

REMARKS
Of Mr. STANLEY, in the House of Representatives, during the discussion of the Loan Bill.

Mr. STANLEY (after offering to yield the floor to any partisan of the Van Buren Administration, or to any self-styled Democrat who might desire to speak—and no voice claiming it proceeded to remark that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. C. Brown) had talked a great deal about responsibility, and had, with an air of triumph, asked the Whig party when they were willing to take the responsibility of the acts of the present Administration— It was with much reluctance that he (Mr. S.) could bring himself to say any thing about the Administration, because Mr. Tyler had cut himself loose from his friends, and was no longer regarded as the head of the Whig party. And there was only one condition on which he (Mr. S.) as a member of the Whig party, could consent to defend his Administration. That condition was, that Mr. Tyler should disprove the charges published to the world by his late Secretary of the Treasury—that he should show them to be untrue. Let him do this, and he (Mr. S.) would give him the support, by night and by day, of all such capacity and energies as he might possess. Mr. S. here desired to be informed by the gentleman from the Norfolk district (Mr. Mallory) whether he had said that the President had authorized him to pronounce that the charges made against the President by Mr. Ewing in the extra session were false? Mr. Mallory said, in reply, that he did not recognize any right on the part of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanley) to catechize him on this floor for occurrences elsewhere. He would always be found ready to respond, when that question was propounded to him in a proper way, and by the proper person. Mr. S. said he should take the statement as published to be correct, until the President or the Vice President, or whatever he was—he meant John Tyler—should disprove it. And he should hold himself as a Whig, and should hold the Whig party as no longer responsible for the acts and doings of this Administration. He would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Brown), "You have seduced him from his friends; you have instilled suspicions in his mind against those who would have been his best supporters; and you are now wooing him here every day; on your heads be the consequences of his measures." The gentleman from Pennsylvania talked of the large amount of the estimates for the Army and Navy. Well, if they were large, were the Whigs answerable? [A voice. What are you answerable for, then?] If he was asked what they were answerable for, he would tell gentlemen: they were answerable for all that was done while they were a Whig President and a Whig party in Congress. Yes, for all appropriations then made, even for that of which so much political capital had been attempted to be made—he meant the grant to Mrs. Harrison; he had thought it right at the time, and he still thought it right. The gentleman laughed triumphantly at what he fancied the divisions of the Whigs, and talked about "the fragments of the Whig party." Where were the fragments of the Whig party? They were what was called here the members of the "corporate guard." Mr. S. knew of no other "fragments" but these. [A laugh.] There were none, certainly in North Carolina; and he knew of none in all the broad expanse of the Union, from Maine to Louisiana. The true fragments were to be found at the two extremities of the Pennsylvania avenue—the President at one end, and his "guard" at the other. [Laughter.] No; it was the American People alone who could make fragments of the Whig party, and not the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his associates, and not the corporate guard. The Whigs sailed under the same flag now as they had before the lamented Harrison was taken from them; and, as soon as they could cut loose from treason and perfidy, they would continue the same successful and triumphant voyage. But until President Tyler should return to his first love, or his second or his third love, whichever it might be; until he refused his ear to the whispering of self-interest flatterers; till he discarded hypocrites from his confidence, (of course Mr. S. referred to no one in that House—of course there were no hypocrites there—) until he should remove incompetent men from office—the Whigs disclaimed responsibility on his account. Mr. S. did not mean here to be misunderstood. He did not advocate persecution and indiscriminate removal of all political opponents; far from it. On the contrary, he opposed and denounced it, and always had. He considered the maxim of the New York Van Buren school, that "to the victor belonged the spoils," as the most abominable and detestable of all corrupt sentiments ever avowed by a rabid party politician. It was a villainous, an atrocious war cry. God forbid he ever should sanction a principle. On the contrary, he had himself saved more than one political opponent from removal, and that to the detriment of his own friends. But that was not inconsistent with the doctrine that incompetent or unfaithful public agents should be removed from office. Much had been said about the First Auditor; and who was Jesse Miller? The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Brown) had a few days since pronounced this eulogy: [Here the Chair interposed and reminded Mr. S. that it was not in order to refer to a debate which had taken place on a different bill.] Mr. S. said he had understood the individual to whom he referred was a man of great amiability. Mr. S. did not personally know him; he knew him only as an officer referred to in the report of an investigating committee. [The Chair again interposed and called Mr. S. to order.] After some conversation and remonstrance on the subject of order, Mr. S. said he would waive the subject; he would not throw Jesse Miller's name into the scale if it did not concern him. He returned to the point, and said he would not hold himself responsible for Mr. Tyler's Administration, till he dismissed unfaithful, and incompetent, and corrupt men. There were men who, when General Harrison had first been nominated, did nothing but laugh and sneer, and talked about a pension of \$1,000 and a barrel of hard cider; but as soon as they saw the flame spreading through the country, and threatening to consume them, and their spoils, getting to be head of but clubs of office-holders, Extra Globes, attempts to prove that Harrison had sold white men for slaves, and all that. Did gentlemen talk of humbuggery?

