So eager is the President, in the first, to estabhat his lately adopted anti-republican doctrines and theories, that he fabilies history, to accomplish his object. He declares that not only are he States not sovereign, under the constitution, but that they never were so. He declares that any act of Congress, however palpably uncon-stitutional, is binding, unless the people think proper to resort to the glorious right of rebel-lion. He declares the Senators and the Represontatives in Congress as not representing the particular State or District from whence they come, but the whole people of all the States, as one great consolidated government. In fine, he seems atixious, and such is the whole tendency of his proclamation, to make the General Government every thing, the State Govern ments nothing. Take any one of Daniel Webster's speeches, the celebrated speech, for instance, on Foot's resolutions, and you will see the writer of this proclamation copies him-nay, outstrips him.

Again: take his protest, and examine it.-Who, before the mighty genius of the author of that paper shed its bright illuminations on our dark and benighted minds, ever, in this country, heard of "inherent Executive power," left unchecked by the Constitution!" this neither more nor less than the divine right of kings, exploded long since! "Inherent Executive power!!!" Our constitutions speak in no such language. Our strictly limited and well defined grants of power, for specified purposes, countenances no such iden. The whole theory of our government, all our institutions, utterly repudiate this monstrons doctrine. The arrogant and haughty tone of the protest is not loss remarkable than the lofty claims to Executive power contained in it are dangerous and unwarranted. It more resembles the style of a despot addressing his slaves and menials, than a communication from the American President to the American Senate; from one co-ordinate

department of the Government to another.

Has the system of Internal Improvement been prostrated? No: so far from it, more money has been expended on such objects, during this administration, than any preceding one. True the President has made some mighty discoveries on this subject, discoveries worthy the sage and profound statesman who claims their paternity. Congress can make national works, but not local ones; or, to state the proposition in plain language, the President has so construed the constitution as to diminish the Legislative power, but swell immeasurably the Executive power. Those sections of the country which are desirous these works should go on, and which formerly looked to the law-making power, the money appropriating power, must now conciliate whoever is at the head of the Executive department of the government. Do we misrepresent his views! Let his acts speak. He approves an appropriation to clear out one river, because, he says, it is a national object; and he vetoes an appropriation to clear out another river, because it is a local object .-The Cumberland River is a national object; the Wabash is a local one. The whole subject is within his discretion; and we again repeat, that whilst he may have diminished the power of Congress on this subject, he has increased his own, masmuch as he must be conciliated before any of these appropriations can be effected.

Whilst on this subject, we beg to make a remark or two upon another discovery, the most remarkable of the many remarkable doctrines emanating from this administration. It is, that Congress can alter the Constitution; that by legislation to day, they can clothe themselves with power to-morrow, which they did not previously possess. By creating a port of entry at Milton, on the Ronnoke, they will have, according to this new light which has shone upon us, power to clear out the river to that place, though now they can only go to Plymouth, that being the highest port of entry. But enough for the present.

here.

FREE NEGRO SUFFRAGE-MR. VAN BUREN & JUDGE WHITE.

The editor of the Standard, in endeavoring cating the right of free negroes to characteristic candor and regard for facts, insinuates, by asking if he did not, that Judge White had been guilty of the same political sin. To his question he demands of the Register a categorical answer. Unfortunately for the Standard, the inuendo is scarcely made before we have evidence that Judge White was not a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Tennessee, and never gave any such vote. Will the editor of that print have the fairness to publish Judge White's letter?

We doubt it. The marked difference between Van Buren' and Judge White's letters, explanatory of their political course and opinions, will not fail to attract public attention. Those of the former would well become a disciple of St. Omers. There is nothing manly, plain or direct about them. Instead of meeting questions propounded baldly and distinctly, there is a constant disposition to non-committal, shuffling and equivocation. They are characteristic of the tortuous course and principles of the man, of the crooked policy of the school of politicians to which belongs, and of which he is the head. Judge White, on the contrary, meets every question fairly, openly, and like an honest man and independent politician. Conscious of the rectitude of his intentions, profeseing the principles which he does from no desire to acquire office or obtain popularity, but from the honest convictions of his understanding, he desires no con-as cealment. Brought forward by the People their can lidate, in opposition to the nominee of the Rucher CAUCUS. he is willing that all his acts, and votes, and opinions should be sub-mitted to their judgment. We invite attention to his letter, which follows: Besides answering the question of the Standard, it gives a quietus to the assertion of that truth-loving and truth-telling print, the Washington Globe, that he had supported an avowed abolitionist for the Legislature of Tennessee.

