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THOS. J. LEMAY, Jr.

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

"The real people, occasionally assembled, in order to express their sentiments on political subjects, ought never to be confounded with permanent, self-appointed societies, claiming the right to CONTROL the CONSTITUTION, and to DICTATE to PUBLIC OPINION. While the former is entitled to RESPECT, the latter is incompatible with all GOVERNMENT, and must either sink into general disrepute, or finally overturn the ESTABLISHED ORDER OF THINGS."

WASHINGTON.

MEETING IN HALIFAX.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Halifax county, friendly to the election of HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee to the Presidency of the United States convened according to previous notice at the Academy in the town of Halifax on Tuesday the 16th day of February, 1836, the Hon. WILLIS ALSTON was appointed Chairman, and Col. DANIEL B. ALLEN Secretary.

The Chairman addressed the meeting in a clear, forcible and intelligent manner, explaining the purposes for which it had assembled, urging the duty of union and perseverance in sustaining the cause of the Constitution and the principles of civil liberty, against the alarming encroachments of the power and patronage of the General Government.

His views of the subject were ably sustained by B. MOORE, Esq. who addressed the meeting with great power and effect. The following Preamble and Resolutions were then adopted without a dissenting voice.

The citizens of Halifax here assembled, being decidedly opposed to the elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States, deem it fit and becoming on the present occasion to state as concisely as possible, some of the reasons which induce them to oppose, by all honorable means in their power, his election to the high and responsible office to which he aspires.

We are opposed to Mr. Van Buren because, on no occasion has he exhibited any evidence of distinguished ability, or lofty patriotism befitting him for a station so vitally important. He has served many years in the Congress of the United States, with the fairest opportunities before him, without having originated a single important measure for the good of his country. He has occupied other high stations in the public service without displaying any of those distinguished qualifications which characterize the statesman, and render a man able and capable of performing great and important services for the good of his country. If he possessed such high qualifications, it is utterly inconceivable that with the constant opportunities before him, he should have done nothing to establish any just claim to the gratitude of his country, and to build up a monument of imperishable renown to his own fame.

The undisputed truth is, Mr. Van Buren is utterly incapable of those enlarged, just and wise views of public policy, which tend to the permanent happiness and welfare of society. On the contrary we have witnessed in his public course, nothing but that low, groveling, pettifogging spirit which seeks by intrigue and cunning to promote the selfish designs and purposes of party, wholly regardless of the best and dearest interests of the country. If his want of the necessary qualifications totally unfit him for the Presidency, as we sincerely believe, his political principles and public conduct, as little commend him to our favorable consideration. In 1812, when a fierce and bloody war was waging between the United States and Great Britain, and when it was the bounden duty of every patriot, especially those claiming to belong to the great republican party, to rally around the administration, and to nerve the arm of the government for resistance against the common enemy, we find Mr. Van Buren, pretending to be a republican, uniting with the Federal party to distract the public councils, to spread discontent through the country, and to defeat the re-election of the able, the virtuous, the patriotic Madison to the Presidency of the U. States. A man capable of such conduct at such a crisis, and under such circumstances, deserves not the name of republican, and is unworthy of public confidence. Subsequently when Missouri applied for admission into the Union, upon equal terms with the original States, as she had an unquestionable right to do, he is found advocating the restrictions attempted to be imposed on her citizens, in relation to the subject of Slavery;

thus manifesting his deadly hostility to the institution of Slavery as established in the Southern States, and his earnest desire to impose unconstitutional and unjust restrictions on the people of the South. In 1828, being then a Senator in Congress, he voted for the Tariff act of that year, confessedly the most odious and oppressive law against the interests of the South, ever passed on the subject; and in a primary meeting to send delegates to the Harrisburg Convention in Pennsylvania, avowed himself a tariff man in principal and interest, and appealed to his being the owner of a large quantity of sheep, perhaps twenty thousand, as evidence of his assertion. Notwithstanding these facts, the Southern people are gravely urged to give him their support, and the grossest attempts are made to deceive, to cajole, and cheat them into compliance. If there were no other objections to Mr. Van Buren we consider those already offered more than sufficient to justify our most determined opposition. But there are others of an insuperable character. We object to the manner in which, and the persons, by whom, he has been brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. It is well known that he was during the last year nominated by a convention held at Baltimore, pretending to be representatives of the democratic republican party of the U. States, and that all his hopes and prospects of success rest alone on that nomination. This movement in favor of Mr. Van Buren, originated with the Office Holders of the country, anxious to perpetuate their power, and to secure to themselves the emoluments of office. They have followed it up by the most systematic, open, and powerful exertions to render it successful, and by means the most odious and detestable.

