

...the proceedings of this meeting as published in the Western Carolinian, the Carolina Watchman, the Raleigh Register, and Raleigh Star, and in such other papers as are favorable to the subject of this meeting, and that they be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

J. P. CALDWELL, Chairman. MURPHY CARROLL, Secretary.

From the Washington Sun. In the approaching election of President and Vice President of the United States, the people will have full exercise for their discernment and firmness. If they value the rights and privileges of freemen, that are secured to them by the Constitution, they must be prepared to understand and maintain them. They must neither be deceived nor flattered from their duty—neither swayed by passion, nor controlled by influence or power, from an independent expression of their opinions, and a free and voluntary exercise of their will. The attitude in which the two leading candidates for the highest office within the people's gift, now stand, is something novel in this country. They occupy entirely different positions from each other. Both claiming to be decided Republicans in principle, the one of them, Judge White, has been long and uniformly known to be such, and the other, Mr. Van Buren, now professing to be one; the one brought out the free and voluntary voice of the people, the only voice that ever ought to be heard, or listened to, in such a case, without any agency of his own, and the other, leaning for his support upon the popularity of others, the active agency of friends, and the influence of a partisan Convention; the one relying with confidence upon the strength of his own character, and the well merited confidence of the people to bring him into power, and the other having little reliance upon either of these sources for success, rests his support upon an influence to be exerted upon the people, through the agency and efforts of party friends, exerted alone for party purposes, and to sustain him upon party grounds. The people cannot fail to see the attitude in which these two candidate stand, and they will not hesitate to decide which presents himself before them, in the most consistent, republican-like manner, and consequently, which is best entitled to the support of the freemen of this Republic.

The friends of Mr. Van Buren, are as well aware, as any other set of men in the country, that a conventional nomination to office is highly exceptional, and would not have been resorted to, if its agency or influence could have been dispensed with. The experiment has been too often tried by other parties, and too severely denounced by their own, to be relied upon now, if he could have felt confident of success, without its aid. Mr. Crawford's friends tried its influence, and were ruined by the experiment. When General Jackson was brought out, it was by the people, in opposition to a conventional nomination; yet now, a Convention seems to be one of the most delightful political play things imaginable, and Democrats, or men who call themselves such, and some of the same men, too, who cried out against Conventions and Conventions, years ago, till they were hoarse, as one of the greatest political abominations ever introduced into a free country, to deceive and cheat the people out of their rights, now, that they hope it may serve their purpose, cry louder than ever, in commendation of it, as an entirely republican measure. It was owing to the strong aversion then felt by the American people, to conventional dictation, that they sustained General Jackson, against every effort that could be made to defeat him, and, in the end, triumphantly elected him, over all his competitors. Hence, he was appropriately termed the People's candidate. He was literally such, and to that circumstance, he owes much of his well deserved popularity.

And do the friends of Mr. Van Buren expect, that the intelligent people of the United States will believe, that he would ever have sought a nomination by a Convention, if his own popularity had been thought sufficient to insure his election? They may rely upon it, that the people understand the manœuvre well. Suppose Mr. Van Buren had felt confident of concentrating a handsome majority of the Electoral votes upon himself, and some other candidate, and his friends had resorted to precisely the same description of a Convention, with the one about to meet at Baltimore? Would he, or any one of his friends, have acquiesced in its determination? Would they have approved such a Convention as a strictly Republican measure? Would they have pronounced it, in accordance with Republican usage? No, never! They would have raised the cry louder than they have against Judge White and his friends, if possible, that such a Convention was an aristocratic, Federal measure, and was intended to divide the party; that it was anti-republican, and no good Democrat would be found to support it. No, only let Judge White change conditions now, with Mr. Van Buren, and the Leopard would change his spots in a moment, as quick as the Cameleon will

change its hue. The Convention, and all its appendages, would become infamous, by universal usage, and every unerring principle. It would be denounced and execrated, and all its authors, aiders, and abettors, would be excommunicated from the Democratic party. They would be charged with having abandoned their faith and allegiance; of having become "alien to their party, and their former friends," as Judge White has, because he would not sacrifice his principles, to support improper measures, gotten up for political effect, and to subserve party purposes.