Here the Chair once more called Mr. S. to order. Mr. Gentry. What! does the Chair decide that humbuggery is not in order here? [Loud laughter.] Mr. Stanley reconstituted. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Brown) had got up and crowded like a dunghill chicken on a fence, over the fragments of the Whig party and the wasteful appropriations and all that; was it not in order to reply to him? He wished to carry the war into Africa, and to cut the comb of this bantam fowl, who had been crowing with a tone of exultation which had not been heard from any Locooco within the last two years before. Might he not do it? He was then again referring to the Extra Globes, &c. The Chair reminded Mr. S. that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had spoken only of the expenditures of the Administration, and it was not in order to transcend the subject in reply. Mr. Botts here moved that Mr. Stanley be allowed to proceed; and the Chair refusing, Mr. B. took an appeal; when, the question being put, the decision of the Chair was reversed, and Mr. S. allowed to go on; which he did, without further interruption, to the end. He contended that before Whigs were to be held responsible for the acts of Mr. Tyler's Administration, he must dismiss corrupt and incompetent men from office. If any office holder had been franking documents contrary to law, or otherwise interfering with the freedom of elections, he ought to be dismissed. Old broken-down electioneers had been brought here by Mr. Woodbury and put into office; and they had been thumbing over, with their greasy hands, the accounts of General Harrison to find matter for the Globe till the accounts were almost worn out. If Mr. Tyler kept such fellows as these in office he must not expect the Whigs to be responsible for his Administration. Instead of defending such gentlemen ought to hang their heads in shame—especially when some, after opposing the President for months after his election, had made their peace by coming in and surrendering. Such men deserved the contempt of both parties. The gentleman asked what retrenchments the Whigs had recommended? Here Mr. S. went back to the expenditures under Mr. Van Buren, and the outstanding appropriations of \$3 millions at the close of his administration, and compared them with the four millions appropriated by the Whigs at the extra session. He was willing to be held responsible for what had been done at the extra session, and, thus far, the present session also; but for debts which the last Administration had left behind them. As far as legislation went, he was willing to answer, but for nothing more. He would not answer for the expenditures of the money. Mr. S. here referred to lavish expenditures made by a former clerk of the House, in the purchase of stationery at far higher rates than it had been offered to him by others, in order that the difference might go to the support of the Democratic Review. That officer had avowed and justified the act on the ground that "the Democratic Review must be sustained." He also adverted to one of the most insolent letters ever written, which clerk had written before the House of Representatives lecturing the House of Representatives about a desire to enlarge its own powers. He next called up the case of Mr. Pitt, an agent of the Post Office Department, who had been sent all over Europe, as was alleged, on his own resources; but it turned out that he had been paid out of an appropriation to "prevent mail depredations." Were the Whigs responsible for the \$3,750 thus taken from this mail depredation fund to give a favorite a tour through Europe? God forbid. Mr. S. then proceeded to the expenditures on the public buildings in Washington. The late Administration had boasted that these great works were finished, and gave that as a reason to account, in part, for their enormous expenditures; but were they finished? He adverted to the condition of the Patent Office and the Treasury as proving the contrary; and this led him to recall the committee to Gen. Jackson's appointment of superintendents and sub-superintendents over these works, all on salaries; and to the reward of a wretch for his infamous conspiracy to prove George Poindexter guilty of a plan to assassinate the President. Mr. S. then came to the four dark years of Mr. Van Buren's reign, when he had a Secretary of the Navy whom sixty of the Democrats of the House refused to see; a Secretary of War, who would turn about and jump Jim Crow at the snap of his finger; and a Secretary of the Treasury, who was ready at any time to make figures lie. And here, he said, he would not distress gentlemen by saying any thing about a certain plan for a standing army. Oh no; he would tread lightly over that ground; gentlemen did not like to hear too much said on that topic. And though it might be admitted that Mr. Poindexter did not mean to recommend such an army how could they look on his subsequent conduct in that affair? His letters about the report! If gentlemen did not despise this, they were not the men Mr. S. took them for, and he never took them for very much either. [A laugh.] He here returned to the Treasury building, which, it was said, was to be built in the shape of the letter E; and he had got the main back of the letter and one prong in the middle; but the other two prongs were yet to come, and to make room for them they must knock down the State Department. Was this a "financed" build-