From the National Intelligencer WASHINGTON, April 7, 1836. Messrs, Gales & Seaton: Gentlemen: A it is important that misrepresentations should be put down as promptly as possible, I have to request that you will give the enclosed a place in your columns. It is a copy of a letter written by the Hon, Hoon L. WHITE of Tennessee, in reply to Mr. PLEET, of King and Queen county, Virginia.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. ARMISTEAD.

WASHINGTLY, April 6, 1836. Drau Sine Your letter, under the date of the 3d, wast handed to me a few minutes since. Init I find the following questions 1st. "Hid you, as a member of the Ten-

nessee Convention, aid in extending to free negroes the right of suffrage!"

24. "Did you, on any occasion, aid in electing an avowed abolitionists, said to be the name of Frazier!"

To the first of these questions I answer, I neves gave any such vote. I was not a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, It was formed in the early part of the year 1796, if I mistake not, and bears date in Pebruary, 1796. At that time was a student of law in Lancaster, having! gone to Pennsylvania in November, 1794, and I did not return to Tennessee till in the

that at our election for members of Assembly, in August, 1835, a Mr. Thomas Frazier was a candidate in the countywhere I live, and I voted for him; he was not elected. I voted for him, in opposition to two other gentleman, simply because he was, and ever had been, a uniform supporter of the present Adminis-tration, which had not been the case with either of his opponents.

I did not hear one word said, during the

canvass, on the subject of ablition, as to either candidate. I do not know, or believe, that either of the three candidates was then, or ever had been an abolitionist; nor do 1 believe either of them has been, or yet is, man of that description. Since my arrival in Washington, the last winter, I have been informed by one of my colleagues, that a- us know Col. Johnson's principles. bout two years ago, when we had a Convention to amend our Constitution, in Tennesee, the People had some meetings to petition the Convention to make some provision in the amended Constitution, by which they would empower the Assembly to provide, by law, for the gradual emancipation of slaves, and that, at one of those meetings, Mr. Frazier acted as chairman or presiding officer. When the Convention sat to amend the Constitution, and when those meetings were held. was in Washington, and do not believe that I ever heard that Mr. Frazier had attended any of those meetings until since my arrival in this place in December last . With sincere respect,

I am, your obedient servunt, HU. L. WHITE.

THE VAN BOREN PARTY-THE AB-OLITIONISTS.

We have more than once adverted to the sen stiveness of the supporters of him of Kinderbook on the subject of abolition. All who endeavor to lay, correct information, on this subect, before the people, to apprise them of the designs and constantly increasing numbers of the fanatics, are denounced as agitators and charged with aiding and abetting them in their wicked and nefarious designs. A letter, published in several opposition prints, from G. Smith, representing the true state of the publie feeling in New York, on this question, is reprobated. Why is this! Why are these men outraged because the public press, as true sentinels on the watch tower of liberty, warns the people of the approach of danger-its formand the means of resisting it! Is it the part of prudence or true courage blindly to shut your eyes to impending danger? Does not such a course indicate either a cowardly and recreant spirit, or a treacherous and deceitful heart? We had supposed that the best way to ward offdanger was to view it calmly, to be fully apprised of its magnitude, and to take measures accordingly. Dare the minions of Van Buren to say the numbers of the abolitionists are not daily increasing! Do they not know that so numer ous have they become, that both of the political parties at the North are afraid of offending them, and anxiously striving to obtain their support! Do they not know that the great bulk of the northern people view slavery as a great moral and political evil, to the eradication of which they fondly look forward at some future day, however they may disapprove of the proceedings of Garrison, Tappan & Co.! Is he a true friend to the South-a faithful guardian of her rightswho, with a full knowledge of all these facts, cries "peace, peace, when there is no peace?" who would have us calmly fold our arms, and wait until the storm shall break upon our heads? The people of this State will know how to answer these questions and to despise the vile insinuations of Van Buren's New York editor