The great, the overwhelming patronage of the government is brought to bear in the most shameful and un-disguised manner upon this our most important of all elections, and of the people, who neither want, nor expect office, do not rise up in the majesty of their strength, and prostrate this gross interference with their rights, this shameful attempt to force them into submission, it is utterly impossible that our republican form of government can much longer endure. Let it be constantly borne in mind that the people are required to yield implicit obedience to the nominations made by the Baltimore Convention, upon the ground that the delegates to the convention were elected by, and fairly represented, the great republican party of the United States. It would very far exceed our just limits to enter into a minute examination of the manner, and the persons by whom the several members were appointed. A more suitable occasion for the exposition will hereafter occur, but we cannot forbear to mention two cases, affording some light on the subject and going to show what participation the great body of the people had in electing delegates to this Hamburg Convention. The present organ of the Van Buren party at Raleigh, was a delegate to the convention and pretended to be the representative of a district in which he did not live. At one of the largest meetings of the people of that district ever held, it was published to the world under authority of the meeting, that his appointment was not known at the time, to one person in one thousand of the district he pretended to represent, that the people therefore had no knowledge of his appointment, and consequently had no participation in it. This is not an insulated case; scores of others equally flagrant and outrageous might be adduced, did our proper limits permit. But to cap the climax of imposition and fraud, the case of Rucker is without parallel or precedent. This man having no certificate of election by any body—may never pretending to have been appointed a delegate by any portion of the people of Tennessee, was permitted to act as a member of the convention, and to cast fifteen votes as the representative of that State, for Martin Van Buren for the presidency. And yet a convention thus constituted, is blazoned forth to the world as a fair representation of the great democratic republican party of the United States, and their acts and doings entitled to the confidence and support of the great body of the people. A gross and more shameful imposition was never attempted to be practiced on the people, and well deserves their indignant reprobation.

Having stated some of the reasons which induce us to oppose Mr. Van Buren, we would proceed to set forth the grounds which in our opinion fully justify the support it is our purpose to give to Judge White as our candidate for the Presidency of the United States, but this duty has been entrusted to able and more competent hands, rendering it unnecessary for us to enter upon the subject.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting that the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States, is in its consequences, to be deprecated as one of the greatest evils which could befall our country.

Resolved, That this meeting, most cordially approve of the nomination of Judge HUGH L.

WHITE of Tennessee, as a suitable candidate for the Presidency of the United States, made by the Whig meeting at Raleigh on the 22nd day of December last, and will use all honorable means in their power to ensure his election.

Resolved, That in the person of JOHN TYLER of Virginia, we view an able and fearless champion of the Constitution, an ardent supporter of the rights of the States, and a firm and unshaken friend to civil liberty. We therefore cheerfully recommend him to our fellow citizens as a fit person for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we heartily and sincerely unite with our fellow citizens in every part of the State, in recommending to the good people thereof, our faithful, able and republican fellow citizen General EDWARD B. DUDLEY of Wilmington, as a fit and suitable person to be supported as the Whig candidate for the office of Governor of the State at the next election.

WILLIS ALSTON, Chm.

DANIEL B. ALLEN, Sec'y.

MEETING IN ORANGE.

Pursuant to public notice, a respectable number of the citizens of Orange county assembled at the court-house in Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 24th inst. for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for promoting the success of the White ticket, and for nominating a candidate for Governor. On motion, GATLET CAMPBELL, Esq. was appointed President of the meeting; WILLIAM HOLT and HARRISON PARKER, Esqs. Vice Presidents; and DENNIS HEART and Dr. EDMUND STRADWICK, Secretaries.

The meeting being thus organized, Mr. Nash rose, and in a brief manner explained the object of the meeting, and concluded by moving that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions. The motion was adopted, and Frederick Nash, James Mebane, William A. Graham and Hugh Waddell, Esqs. and Dr. James S. Smith were appointed. After a brief space, Mr. Graham, on behalf of the committee, made the following REPORT.

