

# RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

Vol. XXXIII } NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections. } No. 13.  
RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1842.

THOMAS J. LEJAY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**TERMS.**  
Subscription, three dollars per annum—paid in advance.  
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
For every square (not exceeding 16 lines) the size of the first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.  
The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.  
Letters to the Editors never be post-paid.

**A. J. BATTLE,**  
Commission Merchant and General Agent,  
FOR ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS,  
(except dealing in spirituous liquors.)  
Wilmington, N. C.

**REFERENCES.**  
Gov. E. B. DUDLEY, W. & A. F. TITUS,  
A. BORDEN, Rev. D. THOMPSON,  
WESTON & HARRISON, Rev. J. Mc DANIEL,  
8 1/2 MI

**Maryland Stone & Earthen Ware Pottery,**  
BALTIMORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she still continues the manufacture of STONE AND EARTHEN WARE, and has on hand a large and complete assortment of an article that cannot be excelled in quality in the country, and which dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing, as prices will be as low as the same articles can be bought elsewhere. All orders delivered to any part of the city free of expense or brokerage.

PROFFERS, Eden near East Baltimore street.  
WARE ROOMS, No. 45 South street.  
Widow of the late David Parr,  
10 1/2

**The Thorough Bred Horse**  
SIR WALTER RALEIGH.



The subscriber takes leave this early to inform his friends and the public generally, that this noble stallion will be under his superintendence during the ensuing season, and that his services may be commanded at a price to suit the hardness of the times and the condition of every one. Those who may desire to improve their stock, by breeding from the best blood and finest horse now in this section of the State, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as it may be the last they will ever have it. Orange is the color of the horse will be removed to Orange as the expiration of the season is near, and in his pedigree, it is only necessary here to state that he is of the purest and best blood in this country, having descended in a clear and unimpure stream, on the part of his sire, from Sir Charles; and on the part of his dam, from Monsieur Toulson—two of the most celebrated and popular horses that ever trod the American turf. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail; and as to form and size, is unsurpassed. All who see, admire him. For further particulars, see handbill.

ARCHIBALD W. PARKER,  
Little River, Orange County, } 4 if.  
Jan'y 24, 1842. }

Hillsborough Recorder will please insert three times, every other week.

**A VERY FAIR OFFER.**  
Persons wishing to purchase PIANO FORTES from the subscriber, can have the privilege of trying them before paying for them, and by this arrangement, no matter how many fears they may have, they run no risk of getting an inferior instrument, as all the risk of their being bad rests upon my own shoulders. Prices \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100, and \$110 on the dollar. I am perfectly willing to take the risk of selecting for purchasers myself.

K. P. NASH,  
Petersburg, Va.  
I have sold about 300 Piano Fortes without ever selling a bad one.  
Feb 5. } 6 if.

**FOR SALE.**  
At the North Carolina Book Store, Hadlock's Vegetable Powder & Syrup, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, &c.

**Seven more Pianos Fortes**  
JUST RECEIVED BY E. P. NASH  
If the subscriber has received seven more Pianos Fortes, which, added to the twelve already unpacked, make my stock very large and complete. I have a beautiful variety of patterns, varying in price from two hundred and seven-fifty to six hundred dollars, all of which will be sold subject to be returned if not really good, and with an exceptionally large stock (upwards of thirty instruments) I cannot fail to please those who may be in want of the article. No one steps in the dark, or runs any risk in purchasing a Piano Forte from the subscriber, as he is willing that purchasers should withhold payment until they are fully tried.

E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.  
Dec. 12, 1841. } 4

**IF A GOOD PIANO FORTÉ CAN**  
be had of any one, North or South, there is no doubt but that it can be obtained of E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Virginia, who has now on hand TWENTY-NINE INSTRUMENTS, of different prices, and is expecting FOUR more by the next packet. There is no risk in ordering Piano Fortes from the subscriber, as he feels himself every way bound to take back any instrument which purchasers might prove defective.

E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.  
March 22, 1842.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. HALL & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will please present them for adjustment, and those indebted are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment, as we are anxious to close our books.

EVERARD HALL,  
JAMES T. ALFRIEND.