The motives which prompt the supporters of the Kinderhook intriguer to denounce as agitators all who tell the whole truth on this subject, are easily seen. They remind us of the ostrich, which sticks its head in the sand, and supposes its huge body is thereby concealed. They well know that their candidate's acts and principles in regard to slavery, will not bear the test of exa relieve his candidate from the odium of advo- amination; that they are condemned by an imknow, that could that people be but once satisfied that Van Buren had been in favor of interfering with the slave property of the people of Missouri, his chance to obtain Southern votes would be lost. They know well that the same people utterly repudiate the doctrine that Congress can constitutionally deprive the citizens of the District of Columbia of their slaves, and thus make that the point from which successfully to assail our most important interests. It is this, and nothing but this, which prompts them to talk about agitation and agitators. They know it is utterly false and calumnious that the friends of Judge White give the fanatics any aid or countenance whatever. So far from this whilst the friends of Van Buren in Congress pretended that they could not vote not to receive abolition petitions, in which the Southern slaveholders were foully stigmatised as man stealers and land pirates, because it would abridge the right of the people to petition, (a mere pretence, the real design being to obtain the votes of the abolitionists,) the supporters of Judge White resisted them, where they ought to have been resisted, where they could be most successfully resisted, at the threshold. They opposed their entrance into the halls of Congress, from whence they could scatter their irebrands of destruction and death, in the shape of speeches, over the whole South. Notwithstanding all this, the tool of the Regency here has the hardihood to talk of the friends of Van Buren resisting the Sanaties, and those of Judge White giving them countenance!!-when too, Van Buren himself goes as far on the constitutional powers of Congress over this subject as the great body of the abolitionists. If my of our acquaintance are troubled with too much timidity, we recommend them to study the Standard, and they will be dull scholars, if they do not soon acquire a moderate share of April.

> It is remarkable what a profound silence the Van Buren papers observe on the subject of the Vice Presidency. They are as little desirous of speaking of Col. Johnson as of Martin Van Buren. Are we to understand that the party in Virginia have more fastidous stomachs than their brethren here? Are they more fastidious? Which is the true democratic Van Buren Candidate, Judge Smith or Col. Johnson? Rucker Caucus say the latter, the Richmond Caucus the former. When such learned Doctors disagree, who shall decide? How are the faithful to act! For which of these worthies are they to vote! We suppose in this State, Col. Johnson is the available can lidate. Taking that for granted, we should like to be informed on what ground his pretensions to our suffrages are to be urged. For his principles! They toriously do not accord with ours. Col. J's otes will shew him to have been in favour of the tariff, and of Internal Improvements, and his opinions in regard to "the great monster did not appear very definitively made up, when he went with Judge Clayton to Philadelphia to investigate the Bank. Is it on the score of talents! We believe nobody supposes his understanding passes, if it even reach medocrity. Great credit is claimed for him on account of one or two reports, to which it is true his name is signed, but which searcely any well informed person believes he wrote. He has no stand ing as a statesman, literally none. We cannot imagine any grounds why he should be put forward for the second office in the Government

In answer to your second question, I state save it is his supposed killing of Tecumsch.— hat at our election for members of Assembly, Is every man who slays an Indian in this country therefore entitled to the first or second office in the Government! If they are, then are we likely to have more applicants than we can well dispose of.

Why does not the Albany Regency pape here, instead of glorifying Gen. Jackson, and uttering nonsense about things he does not understand, busy himself in letting the people know something of his candidates! Why not have the manliness to step forth from behind Gen. Jackson, and take the field-boldly and openly for Van Buren and Johnson? He must come to it at last. This skulking and dodging cannot avail. The time has gone by when the community can be imposed upon by false is-sues. Come out, then, Mr. Standard, and let

THE CORRUPTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We have lately received several letters, the eals of which had been broken. Are we to be subjected to a system of espoinage in this coun-Have we already reached that depth of corruption which characterises the rotten and despotic dynasties of Europe! We have heard complaints of the same nature from various quarters. It is time for the people of this country to set about, seriously and in earnest, the expulsion of the present corrupt and corrupting party from power, or we soon shall have not a vestige of a free Government left. "Our sufferings IS intolerable."