ing? It would take over \$500,000 to finish it. It had cost that already, and it was not more than one-third finished. It was proposed by the architect to add a balustrade and an esplanade for the clerks to promenade in during their hours of leisure. Were the Whigs to be responsible for this too? Such officers should be removed—and President Harrison would have done it long ago. Why did Mr. Tyler keep them in their places? Why did he hug such men to his bosom, while he kept the Whigs off as objects of suspicion? Mr. S. was not going to gratify gentlemen by denouncing the President, but he certainly should not defend him. He cut loose from him altogether, save so far as his public duty in that House demanded; then he would strain a point. He would try to swallow the bank bill of last session or the fiscal year of this, if he could get it down. And this he would do for the country's sake, and for that alone. He was ready to confess that the President had some officers around him who were a credit to the country. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had demanded, in a triumphant tone, when had the Whigs ever proposed any measure to raise a revenue? He would tell him when. At the close of the last session of the last Congress, Mr. S. himself had, in January, 1841, introduced a joint resolution proposing the imposition of duties on silk goods, linens, wines, &c., which, if successful, would have raised revenue and avoided all necessity of the extra session. And how had it been received at the other end of the Capitol? A Senator from Missouri, had instantly denounced it as a war with France, and the Senate refused to take it up; and in this House the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) had made a three days' speech against it, denouncing it as a violation of the compromise act. This would have raised \$4,500,000 from silks and silk goods, and \$2,000,000 from wines. It was looked at by the friends of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, as a tax on the necessities of life.— Mr. Woodbury had, in his report, recommended a tax on tea and coffee, which alone would have brought in between three and four millions. Yet, when afterwards in the Senate a gentleman from North Carolina rose to move to strike that item from the bill, that very Mr. Woodbury, with the greatest confidence, rose and gave notice that he had intended to move that amendment himself.— On the heads of the party who thus resisted the Whig attempt to raise revenue lie the consequences which had followed. Mr. S. next referred to the cutting down of estimates in some cases to half what was needed, for the sake of effect at a coming election; and the consequences in throwing the Government into arrears—especially in the Florida militia, but the celebrated blood-bounds had not been paid for to this day; and yet, after all this, gentlemen impudently turned round and charged all these expenditures on the Whig Administration, claiming that it was the Locooco who retrenched and the Whigs who lavished. Mr. S. passed rapidly over various other items, (so rapidly that the Reporter could only catch a glimpse of many of them as they passed.) He touched on Mr. Woodbury's speech denouncing the Whig party in strains the most degrading; on the appointment of a relative of his as a clerk to the Commissioner of Public Buildings; on the money granted to the Post Office; on the due-bills issued to the laborers on the public buildings; and on the consistency, especially, between the Executive recommendations to Congress to keep within the annual estimates and the private demand afterward of more appropriations, and then laying the blame of that increase on Congress. He charged this as a regular systematic attempt to deceive the people, by making them believe that the Administration was the most economical ever seen or heard of, and Congress the most extravagant and wasteful. Here, he said, he had done with the very candid gentleman from Pennsylvania. He hoped that gentleman would have some facts to support him the next time he tried to saddle Mr. Van Buren's profligate extravagance on a Whig Administration. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Pickens) opposed this loan bill; and why? He had a word to say about that. The gentleman insisted on a measure for revenue.— Yes; and the very moment the Committee of Ways and Means, or any other, should report a revenue bill, that moment the party would be denounced as advocating a high protective tariff, allying themselves with abolitionists, and attempting to ruin the whole South.— Such demands came with a very bad grace from that gentleman; for the doctrines of nullification and repudiation had done more to ruin the credit of the country than almost any thing else. The gentleman was very indignant at the distribution of the public lands; just as if the \$200,000 derived from that source would have supplied the place of a loan of ten or twelve millions!— But who was it that talked about alienation of the public domain? Did the gentleman remember who had proposed giving the whole away to the new States? And did he forget that another of his friends in the Senate (Mr. Linn) had proposed to set apart the whole navy and fortifications! Had these measures been carried out, would the Treasury have been any better off at this moment? Mr. S. regretted he had been led into this debate. It had not been his purpose to take any part in it. He had offered the floor to any partisan of the late Administration. But when he heard the Whigs charged, as they had been by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Brown,) with what they were not responsible for, he could not refrain from reply. Let the gentleman cease to crow so loudly about the fragments of the Whig party. If there were any, they were but like the fragments of old ocean, which for a moment were thrown upon shores, to be returned again to the bosom of the deep. Mr. S. still held the feeling he had avowed at the called session, that he would be proud it should be inscribed on his tombstone that he had lived and died a Whig. That party had, by a triumphant majority, chosen a President of their own; a man after their own heart; but it had pleased the Almighty to remove him. They had submitted, though they mourned.