As the period approaches which is to close the official term of our present Chief Magistrate, the solicitude of the people of all America is justly excited in the choice of his successor. In the exercise of no political privilege does it have a free citizen to deliberate more anxiously, to scrutinize more closely, or to search more extensively for information, than in determining on whom his vote shall be bestowed for the Presidency of the United States. In our quarter of the Union public attention has been mainly concentrated on two distinguished individuals, who are presented as competitors for this high office, between whom, in the south at least, a selection must necessarily be made. These are HUGH L. WHITE of Tennessee, and Martin Van Buren of New York. In choosing between them a mind desirous of doing justice to both, and forming a correct conclusion for its own action, is naturally led to inquire, What claims has either upon the suffrages of his countrymen? What public services have they respectively rendered, either to the whole Union or to the States to which they belong? What course of policy do they severally advocate? Where do they reside, and what are their interests, and the interests of those with whom they are most nearly connected? are they the same with or adverse to us? What are their political opinions, partialities and attachments, and what of advantage or injury, might be expected from the elevation of the one or the other?

With the early history of Mr. Van Buren we do not profess to be very familiar. He has been frequently a member of the Senate of the Legislature of New York, has held the office of her attorney general, and also filled her executive chair. But we are ignorant of the important measure of State policy projected or completed by him, except the safety fund banking system, adopted upon his recommendation while Chief Magistrate of the commonwealth, by which the currency of the State is subjected to the control of the dominant political party, and rendered applicable to any ends which may be necessary to perpetuate their power. Among those stupendous works of improvement which every where pervade the State of New York, and which stand as monuments of the imperishable fame of others of her sons, we know of none which will perpetuate his memory as a statesman or public benefactor. He went into the Senate of the United States in the year 1822, and remained until 1828; but although the eyes of the whole nation have been constantly fixed on the proceedings of Congress we doubt whether his most ardent admirer can point to any important act which he originated, or to any occasion, where he exhibited abilities, talents, or patriotism superior to his associates. Mr. Van Buren's opinions and actions in regard to national politics have been almost invariably of an undecided and indistinct character. He entered the stage of action manhood when the Federal and Republican parties which first divided our country were excited, and he alleged to have been attached to the Republicans; yet he is said to have been opposed to the declaration of the late war with Great Britain, and actually supported De Witt Clinton against James Madison for the Presidency in 1812, the latter of whom was the republican candidate. He is reported by his friends to be opposed to protective tariff duties, and to be of opinion that the federal government has no constitutional right to construct works of internal improvement within the States of the confederacy; yet his votes are recorded on the journals of the Senate in favor of an act to erect toll gates on the Cumberland road, and in favor of the tariff bills both of 1824 and 1828, to the latter of which he gave an active and efficient support. Indeed we hardly know a public man who has filled so many high stations, whose opinions on the great questions which have divided the nation, appear to be less settled, or less generally understood. This course of neutrality—of doing nothing so positive as not to admit of variation, if not the contrary, was departed from in one remarkable instance. When the State of Missouri applied for admission into the Union upon a footing of equality with the other States, Mr. Van Buren, then a Senator in the Legislature of New York, voted for instructions to their Senators and a request to their representatives in Congress, "to oppose the admission as a state in the union, of any territory not comprised in the original boundary of the United States, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission." Thus evincing a hostility to the interests of the south which destroys all claim to our support, especially at this crisis. We are aware that it is attempted to give weight to his nomination in the Baltimore Convention in the month of May last. So far from this being a recommendation to us, it is a decided objection. That convention did not spring from the people. It was contrived and attended solely by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, many of whom held offices with large salaries under the government, and had therefore a deep

personal interest in his elevation. Some of its members professed to have many constituents, other but few, and others again acknowledged that they had none. Yet by persons thus authorized the votes of all the people of some of the States were disposed of. To say that the nomination of such a body as this, as any indication of the wishes of the great body of the people, is in effect to deride their intelligence and deny their capacity for self government. This electoral district at least is freed from any trammels which may have been imposed by that convention. Of all the individuals who assembled there, with or without authority from the people, there was not one who even pretended that he had any commission from the freemen of this district. Nor do we know any one in the county of Orange, who had signed any wish to be represented there. The decision of that convention can therefore have no shadow of claim to authority among the people of this county.