**JAMES T. ALFRIEND**  
Having purchased the entire stock of E. HALL & Co. will continue the business at the New Store, one door above B. B. Smith, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.  
March 7, 1842. } 12 51

**GEORGIA MAJOR IN ALABAMA.**

One of the correspondents of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times sends the editor of that Journal the following extensive specimen of eloquence.—Perhaps it is about the loudest speech ever made in any Congress:

Fellow Citizens: I am a candidate for the high and dignified station of Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade of the 10th division of Alabama militia.

with him two long and arduous campaigns. And, Gentlemen, let me further tell you—yes, Gentlemen—if I were to take a Russian pencil, and dip it in the smoke of L—ll, I couldn't paint a worse character than a coward on the field of battle, or a jockey in the quarter races hereabouts. Nay, Gentlemen, if I were to take a quill from the wing of a Giraffe, (Seraph,) and bring to my aid the two edged sword that was placed in the Garden of Eden—and make a pea from the same—and, Gentlemen, Par-ay-ix Ocean was an inkstand, and the whole clouded canopy of Heaven and the level ground of our earth were a sheet of paper, I could not write my love of country on it.

Gentlemen: I thank you for your attention; and as the clouds are lowering in the north about McTodd, (McLeod,) and as Dan Webster don't know what veto is—may we all repel the enemy, and invade the foe!—Bill—sing us "Sittin' on a rail," now, while the liquor is cooling.

In a recent number of the "Expositor," Amos Kendall, late Postmaster-General, gives a narration of so much of his life as embraces his private relations with the Hon. Henry Clay and his family. We extract the following touching description of a family scene:

On the 7th day of February, 1814, the family of Deacon Zebedee Kendall, of Dunstable Massachusetts, were all collected together under the paternal roof, for the first and last time. It consisted of the father and mother, then entering upon a green old age, six sons and one daughter, the survivors of twelve children, the oldest of whom had left home before the youngest was born. Three of the sons had wives with them, and a fourth his affianced bride. We dined together, my father asked a blessing from above before meat, and returning thanks afterwards as was his custom. After dinner he addressed us in reference to this, our first general meeting, which he anticipated would be our last, and in broken accents endeavored to impress more deeply on our minds those moral and religious principles and precepts which, aided by the best of mothers, he had inculcated upon us from our earliest infancy. Our mother attempted to speak, but emotion choked her utterance. Our father resumed, and addressing himself to me, said they would probably see me no more in this world, and, as his last injunction, charged me to be honest in my profession, deal justly in all my transactions with my fellow-men, and, having done my best in this world, to rely for happiness hereafter on faith in the merits of a Savior. There were no dry eyes in the company. Some remarks of a similar character were made by one of my brothers, when there was silence interrupted only by sobs. My own heart was too full to utter a word. After a pause long enough to produce a composure, we sang together an appropriate hymn—for we had all been taught in family worship to raise our voices in praise to our Maker. Our father then addressed the Ruler of the Universe in a fervent prayer, which reached the Eternal Throne, if ever the sincere and heartfelt aspirations of a mortal did.

**ANOTHER NATIONAL DIFFICULTY.**

France has assumed a serious tone towards Texas—and demands reparation for an insult offered the King through his late Minister to the young Republic. This insult was a personal indignity, in fashionable parlance—a "thrashing" in the vulgar—inflicted upon M. de Saligny, the French Minister to the Texian Court, by a Mr. Bullock, a citizen of Austin, late of Granville county, N. C. We published an account of this affair when it occurred.

As well as we recollect, the Minister, who had boarded with Bullock and had some difficulty with him, took an adjoining house to his. From this proximity, many little events occurred that tended to keep alive and fan the embers of hostility between them. The final, the overt act—the tragedy we may say, that brought the belligerent relations to a crisis, may be stated thus: a family of young porkers, belonging to Bullock, made an incursion into the garden of the Minister, and devastated several beds of fine vegetables. In the midst of their destructive progress, the Minister's gardener made a descent upon them, and, enraged at the manner in which the fruits of his labors had been destroyed, speared each juvenile grunter with a pitch fork, and hurled him over the partition wall into his owner's premises.—This wholesale slaughter of the little squealers that had so often "pigged together in the same truckle bed," put Mr. Bullock into a towering passion, and he took measures for punishing their murderer. M. de Saligny made his entrance at this interesting point of the drama, and endeavoring to protect his man, himself became the object of assault, and retired with a black eye, a phlebotomized nose, &c. &c.

M. de Saligny demanded of the Texian Government the immediate and severe punishment of Mr. Bullock, on the ground that he had insulted and outraged the honor and dignity of France. The government responded that Mr. Bullock could not be punished until he was tried and found guilty—the constitution guaranteeing to every citizen trial by jury. With this M. de Saligny would not be satisfied—nothing short of the summary and condign punishment of the offender would suffice. The government answered decidedly that this could not be done, and the worthy minister demanded his passports and returned to France.