Another President had succeeded who proved a traitor to the party which had elevated him, and the Whig cabinet whom he found in office, actuated by motives which would cause their remotest descendants to lift their heads proudly when their names were spoken, had resigned the places they could no longer hold without dishonor.— Where did the President now stand? Where were his party? When that party was called for, some four or five heads would pop up and cry "order." How many had he succeeded in seducing from the Whig ranks? Where were his party in that House? Echo answered "where?" Had it increased at all since the present session commenced? No; the Whigs stood a united body, not half a dozen had been lured to desertion out of its whole number. No honorable Whig would "part with the mighty spirit of his noble honor," as an honest and patriotic man, "for so much trash as might be grasped thus." If fall they must, they would fall unaided by that patronage which had seduced so many before them; they would fall "with all their blushing honors thick upon them," admired, regretted, and lamented by all mankind.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.
Thursday, March 19.
The special Order, bringing the Resolutions of Mr. Clay, was taken up. Mr. Evans of Me. was entitled to the floor, and addressed the Senate in a very able, practical and appropriate speech. His argument was, in great part, in reply to Messrs. Calhoun and Woodbury, and certainly, never were two unhappy gentlemen so dreadfully riddled. If his Congressional career had not already earned him that position, this Speech would give Mr. Evans a place in the very front rank of American Statesmen and Orators. Mr. E. spoke till three o'clock, and gave way to a motion to go into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Gilmer of Va. asked leave to report a Bill regulating the mileage pay of members of Congress. The Report came from the Retrenchment Committee, of which Mr. Gilmer is Chairman. After it had been reported, it was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

LOAN BILL.
Mr. Fillmore moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon the Loan Bill. Mr. Fillmore was entitled to the floor, and addressed the committee briefly in reply to Mr. Wise, who yesterday had opposed the 10th section of the Bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell stock for what it would bring. Mr. Wise declared the proposition to be a vital attack upon the credit of the Government. Mr. Tillinghast of R. I. sustained the recommendation of the Committee in regard to the disposition of the loan.

Mr. Pickens of S. C. took this opportunity to assail the Distribution Bill. The Administration itself he scorned for its imbecility. Mr. Reynolds of Illinois, would never consent to show to the world that the credit of the American Government was below par. Mr. W. C. Johnson of Md. replied to the strictures of Mr. Pickens upon the Distribution Bill, and defended the propriety of that measure in brief and pertinent remarks. Mr. Marshall of Ky., made an interesting speech in regard to the condition of parties in the country. He deprecated the state of things, and complained of the hostility which existed between Congress and the Executive, by which the public interests were made to suffer. He thought the President had sinned against himself and the Whig party in pursuing the course he had taken, but in consequence of this he was not disposed to go against him in support of any measure necessary to the Government. Mr. Saltonstall of Mass. in a few words replied to the remarks of Mr. Pickens who had been particularly to charge upon the Whigs a responsibility for the present state of things. He denied it, and argued that no man could make himself acquainted with the political history of the Government, and not admit that the gentleman's friends were responsible. Mr. Brown of Tenn. made a long Speech to prove that the Whigs were broken into fragments, and that the Democrats were coming into power like a Locomotive at full speed. His Speech was a together of a party character. Mr. Stanley replied to Mr. Brown and others, at length. His remarks will be found in another column.

SENATE.
Friday, March 21.
Mr. Evans concluded the Speech, begun by him yesterday on the subject of Mr. Clay's Tariff Resolutions; after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The Loan Bill was taken up, and discussed the whole day, without taking any question.

