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DAVID OUTLAW, Editors.  
THOS. J. LEMAY, S.

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PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

### TERMS.

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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 OSLOW.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Oslow assembled at the Court House in said county, on the 7th day of March, 1836; when, on motion of Dr. Lewis Dishongh, David W. Sanders, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Daniel L. Russell was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting; on motion of Dr. Dishongh, a Committee, consisting of James Thompson, William Montfort, Daniel L. Russell, Owen Higgins, and Dr. Dishongh, was appointed by the Chair, who having retired for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Your Committee, in the exercise of the inestimable privilege conceded to us by our Bill of Rights, "that the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good," deem this an important crisis in the political history of our country, and one calling peculiarly for the action of the people in primary assemblies. The elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of these United States, and that too by the means and in the manner resorted to, presents to the people of the South a subject of no ordinary importance; and we believe it to be our right and duty, honestly and dispassionately to submit to our fellow-citizens the reasons which compel us to oppose his election, and the great necessity for unanimity of sentiment and action upon this important matter. If, as declared in our own constitution, all political power is vested in and derived from the people, and a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary, to preserve the blessings of liberty, we can have no hesitation in saying, that the means resorted to, to foist Martin Van Buren into the Presidential chair, are absolutely subversive and destructive of these truly republican principles. The patronage of the government, aided by Executive influence, called together the Baltimore caucus, which, every body knows, was composed of individuals elected by "batches and knots" of ten or fifteen persons, most of whom were more eager for the "spoils of office" than the good of the country, and none of whom derived any adequate political power, for that purpose, from the people; and this caucus, the mere automaton of executive will, exercised no other independence of opinion than to confirm the nomination of Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for the Vice President, as they had been previously instructed, not only by the people, but by the Executive. In this gross and manifest departure from fundamental principles, we recognize an alarming assumption of power, by this almost self-constituted caucus and the Executive, and subversive of the rights of the people, and destructive of the blessings of liberty. We are unwilling, as free and independent citizens, to submit to this dictation and violation of our rights; and we verily believe that the election of Martin Van Buren, who was never known to be governed by any settled policy, or to adopt any political faith except that which promoted his own self-aggrandizement, at the expense of his country, would be attended with disastrous consequences to our Union. We hold him, in 1812, actively engaged in supporting De Witt Clinton, who was the avowed candidate of "the peace party," for President, in opposition to that sage and patriot, James Madison, who was in favor of the war with Great Britain, which contributed so much to the glory and advancement of our country. Subsequently, he abandoned the republican party, and became the violent and determined supporter of the Legislature of New York, of Rufus King, the champion of the federal party, for a seat in the Senate of the United States. And again we find him the conspicuous advocate, in the same Legislature, for instructing Rufus King to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slaveholding State. In the New York

Convention, the same predilection in favor of the colored population, is evinced by him, and we find him pertinaciously engaged in securing the right of suffrage to the free negroes. We are not disposed to array one portion of the Union against the other, or to excite sectional prejudices against the citizens of our country. But we believe it to be the part of wisdom—as a blow has been aimed at us by our northern brethren, in exciting an insurrectionary spirit among our slaves, and endeavouring to effect their emancipation,—to avert, as much as possible, the threatened evil, by closing the avenues to power against all those whose sentiments and predilections are opposed to this great vital interest of the South. Mr. Van Buren is supported by that party at the North, who are in favor of the abolition of slavery, and the leading journals which disseminate this pernicious doctrine, are the zealous advocates of his elevation to the Presidency. He has never yet come out openly and avowed his sentiments upon this important subject, and so far as the unstatesmanlike declaration, that it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, is an expression of his opinion, we believe the assertion to be fraught with direful forebodings to the South. He does not declare that it is unconstitutional to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and what is inexpedient now, Mr. Van Buren may deem expedient when he gets into power. We are unwilling to commit the destinies of the South, in these critical times, to the guidance and direction of an individual so timeserving in his politics, and so unworthy of our confidence and support. In 1828 he was the strenuous advocate of the Tariff, which riveted the chains of bondage and humiliation upon the South, and was the foundation of that political schism among the members of this confederacy, which threatened the dissolution of the Union, and gave rise to the modern doctrine of nullification. The abolition of slavery, and the Tariff, constitute the Scylla and Charybdis against which it ever must be the interest and policy of the South to guard; and if upon these vital subjects Mr. Van Buren is not with us, and should receive a majority of the electoral votes, we forbear to express our opinion as to the fate of this confederacy; for there can be but one voice as to these matters at the South. Our northern brethren have nothing to fear from a southern President—they have no great interests like these, so delicate, so sensitive, and, at the same time, so intimately identified with the political existence of their country, and they cannot, therefore, entertain any apprehensions that the hand of power will officiously endanger their institutions. The partisans of Mr. Van Buren have zealously endeavored to show his scrupulous regard for the will of his constituents and his high sense of implicit obedience to instructions; we shall not stop at present to controvert this doubtful point in his character, but would only remark, that in the Convention in New York, he voted against the article in the Bill of Rights, as reported by the Committee, giving the right to the people to assemble together and petition the Legislature for a redress of grievances. This would, to every reflecting mind, seem to be a fatal stab to the whole doctrine of instructions, as we believe the people to be the legitimate source whence the right to instruct should proceed.