In respect to the life of Judge White, we find him characterized both in public and private by the most unassuming modesty, yet the utmost firmness, decision of purpose, and consistency of action in the discharge of every duty; and it is not possible with the highest claims to practical wisdom. Born in the state of North Carolina, he was educated in early youth, by that spirit of enterprise which has always marked our people, to the then frontier settlements of Tennessee. Accustomed to the privations and dangers incident to a newly settled country surrounded by savages, he acquired an energy and boldness of character, even before he reached manhood, which added to his unassuming modesty, a self reliance, which rendered him always a favorite in Tennessee. More than once, it is said, the southern states man accompanied his neighbors and friends in expeditions to repel the hostile incursions of the Indians. Without the advantages afforded in the present day for education, Mr. White applied his talents to the cultivation of agriculture, and became one of the ablest advocates in his own state, one of the most able and useful members of her Legislature, and finally a Judge of her Supreme Court. But in the many posts of honor to which he was called, he never forgot those to whom he was indebted for his elevation, and he ever all-considerate proceeded with the confidence of the people of Tennessee. When the country was involved in war, he is said to have done more to sustain that state in the efficient and honorable part which she bore in the contest, by providing the ways and means for its prosecution, and in inspiring her militia with courage, than any citizen of the state, except the General, who led her armies to victory. Though known to the country as a profound jurist and able statesman in his own land, Judge White had never been in the service of the nation, until appointed a commissioner, under the Florida treaty, to settle the claims of our citizens on Spain. After the close of the labors of this commission, he was appointed to succeed Mr. Tazewell, one of the ablest men on the waters of the Mississippi. He was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1823, where he has remained ever since. Upon the dissolution of the first cabinet in 1831, Judge White was tendered the appointment of Secretary of War, and all eyes were generally turned to him, as one of the ablest men in the country. That was a great honor, and persons who are now so bitter in reviling him, were then eloquent in his praise.

As a Senator he has uniformly supported the interests of the planting states, by an active and zealous opposition to the tariffs of 1824 and 1828; in opposing extravagant appropriations of the public treasury, and in endeavoring, under every change of party, to reduce the patronage and power of the Executive government within its proper limits. A statesman of firm and liberal principles, he cannot change his principles with the times. In every government, there is great danger that adverse interests may arise between the tax payer and tax receiver. The former endeavor to diminish the public contributions by having unskillful officers, and expending the legitimate wants of the government; the latter living on public bounty, and interested in sustaining a multitude of offices with large salaries. Already under our federal government there are more than fifty thousand holders who subsist on the public treasury, and who derive their appointments directly or indirectly from the Executive. And it also appears from official documents, that there was at the beginning of this year a surplus in the revenue of 20,000,000 dollars above the appropriations of last year. It must be apparent to every eye, that this immense sum, which is hoarded by the public wants, a large portion of which must be distributed in salaries to the appointees of the Executive, and in compensation to contractors for public employment, will, unless curtailed, render the Executive power too great for the liberties of the country. Judge White, both in 1826, and in 1828, has been in favor of reducing the overgrown power, while Mr. Van Buren, although in favor of the reduction in 1826, has not been silent on the subject, it has not changed his opinions.

We wish not to excite feelings of sectional hostility; but other things being equal, we deem it a safe rule, in choosing a public servant, to take him who is identified with us in interest, and who in the administration of his high office cannot injure us without injuring himself, rather than one who is not bound to us by such ties. If it is to be dispensed that at this time the institution of slavery is attacked in the district of Columbia by a portion of the people at the north, and in the same quarter are made no pretensions in the states themselves, though as yet unaccompanied by a claim of constitutional power. In these circumstances we deem it a matter of great importance to our safety and peace, to have a President who is with us on this great question. The interposition which he has in his power to afford through the post office establishment alone, for the prevention of mischief on this subject, has been witnessed within the last year. Mr. Van Buren may not be an abolitionist; we trust he is not; but after his course on the Missouri question, it would be unreasonable to expect from him a zealous cooperation with us in resisting their nefarious attempts on our property and lives. One other consideration we deem worthy to be mentioned. North Carolina has never put forth any citizen of her own for chief magistrate of the Union. This is the first occasion when she has had an opportunity of elevating to that office one of her native sons. Surely if he be not less qualified than his competitor, it is his principles he is not more objectionable, we have rendered public services equally valuable, we should not postpone his claims to those of any individual whatever.