The great anxiety to organize and sustain this Convention, evinced by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, is the most conclusive evidence of the importance they attach to it in supporting his cause. Can any man doubt, that if he should succeed, he expects to do so by the influence of this conventional nomination, and not by the strength of his own popularity, the force of his own talents, or the well earned confidence of the people? And will the freemen of these States, long so justly proud of the title, tamely submit to surrender the free and voluntary expression of their will, at the bidding of any man, or Convention of men? Will they transfer their prepossessions and their votes, to gratify the feelings, or administer to the ambitious aspirations for power, of Mr. Van Buren, or his particular friends, who may see fit to step out of the way to support him, unless they should feel convinced of his decided superiority for the station he seeks at their hand? If they can believe that, then, they would be right in voting for him.—But until that improbable event happens, every freeman in the land, who has a will of his own, and deserves the privilege of voting, will spurn every attempt to force a candidate upon them, whom they would not, if left to a voluntary exercise of their own will, have selected for his worth alone. They never will consent to be ruled in this way. They will never bend to the force of circumstances like these, nor yield to any combination of men to control them in the choice of their rulers. Whenever the people of the United States shall submit to such degradation, they are ready to become slaves, and willing to be transferred at will, as a part of the legal inheritance of their liege lords and masters.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, MAY 13. REMOIRS OF THE DAY.

It is rumored—and the rumor gains belief—that Gov. Cass has resigned the War Office, and that his resignation has been accepted. We had heard that the Governor had evinced symptoms of oppugnation at the promotion of the late 4th Auditor; but were in hopes that if he possibly could swallow Van Burenism, he would remain in his station—for really, he is the best of the lot.

It is rumored that Mr. Forsyth has quit the State Department in disgust—and forever! Well, there is, if the rumor be true, more spunk in the man than we had begun to calculate upon! Yet we have strong doubts of his giving up one place till he takes another. Mr. F. wants a Foreign Mission, where he can be at his ease.

It is rumored that Levi Woodbury will be promoted to the State Department. Very likely! He is a man who will always be sure "to make hay while the sun shines." He will take a high office *inter or with* any body, for the time being—especially when he knows not what a future day may bring forth, but is apprehensive it will be *nothing good* to him. He is now Secretary of the Treasury and acting Secretary of State in the absence of Mr. Forsyth.

It is rumored, since the result of the Rhode Island election has been ascertained, that the new Post Master General forwears the Kitchen Cabinet, and declares that the Post Office shall not be an electioneering machine for the benefit of Martin Van Buren! This is the most amusing rumor of them all; and yet it is quite possible that it is true. There may be an understanding to this effect, which is to be given out, and carried out, until the confirmation or rejection of Kendall takes place. He talked the same language when he went into the Fourth Auditor's office. That was not a place, he said, for political newspapers, for electioneering and for babbling politicians, and all that. But who does not know that this shrewd and crafty gentleman has been, and always will be, steeped to the eyes in politics? Forswear the Kitchen Cabinet! That's a good one!

The steamboat Dolphin, Capt. Pennoyer, arrived at Norfolk from Charleston with a number of passengers. She stopped at Smithfield and Beaufort, passing through Core Sound and Ocracoke Inlet. This route was made to ascertain whether an inland passage could be found, and Capt. Pennoyer states that it can be done at a small expense in clearing one or two narrow passages and fixing stakes, and that a vessel drawing not more than 5 1/2 feet water, can make the inward passage. This is a most important discovery, and if passengers are conveyed up the Chesapeake to take the Baltimore line, it will become a favorite as it is a safe route from Charleston.—N. Y. Star.

