

sanction their proceedings, with his vote and influence.

Mr. A. King, of New York, said that as a representative of New York, he regretted that the choice of his State had not prevailed in the nomination; but, said Mr. K., we have surrendered with manly firmness, because we knew that the choice could not but fall upon an individual worthy of the support of the American freemen. Our votes have been cast in the conviction that the candidate of this convention will ultimately carry. We have presented to the people a name unsullied by any spot of civil and infamy delinquency. We have given this distinguished individual our unhesitating support. We did not prefer Gen. Scott because we believed him to be of sounder principles than him to whom we have thrown our votes, but for moral reasons. The choice of the convention shall receive equal honor at our hands.

Mr. K. said, he would not detain the convention by a speech, but would merely remark that in the field that Gen. Harrison has displayed equal valor with Gen. Scott—and he was certain the latter would respond to the convention, "God proper your decision—God bless you all."

Mr. Jonathan Roberts, of Pennsylvania, addressed the convention in favor of the nomination of Mr. Clay; but, being out-voted, would not only acquiesce, but would unite heartily in the support of Gen. W. H. Harrison, and would do all in his power to further his election.

Mr. R. Johnson of Maryland, then offered the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That this Convention unanimously recommend to the people of the United States, General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, as a candidate for President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for Vice President.

Before the question was taken, Gov. Owen of North Carolina said the balloting committee were ready to report on the subject of the Vice Presidency: That 231 votes had been cast for Vice President—the vote of Virginia not having been cast, and that the 231 votes had ALL been cast for JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, who was accordingly reported by the committee as the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. B. W. Leigh, of Virginia, then stated that the vote of Virginia had not been cast because it was understood that Mr. Tyler, one of the delegation, would, in all probability, receive the nomination, and delicacy therefore forbade their participation.

Gov. Scott, of Pennsylvania, briefly expressed his original preference for the distinguished Statesman of Kentucky, Henry Clay—and concluded by declaring his determination to yield his preference, and heartily and cordially to give his support to the nomination of the Convention, and return to his constituents and recommend them to do likewise.

Mr. Sprague of Massachusetts, next rose, and congratulated the convention on the happy result which was about to crown its labors. He referred to the fact that the delegates came here, much divided in opinion, and to the hopes entertained by our enemies that they would be divided in the selection of a candidate. Happily they have been disappointed. He alluded to the character and worth of Mr. Clay, his distinguished services to the country, and his high admiration of him. Massachusetts, he said, also had her favorite son, but she had yielded upon her preferences—and yielded them early—for the sake of conciliation and success. She had made this sacrifice freely—cordially—and she would rally under the banner of W. H. Harrison with the same zeal, and the same certainty of success as with her own favorite son.

Mr. Chambers, of Pennsylvania, was not only willing to support the resolution of the gentleman from Maryland, but to do so cordially and with all his heart. He was ready to rally under the banner of W. H. Harrison, and support that banner with all the influence that God and nature had given him.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, said in behalf of himself and his delegation, that though last to yield their preferences, they would be among the first to respond to the nomination.

Mr. Vose, of Maine, warmly responded to the nomination.

Judge Barnett, of Ohio, next addressed the Convention at some length. After a brief eulogy of Mr. Clay, he referred to the early history of Gen. Harrison, and his intimate acquaintance with him, and testified to the high estimation in which he was held by all who knew him. He concluded by recommending the unfolding the Union Flag with the motto of Mr. Wise, of Virginia, "Union for the sake of the Union!" Do this, said he, and all will be well.

Mr. Livingston, of N. Y. rose next. He commended his remarks by asking the question—where am I?—what has brought me here?—and answered with the emphatic response *Love of Country!*—a wish to see the powers that be effectually prostrated, and the country redeemed from the hands of the spoilers. He alluded to his old age and feebleness, stating that even then he was sorely able to proceed; he said he had been a democrat all his life, had never been out of the harness. He ever had and ever would adhere to the principle that the majority govern. When that principle was lost sight of there must be an end of the republic.