Resolved, therefore, That we have the highest confidence in the wisdom, firmness and unselfish purity of character of HUGH L. WHITE of Tennessee, and that we will cordially support him for the next President of the United States. Resolved further, That we have full confidence in the ability, consistency and integrity of JOHN TYLER of Virginia, and concur in the nomination which has been made of him for the Vice Presidency. Resolved further, That James Mebane, Dr. Stradwick and Harrison Parker, be appointed to meet the delegates who may be appointed in the counties of Granville and Person, at such time as they may agree upon, to nominate an Elector for this district.

Resolved further, That we entertain the highest respect for the public and private character, and entirely confide in the political principles of General EDWARD B. DUDLEY of New Hanover, and will endeavor to promote his election to the office of Governor of North Carolina.

The report having been read, Dr. Smith addressed the meeting in a very eloquent and appropriate manner. He was followed by Mr. Waddell and Mr. Mebane. The report, with the accompanying resolutions, were then adopted unanimously. Mr. Nash then moved that the meeting adjourn to meet again on Wednesday of the Superior Court; but withdrew his motion at the request of Dr. Smith, who briefly stated, that the object of the adjourned meeting was to nominate suitable persons to represent the county in the next General Assembly, and that he was opposed to censures of all kinds, he wished nothing to be done, but all parts of the subject to be put on file, and an opportunity of attending, if possible, to be given.

Resolved, That the editors of the Hillsborough Recorder, the Raleigh Register, the Star and all other papers friendly to the cause, be requested to publish these proceedings.

Mr. Nash then renewed his resolution, and the meeting adjourned to the Wednesday of the Superior Court, being the 18th of March.

GATLET CAMPBELL, Pres.
WM. HOLT, J. F. Peck.
H. PARKER, Sec'y.
DENNIS HEART,
EDMUND STRADWICK, Secretaries.

MEETING IN HERTFORD.

A meeting of the friends of Judge White was held in Hertford county, at the court house in Winton, on Tuesday, 30th February. Gen. B. J. MONTGOMERY was called to the chair, and W. D. VALENTINE and JOHN W. HARBELL appointed secretaries. The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, a motion, a committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of J. Waddell, Wm. H. Evans, R. C. Boyland, J. W. Montgomery, Wm. H. Tarpley, K. Rayner, and John R. Hall, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, having retired in a short time reported the following, which were unanimously adopted: We, the undersigned, the principles of which we hold to be strictly republican, we conceive it to be a duty imposed upon us by obligations paramount to all others, to maintain and perpetuate, in their purity, the institutions and form of that government, so far, as the most strenuous exertions, prompted by love of country, will admit, so to do. In doing this, then, the elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the U. States, not for any merit of his own, but because, by being a simple counterweight and political check, he has been successful in winning the favor of those in power, would prove dangerous to the stability of our free institutions; and that, taking into account his former advocacy of principles directly in opposition to the safety of the South, his entire deficiency in political consistency, and our want of confidence in his professions, we should be guilty of a dereliction of political and social duty, as republicans, and at this time especially, as Southern citizens, were we not to use every honorable means to detect his election.

Resolved, therefore, That as men acknowledging and avowing, for the right of the people to nominate and appoint their own chief magistrate, we must denounce and repudiate the nomination of Martin Van Buren by the Baltimore convention, and pledge ourselves to use every honorable exertion to prevent his accession to office. That, containing full confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of HUGH L. WHITE of Tennessee. We recommend him as a fit candidate to be run against Mr. Van Buren, for the Presidency of the United States, and that we will use all honorable means to elevate him to that office.