We have heard nothing further of this National difficulty until lately. A New Orleans paper of a few days since has a translation of a correspondence between M. Guizot, Prime Minister of France, and the Texian Charge d'Affaires at Paris. The French Minister represents the King as having been insulted through the indignity inflicted upon his Minister, and demands reparation—taking occasion at the same time to upbraid Texas for her failure to vindicate the dignity of France, who was first to recognise her independence.

Mr. McIntosh, the Texan Ambassador, regrets the view of the matter taken by M. Guizot, and promises to refer it to his government for further instructions.

This correspondence occurred last fall—we suppose the affair is still unsettled. Texas is likely to get into difficulty with La-Belle France, unless she makes the amende honorable. If she does not, and there should be an appeal to the ultima ratio regum, porkers will rise in the scale of animals, and be assigned a prominent position in history.

Rich. Comp.

**DARING FORGERY.**

On Tuesday last week, a stranger of rather genteel appearance, calling himself Sheppard, arrived in this town, in the western stage. He stopped at the Washington Hotel, and represented himself as from Montgomery, Ala., and as wishing to purchase negroes: after some inquiry, however, he pretended that he found the price of negroes too high, and that he had concluded to go further north to make his intended purchases. On Wednesday of the same week he went to the Branch of the Bank of the State in this place and asked Mr. Roberts, the Cashier, if he would give him a certificate of deposit for thirty-six dollars. The Cashier stated to him that the amount was smaller than was customary on which to issue a certificate of deposit; but, upon Sheppard's stating that he wished to make a remittance of that amount to a gentleman in Wilmington, the Cashier, without the least suspicion of his intention, offered him a check on the Branch of the Bank of the State at Wilmington. This he readily accepted, and gave for the check seven half eagles and two half dollar pieces in silver.

Early on Friday morning Sheppard took the Western stage. Nothing further was heard or thought of the check, until the receipt, by last Tuesday's mail, by Mr. Roberts, of the notice of the receipt and payment by the Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State at Wilmington of a check for six THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn by Mr. Roberts, in favor of John Wood, endorsed by him—"Pay to Nathan Sheppard,"—and by him endorsed—"N. Sheppard." This was no doubt the same check,—with the exception of this small change from thirty-six to six thousand dollars,—which Mr. Roberts had sold to the villain in question. The scoundrel probably committed the forgery here. We learn that he purchased a bottle of blue ink at a drug store in town, of the same kind as that with which the check was written, soon after getting it.

What metamorphosis this swindling rascal may have made in his personal appearance before this time, we pretend not to guess; but as it may aid in leading to an arrest of the perpetrator of a crime hitherto almost unknown in this community, we will briefly describe him as he appeared here.—He is about 35 years of age, rather below the ordinary height, say about five feet six inches, rather thick set, and says he weighs 140 lbs.—this we should judge to be about his weight. He had while here a large pair of whiskers, approaching a sandy colour; his dress was genteel, and he appeared to be a man of easy address and bland, conciliatory manners, well calculated to impress favourably a stranger. He had a full head of long, bushy hair, a remarkably short neck, with a fine white set of teeth, which he frequently displayed by a pleasant smile; his walk was rather peculiar, carrying his feet with his toes neither inclined outward nor inward—Indian-like. We know nothing of the direction he took from Wilmington, having heard nothing farther from him since he received the amount of the check. We think it probable, however, that he may have taken the boat from Wilmington to Charleston.

We understand that he received the six thousand dollars in large bills, but are not informed on what Bank these bills he will probably endeavour to get exchanged, which we hope may lead to his detection.

Newbern Spectator, March 19.

**A bold scheme.**—A few days ago a check purporting to be drawn by the Branch of the State Bank at Newbern, on the Branch of the same Bank in this town, for six thousand dollars, in favor of John Wood, and endorsed over to Nathan Sheppard, was presented by a stranger at the counter of the Bank here, who endorsed it N. Sheppard, and was paid after some hesitation on the part of the officers of the Bank, the teller affixing to it the usual mark of payment. Some time after the man had left the Bank a re-examination of the check convinced the officers that all was not right about it, and as the Charleston steamer on which he had taken passage had been detained several hours beyond her regular starting time, it was resolved to get the money back if possible.