Mr. L. briefly eulogized the character of Mr. Clay. The world he said would do him justice. His fame would be admired by after-generations. Next he adverted to the character of Gen. Harrison. He said he liked his character. He knew him well, and nothing had been said in his praise that was not strictly true.—Ohio, he said would go for him by acclamation, and he was persuaded from what he had learned that the Key stone would yet be the arch of the Union. He then drew a vivid picture of Martin Van Buren, and referred to the downward tendency of the country under his administration which he said, had put the republic radically wrong, but he had every confidence that we would soon get radically right. When he had realized this belief, he would descend to the tomb happy and contented.

Gov. Metcalf, of Kentucky, was particularly happy in his remarks. Kentucky's favorite son, he said, had lost the nomination, but had he himself been here, he would have done precisely what the delegation from that State are prepared to do—enter heartily into the support of the nomination. Success is, and ever has been his first object. The man who can best secure that success to the party, is the man he would rally under—so will his friends. As regarded himself, he did not sacrifice so much as did many other of the friends of Mr. Clay; he moved only from the side of one noble friend, to take his stand firmly by the side of another and no less noble friend. The country had done Gen. Harrison justice. He has done more for his country and received less for his services than any man living. He possessed both civil and military capacities of the first order, which should entitle him to the admiration of the people. Gov. M. said he came here in favor of Kentucky's favorite son, believing him to be the candidate most likely to succeed. Since he had been here, he had interchanged sentiments with the delegates from the various States, and had come to the conclusion that he was mistaken. He was now prepared to go for the strongest man, and overturn the powerful egotism under which we are now suffering. Let not the song of democ-

cracy cheat the people. He had ever been a democrat—not one of the democrats of the present day—he was an old-fashioned democrat. He verily believed that the name of democracy had cheated half the people out of their senses. He here drew a vivid picture of the corruption of the present powers that be, and the enormities committed under the name of democracy. He regarded it as his duty he said, to warn the people against such democracy. He hoped, he said in conclusion, for triumph. The "Hannibals of Kentucky," will be found true to the great Whig party of the Union.

Mr. Boardman, of Connecticut, earnestly supported the nomination.

Gen. Wilson, of New Hampshire, was very happy in his remarks. He expressed the belief that this State, though her prospects had been dark and gloomy, would respond to the nomination of Harrison and Tyler, in a spirit of enthusiasm which would enable her to triumph over the present corrupt party in power. He related several anecdotes, and applied them very happily.

Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, said that he rejoiced to hear the voice of congratulation, sounding all round him, and that he entertained the same patriotic feelings as the gentleman who had preceded him. His own preferences, he said, had been for Clay, but he would stand or fall with the nominee of this Convention. He was resolved to sacrifice and risk every thing for the good of the cause; and he felt assured that the delegates would all go home with an account of their proceedings that will impart a corresponding enthusiasm in the bosoms of their constituents.

Mr. Merrill, of Pennsylvania, supported the resolution in a few excellent remarks.

Mr. Tucker, of Mississippi, said that the Mississippi delegation had cast the vote of that State for Mr. Clay, and perhaps the Whigs of the State will be disappointed in the result of our deliberations; but they will go for the nominee of this Convention, and the land of Poin-dexter and Prentiss, as she has done before, will do her duty still; and from the harmony of this Convention, and the enthusiasm manifested by the members, he felt satisfied she can be rescued from the spoilers under the banner of Tippecanoe.

Mr. Whitehead, of New Jersey, said he too had had his first choice. He had been overruled by the majority, but he did not complain; and would cheerfully abide by the decision of the Convention. The nominee had once before received the vote of New Jersey, and was assured he would do so again.

Mr. Russell, of Missouri, commenced his remarks by stating that he came from the State of the great expunging. Dark clouds had long lowered over that State but light is now breaking through them. There are still some green spots on which the eye loves to rest.—His first choice had not been selected, but we leave him in the hands of his country, with the wreath of fame covering his brow.

The Whigs of Missouri, said Mr. R., will support the nominee of this Convention, Gen. Harrison, and if their decision should fall in the latter, they will hope to be rejoiced by the shout of victory from their sister States.

There are considerations in Missouri, that make the name of Gen. Harrison a tower of strength. He is rich in the affections of his countrymen, and the Whigs of Missouri will do their best—will die in the last ditch.