A friend inquires of us the result of " Mr. minister Haywood's" mission to New York. We are unable to answer. It has been said, he left the matter in the hands of old Nick, or, in other words, Nicholas Biddle, Esq. late President of the Bank of the United States. Perhaps the Standard can give us some information on the subject.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

The reader's attention is particularly invited Mr. CALHOUN's speech, on the reception of the abolition memorials. It demonstrates the right of the Senate to refuse to receive them, and the propriety of pursuing that course. If its reasoning be unanswerable, its temper and tone, marked by that dignity which should always be preserved in that body, are not less deserving of commendation. No honourable man, of whatever party, unless he has surrendered his understanding entirely to party ran-cour, can witness the devotion constantly manifested by Mr. Calnows to Southern rights and interests, and view without loathing and disgust, the savage ferocity with which the menials of power are constantly assailing him.

As far elevated above their miserable idols, by his intellectual superiority as by his unblemished private character and his distinguished patriotism, these vile wretches are constant ly striving, by a system of defamation and falsehood, to drag him down from his lofty elevation to the level of their political Harlequins. The object of their assaults looks down upon their efforts with calm contempt, and fearlessly abides the ultimate judgement of his countrymen, on his character and public services.

CONNECTICUT.-This Old Federal Stats has gone in favour of Van Buren. It is what we expected. Whilst the old republican States, which supported Jefferson and Madison, are rallying to the support of the people's candidate, the honest and independent farmer of Tennessee, the Federal phalanx is enlisted under the Banner of the nominee of the Rucker caucus: The people will note this, and draw their own conclusions. They thus see what title the friends of the New York Intriguer have to exclusive democracy. The fact is, the caucus party has gone farther in supporting Executive supremacy and high toned doctrines than the old Federal party; and we are therefore warranted in believing all their professions of devotion to the people, democracy, republi-canism, mere "claptraps," to gull and deceive. They ought properly to be denominated the Aristocracy of Office holders. This odious Aristocracy, an aristocracy "held together the cohesive power of public plunder," and destitute of principle, have striven, through the means of an irresponsible, self-constituted, an i self-appointed cabal at Baltimore, virtually to take from the people the election of the President, doubtless purely from the love these disinterested patriots have for the people, or the people's offices and the people's money. "Verily they shall receive their reward," tho perhaps not the reward which they expect, and are so eagerly pursuing.

We are compelled to defer for the present the speeches of Mr. Mangum and Mr. Preston, the one on Mr. Benton's resolutions, the other on the Abolition petitions, as well as other interesting matter. They shall appear as soon as

The "Greensborough Patriot," formerly edited by Wm. Swaim, dec'd, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Hanner & Ewans. It will be devoted to Politics, agriculture, Literature, &c. The Editors ayow their reference for Judge WRITE over Martin Van Buren. We shall take an early opportunity to insert their Prospectus. We wish them all possible suc-

The Rev. ADAM EMPIE, D. D. President of William and Mary College, Va. has accepted the appointment of Rector of the cepfed the appointment of Episcopal School at this place, vice Mr. Consultie resigned; and will enter upon the duties of the station at the commencement of the next session.

Subscriptions to the stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, to the amount of \$130,000, were taken in this city and Petersburg alone between the 15th March and 1st

We observe in the last Registera Prospect; us, issued by Huos M'QUEEN Esq. for publishing a newspaper at Chapel Hill. to be entitled the "Columbian Repository." columns "aill be chiefly devoted to the service of literature" The Editor, however, promises to devote 'a proper share of his ime and aftention" to political subjects, and esponses the cause of Judge Warrs. He has our best wishes for his success.

We have been advised by a triend in Granville, a supporter of Mr. Van Buren, that the statement which appeard in this paper a few weeks ago, representing the Van fluren meeting at Wilton on the 12th Murch, a total failure, was, as respects the failure, incorrect, Our correspondent was misinformed on that point. It is true, the company was small, but a meeting was held, and resolutions adopted. We perceive the Standard's 'glorification spectacles' magnifies it into a great affair.