Resolved, That, in JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, we find the eloquent statesman, the stern republican, and the honest man; and that we consider him a fit candidate to be run for Vice President on the White ticket, and that we will cordially support him for that office. And whereas, according to the late amendments to the constitution, the election of Governor of this State will hereafter devolve upon the people. Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining a high regard for the talents, honesty, and republican consistency of Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover county, we heartily approve of the late nomination of that gentleman at Raleigh as a fit candidate to be run for Governor of this State, at the election in August next.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee of vigilance for this county, that they be earnestly requested to cooperate, and exert themselves in carrying into effect the above proposed measures, viz. J. Waddell, R. G. Cowper, A. Riddick, Jas. Worell, Little, R. T. Spiers, E. D. Britt, H. L. Williams, James Powers, Charles J. Williams, W. C. Boyland, J. W. Southall, Jas. Deitz, W. Johnson, L. M. Cowper, I. G. Wilson, T. Capehart, Wm. Boone, R. H. Parker, Jas. H. Southall, F. Capehart, Jos. G. Rhea, E. Bolland, T. J. Finney, P. Brown, J. Lawrence, T. Griffiths, A. Darden, Samuel Moore, Thomas Evans, R. D. Jenkins, Silas Parker, David Parker, Wm. Jordan, Kinsey Jordan, J. A. Anderson, Wm. D. Wynn, J. V. Hartsell, Wm. Montgomery, Josiah Evans, Francis Evans, S. Askew, C. Northcutt, John Hall, K. Rayner, H. A. Rayner, S. Sharpe, A. Harrell, John Harrell, E. Valentine, W. D. Valentine, D. Valentine, S. Sharpe, J. M. Jones, J. D. Jones, N. Smith, S. Wilder, E. B. Northcutt, J. Vanphelt, Wm. Perry, Wm. McFarlane, John Taylor, J. Taylor, W. Lewis, E. D. Lewis, E. Shaw, J. Ash Sharpe, W. R. Doughter, L. Daniel, J. Alexander, W. Slaughter, E. A. Chandler, B. J. Montgomery, M. H. Juigan, W. W. Sessions, E. Evans, H. D. Knepp, S. G. Holman, J. Holloman, Josiah Holloman, Jackson Holloman, G. W. Holloman, Jas. Jenkins, G. Grimes, Wm. H. Tarpley, Chas. Stephens, Washington Moore, A. Moore, J. Riddick, W. Evans, D. Pruden, I. Bryant, B. Bryant, S. Everett, A. Beverly, B. Askew, J. Ewert.

Resolved, That five delegates, including the chairman, be appointed by this meeting, to meet the delegates from the other counties composing this electoral district, at Brittons Pt. Road, on this Saturday in March, being the 19th, for the purpose of nominating an elector for this district, to be run on the White and Tyler ticket. Whereupon the chairman appointed the following: R. G. Boyland, K. Rayner, J. W. Southall and E. D. Lewis.

Resolved, That the committee of vigilance for this county be requested to prepare an address to the people of the county, at some convenient time previous to the presidential election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Star, Register, and other Whig papers. On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretaries; when, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

B. J. MONTGOMERY, Chairman.
W. D. VALENTINE, Sec'y.
J. W. HARBELL, Sec'y.

MEETING IN HEDDELL.

One of the largest and most respectable meetings ever known here, was held in the Court House on Tuesday last, (being Court week) composed of freemen from all parts of the county, numbering at least FIVE HUNDRED men.

Col. J. M. McLaughlin was called to the Chair and Major Amos Sharpe and James B. Campbell appointed Secretaries.

Mr. James A. King made an able speech, in which he set forth the claims of H. L. White to the next Presidency, and those of E. B. Dudley to the office of Governor of this State, in a very concise and powerful manner. After which, Mr. King introduced the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Whereas, under the present Constitution the election of a Governor is vested in the people, and whereas, at all times, but more especially in the present political emergencies of the country, it is important that the office of Governor of this State, should be filled by a man of sound political principles of enlarged, liberal and enlightened views on the subjects of internal im-

provement and general Education. Therefore, Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that in Gen. E. B. Dudley of Virginia, we recognize a man, who is capable, who is honest, and who is faithful to the Constitution of our country, and who has particularly distinguished himself in the Legislature of our State, as an able and zealous advocate of a liberal system of Internal Improvement, and that we cordially and earnestly recommend him to our fellow citizens throughout the State, as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor at the next Annual election.

Resolved, That we cannot approve the present incumbent, R. D. Spaight, who is openly proclaimed to be the candidate of a party, who holdly contend that to "the victor belong the spoils," who deny the right of the people to nominate candidates for office, and assert that this right can be legitimately exercised alone by a corps of disciplined office-holders and office-hunters, who assert and advocate the doctrine, that Republicanism consists in doing the will and recording the edicts of the Executive, and in abstaining of all exertions against our institutions by every species of political profligacy and corruption.