Saturday, March 20.
The Senate did not sit to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The whole day was again spent in the consideration of the Loan Bill. Mr. Proffitt occupying the floor nearly the whole time, in defense of the Corporate Guard, or, in other words, of the peculiar friends of the Administration.

SENATE.
Monday, March 21.
Mr. Huntington addressed the Senate in favor of Mr. Clay's Resolutions, in relation to an increase of the Tariff, and a diminution of the expenditures of the Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Andrews of Kentucky, offered a Resolution, which received several modifications, so as to request the President to inform the House of Representatives what members of the 26th and 27th Congresses had applied, either in person or through friends, for office, and for what office. The House was engaged in the reception

of Resolutions from the States in order, and went on quietly, until Mr. Giddings of Ohio presented a series of Abolition Resolutions, connected with the Creole subject—and after much excitement they were withdrawn by the mover. Strong Resolutions of censure upon Mr. Giddings were offered by Mr. Botts, and a motion made to suspend the rules of the House for the admission of them by Mr. Botts. The motion was lost: Ayes 128, Noes 69—not two thirds.

The same Resolutions were then moved by a member from Ohio, when it was in order to move them, being on the call of Resolutions from Ohio.

A motion was made to adjourn and a call for the Ayes and Noes was made—and lost.

An application was made by Mr. Giddings to postpone the consideration of the subject to Thursday week; and, on this, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.
Tuesday, March 22.
Private Bills, Resolutions, &c. were taken upon. A large crowd attended to hear Mr. Clay, but his indisposition prevented him from speaking. He stated that he would speak to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Washington asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was read for information:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of money sufficient to build a new light boat at the Burn Islands Station, in the waters of Pamlico Sound, North Carolina.

The House then took up Mr. Bott's Resolutions of censure against Mr. Giddings of Ohio. The previous question being sustained, out of debate, Mr. Giddings rose in appeal to the courtesy of the House, to permit him, by general consent, to speak in his defence. Objection was made by Mr. Cooper of Georgia, but instantly withdrawn, on which Mr. Giddings refused to speak; and the Resolutions were carried by a vote of about two to one. Mr. Giddings took leave of his friends and retired from the House with an intention to resign. There will be one Abolitionist less in the House.

After this was disposed of, the Loan Bill occupied the House for the remainder of the sitting.

NASH COUNTY.
On notice, a respectable portion of the Whigs of Nash County, assembled at Mr. Sorax's Hotel in Nashville, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. On motion of Turner P. Westray, Dr. Willis H. Hunt was called to the Chair, and E. B. Hilliard appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman, and the following Resolutions were offered by Jolly Bunn and unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That we approve of the intended Whig Convention to be held at Raleigh, April 4th, and that we will appoint delegates to attend the same.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the talents and patriotism of Gov. MOREHEAD. As our Executive, he has acted consistently with his promises in leaving the Government of the State, and not of a party. We see in his Administration nothing to condemn, but much to applaud, and will use all honorable means to secure his reelection.

Resolved, That our confidence in the virtues, talents and patriotism of HENRY CLAY remains unchanged; that every-day's experience tells us that he has great claims on the people for the first office which their gifts entitle him to as a citizen of the United States, having the valuable right of choice, to bestow the highest and the most valuable office in the State on the man who is the most worthy and patriotic.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following list of Delegates, viz: T. P. Westray, Jolly Bunn, Thos. N. Newby, E. B. Hilliard, Kelly Rawles, John Ricks, Henry Sims, N. Harrison, John Harrison, Jun. Wm. H. Hilliard, Francis Avent, Joshua Watson, Thos. Avent, Sen. Wm. F. Bartley, Crawford Arrington, Nicholas W. Arrington, Dr. W. F. Drake, Dr. Franklin Drake, Vann R. Boddie, Frank Hight, Frederick Battle, George Bell, Wm. Leigh, Wm. Thorn, Tal. ton Taylor, Jesse Drake, Jacob Ing, Alfred Bailey, Hansel Braswell, Capt. Henry Vick, Isaac B. Hunter, James Walker, Henry Edwards, James Dozier, Dr. John F. Bellamy, sen. James Bunting, Wm. J. B. Harper, Lewis Sumner, Turner Walker, Wm. Walker, Lawrence Walker, Thos. Hunter, Bolling Walker, George Boddie, Wm. Ball, and Kinchen Ball.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the Delegation.