MARKETS. FATETTEVILLE, April 7-Cotton, 164 174. Flour, 64 a 7. Sugar, brown, 134

Paransavao, April, 7. - Cotton, 17 a 184 Tohacco, Good and fine leaf, \$10 a 13; Mid-dling, 8 a 10.

The packet ship Roscoe has arrived at New York from Liverpool, with London dates of the 24th of Feb. and Paris dates to the

ized.—Theirs, President of the Council, Sau-zet, Minister of the Justice: Montelevet, Minister of Interior: Passy, Minister of Com-merce; Pelet de la Lozere, Minister of Pub-lic Instruction. D'Argout, Marshall Maison. happily or more successfully, and the Sen-ate, we are confident, has rarely listened to a more masterly, eloquent, and triumphan-train of reasoning. He tore down and scat-tered to the winds the whole tissue of arguized-Theirs, President of the Council, Saumerce; Pelet de la Lozere, Minister of Pub-lic Instruction D'Argout, Marshall Maison, Admiral Dupere, and Mr. Martin, old minis-

ters, remain.

Fieschi, and his two accomplices, Pepin and Morey, had undergone the extreme penalty of the law. Mercy, it was thought and hoped, would have been extended to the doubtful guilt and gray hairs of Morey, but Louis Philippe's mercy has never yet been manifested towards political offenders The culprits being beheated, Nina Lasave, the one eyed mistress of Pieschi, had been hired, at a considerable salary, as a demoiselle de comptoir, at a Parisian coffee-house.

> FOR THE STAR. A MUSICAL HUMBUG.

Messrs, Outlaw & Lemay, -- On Tuesday last, I attended our Superior Court. About one o'clock (his honor being off the bench) proclamation was made, from the Court House door, that there was about to be held, not a naked Van Buren meeting, mind ye, but a Jackson administration Van Buren Meeting; and requesting the friends, not of Van Buren, you understand, but of General Jackson's administration to assemble in the Court House for that purpose, Loud and repeated calls were made for a long time, but all in vain; until, at length, a drum and fife, which had, at some distance from the Court House, drawn together a large number of persons, did, at the request of some of the party, march to and up a very high flight of steps, into the Portico of the Court House, with the crowd following; but being unwilling to be druned and fifed into measures, I did not sto tend myself; but understood a meeting was held. So I presume it will be temporary forth to the world, that out that day there was a very large and respectable Van Buren meeting held in Kenansville," &c. when the truth s, had it not been for this very unusual druming and fifing, on court day, it is very probable indeed, (notwithstanding due notice was given; almost all the county present and called on to attend a Jackson meeting, too,) that there would not hav attended more than fifin berone. But you know the name of General lackson, accompanied by the sound of the drum and fife, was enough, these warray times, to rouse the feelings and excite the passions of any of us; in fact, to acknowledge the truth, as much as I am opposed to Van Buren and as well as I understood the game that was playing. I was led up as far as the Court House door myself; but did not enter. However, I was afterwards informed that the meeting had like to have been broken up at last; for a very respectable gentleman, a Jackson man too, beoming indignant at the manner in which the good people were about to be imposed upon and led astray, rose up and by the force of his remarks, came very near dispersing the crowd; though I was told some resolutions were adopted by a few.

So, I suppose, the good, honest, and un-uspecting people are to be drummed and fifed into what they are told are Jackson meetings, and then it is to be published forth to he world, for effect abroad, that they attended for the very express purpose of manifesting their attachment to Van Buren, whose name is kept almost entirely out of the question. he question never assume its proper character? That is, Van Buren or White, instead of, General Jackson or the opposition? Is it presumed that we are so stupid, so servile, and so dependent, that we will, to please "the party," vote for Martin Van Buren, a man who has no settled policy at all, against the long tried and faithful Hugh Lawson White, whose interest is so closely identified with our own, because he (Van Buren) has been so successful, by his sycophantic flattery, as to worm himselfinto Andrew Jackson's confidence? We will see, Messrs. Editors, I do say without the fear of contradiction too, that a majority of the most ntelligent and best in ounty are in favor of the election of Judge One of the People.