The Deed is Done.—According to orders, the Van Buren Caucus met in Baltimore on the 20th instant, and forthwith proceeded to do what we all know they went there to do—namely, to nominate Martin Van Buren, of New York, for President, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice-President of the United States. Among the other delegates who appeared there, was PHILIP WHITE, representing himself to be from this district; no doubt he showed off as large as life, and swaggered as big as he carried in his pocket the credentials of the whole district. It now remains to be seen whether the People of North Carolina will submit to the dictation of the CAUCUS; whether they intend to hold on to the constitutional right of choosing their own President, are servilely surrender it into the hands of a set of hungry Office-holders, and Office-seekers;—in a word, whether they intend to remain Free-men, or become Slaves. If they retain one spark of that noble spirit which animated our forefathers, they will reject, with scorn, the Caucus dictation, and show the world that they are yet free.

Free-men of North Carolina!—no matter to what party you belong, whether Jackson-men, National Republicans, or State-Rights Republicans, awake from your slumbers, and stand up for your rights,—put your mark on the Caucus, that will not soon wear out, and put your mark, too, on those who, by means of the Caucus, are plotting to deprive you not only of your constitutional rights, but of liberty itself.—1b.

The Cause is going ahead.—We have recent accounts, that can be relied on, from every Western County in the State, from which it appears that Judge Wurts is carrying every thing before him. The Jackson men, in the Western Counties, will not be transferred, like so many horned cattle, to Martin Van Buren, either by the Caucus or the sub-agency at Raleigh, and they are every where rallying under the White flag with astonishing unanimity. There are but two Counties, West of the Yadkin, in which the Caucus Van Buren party can show any thing like a bold front; and whether in these counties they will be able much longer to do so, is altogether questionable. We say to the Whigs in the Eastern part of the State, if they do their duty, North Carolina will go against Van Buren by a majority of at least ten thousand votes. This is not said by way of bravado, but on careful calculation. It will be recollected that the Pro-Buren Ticket carried in North Carolina by more than five thousand votes;—then there was much division in almost all the Western Counties; now a majority are almost unanimous for White, while Martin Van Buren is weak every where. In Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Montgomery, Anson, Cabarrus, Wilkes, and Burke, Van Buren men are as scarce as hen's teeth, to say nothing about other Counties where, in 1824, the Caucus ran strong. We then say to the Whigs in the Eastern part of the State, do your duty, as we in the West intend to do ours, and the triumph over old King Caucus and his disciplined corps will be a glorious one. We go for a majority of TEN THOUSAND VOTES—nothing less will satisfy the Constitution and the cause of Liberty.—1b

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FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Evening Star. THE QUESTION SETTLED. By the packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool, intelligence has been received that, on Saturday, the 18th of April, the indemnity bill was carried, in the Chamber of Deputies, by the decisive vote of 289 to 137, covering the whole amount due under the treaty—conditionally, however, of an amicable explanation in relation to the President's Message. It is probable that Mr. Livingston will return home with all possible expedition. The question is now settled, and we congratulate the people of the United States that the course pursued by the opponents of the present administration has saved this country from the horrors, the evils, and the privations of war, and that too, with an ancient ally always dear to the freemen of this republic, from the blood and treasure she expended to aid us in our revolutionary struggle. We say the opponents of the present administration have saved this country—for, had the Senate allowed Jackson and Van Buren the use of the three millions of dollars which they violently and abusively demanded, the treaty would never have been ratified by France, and a war would have swept our commerce from the ocean, involved all Europe in a bloody contest, and thrown us back full twenty years from those bright prospects which now every where open upon us. Liverpool April 25.