Mr. Graham, of Louisiana, said that he and the Whigs of the State he represented had their first choice. But their prayers will be offered up for the success of the ticket.

A gentleman from Vermont, whose name the reporter could not learn, addressed the Convention. He said the Whigs of that State will never surrender till the gates of the White House at Washington, are demanded and secured in the name of the people of this great Republic.

Mr. Newton, of Virginia, said that the State which had the honor to be the birth place of the first saviour of his country, will prove to be the birth place of the second saviour of his country. He said the character of Gen. Harrison is now much misunderstood, and when better understood will be better appreciated.

Mr. Bates, of Michigan, said he liked the eccentric Crockett's motto—be sure you're right, then go ahead. With General Harrison, said Mr. B. we are right, and I can assure the Convention we will go ahead.

Judge Huntington, of Indiana, said that that State has been Whig—and is Whig to the core. He was certain she would give Gen. Harrison a large majority in 1840. He himself resided at Fort Harrison, and he knew there was a man there who supported the General in 1800 when the State gave him 8000 majority, and would not do so again.

The Judge referred to the course of Gen. H. in Congress in reference to the public lands and the early settlers, who instead of an enemy as they feared found him their best friend. He alluded to the declaration of Col. R. M. Johnson, that Gen. Harrison has fought more battles than any man in the country, and "never lost a battle."

The Judge said he was sure he never will lose a battle, and that his nomination will be received in the West with a burst of enthusiasm never before known in the country.

The question was then taken on the resolution of Mr. Johnson, when it was UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

A resolution was then offered and adopted, congratulating the constituents of the Convention on the result of its deliberations, and recommending the same harmony and enthusiasm among them that have characterized the proceedings of the delegates.

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, offered a resolution relative to the adoption of an address to the people of the United States.

Mr. B. W. Leigh opposed the motion, believing no address necessary. He said he should be in favor of leaving the nomination to its own weight. He was not for acting on the defensive but on the offensive.—He was for carrying the war into Africa—for arraigning the spoilers before the bar of the American people for high crimes and misdemeanors—when they will receive the punishment due them, and the only punishment they can receive under our institutions—dismissal from office now and for ever.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, made some remarks which we could not hear.

Mr. Burnell, of Massachusetts, said there was no need of an address. If the voice from the West tolling down from the mountains and along the valleys of the Atlantic be not better than all the addresses that ever were issued, then indeed a miracle has been wrought.

Mr. Preston's resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, stated that it was the wish of General Harrison, only to serve but ONE TERM, if elected to the Presidency.

A resolution was then submitted by R. Johnson, of Maryland, and agreed to, recommending the friends of correct principles in the different States, to hold Conventions on the 22d of February next, or such day as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of nominating electoral tickets, and general organization.

On motion of Gov. Owen, of North Carolina, a committee of one from each delegation was appointed to inform the nominees of the Convention of their nomination.

Mr. Horner, of New Jersey, said that in con-

formity with the recommendation of the State Convention of that State, he offered the following:

**Resolved**, That this Convention recommend to the Whig Young Men of the several States to assemble in Washington City on the first Monday of May next, for the purpose of advancing the cause of sound principles.

The resolution was agreed to after the substitution of Baltimore for Washington.

A resolution was passed tendering the thanks of the Convention to the trustees of the Lutheran Church, and to the Rev. Clergymen who attended the sessions.

Also a resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to the officers.

The President responded to the resolution in some very appropriate remarks, when the Convention adjourned sine die.

[Harrisburg Telegraph]

### AN EPITOME OF THE LIFE OF GENERAL HARRISON.

WM. HENRY HARRISON was born on the 8th day of February, 1773, at Berkeley, Charles City county, Virginia, on the James river, 25 miles below Richmond.

His father, BENJAMIN HARRISON, was one of the representatives of Virginia in the Continental Congress, in 1774, '75, and '76—the brother-in-law of Peyton Randolph, the first President of Congress; chairman of the committee of the whole house, when the Declaration of Independence was agreed to—one of the signers of the Declaration—Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia, and finally Governor of that ancient commonwealth in 1782.