In opposition to Mr. Van Buren, the people of North Carolina have presented to them, the name of HUGH LAWSON WHITE: it is a native son of our State, and at present a Senator in Congress from Tennessee. In all the various offices, civil, military and political, which he has filled, he has ever been found to be capable, honest, and faithful to the constitution. His interests and fortunes are identified with our own, and we are not at a loss, "which of the twain" to choose. Your Committee therefore would recommend to the meeting the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honesty, ability, and integrity of HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee; that we believe it to be the duty of every citizen who values the perpetuity of our institutions and the faithful administration of the Government, under existing circumstances, to support him for the Presidency of these United States, and that we will use all honorable means to effect that object.

Resolved, That as JOHN TYLER has been deemed worthy of the confidence of our fellow-citizens, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, we will use our best efforts to secure his election to that office.

Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in the ability and integrity of our distinguished fellow citizen, General EDWARD B. DUDLEY; that his republican principles, his services to his country in the hour of need, and his liberal, statesmanlike views, eminently qualify him for the office of Governor of his native State, and that we will leave no honorable means untried to promote his election to that distinguished office.

Resolved, That two Delegates be appointed by the Chair to represent this county in a Convention to be held in Asheville, on the second Monday in May next, to select some suitable person to be placed on the Electoral Ticket, for this district, and that the other counties comprising this electoral district be requested to send Delegates likewise, for that purpose.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be staged by the Chairman and Secretary,

and published in the Newbern Spectator, and all other papers in the State favorable to the election of Judge White.

DAVID W. SANDERS, Chairman.  
D. L. REESKILL, Secretary.

### MEETING IN STOKES.

Previous notice having been given in the Salem "Chronicle," a numerous and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Stokes county, friendly to the election of HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for President of the United States, convened at the Court House in Germantown, on the 16th of March, 1836, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for promoting the success of the White ticket, and for nominating a candidate for Governor.

On motion, George Brookes Esq. was appointed President of the meeting, Mr. Samuel Flippin and Major William C. Cole Vice Presidents, and William H. Lyon and Gideon E. Moore, Secretaries.

The meeting being thus organized, the President requested Col. Matthew R. Moore to explain the object of the meeting, who rose and made a lengthy address in a clear, forcible and intelligent manner, explaining the motives of the meeting, contrasting the inconsistency of Martin Van Buren's political career and unfitness for President of the United States, with the firm and consistent course which Judge White has always pursued, and the propriety of electing him to that important station—exposing the dangerous consequences of Caucuses, and the indispensable necessity that the people now, as in 1824, should rise in the majesty of their strength and put them down; and enforcing, with convincing proofs, that it is the duty of all who value the principles of civil liberty, to oppose the increasing influence of Executive patronage, which, it is believed, will be augmented in a frightful degree by the election of Van Buren.

Resolutions were then introduced by Constantine L. Bunner Esq. and, after having been read, Col. Moore moved that they be adopted; but said that before the question was taken for their adoption, he hoped that a gentleman who was then in the meeting, and who had always been on the Jackson electoral ticket of this State, would favor the meeting with his views on the approaching Presidential election.

The gentleman alluded to, John M. Morehead Esq. being called for from all parts of the house, he rose and addressed the meeting in a very animated, able and appropriate speech, to do justice to which in this report, would be impossible. He reviewed the course pursued by Van Buren and the "spoils party," and their ridiculous inconsistency in assuming to themselves the whole democracy of the country. He said that he had voted for Gen. Jackson in 1824, 1828, and 1832 against King Caucus, and that he would vote for Judge White and against King Caucus in 1836.