Duplin county, April 4th, 1836. RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Extract from a letter to the Editors from one of the most respectable and influential men in Randolph:

"Old Randolph is straight. There will not be a Van Cadidate in the County. There are a few Van Buren men, but they will not vote for Spaight. We can give Gen. Dudey a majority of 12 hundred votes."

The Globe was vociferous about the discovery of the bribery case in the Pennsyl-vania Legislature, until if was proven that the bribe was offered by one Van Buren man to mother! The Mississippi disclosures present altogether another case-no harm done -a Yan Buren office-holder only offered a bribe to a Whig. - Columbia (Penn.) 05s.

Whig and Tary -Those who support all the acts of power-all the usurpations of the royal prerogative are called Tories in England; those who stand by the Constitution and maintain the liberty of the people, are called Whigs. Mr. Jefferson said, that Whig and Tory formed the best party division that could exist. Hear him.

"I consider the party division of Whig and fory the most wholesome which can exist in any Government, and well worthy of being nonridged to keep out those of a more day gerous character."-Vol. 4 p. 352

Important from Texas. Fall of San Antonio and Massacre of the Tex

The last New Orleans, Bulletin letter from Gen. Houston, giving the particular of the above horrist tragedy.

The Fort was attacked on the 6th March, show

midnight, by Santa Anna in person with 2000 men. They were repulsed with the loss of 500 to 800 men. In the morning the Fexicus, 150 in to say men. In the morning me reams, love mumber, were called on to surrender unconditionally, which they refused; but proposed to surrender as prisoners of war; which was agreed to. But no sooner had they murched out and stacked their arms, than a general fire was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force! They attempted to escape, but only three succeeded one of whom was Col. Johnson.

One woman, Mrs. Dickinson, and a negro were the only persons whose lives were spac d. We regret to find the names of Col. David Crockett, Col. Jesse Benton, and Col. Bonham, of S. G. among those who perished. Gen Bowic was murdered in his hed sack and helpless. Gen. Gos, on finding the Gend body of Col. Travis, drew his sword and mangled the face and limbs with the malignant feelings of a savage.

The hodies of the dead were thrown into a hear and burned.

ments and alleged precedents by which it is vainly attempted to sustain the proposition for mutilating the journal of the Senate, and not only established clearly and indisputably, the inviolabilisy of that record, but vindicated beyond all cavil the perfect competency of the Schate to pass the resolution touching the conduct of the Executive, which it is now proposed to expunge from the journal -Nat let

It is said that Mr. Van Buren did not rote for "free negro suffrage," because to the said that those who sustain freehold uffrage in this state do not sustain it because they require \$50 wor h of land to make a voter. He did support feer negro salinger, easy met at Rocky River Meeting House, in the word "black" in the clause regulating the country on the first day of April, active word "black" in the clause regulating the country to the first day of April, active word "black" in the clause regulating the country on the first day of April, active word "black" in the clause regulating the Chair; when, on motion of L. B. Thor. they require \$50 wor h of land to make a can deny it, however they may at eapt to cover it with the cobwens of soplistry Lynchburg Virginian.

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, us Merno the right to CONTROL THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES, and to DICTATE TO PUB-LIC OPINION. While the former is entitled to assess, the latter is incompatible with all GOVERNMENT, and must either sink into general disesteem, or finally agentuan the as-TABLISHED ORDER OF THENOS. WASHINGTON.

MEETING IN SAMPSON

A meeting, pursuant to public notice, of the R publican Freemen of Sampson county, opposed to the elec-tion of Martin Van Buren as President, and Richard M. Johnson as Vice President, of the United States, and in favor of the supremacy of the Consti tution and Laws, was held at the Court House, in the town of Clinton, on Saturday the 26th of March. Ou mution, the meeting was organized by appointing Arch'd Monk, Esq. Chair-man; Hugh M. Clark and Franklin Snead, Secretaries. The Chairman having returned

thanks to the meeting for the honor conferred by calling him to preside over its deliberations, and explained in a few brief but pertinent remarks the important objects for which the meeting had assembled, and the necessity of co-operating with energy in behalf of the Constitution and laws of the land, and of selecting men known to be favorable to Southern interests; Dr. William McKay rose and addressed the meeting in an eloquent, effective and truly patriotic strain.