The President of the Bank accordingly called upon the individual, and mentioned to him that as the amount drawn by the Newbern Branch was unusually large, he would prefer having the money returned until advice could be received from Newbern. The man paid back the money without demur, and took the defaced

check saying he would proceed on to Charleston but would return again by the time the genuineness of the check could be ascertained.

The Cashier of the Branch at Newbern was immediately advised of the circumstance, and replies that he had drawn a short time previously on the Branch here, on the application of a stranger, for thirty-six dollars, which, as it now appears, was alleged to six thousand dollars. The alteration was remarkably well done.

Four or five days ago the check made its appearance here again, being set on by a broker at Augusta to his correspondent for collection, but how it was disposed of at Augusta is not as yet known.

Sheppard, as he wrote his name on the check, arrived here about a fortnight ago from Charleston and entered his name at Jones' Hotel as Clayton. During the time that intervened from that visit to presentation of the check he was in Newbern.

He is a man apparently thirty years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, of genteel dress, and address, pleasant, intelligent countenance, rather dark, curly hair, with full brownish whiskers.

Wil. Chron.

**THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.**  
We have received the February number of this excellent periodical, which, in each successive month, gives fresh proofs of its ample literary resources, and of its unflinching supplies both of the useful and the pleasant. In the hope that it may contribute in some degree to a just appreciation and a still wider diffusion of a work so creditable to our periodical literature, we insert the annexed letter to the proprietor of the Messenger, from our late Minister to England, who bears gratifying testimony to the high character of the work abroad.—Nat. Int.

RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 21, 1842.

DEAR SIR, I am much gratified in having it in my power to add my testimony to those of your other friends in favor of the merit of your admirable Journal, and its claims to support. During my residence in England, I received regularly the numbers of the Messenger, and read them with great interest. I sent, occasionally, some of the numbers to the "Clubs," where they were much read, and loaned others to my English friends; and I am happy to inform you that I often heard them spoken of in terms of praise, and as highly creditable to the taste and character of our country. It is indeed a work well calculated to improve us at home and elevate us abroad. I have paid my subscription in advance, and cordially wish you the success you so well merit.

A. STEVENSON,  
THOMAS L. WHITE,  
Editor of S. L. Messenger, Richmond.

**IN BANKRUPTCY—HABEAS CORPUS.**

The following case of *Habeas Corpus* under the Bankrupt Law was disposed of the other day by Judge Potter, the District Judge of the United States. Nathan Sikes filed his petition in Bankruptcy on the 7th of February, and on the 7th of March, after regular publication, he was decreed by the Court to be a Bankrupt.

On the 15th February, Thos. H. Massey sued out a warrant and obtained a judgment before a Justice of the Peace for \$17.10, for a debt owing prior to the filing of the petition, and which was included in the petitioner's schedule A. Upon this judgment a *capias ad satisfaciendum* was issued put into the hands of a Constable to execute; and on the 9th of March the Constable arrested Sikes and held him in custody. On motion of Sikes, by his counsel, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., the Judge granted a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, cum causa; and on the 10th, the Judge, after hearing the evidence and considering the case, decided that the arrest and detention of Sikes was illegal, the same being repugnant to and in violation of the Bankrupt Law. The principal grounds on which the Judge based his opinion were these: The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to establish uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States. Congress has passed an act on that subject, which is now a law of the land. The petitioner was decreed a Bankrupt by a competent authority, prior to the arrest, and if one creditor may arrest, under such circumstances, all may, and thereby defeat the object of the act and virtually nullify the law.

The Judge was fully aware of the delicacy involved in this clashing of jurisdiction; but duty with him was paramount to all other considerations.

**Fire.**—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock on last Thursday night from the roof of the Clinton Steam Saw Mill, belonging to Mr. P. K. Dickinson, situated at the lower part of the town, and destroyed the entire building, besides a large quantity of lumber piled near, and another building adjacent used as a machine shop and provision store-house. The property lost is valued at \$16,000, and on it there was \$7,000 insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.—Wil. Chron.

A loafer yesterday, who was reading in the Old Testament this phrase, "Go to the bee, thou sluggard," thinks it must be a misprint, and that bee" should be bed.

For the Star.  
FRANKLIN COUNTY.

In pursuance of previous notice, the Whigs of Franklin assembled in Louisville on Thursday, the 17th instant; when, on motion of N. R. Tunstall Esq. Col. H. J. G. Ruffin was called to the Chair, and N. B. Massenburg appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been briefly explained by the Chairman, Mr. Daniel S. Hill moved that a Committee of five be appointed to report Resolutions: Whereupon, the Chairman appointed the following persons, viz: Daniel Hill, N. R. Tunstall, Benjamin Foster, Weston Perry and Benjamin T. Ballard.