In the course of his remarks he observed that the Van Buren prints had published a letter said to have been written by Gen. Jackson, approving of the Baltimore Caucus, which nominated Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson, which he believed must be a base forgery; if not, that Gen. Jackson had changed his principles, for all knew that the General and all his friends were opposed to Caucus in 1824, and that the monster had been put down by him—that if King Caucus was a monster in 1824, he is a monster in 1836—that it is perfectly consistent for the friends of the Caucus now to support Mr. Van Buren, as he was the Chairman of the Congressional Caucus in 1825, who nominated Mr. Crawford; but that original Jackson men should support him, was too absurd to be acknowledged. And in fine, he portrayed the inconsistency of the Van Buren party with his usual ability, and with such striking evidences of truth, that the meeting frequently responded with hearty cheers.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, this meeting believing it to be the duty of all who value the blessings of liberty, to soar above local and party views, have assembled to consult on the surest means of giving a proper direction to the action of our Government. We are confident that the people should not be betrayed in the choice of their agents, either by the direct means of power or the secret influence of corruption, and that all who resort to such means for party purposes, are enemies to their country; that the spirit and genius of a republican government require that elections should be free.

And whereas we believe Martin Van Buren to be the head of a party of office holders and office seekers, who have nominated him as a candidate for President of the United States at a mock convention held at Baltimore in May last. He is the acknowledged leader of the New York party whose motto is "that the spoils belong to the victors," or in other words, that no person, however capable or honest, shall be appointed to any office except he belong to "the party."—This we conceive to be a dangerous doctrine, and has never been introduced into the operations of the Federal Government, until since Mr. Van Buren has rigged himself into the confidence of the present Chief Magistrate. It is contrary to Gen. Jackson's own instructions to Mr. Moore, in 1816. He there said, "In every selection to office, party and party feelings should be avoided; that then was the time to exterminate

that monster party spirit, and that a chief magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings." And he further said in his inaugural address on the 4th of March, 1829, "That the patronage of the Federal Government ought not to be brought in conflict with the freedom of elections."

The principles and practices of Mr. Van Buren and his friends have been marked by a decided hostility to these republican sentiments; and it is too apparent for concealment that the entire patronage of this government has been employed to place him in the Presidential Chair.

A more perilous error cannot exist, than to substitute for principle a blind attachment to men in power. We ought not to place such confidence in any man as to believe him inflexible. It is unbecoming the Chief Magistrate of a republican Government to dictate to the people whom they shall choose as their successors, and ought to be resisted by every lover of free government. Our fundamental maxim is, "that the people is the source of all power," and if a president is permitted to interfere with and control the election of his successor, he, and not the people, becomes the source of all power. Such a dictator should be ripped in the bud; as the dictator of a day might become the dictator for life.

It is to a real course that we call upon the friends of liberty to keep sacred the right of electing their own rulers and not be dictated to by a caucus nor any set or set of men, as we would thereby sanction a deadly blow at the permanency of our republican institutions.

We believe that it would be dangerous to the liberty and welfare of our country, to elect Martin Van Buren to the presidency of the United States:

Resolved therefore, That we will oppose his election for the following reasons:

1st. Because he was a Federalist and opposed to the late war and supported De Witt Clinton, a Federalist, against the Republican candidate, James Madison; and when he discovered that the country had declared for war, he hypocritically changed sides.

2nd. Because he was opposed, in principle and in action, to the rights of the South on the Missouri question.

3rd. Because he opposed Gen. Jackson, and supported the Caucus and Bank candidate, Mr. Crawford and even petitioned for a branch of the United States Bank at Albany; and when he found that Gen. Jackson was waging a successful war against the Bank he hypocritically changed again, and opposed the Bank.

4th. Because he has been for and against the right of the general government to construct works of Internal Improvement within the confines of the states, and actually voted to establish toll-gates, which is the most objectionable feature in that doctrine.

5th. Because he has wavered on the question of Abolition, and virtually admitted the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, by saying it is "inexpedient" to do so.

6th. Because, when Gen. Jackson was weak and his real friends were struggling to elect him, Van Buren denounced him as unfit for the office of President; and when he found that Gen. Jackson's popularity was increasing, and that there was but little doubt of his election and that he would then have favors to bestow, he hypocritically changed again and was subservient enough to say, "It is glory enough for me to serve under such a chief."

7th. Because he has been nominated for President by that irresponsible "Ned Barker Caucus" of office holders and office seekers at Baltimore; and because the present incumbent has recommended him as his successor, thereby attempting to free the election of their President from a free people. And finally, and in short, because he has shown himself capable of worshipping all men and every principle which may or can subserve his ambition.

Resolved by this meeting, That we will support HUGH L. WHITE of Tennessee as a candidate for President of the United States, at the ensuing election, and that we will use all honorable exertions to procure his election, believing him to be a true republican of the old Jefferson school, and to possess intelligence, patriotism, and undoubted integrity of character.