When, on motion, it was Resilved, That a committee of five be apjons for the consideration of this meeting.

Whereopon the following gentlemen were opninted said committee, viz. Blackgun Lee, Purdy J. Pemberton, Hugh M. Clark, Dr. Villiam McKay and Franklin Snead, After an absence of a few moments, the Committee rethiel were taken separately, and ununimously

Whereas, we the freeman of Sampson county descrous of perpetuating our happy system of queathing it to our children unwillied, as we reecived it from our lathers, who taught us the important lesson, that the "price of Liberty is eternal vigilance," and required of us to test our public men, and more especially candidates for high trusts, by the following standard, namely — 'Is he honest' is he capable! is he a uniform supporter of the Constitution, and a defender of the rights of the People!' And whereas, we believe a crisis has arrived when it belonves every honest man, and especially every Symbon patriot, to reject the non-nation of the Battipatriol, to reject the nomination at the patrimire Convention, an irresponsible body, who, through their management, are endeavoring to pulm upon us Martin Van Huren as our next President—a man whose political honesty has been always held doubted—a supporter of the odious Facill of 24 and 23—a Misson i resolutions facill of 24 and 23—a Misson i resolutions and the Abolic retruist, and a supposed friend of the Aboli-

Readyod, That we will zealously support HUGH L. WHIFE, of Temperer, for the Presidency, because we know his honesty and integraly to be above suspicion; - his Republicar principles of the Jeffers man school, and not of the late counterfeit cost, that can change to all the colors of the champion; but a man from and true to Southern principles and the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the

contration of JOHN TYLER, of Verginia, as Vice President of the United States Throughout his honorable public course, he has always discharged his duties with gent, telent and m dustry. In his patricities, ability and worth, we have the fullest confidence, and will use a'll Messived First se have Visible on filtere in the talents, integrits and republican prioriples of Son Gen ED-VARD B DUDLEY, of New Han.

ever, and will give our undivided support to se-sure his election as Governor of the State Resolved, That a commutee of vigdance be Resolved. That a communes in regions appointed for the County of Sampson, to sarry into effect the object of this meeting.

into effect the object of this meeting.

Whereupon the following gentiomen were appointed, viz. Isane C. Wright, Dr. Join Owen, H. M. Clark, Richard Smith, Hiram Blackburn, H. M. Clark, Richard Smith, Hiram Blackburn, Denjamin Hudson, Feltx Blackburn, Um R. McKay, John Carter, Urish Blackburn, Dickson Peterson, George Peterson, Joseph Elwels, Calvin Owen, Archibald Patterson, Wm. Peterson, Hiram Blackburn, Jr. Col David Underwood, Dr. Wm McKay, Gen. Harry Bryan, James Own, Jethro Ows, John W. Carroll, Black non Lee, Ly Lee, P. J. Pemberton, David Ows, Francis Westbrook, Firmfold Westbrook, Wm. Westbrook, Firmfold Westbrook, Wm. Westbrook, Jr. R. N. Herring, Inci Herring, Moses Cox, John McLane, Wm. House, Wm. Westbrook, S. Frehad, John Fellow, J. Craddock, Wm. Cotton, Joseph J. Fellow, B. M. Herring, Isane Ward, Thos. Ward, B. Ward, F. Snead, Whirfield Thorston, A. Thorston, B. S. Thorston, M. Strickland A. Thornton, B. S. Thornton, M Strickland Asher Bezzet, John Bezzel, J. Peters, Jr. M Gos, on finding the dead body of Gol. Tracis, drew his sward and mangled the face and limits with the malignant feelings of a savage.

The hodies of the dead were thrown into a heap and hurned.

The effect of these horeible atrocities upon the Texiaus was electrical. Every man who could use a rife was on the march for the sest of was. It was believed that 4000 rifemen were on their way to the army, determined to abandon all other pursuits until they had exteroimated the monsters, Gen. Ifouston was at Collocala with about 1000 men, and Col. Funning at Golied with 500.