Whilst the Committee were out, Mr. H. W. MITCHELL of Raleigh, being present, was called up in to address the meeting. He commenced his remarks by alluding to the long and arduous struggle of the Whig Party to eject from power those who had misgoverned the Nation, to the overwhelming majority they obtained in 1840, and to that series of misfortunes, the death of the lamented Harrison, the treacherous desertion of his successor, and the base abandonment of principal on the part of one high in office, by which they (the Whigs) had been foiled and defeated in their efforts to restore confidence—to establish credit; and to place the Commerce and Currency of the country on a firm and solid basis. The Whigs, said he, had taken up Mr. Tyler as their Candidate for the Vice Presidency under the belief that he combined firmness and patriotism, with principles in strict conformity with their own. These he certainly professed, and the Whigs believed, should be called to the Presidential Chair, by an event which was barely anticipated, and if looked to at all, considered hardly within the range of probabilities, that he would cordially co-operate with the great body of the party in the adoption of a system of measures sanctioned by experience and recommended by the great fathers of the Constitution. But their confidence had been misplaced. It had pleased Providence to take from us the illustrious Harrison—a calamity which filled the Nation with mourning—his high honors devolved upon Mr. Tyler, and he left for him the dying injunction, that "he should carry out the true principles of the Government." Thus called upon by every consideration which could address itself to the honor of man—by oft-repeated professions—by the voice of a large majority of his countrymen—by the admonition of a dying Patriot whom he had professed to delight to honor—it was reasonable to presume that no obstacle would have been presented in that quarter—by him at least, to the cause of reform. But what had been his course? No sooner was he installed in office than he began to be inflated with his own importance, and mindful only of self, disdained the Counsel of those he had professed always to follow. The wisdom of departed Statesmen afforded no help to him who listened to the flattery of living demagogues who beset him on all sides, and he who professed a willingness to be guided by the counsels of the illustrious dead was seen taking lessons from a miserable faction. One measure adopted by Congress in the spirit of compromise was vetoed, and when a second measure had been proposed for the relief of the country by the President himself through his Cabinet officers,—and adopted in the same spirit of compromise by Congress, he again interposed his Veto to defeat the wishes of the People, adding thus to his contempt for public opinion, perfidy to his Cabinet!

Notwithstanding all these facts, continued Mr. M. notorious and indisputable as they were, and in the face of every objection which has been made by the Whigs to prove true to those who elevated them to power under a noble and patriotic Chief—they had been charged with being false to those promises they had made of reform and retrenchment. How could they have redeemed all their promises under such circumstances? Could they have foreseen the so sudden death of one President, and the immediate desertion of another? Was Washington and his compatriots to blame for the treachery of Arnold, by which the American army was near being ruined? Was the old Republican party responsible for the treason of Burr? Though one of the great objects for which the People placed the Whigs in power, the restoration of a sound currency has not been accomplished, the responsibility lay in the door of him whom the Democrats had coaxed into a desertion of his own principles, and who had received from them thanks and caresses, when his own friends, those who had elevated him to power, who had toiled for his promotion, were excluded from his presence!

Mr. M. proceeded: He attributed the deranged state of the Currency, and the embarrassment and commercial distress, felt by all classes, to the Veto of the United States Bank, the removal of the Deposites and the systematically unwise policy pursued by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, during their twelve years of supremacy in nearly all the Councils of the Nation. It was an old story, but like all true history, would bear repeating. He then proceeded to expose the inconsistency between the professions and the practice of the Jackson and Van Buren party on the subject of the Banks. The