The price of cotton has risen very much of late. In Leicester and Nottingham, where for stockings and veils) the consumption is large, the demand has grown very extensive of late. In Manchester the demand is heavier than it has been for some time, and the late cotton shipments will be extremely profitable speculations. Indeed, at this moment the general trade of England is decidedly on the increase. The following is the Liverpool cotton note up to yesterday morning: Friday evening, April 24.—The demand for cotton during the week has continued very good, and prices of American descriptions have been fully supported, whilst Brazils are 2d per lb. higher. The public sale of Surat this day, went off with spirit at extreme prices. The sales of the week, including 9000 American, 15 0 Surat, 500 Pernam and 400 Bahai, taken on speculation, and 2500 American, 1100 Surat, 110 denzal and 50 Smyrna, taken for export, amount to 33 600 bags. Imports 12,943 bags. At last, we have formed our Cabinet. On Saturday, it was announced in the House of Commons. The following is a list of the new administration: In the Cabinet.—First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Melbourne. Secretary for Home Department, Lord John Russell. Secretary for Foreign Department, Lord Palmerston. First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Auckland. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. T. Spring Rice. President of the Board of Control, Right Hon. Sir J. Hobhouse. Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Privy Seal, Viscount Duncan. Secretary for the Colonial Department, Right Hon. Chas. Grant. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland. Lord President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne. Secretary at War, Lord Howick. President of the Board of Trade, Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson.

Not in the Cabinet.—Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, Mr. Francis Baring and Mr. F. G. Stanley. Attorney General, Sir John Campbell. Solicitor General, Mr. Rolle. Judge Advocate General, Mr. Cutlar Ferguson. Paymaster General and Treasurer of the Navy, Sir Henry Parnell. Clerk of the Ordnance, Colonel Leigh Hay. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Mulgrave. Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Plunkett. Attorney General of Ireland, Mr. Perrin. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. O'Loughlin. Lord Advocate for Scotland, Mr. J. A. Murray. Solicitor General for Scotland, Mr. Cunningham. Lords of the Treasury, Lord Seymour, Mr. Orl, Mr. R. Stewart. Irish Secretary, Lord Morpeth. Under Secretaries of the Board of Control, Mr. Robert Gordon, and Mr. Vernon Smith. Surveyor General of the Ordnance, Sir Rufane Donkin. Storekeeper General of ditto, Lieut. Colonel Fox. Under Home Secretary, Mr. Fox Maule. Lord Chamberlain, Marquis Wellesley. Lord Steward of the Household, Duke of Argyll. Master of the Horse, Earl of Albemarle. Postmaster General, Marquis of Conyngham. Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, Mr. Labouchere. Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. C. Wood.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

On Saturday, (April 18), the members of the Chamber of Deputies, at Paris, closed the debate on the American Indemnity Bill. All the amendments, were rejected, save one, to the effect that the money should not be paid until some apology or explanation be tendered, by the United States, to the French Government, for the harsh terms in which the American President alluded to the non-fulfilment of the treaty. With the exception of this article inserted with the concurrence of the ministry—the bill remains exactly the same as it was presented by the committee to the Chamber. The bill was carried by a far larger majority than even the Ministers expected—there being 289 votes for and 137 votes against it. I believe it is pretty well ascertained that upwards of 200 deputies were pledged to vote against it. As soon as this majority had passed the bill—thereby deciding that the 25 millions be paid to America—two other amendments were proposed: one, that the debt should bear no interest, and the other, that the interest should only commence from the day on which the bill was carried. The Chamber rejected these "amendments" and there consequently remains something about 30 millions of francs to be paid, on account of this bill, by France, to America. But—the apology?—Bah!—there will be no such thing, and what is more, the French Ministry do not expect

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR. What patriot, in contemplating the political advancement of his country, can fail to perceive a striking similitude between the present crisis in our Government and that of the Roman Republic but a short time before its fall? At the time when party spirit urged on its votaries to desperate means, and the civil wars of Marius and Sulla, and of Caesar and Pompey bereft the empire of her bravest soldiers and her best citizens, all must acknowledge that the republic tottered fearfully on the brink of destruction, and at length beheld a monarch at its head. Then it was that the patriots of Rome saw clearly the threatened state of their republican institutions. Headed by Brutus and Cassius, they raised the drooping standard of Freedom, and called upon their fellow-citizens to rush forward in defence of their liberties. But, alas! "the pomp of courts and pride of kings" had too far gained the ascendancy over the minds of their deluded countrymen.—They failed, and with them fell their republican institutions, and Rome—proud mistress of the universe—sank beneath the usurping grasp of the tyrant Octavius!