Resolved, That we entertain the confident belief and cannot withhold the expression of it, that the pure and disinterested republicans of the Jackson and Whig parties, ought to unite in the support of Judge White, who is a worthy and native son of North Carolina, that he could do so, without violating their patriotism or principles, and thereby heal the divisions and allay the party strife, now existing in our country. That we believe his administration would be so shaped, as to restore to the people their lawful influence in the Government, and bring it back to that pure republican form, as when first created by our forefathers.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover county, as a Candidate for Governor, who has ever been a firm, staunch and consistent Republican, and who has always preferred the interests of his country to the interests of a party.

Resolved, That we recommend, with the concurrence of the other counties in this Electoral district, THOMAS SETTLE Esq. of Rockingham county, (who advocated the cause of Gen. Jackson against King Caucus in 1824,) as a suitable person to be placed on the White electoral ticket of this State.

On motion of Col. Moore, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Weekly Chronicle, printed at Salem, and all the White papers in this State. The meeting then adjourned.

GEO. BROOKES, President.  
WILLIAM C. COLE, } Vice Presidents.  
SAMUEL FLIPPIN, }  
WM. H. LYON, }  
G. E. MOORE, } Secretaries.

### MEETING IN RUTHERFORD.

Pursuant to a public notice previously given, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Rutherford county, was held in Rutherfordton, on the 14th March, 1836, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates, for the Presidency, Vice Presidency and for Governor; and also, to adopt some measures to appoint an Elector for this Electoral District.

On motion of A. W. Moore, John Moore, Esq. was appointed Chairman,

and William E. Mills and J. H. Bedford, Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman.

A. W. Moore then submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, for the consideration of the meeting, which after being advocated by Messrs. A. W. Moore, J. H. Bedford and William E. Mills, and opposed by Messrs. D. Miller, B. Featherston and J. M'Entee, were adopted by a large majority of the meeting, notwithstanding offered as a substitute.

Whereas the time is fast approaching and will soon arrive, when we, the people, will be called upon to exercise the right guaranteed by the present happy form of Government, to select from amongst ourselves, an individual to fill the high and responsible department of Executive of these United States; and whereas, we regard the right equally sacred, to meet and consult together, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may seem to us most likely to secure the election of the individual best qualified to discharge the arduous and important duties of Chief Magistrate of this Government. Therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that we nominate the Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, as a candidate for the next Presidency, and that we will use all honorable means in our power to promote his election.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens, the Hon. John Tyler, of Virginia, as a suitable person to fill the office of Vice President.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint three Delegates to represent this county in the convention which is to meet at Asheville, on the first Thursday in April, for the purpose of nominating an Elector, to be run on the White ticket for the district.

Be it further Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens of North Carolina, Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, as a suitable person to fill the office of Governor of the State.

The Chairman, in pursuance of the third resolution, then appointed John Goodbread, J. H. Bedford and Wm. E. Mills, as Delegates, to represent this County in the Asheville Convention.

On motion of J. H. Bedford, a copy of the proceedings of the meeting was ordered to be transmitted to the Editor of the Carolina Gazette for publication, and that the White Editors throughout the State, be requested to publish them.

On motion of J. H. Bedford, the meeting adjourned.  
JOHN MOORE, Ch'm'n.  
J. H. BEDFORD, } Secretaries.  
WM. E. MILLS, }

### MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Granville county, was held at Pattonville, on Saturday the 19th inst., for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, for Governor of the State, and likewise to adopt measures to appoint an Elector for this Electoral District.

On motion, George Kittrell, Esq. was called to the Chair, and W. D. Allen and Howell G. Pittard were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained, a motion was then submitted that the Chairman appoint a Committee, consisting of five persons, to draft a preamble and resolutions, characterizing the sense of the meeting.

The motion being adopted, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, to constitute said Committee, viz: Jno. Blackall Senr., Alex. H. Hutchins, James E. Allen, Charles H. Nuttall, and M. D. Jenkins, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Whereas, it is the undoubted right and bounden duty of the people, to meet together in primary assemblies, for the purpose of proceeding to fill the high offices of the government—the most safe and legitimate mode of coming to a common agreement, as to the selection of candidates for the same, and of preventing the influence of self-constituted caucuses: Therefore,

Resolved, (by us a portion of the people of Granville) That we view the nominations at Baltimore, as the acts of an organized corps of office holders, designed to perpetuate their own power, regardless of the interests of an honest, confiding people, and that it is the duty of every patriot to assist in defeating those nominations.

Resolved, That we know of no act of Martin Van Buren, which entitles him to the gratitude of his countrymen, and of no principle that he professes, which demands their confidence; but on the contrary, we view him as the head of a party seeking to maintain its ascendancy by appealing to the most mercenary of motives—a party that openly professes the doctrine of rewarding partisan services with the offices which were created for the good of the people.

