaton, and Rodney.

On Milage—Messrs. Cobb, Ritter, Perley, R. Johnson, Henley, and Farlee.

On Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. Rogers, Blackwell, J. T. Smith, W. Green, and W. Wright.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Caldwell, Yost, Tildan, Anderson, and Ashe.

On Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. McIlvaine, Kennedy, Arrington, Grider, and A. Johnson.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Dana, Kirkpatrick, Vasmeter, Buffington, and Senter.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Messrs. Harper, D. S. Reid, T. Smith, J. Brown, and Nes.

On Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. D. P. King, Dawson, Taylor, W. Hunt, and Ramsey.

On the Library—Messrs. Burke, Marsh, and Macley.

For the Highland Messenger.

Meeting of Approval.

In pursuance of a previous call, a respectable portion of the Whigs of Burke county assembled together at the Court-house in Morganton, on Saturday, the 23d December, 1843. When, on motion of A. P. Fleming, Esq., Maj. James C. Smyth was called to the chair, and Thomas S. Butler and W. S. Pearson were appointed secretaries.

Upon a call from the chair, T. R. Caldwell, Esq., explained, in a few words, the object of the meeting. Mr. Caldwell then moved that the chairman appoint a committee of three persons to draft resolutions for the consideration of this meeting. Whereupon the following persons were appointed, viz.: Mark Britain, William C. Erwin, and T. R. Caldwell, Esq.

After a short interval, the committee, through their chairman, T. R. Caldwell, Esq., reported the following series of resolutions, viz.:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the most unfeigned pleasure that we have heard of the nomination of the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Orange, by the late Whig State Convention, as the Whig candidate for Governor, and that we heartily approve of said nomination.

Resolved, That, as citizens of the great "Western Reserve," though we were ready and willing to buckle on our armor and do battle manfully in behalf of any good Whig, whom the convention, in its wisdom, might have selected, yet we will take an especial pleasure in raising to the highest place in this State, the man whom the self-styled Democrats in the last legislature, themselves representing a minority of the people of the State, thought unfit, on account of his political principles, to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, and placed in his stead a man whom they well knew to entertain principles hostile to those entertained by a large majority of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Col. MICHAEL HOKE, by our adversaries, as the opposing candidate for the gubernatorial chair, they have signally failed to accomplish one of their objects, viz.: the drawing upon the Whig ranks of the west for aid in promoting his election; our motto is "Measures, not men," and whatever we may think of Col. Hoke as a man, we deem him wholly unfit, on account of his political heresies, to be honored with a seat in the gubernatorial chair of any state, much less in that of the good old Whig state of North Carolina.

Resolved, That, in behalf of ourselves and the Whigs of Burke county, we hereby tender our respects to the distinguished individual now before us as the Whig candidate for Governor, and request him, if compatible with his own interest and convenience, to visit the western portion of North Carolina during the ensuing spring or summer.

Resolved, Then when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet again on Tuesday of January court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet delegates from the other counties composing this district, at such place and time as may be hereafter designated, to select a suitable person to represent the first congressional district in North Carolina in the National Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore, during the month of May, 1844.

Resolved, That this meeting suggests Asheville as the most suitable place, on account of its central location, for the meeting together of the district delegates.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the appointment of the Hon. George E. Badger and Gov. Dudley as the delegates to represent this state in the National Convention.

Resolved, That while we behold with wonder and astonishment the Democratic party of the nation composed of the discordant and jarring elements of Van Burenism, Calhounism, Johnsonism, Cassism; and a half dozen other isms, we glory in seeing the Whig party so unanimously and indivisibly united on that great American patriot and statesman, HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, who is our first, our last, and our only choice as a candidate for the Presidency of these United States.

After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. J. R. Caldwell rose and addressed the meeting for a short while, in a very feeling and appropriate manner.

Mr. Mark Britain followed Mr. C. in a few neat and appropriate remarks.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the resolutions, when they were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. John Ballew, it was