Mr. Laion, of Virginia, addressed the Senate on Monday and yesterday, in opposition to the Expunging resolution. The Senate was crowded on both days with an auditory whose attention was rivoted during the whole time, and the speech is the theme of general admiration. We presume Mr. Laion on the 4th Monday of April pext, to select some suitable person to be placed on the Whig Elec-

On motion of General H. Bryan, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be resented to Arch'd Monk, Esq. toe the able, mpartial and dignified master in which he incharged the duties of the Chair, and also to

the Secretaries.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting he signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register and Star, with a request to all oth r Editors in the State, friendly to the Whig

esure, to insert the some.

AltUIL'I MONK, Chairman.

Honn M. Glauk & Secretaries.

The proceedings of several meetings unavoidably deferred till next week.

FOR THE STAR.

F.c., the meeting was opened by Prayer by the Rev. John 7. Sr. Casin; after which Mr. Long, and Mr. Thoy each delivered very impressive addresses to the society. Two gentlemen were fren appointed, with six distinguished La-dies, to deliver addresses at the next meeting: which is to be held at Sandy Creek Accademy, the last Saturday in July next. This society wester D. Wilson.

April 4, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED.

HAYWOOD & LITTLE.

A large and general assortment of American, British, French and Italian Staple and Fancy

GOODS.

Together with a new and full supply of Hats, Shoes, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of e-

very description.

All of which they offer for sale at low prices.

Raleigh, April 13. 16 4w.

The Hon. HENRY L. PINCENEY, of Charleston, S. C. will deliver the next annual address, before the two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, on Wednesday, the 22nd of June, the day preceding of ment.



ARCHER TENCH.

Watchmaker & Jeweller, Respectfully informs the public in general that he has just returned from New York with a sph nelid as occur at of G dd & Si ver lever, plain sph filld as or in fit of G dd & Si ser lever, plain English and French H. A. P. CHES, together with a variety of other articles consisting of Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, of the latest fashion, Gentlemen's Gold Fob Chains, Breast Pins and Eart Rugs, of a new sixte, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pistols and Dirks, Rogers's Razors and Pen Kontes, ever pointed Silver Pencils, and Leads, Percussion Caps, Gold and Plated Watch Keys, Gold Medalions, Silver Thimbles, Silke Keys, Gold Melations, Silver Thimbies, Silk and Leather Purses; Leather and Moroeco Pocket Books, Candle Sticks and Casters, a good Rainigh, April 8, 1836.

NOTICE.

Will be sold, on Saturday, the 7th day of May next, before Gates Court House door in Gates-ville, the following tracts of land, or as much as will pay the amount of taxes due for the year ending 1854, together with the cost of adve

ing, viz. 50 Acres, Arnold John Hest Bryant Blanchard John, sen Bar Britton O. Brothers Marmadake Brothers John Rend Elisha II. Cottins Thomas Cleaves John Cirl James Cuff Eure Dempsey 338 Everitt Joh Seuton Jette Figg James

Hill Clement Hobbs Elizabeth 622 Harrell Samuel Hadgins Jesse Hair Moses D. Jones Nathaniel Jones Charles

Jones Hardy H. C. Lassiter He Do. tor Clement Lassiter Marshall William Preston & Co. unlisted Pipkin John for Nathan Cruecy's

Riddick Abraham sen. of (Va) Rauls John P. Smith Lassiter Summer Jethro of (Va.) Sunders filbert Williams Jordan

Matthews Anthony Unlisted lands in 1834. Bullock's William heirs Parker's William heirs Parker's Richard heirs

JAS. R. RIDDICK, Sheriff Gatesville March 28, 1836 16 7w FORTUNE'S HOME:

10,000 Dollars for 4 Dellars!!!

The 5th Class of the NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY
FOH 1836.
To be drawn on the popular I erminating Figure
System,
On Saturday, the 36th April,
1836.
AT ROXBOROUGH, PERSON COUNTY.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES. Prize of \$10,000

Besides many of 300, dollars, 200 dollars, 100 Amounting in all to \$180,000. Tickets only 4 dollars, Halves 2 dol-

lars, Quarters I dollar.

A certificate for a market of ten whole Tiects will cost only 2d dollars. Halves 811 and Quarters \$3.75. To be had in the green