Resolved, That we should regard the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of these United States, as an evil at all times greatly to be deprecated, but particularly so at the present crisis, from his sentiments upon the subject of slavery, and his connexion with the Abolitionists, his support of a tariff for the protection of manufactures and of the doctrine of Internal Improvements by the General Government,—that from his known sentiments and course upon these subjects, we could not give him our support without surrendering all those principles, for which we have heretofore contended, with reference to them,—principles, vital alike to the hopes of the South, and to the just maintenance of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the wisdom, firmness and unswerving purity of the character of Hugh L. White of Tennessee; that we regard him as a statesman

and patriot, who will, if elected, be the President of the nation, and not of a party, and make the offices which the constitution designed them to be, agencies for the benefit of the people, and not bribes with which to purchase votes, and that we will cordially support him for the next President of the U. States.

Resolved, 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 of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting consider it inexpedient, in deference to other portions of the country, (and more especially in consequence of the extreme inclemency of the weather, whereby many of our county men are prevented from attending) to appoint delegates to meet delegates from the counties of Orange and Person, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for this District, and that we recommend adjourned meetings in this county, at such times and places as the people may appoint or designate for that purpose.

And whereas the amended Constitution of the State has conferred the election of Governor upon the people, and we shall be called upon at our next August elections to perform that duty:

Resolved, That the talents, the sound, consistent republican principles of General Edward B. Dudley, of the county of New Hanover—his unimpeached and unspiculous integrity, eminently qualify him for that office, and that we will give him our hearty support for the same.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

### A Day—a Night—a Sabbath morning, in the House.

The storms of party raged violently to-day. In the morning the rumour was that the previous question was to be called on the North Carolina Contested Election; and Cambreleng and Beardsley were observed to mingle more with the majority than is usual with their serene highnesses. The former gentleman exhibited throughout the whole day, an air of assumed nonchalance; and even while he ranged about among the previous question boys, he did it with paper in hand, and a deep air of abstraction on his high and classical little duple phiz. Beardsley, on the contrary, seemed highly excited. It was to be his last day in the House of Representatives; he was going off to New York to his office, on Monday, and the last act of his humbug drama was to be one of deep and degrading disgrace.

Mr. Bynum also was flurried; and a certain venerable sinner, yclep'd Mr. Cushman of New Hampshire, pupil of Isaac Hill, was observed to assume a tone of lofty and sublime bearing. He had his mental cuffs rolled up to do his special work, dictated to him by the great Cam of Tartary.

But to the Congressional work of the day. First an insulting remark from Parson Hawes, of Kentucky, to Ben Hardigg, who bore the offence with more meekness than he is wont to do—probably he measures insult by its source, and therefore overlooked it. Hamer, of Ohio, a young man of the party of great ability, gave a long speech by way of preface to the previous question, when Mr. Graves, a new member from Kentucky, took the floor to answer the united arguments of the party. This gentleman spoke with great and tremendous force. Every word told; and though he had to reply to several gentlemen, he so arranged his mind as to be able to give them each and all a quietus. His commencement told the whole mystery; he denounced it as a high leading party question. At about half-past five the boys of the House were busily engaged with candles, and members began to look at their watches, and go down by pairs into the Refectories. Mr. Cushman left his seat on the other side of the Hall, and placed himself directly under Graves, to watch his movements, and be ready when he sat down to raise the war-whoop of the party. Graves did not let him escape; he pointed him out with his finger, and frowned him in the face; he denounced his intention of calling the previous question as an act unworthy of a man who loved honor, justice, and common right. Poor Cushman was in a dilemma. He had been thrust forward, partly by his own warmth of zeal, and partly by the commands of his masters; and there he sat exposed to the raking fire of a young man who, coming from Kentucky, was too accustomed to rifle shooting to miss a squirrel, least more an old gray fox.

Cushman found his quarters too hot, and took advantage of a small row to escape.

Graves and his friends found that in order to let the sitting member have an opportunity to plead his cause, he then being too sick, they would be obliged to keep the floor even if it was necessary, until the noon of Sabbath day, and they were right. What day so meet to have justice done than on the holiest of days? The motions, numerous as they were, to adjourn, aided by a call of the eyes and says, served as resting places for Graves; and without flagging in the least except his voice, he continued till near twelve, having commenced at five in the evening.

I must not omit in this history of an extraordinary occasion, a circumstance which marks the party as one of the most extraordinary that was ever witnessed in this or any other country. Mr. Graves requested the Clerk to read a short paragraph from an author-