Benjamin Harrison having spent his private fortune in the public service, left his children little else than his bright example. After his death, William Henry Harrison being under age, became the ward of Robert Morris, the great financier. While pursuing his studies at Hampden Sidney College, the ravages of the Indians on our northwestern frontier, induced him to join the army under General St. Clair, and repair, in the service of his country, to the scene of danger. His resolution, though opposed by his guardian, was approved by General Washington, who gave him the commission of an ensign in the 1st regiment of U. S. Artillery, then stationed near the site of the present city of Cincinnati on the Ohio.

Harrison, at this time, was but 19 years of age, and his first introduction to a long career of public service, was the command of an escort having charge of a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton on the great Miami. That country was then overrun by the Miamies, the Wyandots, the Delawares, the Shawnees, the Chippewas, the Ottawas and the Potowatomies, who were flushed with their victory over St. Clair, and were stimulated to still greater hostile exertions by the British. Difficult and perilous as was this first *entré* of young Harrison into public service, the duty was performed with such ability and complete success as immediately attracted the attention and received the applause of the commander-in-chief.

In 1792, Harrison was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1795 he joined the new army under General Wayne. His spirit, enterprise, and sagacity soon attracted the notice of that able commander, who appointed him one of his aids de-camp, in which responsible post he served during the campaign, especially at the battle of Maumee Rapids, by which the combined forces of the British and Indians were brought to a close. He mentioned his services in General Wayne's official report. After the close of the campaign, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, the most important position in the army.

While in this command, he married a daughter of John Clevens Symmes, the founder of the Miami settlements—a lady in whom he has ever found a faithful and affectionate companion.

In 1797, Harrison resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and ex officio Lieutenant Governor. The next year the Northwest Territory entered the second grade of Territorial Government, and became entitled to Congressional delegate. General Harrison was chosen to fill this important station. He remained in Congress only one year, but during that time he rendered very essential service to his constituents. As the law then stood, the public lands could only be purchased in tracts of *four thousand acres*; a very great hardship upon the poor settlers, who were thus obliged to purchase at second-hand, and at an enhanced price. Harrison brought this subject before Congress, and moved a committee to consider it. Of that committee he was himself appointed chairman; the only instance, it is believed, in which such an honor has been conferred upon a Territorial delegate. He made a report, accompanied by a bill, authorizing the public lands to be sold in alternate half and quarter sections; that is, in alternate tracts of three hundred and twenty and one hundred and sixty acres. The report attracted great attention, as did Harrison's speech in support of it, but the bill was very vehemently opposed. It passed the House, however, by a large majority. In the Senate the resistance was so great that at length a committee of conference was appointed, Harrison was one of the committee, and finally a compromise was agreed to, by which the public lands were to be sold in alternate whole and half sections, that is, in alternate tracts of six hundred and forty and three hundred and twenty acres. This was a great improvement upon the former law; and as at this time settlers began to flow rapidly into Ohio, its beneficial results were instantly felt.

At this session of Congress a bill was passed for dividing the Northwestern Territory Ohio became a Territory by itself; while all the rest of the Northwestern country, including the existing States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and the Territory of Wisconsin, was created into a new Territory, by the name of *Indiana*. After the purchase of Louisiana, that vast country was annexed to the Indiana Territory, and so re-

mained for some time. Of this new Territory General Harrison was appointed Governor. He became, by virtue of his appointment, Superintendent of Indian Affairs within his jurisdiction, and in addition he was appointed sole Commissioner for treating with the Indians. We have not room to go into a detail of his Territorial administration. Suffice it to say that he was re-appointed, from time to time, for fourteen years, always at the express request of the inhabitants. His station as Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Indian Commissioner involved him in complicated disputes with the celebrated Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet, the details of which, if we had room for them, would be highly interesting. These troubles at length resulted in the expedition to Tippecanoe, by which the schemes of the Shawnee chiefs were broken up, and their forces dissipated.

At the breaking out, however, of the war with Great Britain in 1812, all the dangers of an Indian war were renewed and aggravated, and that danger became imminent when inefficient conduct of Gen. Hull, upon the Detroit became generally known. A large body of Volunteers was organizing in Kentucky for the protection of the Northwestern frontier, and General Harrison, whose conduct in the Tippecanoe affair had been highly approved throughout the whole Western country, was sent for by Gov. Scott to advise and aid in their organization and disposition. While in Kentucky, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, orders came from Washington, placing a part of these troops under his command, for the protection of the Indiana Territory. The rest were ordered to concentrate, for the purpose of marching to the aid of Gen. Hull. In the mean time letters were received from Hull's army, complaining greatly of an earnest wish that Harrison might comply of the inefficiency of Hull, and express-mand the expected reinforcement.