Resolved, That this meeting reaffirm the nomination hitherto made of HUGH L. WHITE, for the office of this county as a candidate.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint three Delegates to meet Delegates from the other counties composing this electoral district, viz. Jas. A. King, Joseph P. Caldwell and Joseph M. Boole, were appointed Delegates.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Hillsborough Recorder, the Raleigh Register, the Star and all other papers friendly to the cause, be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair, to correspond with Gen. E. B. Dudley.

The following gentlemen were appointed: Col. Thomas A. Allison, James A. King, Jos. P. Caldwell, George E. Davidson and James Campbell, Esqrs.

Upon motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN H. McLAUGHLIN, Chm.
AMOS SHARPE, Jr.
JAS. B. CAMPBELL, Secretaries.

MEETING IN JOHNSTON.

On Tuesday, the 23d February, a Whig meeting of the citizens of Johnston, which for numbers and respectability, was truly cheering to the Patriot, was held in the Court-house at Smithfield. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Jesse Adams, President, Adlai Sanders and Dr. F. Valden, Vice Presidents, and Banson Sanders and N. G. Bryan, Secretaries. The objects of the meeting having been explained by the President on motion of R. T. Sanders, Dr. H. G. Ennis, H. Bryan, Nathan Williams, Pharis Richardson, Dr. Thomas Leach, Col. John Esson, and Jon. Ellington, were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions expressive of its views.

The Committee having retired a few minutes reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were severally read, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, under the amended Constitution of the State, the right of electing our Governor has devolved on the People, and, in August next, we shall be called upon to exercise such right; and whereas, we entertain the opinion that the political consistency, public spirit and unimpeachable integrity of Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, eminently qualify him for the gubernatorial Chair— Resolved, That he is entitled to, and we receive our cordial support, for that station at the ensuing election. And whereas, it is highly important, that we should live at the head of the American Nation a President who will administer the Constitution without reference to party, but solely for the welfare of the whole country; one, whose principles are known, and are not even suspected of being inimical to the South; and as we believe HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, to be such a man—

Resolved, That we will support him for the highest office in the gift of the people, in preference to the Caucus method, as no principles are known to be at variance with Southern interests, and who is supported by the Northern fanatics.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the nomination of JOHN TYLER of Virginia, as Vice President, and will use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That Col. John Esson, Maj. Ashby Sanders and Col. Wm. Hinton, esq. be appointed Delegates to confer with those of the other counties of this Electoral District, on the nomination of Elector on Monday the 28th March next.

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance, consisting of ten men in each Captain's District, be appointed by the President.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to its President and Officers.

Resolved, That the Whig Editors of the State be respectfully requested to publish these proceedings.

JESSE ADAMS, President.
ADLAI SANDERS, V. Pres't.
F. VAIDEN, Sec'y.
N. G. BRYAN, Sec'y.

MEETING IN YANCY.

According to previous notice, a number of the friends of Hugh L. White, met at the Tavern House of A. Jarvis, Esq. in Burnettsville, Yancy county, on Monday the 29th Feb. William J. Lewis was called to the Chair and National Key appointed Secretary; the object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, the following Resolutions were presented by Mr. Waddell, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the Honorable Hugh L. White of Tennessee, is the most suitable person to fill the high and responsible office of President of these United States.

That we will use all honorable means in our power to promote his election. That the Chairman appoint three Delegates to represent this county in a Convention, to be held at Asheville, on the first Thursday in April next, to nominate an Elector, pledged to support the Hon. Hugh L. White for the office of President.

That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to the Editors of the Carolina Watchman and Raleigh Register.

In compliance with the aforesaid Resolutions, Col. Simon Blalock, John G. Phillips and John E. Eddy, Esq. were appointed Delegates from Yancy county.

WM. J. LEWIS, Pres.
N. KEAY, Sec'y.

Patent Soapstone Paint.

W. H. MEAD has on hand a full assortment of the PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT, (of various colors) which is now used at the North with great success on Shingles, Tin and Zinc Roofs. It is also used for Priming the outside of buildings. One coat of the Soapstone Paint finished with one of White Lead, makes a beautiful white, and will preserve its beauty double the length of time of that of Lead. The Soapstone Paint possesses excellent qualities which forms a lasting and durable body; it is a perfect guard against fire from sparks falling on the roof from chimneys, neighboring fire, &c. and it is as applicable for hulls the expense of white lead, &c. fish of answers every purpose.

N. B. All orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

Raleigh, Nov. 1.