Whigs, he said, were called or rather branded as the "Bank Party" by those who had been the cause of the establishment of at least four-fifths of the spirituous, "often Banks of the Nation. Look at the year, 1830, immediately after Jackson came into power, how many Banks were there in the Union? Three hundred and thirty! How much Banking Capital? About one hundred and fifty millions! Mark the contrast! The United States Bank was voted in 1832, and in 1837 there were seven hundred and nine Banks! with an increased capital of four hundred and forty millions! The Jackson party had the ascendancy in almost every Legislature during this period, and without their consent these Banks could not have been established. But the Whigs are to blame for the sins of their political opponents! This is indeed charitable! He then commented at some length upon the fact, that in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri, the number of Banks in 1830 amounted to seventy-six, and the Bank Capital to about nineteen millions; but that in 1837, the number of Banks had increased to one hundred and sixty-five, and the amount of Capital, to one hundred and twenty-six millions! He then referred to the fact, that in the State of Maine there were at least 18 or 20 of those Banks which had been created by the Democracy, that were "worthless" or "hopeless" and as authority for this, he cited the "Globe" of the 28th ult. good authority with Democrats, if not with Whigs. He then insisted that the Whigs had never been the advocates either of Bank frauds, or Bank oppression. They went for REFORM—and reform they would have. But they had no idea of fathering all the ills that children of the Bank Democracy. The Banks of Alabama, Mississippi and Pennsylvania were creatures of theirs. Let the Democrats take them and nurture them. They were the true fathers of them, and should feel in nature, bound to speak a word in their favor. But instead of this, they were endeavoring to place the whole responsibility of their fraudulent conduct on the Whigs; but it would not do. The People were too intelligent for this. The times required good men and true, and no doubt the Whigs of Franklin would take care that they supported no others for the high office of the State and General Government than men who were capable, qualified and true to their principles.

He then appealed to the Whigs, to let nothing discourage them. Their principles were as dear to them now, as they were in 1840, when they rallied so gallantly in their defence; or in the days of Jacksonism, when every safeguard of Constitutional liberty was threatened. He entreated them to be mindful of the high obligations under which they were placed, to exert themselves to the utmost in defence of their cause. Let there be no lukewarmness, no faltering, no servile and cowardly feigning but open, manly, bold energetic action. What true Whig was afraid to defend his principles? None! They had seen darker days than this, and the same high and noble spirit, the same love of country and devotion to principle which animated them when danger came thick and heavy, would not desert them now.

It has not been attempted to do more than give a brief sketch of the remarks of Mr. Miller.

The Committee then reported the following Resolutions, viz:

1. Resolved, That the Whigs of Franklin are deeply sensible of the wrongs and misfortunes which have befallen the county in the derangement of the Currency and exchange, and that they believe these evils have been induced by the Veto of the late Bank of the United States, the removal of the Deposites, and the general misadministration of the Government by Gen. Jackson and his immediate successors.

2. Resolved, That while the Whigs stand pledged to the country to reform these abuses, and as far as wholesome legislation could avail, to alleviate these evils, we consider them absolved from all present responsibility, for the failure of their efforts, by the perfidy and treachery of the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair.

3. Resolved, That notwithstanding these sad reverses, our zeal for the welfare of the country and our confidence in the ultimate triumph of Whig principles is, in no degree abated.

4. Resolved, That this Meeting hereby acquiesce in the propriety of holding a Convention at Raleigh on the 4th April, and that a suitable number of persons from the County be constituted delegates to said Convention.

5. Resolved, That our present Governor, JOURN M. MOREHEAD, by his able, judicious and economical administration of Public affairs, and by his honorable frankness of deportment, has entitled himself to the warm approbation and support of his friends, and to the respect of all.

6. Resolved, That this meeting feel great concern at the loss to the country of the services of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, MR. CLAY, by his retiring from the public councils—that, from the profound acquaintance with our Constitution, Government and people, united to an ardent patriotism, evinced by a long life of public service and personal sacrifices, we deem him the most fit person to be called to the first office in the gift of the people.

7. Resolved, That the Delegates appointed by this meeting be empowered to fill up vacancies among themselves.

Which were separately read and unanimously adopted.

The following persons were appointed Delegates to the Whig Convention under the 4th Resolution.

Col. H. J. G. Ruffin, W. H. Hargrove, Joseph Young, Joseph Kearney, Willis Horton, Calvin Upchurch, Jacob Cooley, James Strother, Jacob Fox, W. B. Hunter, Arch'd Pearce, Elijah B. Ferris, Toliver Terrell, Daniel Hill, Weston Perry, Dr. A. S. Perry, P. J. Brown, R. F. Yarbrough, Richard Noble, James Hoxze, John O'Brian, Jeremiah Olson, Joel King, Everett Piorer, Montfort Pippin, Wm. Carter, Thos. Hayes, Robert Hunter, Arch'd Williams, William Coppedge, Sr. Abner Staffings, James Yarbrough, Henry N. Jasper, Marcellus Williams, Samuel Johnson, Levin Perry, Benj. Foster, John King, Nicholas Massenburg, N. R. Tunstall, Peter Foster, Alfred Lan-