The Kentucky volunteers concurred in this wish; but a difficulty existed, inasmuch as his commission from the United States did not authorize him to take the command of any troops except those intended to operate within the bounds of his jurisdiction, which at that time embraced only Indiana and Illinois, Missouri and Michigan having been before this time erected into separate Territories. In this dilemma, Governor Scott called together a caucus of influential persons, among whom were Mr. Shelby, Governor elect, Henry Clay, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Thomas Todd, Judge of the Federal Circuit Court. In conformity to their advice, Governor Scott gave Harrison a brevet commission of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and placed the detachment marching for Detroit under his command. This appointment was received with universal applause, especially as the surrender of Hull now became known, and General Harrison put the troops instantly in motion, and advanced through Ohio towards the seat of war. In the mean time, however, letters came from Washington, written in ignorance of the surrender of Hull and the doings in Kentucky, appointing General Winchester to the command of the forces marching on Detroit. Having by this time advanced far into Ohio, relieved Fort Wayne, which had been besieged by the Indians, and destroyed the Indian towns on the Wash-bash, Harrison surrendered the command to General Winchester, much to the regret of the Kentucky volunteers, whom he had great difficulty in persuading to submit to their new commander.

Proper representations having been made at Washington, in a short time, and greatly to the satisfaction of the soldiers, despatches arrived appointing General Harrison commander-in-chief of the Northwestern army, and granting him the amplest powers for the conduct of the war.

It is impossible here to give any detailed account of the two campaigns of the Northwestern army, which resulted in the recovery of Michigan and the annihilation of the British army of upper Canada at the battle of the Thames.

These campaigns were conducted in the midst of the greatest difficulties and embarrassments, but at length resulted in a complete triumph. General Harrison was the only American general during that war who penetrated to any considerable distance into the Canadian territory, or who gained a decisive victory upon British ground. Those who wish to read the details of these campaigns will find them, with many interesting particulars, in a little volume just published by Weeks & Jordan, of Boston, under the title of "The People's Presidential Candidate, being the Life of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio," a book to which we are indebted for the materials of this sketch.

After resigning his commission in the army, Gen. Harrison was appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Indians, and he took a leading part in the two treaties of Greenville and of Detroit, by which a final settlement was made of our relations with the Northwestern tribes. In 1816, he was elected Representative to Congress to fill a vacancy, and for the next two years. While a member of the House, he principally exerted himself with regard to two great measures: one, a reform of the militia system, in which unfortunately he failed; the other, the relief, by the granting of pensions, of the veteran soldiers of the Revolution, and of those wounded or disabled in the late war, in which he succeeded.

In 1824, he was elected from the State of Ohio to the U. S. Senate, and being appointed chairman of the committee on military affairs, in the place of General Jackson, who had resigned, he devoted himself to the duties of that station, besides giving much labor to a consolidation of the pension acts, and the passage of a uniform law to embrace the cases of all those who should be deserving of this sort of justice from their country.

In 1828, General Harrison was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia. He arrived at Bogota, and entered on the duties of his

mission, but was presently recalled by General Jackson.

Since his return from South America, he has lived retired upon his farm at North Bend. Having never been rich, and having spent a large part of his property in the service of his country, as a means of providing for those dependent upon him, and of supporting that plain but ample hospitality in which he has ever indulged, he accepted the office of Clerk of the Courts for the county in which he resides. In this same way and for similar reasons, ex-President Monroe accepted the office and discharged the duties of a justice of the peace, a respectable and independent course, which the rich and luxurious may ridicule, but which no true republican can fail to approve.

In 1835, without any previous concert or arrangement, and without the assistance of any party machinery, Gen. Harrison was unexpectedly brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and notwithstanding there were two other Opposition candidates in the field, he received a larger vote than the entire Opposition had been able to muster at either of the previous elections since that of 1828.