Resolved, That the Raleigh Register and Star be requested to publish the foregoing Proceedings.

WILLIS HUNT, Ch'mn.
E. B. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN HENDERSON.
Pursuant to notice given, that a Temperance meeting would be held at Mrs. Southall's Long Room on the evening of the 19th, a large and respectable number of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Henderson and vicinity assembled there at the appointed time. On motion of Capt. D. C. Young, the meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Lewis Reavis, sen. President, and W. W. Vass Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the President in a very striking and impressive manner, he concluded by offering up a Prayer in behalf of the sacred cause of Temperance.

Mr. Jno. Ziegenfuss, of Raleigh, then rose, by request, and addressed the meeting about one hour, in favor of the cause of Temperance, in that strain of fervid eloquence for which he is so remarkable. At the close of his remarks, about 40 Ladies and Gentlemen came forward and signed the pledge which he had drawn up for the occasion. After which, the following amended Preamble and Resolutions were introduced and read by Mr. W. W. Vass.

Whereas, the present generation has witnessed the unexampled extension of useful knowledge, the improvements in the arts and sciences, and the spread of the blessed doctrines of Christianity, yet we, the citizens of the Town of Henderson and adjacent country, have to deplore, in common with the majority of the people of North Carolina, that whilst a kind and beneficent Providence has blessed us with the most magnificent material blessings, and has poured its light upon our minds, and given us strength and power, yet we have within our own bosoms an enemy more to be dreaded than the united forces of Christendom were it arrayed against us. Need it be said that this foe is Intemperance? That the use, rather than the avoidance, of ardent spirits, and intoxicating liquors has, from the commencement of the last ten years, and has now reached a point at which it most entirely commences to rot the very fabric of our national grandeur, and to gild the pages of our national history with scenes of blood and carnage, and to bring the people of this country to such a state of prostration, that we have within our own bosoms an enemy more to be dreaded than the united forces of Christendom were it arrayed against us. Need it be said that this foe is Intemperance? That the use, rather than the avoidance, of ardent spirits, and intoxicating liquors has, from the commencement of the last ten years, and has now reached a point at which it most entirely commences to rot the very fabric of our national grandeur, and to gild the pages of our national history with scenes of blood and carnage, and to bring the people of this country to such a state of prostration, that we have within our own bosoms an enemy more to be dreaded than the united forces of Christendom were it arrayed against us.

Whereas, we hold it to be as much a duty as a right of the people, to meet together at such times and seasons as to them may seem proper, for the purpose of freely canvassing the conduct of their public servants and public measures, and as freely expressing their opinions of the same: And whereas, with these views, we, the citizens of North Carolina, have thus assembled, therefore,

Resolved, That we agree to the proposition to hold a Whig Convention at Raleigh on the 4th of April, and will send 25 delegates thereto.

Resolved, That in the past course of JOHN MOREHEAD, as Governor of this State, we know of nothing to condemn, but very much to approve.

Resolved, That should he be nominated for re-election, we will use all fair and honorable means to secure it.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as an eloquent Statesman, a true-hearted Patriot, a Republican citizen; and further resolved, that he is our first choice for the next Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That should Mr. Clay visit North Carolina, we will give him a hearty welcome, and that a Committee of 5 be appointed to invite him, and to extend the visit to Wilmington.

The following gentlemen were nominated by a Committee, appointed by the Chair, Delegates to the Raleigh Convention, under the first Resolution, with power to appoint others in the places of those who may decline going.

G. J. McRae, J. G. Burr, Thos. Lane, Nathaniel M. Hill, W. H. Dudley, Thos. D. Meares, Richard Quince, Asa A. Brown, Stephen Jewett, Jere. Lippitt, Alex. Anderson, John McRae, Benj. Gardner, R. W. Brown, R. H. Cowan, David Jones, F. C. Hill, E. A. Hayes, Wm. A. Wright, T. C. Miller, S. B. Potter, Dr. John Hill, C. S. Stow, J. A. Lillingston, Owen Hansley, H. W. Burgwin.

On motion, the members of the selecting Committee were added to the delegation, viz: Edward B. Dudley, O. G. Farley and Peter M. Walker.

The Committee of Invitation appointed by the Chair, under the fifth Resolution, consists of Messrs. Edward B. Dudley, John Hill, and Thomas F. Hall.

ALEX' R ANDERSON, Ch'mn.
Jas. G. Burr, Sec'y.

W. W. Vass, Secretary.