Fellow-citizens, mark the parallel! Already do we find ourselves engaging in political broils and party bickerings—already do the political elements resound with the hum of party aspirants. Pause, my countrymen, ere the contending parties may become too far exasperated to be pacified—ere you place your liberties in the scale of party strife. Rally under the White banner—that symbol of peace and friendship—and we may again behold our country, as it was in by-gone days. Zealots, though modest—innocent, tho' free, Patient to mild—serene amidst alarms—Indefatigable in faith—inviolable in arms.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

The following resolution was adopted at a late meeting of the Presbytery of Orange, held in the town of Hillsborough, N. C. April, 1835: Whereas the Rev. A. Barnes, of Philadelphia, has recently published a book, entitled "Notes Explanatory and Practical on the Epistle to the Romans, designed for Bible Classes and Sunday Schools" and whereas this Presbytery are informed by brethren, in whose piety, soundness in the faith, and good judgment, they have confidence, that the book in question contains statements and views of Christ's doctrine at variance with the doctrines of the Reformation; and calculated to impair the efficacy of the young and the unwary in the standards of the Presbyterian Church: Therefore, Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Presbytery, the book above mentioned ought not to be continued as a commentary proper to be used in the churches under our care, or circulated among our Bible Classes and Sunday Schools.

THE STAR

Raleigh, June 4, 1835. The Convention, called for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State, will assemble in this city to day. We subjoin such returns of the election for Delegates as have been received since our last. Next week we shall publish a complete list of the Delegates. Columbus—Alexander Trice and Col. Powell. Moore—John B. Kelly and Chas. Chalmers. New Hanover—Gwen Holmes and L. H. Marshall. Polk: Holmes 425, Moxley 392, Joseph A. Hill 180. Chatham—Jos. Ramsey and Hugh McQueen. Polk: Ramsey 489, McQueen 375, Edw'd. Rivers 355, J. J. Alston 183, C. J. Williams 93. Pamlico—John L. Raily and R. H. Ramsey. Polk: Raily 238, Ramsey 196, Exam Newby 47, Wm. S. Hutton 44, Thomas Hill 43, John Ford 31, Edmund Blount 17, C. R. Kinney 12, scattering 10. Craven—Richard D. Spruill and Wm. Gaston. Polk: Spruill 174, Gaston 161, J. M. Bryan 29, J. R. Donnell 26, T. H. Davis 8. Jones—Wm. Huggins and James Howard. Onslow—John A. Averitt and David W. Sanders. Carteret—James W. Bryan and Thomas Marshall. Lenoir—Connel Wooten and James Cox. Beaufort—Joshua Taylor and Richard H. Bower. Hyde—Wilson B. Hodges and Alex. F. Gaston. Pitt—Dr. Williams, sen and John Joiner. Washington—Josiah Collins, jr. and W. G. Norrom. Chowan—S. T. Sawyer and J. B. Skinner. Perquimans—Jesse Wilson and Jonathan H. Jacobs. Caswell—Willie M'Pherson and George Ferber. Martin—Jesse Cooper and Ann Biggs. Bladen—Poll: Gov. Owen 254, Anstons 169, Melvin 111. Brunswick—F. J. Hill and W. R. Hall. Duplin—Jeremiah Pearsall and John E. Halsey. Bertie—David Outlaw and Joseph B. G. Routhac. Johnston—Jesse Adams and Hilary Walker. Burke—Barges S. Gathers and Sam'l P. Caswell. Yancey—B. S. Smith and Abner Jarvis. Atkesa—Gen. Edmund Jones and Gen. James Wellborn. Watauga—Governor Swain and—Guilford. Lincoln—Barrett Ship and Henry Canby. Rutherford—Joseph M.D. Carson and Theo. F. Birchett. Currituck—G. C. Marchant and Isaac Baxter. Edgecomb—Louis D. Wilson and Pleasant Sugg. Person—Moses Chambers and John Williams. Hertford—Isaac P. King and Gadsden C. Moore. Wayne—Gabriel Sherman and Lemuel H. Whitfield. Greene—Jesse Spruill and Thos. Hancock. Mecklenburg—James M. Hinson and Isaac Greer.

Davidson—John A. Hogan and John... Stary—Mehabak Franklin and Wm. J... Reedell—Samuel King and—Yancey... Rockingham—R. Broadax and T. L... Caswell—William A. Lee and C. M... Guilford—J. M. Morehead and J... Parker. Important News from France. The arrival of the ship Napoleon, New York, the gratifying intelligence has been received of the passage of the Indemnity Bill. The bill, ever, we regret to say, contains provisions requiring a satisfactory explanation as to the President's age to Congress in December. This condition was evidently put as a mere salvo to wounded pride, we are in hopes, will form no obstacle to the adjustment of the unfortunate controversy existing between our Government and that of France. For particulars, see items under "Foreign" head. For an interesting account of proceedings of the Van Buren Campaign, see first page. Congressional Candidates.—District, Gen. DANIEL L. BARNES, the late incumbent, and Dr. MONTGOMERY, of Orange, are dates. In the Newbern District, GEORGE SPRIGHT, the late member, posed by JOHN M. LEON, Esq., of Newbern. White Meeting in Mecklenburg.—A meeting of a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, was held at Charlotte 21st ultimo. Wm. Davidson, Esq., called to the Chair, and Saml Caldwell, Esq., was appointed moderator. A committee was appointed, after retiring a short time, reported, through their Chairman, William J. Alexander, a paper and resolutions, recommending L. WHITE as a candidate for the presidency; expressing their disapprobation of the Baltimore Convention, and the inconsistency of Van Buren's political career, and a committee of Correspondence, to be appointed; each member of which was authorized to appoint committees of five. City Guards.—This corps celebrated its fifth anniversary on Friday, at 11 o'clock, the company marched to a grove in the vicinity of the where they fired at a target for a medal, which was awarded to WILLIAM W. JOHNSON, who made the best average shots. After part of refreshments provided for the occasion, the prize was presented to a successful competitor by Capt. WILLIAMS accompanied by a number of appropriate address. The exercise of the day concluded with playing and various other evolutions. The Wilmington volunteers were on the 20th instant, in honor of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Dreadful Steamboat Accident.—The steamboat Majestic, while stopping at Memphis, Tenn., on her way from Orleans to St. Louis, on the 12th mo. burst her boiler, by which forty persons were either killed or missing. A Decey.—The Editor of the Standard has returned to his "post," a short absence "on duty," and "happily" expresses it, "to find him at his vacation against his last, he announces the nomination of the Baltimore Convention as imposing head.—The People's Bank." He must, indeed, have very strong confidence in his own mark, that "our people are more humbugged than any on earth," hopes to whopse them by the issue of such an inscription as this: Van Buren Standard. "The people indeed! What had the people with making the nomination against the Bank!" Fish! The most formidable opposition to the Bank, with a candidate for the Presidency, who was among the able petitioners for a Branch Bank at Albany, and was never to express hostility to the institution until General Jackson had killed the Monster; and a candidate for the Presidency, who is AN AVOWED MAN, the people are to be "deceived" with the notion that an insinuating war is waged against the Bank—and that they bring their bait is too gross. There are no means simple enough to support