In every public station which he has hitherto held, whether as Territorial Delegate, Territorial Governor, Indian Commissioner, Major General in the Army, Representative in Congress, Senator in Congress, or Foreign Minister, he has discharged the duties of it with determined zeal and untiring industry; and, more yet, with a patriotic self-devotion and inflexible honesty which, after all, are the best qualifications for public office.

The undersigned, having been commissioned to receive Subscribers to the "Fayetteville and Western Company," under the authority of the Legislature passed at the last Session of this occasion, to make to you a statement of the facts which we think important.

By the Act of 1836—7th of the Carolina agreed to substitute some necessary to complete the Fayetteville to some point on the Yakin River, provided subscribers the other three interested were proceeding themselves of what was a most liberal act of the Legislature the sudden change in the field, he received a larger vote than the entire Opposition had been able to muster at either of the previous elections since that of 1828.

Things relating to the subscription were not completed until last Winter. A meeting was held at the Fayetteville, on the 10th of the month, at which the citizens of the West, who should be subscribed by the Legislature, would assemble to raise the much needed and difficult as asked for: that is to say, the Act, agrees to subscribe the Federal Stock, provided individual mander. Under this Law, the will have commenced a road, have raised on the Cape Fear, some wanted. Something like a thousand dollars however, the people of the West before the certain success of this great work of internal improvement raised speedily, we are characters to our fellow citizens must be made. If, however, the subscription be not made, we are the entire failure of the road, this address will not prevail, circumstances that have been; but it does not seem to us low-citizens are called upon deeply interested in this Work whether the Stock yields, they will gain on the increase and its productions. The Stock will be unprofitable much interest at stake to the case this should be certainly Farmers of the country ought any rate. The Road is presented as an Agricultural to be mostly benefited: You take up this subscription and Small sums only are required facilities are presented very small sums. Will you, the of Rowan, not come forward great Scheme from failure of interest from hopeless ruin?

We are not enthusiastic considered what we say, and truly it will be a lasting hang back at a crisis like this.

Yours respectfully,  
WILLIAM R. MAUNY,  
D. A. DAVIS,  
R. W. HARRISON,  
H. C. JONES.

At a meeting of the Board of the Fayetteville, on the 10th of the month, at which the gentlemen were appointed by whom subscription, to the the Fayetteville and Western Company, were to be opened Counties, viz:

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Rev. S. COLTON, Agent, on the part of Books for Subscription to the

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Montgomery—James A. Martin, Jno. H. Montgomery, Richmond—J. C. McHenry, F. P. Leak, J. Leake, Anson—Jno. A. McDill, Thos. D. Park, S. W. Mecklenburg—P. Caldwell, J. Erwin, John H. Cabarrus—D. M. Barringer, Allen, Geo. Klotts, W. S. Rowan—R. W. Long, Chambers, Robt. Macanahan, Davie—R. M. Pearson, bin, John Clement, Thomas Davidson—W. R. Hall, Rowell A. King, Charles H. Randolph—John Long, and Gray, Jesse Harper, Guilford—Ralph Gurnea, hall, James T. Morehead, Lindsay.

Fredell—J. P. Caldwell, Sam'l. King, Thomas Allen, Wilkes—Edmond Jones, James Wellburn, Thomas Mitchell.

Rev. S. COLTON, Agent, on the part of Books for Subscription to the

CONGRESS

Another week has been or rather in the notoriety of sovereign State of free members. The work has a lie, and a resolution has been to elect a Speaker who worse than the Harrison Stevens: for that was a brute power, acting under These men who have slavery members, and have them vote, are not sworn—deed being lawless, they have by violence and cunning to have a Speaker of their Government.

Those Whigs in this who voted for Mr. Charles election, under the support of a Whig or a Neutral, who tried to leave, that his to oust the New Jersey which. Here are the names, who he voted in the

**Resolved**, That the Avering, John P. B. Max Charles L. Stratton, and are sufficient to entitle them House, leaving the question to be afterwards decided by On this and every other with the Vanderpools, Dun-

At a meeting of the Board of the Fayetteville, on the 10th of the month, at which the gentlemen were appointed by whom subscription, to the the Fayetteville and Western Company, were to be opened Counties, viz: