

RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNHAPPY BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS"

VOLUME XXXVI.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three times for a Dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent publication: those of greater length, in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

For the Register.

A portion of the opponents of Martin Van Buren have determined to vote for the Rev. JOSIAH CRUDUP, to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States. This determination is entirely unknown to Mr. Crudup, and is most probably against his inclination, but there can be no doubt, that should a majority of the voters elect him, he will feel morally and politically bound to serve. We are resolved to manifest our opposition to the Caucus Candidate by voting for Mr. Crudup, and earnestly call upon the friends of Liberty and the Constitution, and the opponents of Caucus management, intrigue and corruption, thus to express their abhorrence of the dangerous tactics of the New-York party, and to vindicate the independence of Southern Voters and Southern Principles.

ANTI-VAN.

Oxford, June 1, 1835.

For the Register.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

The following Resolution was adopted at a late meeting of the Presbytery of Orange, held in the town of Hillsborough, N. C. April, 1835:

Whereas, the Rev. A. Barnes, of Philadelphia, has recently published a Book entitled, "Notes, Explanatory and Practical, on the Epistle to the Romans, designed for Bible Classes and Sunday Schools";

And whereas, this Presbytery are informed by brethren, in whose piety, soundness of the faith, and good judgment, they have confidence, that the Book in question, contains statements and views of Christian doctrine, at variance with the doctrines of the Reformation, and calculated to impair the confidence of the young and the unwary in the Standards of the Presbyterian Church; Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Presbytery, the Book above mentioned, ought not to be countenanced as a Commentary proper to be used in the Churches under our care, or circulated among our Bible Classes and Sunday Schools. P. N.

For the Register.

CATHOLICS.

An article in the *New-York Evangelist*, after mentioning the great influx of this Religious denomination, into the Valley of the Mississippi from the old countries, and stating "that all which can now be done, by all Christendom, would not save the Valley from having a majority of Catholics in ten years," with many other pertinent reflections on the subject, has the following: "The violent publications in our Religious papers aid the Catholics much. They appear to be persecuted! How imprudent are many pieces that appear! No Catholic ought to hold any office in the United States, for none can be believed on their oath." This, and the like, do immense injury. Both Catholics and Protestants are very good neighbors and citizens, and such tirades are put down as persecution. Depend upon it, the course that has been pursued in this respect, has been very detrimental to Protestantism in the West." The Christian Palladium adds, "we should endeavor to do them good, and convince them by our example, that our's is the best way." W.

Movements of the People.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, was, in pursuance of public notice, held in Charlotte, on Thursday the 21st of May, for the purpose of opposing the attempt on the part of the Baltimore Convention, to dictate to the people of the United States, and for the purpose of nominating an individual of their own choice to fill that high and responsible station.

On motion of Col. Wm. J. Alexander, the meeting was organized by calling Wm. Davidson, Esq. to the Chair and appointing Saul, C. Caldwell as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and inquired if any gentleman had any thing to offer for the consideration of those present. Col. Wm. J. Alexander then rose and moved that a committee of ten be appointed by the Chairman to draw up a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee, viz: Col. Wm. J. Alexander, Col. John H. Davidson, Isaac Frazier, Esq., Elijah Baker, Reuben Boswell, Franklin L. Smith, Esq., Robert Watson, Capt. James Black, Capt. John Hall, Hugh Harris.

After having retired a short time, the committee reported, through their Chairman, Wm. J. Alexander, Esq. the following Preamble and Resolutions:

We, a portion of the people of Mecklenburg County, impelled by a sense of our obligations to posterity, to our common country, to our venerated ancestors who were the first to declare their independence of an unjust and oppressive government, having witnessed with alarm the effort to substitute the dictation of an irresponsible cabal of artful and interested politicians for the unobstructed and independent suffrage of the people; and having assembled for the purpose of adopting such measures as by profuse concert amongst the people, will vindicate their rights and give effect to their will in the election of a Chief Magistrate, declare our opposition to the election of Martin Van Buren for the following amongst other reasons. The Baltimore Convention by whom he is put in nomination being a self constituted, irresponsible assembly, unknown to the Law or Constitution, has no authority to speak for the people. To acquiesce in their nomination and sanction their proceedings would be a tame surrender to the control of factious and designing men, interested in perpetuating public abuses. In 1832, when the peculiar condition of the country required unanimity in the support of the republican candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Van Buren was an active partizan of the candidate put in nomination by the Federal party. In 1820, as a member of the Senate of the State of New York, he voted in favor of resolutions instructing Rufus King, their Senator in Congress, to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union unless upon the condition of the abolition of slavery in that State. In 1822, Mr. Van Buren, as a member of the State Convention, voted in favor of extending the right of suffrage to free negroes. In 1824, Mr. Van Buren voted for an appropriation of money from the public Treasury, for the purpose of erecting toll gates to be kept by federal toll gatherers on the Cumberland Road. Mr. Van Buren voted for the odious and oppressive tariff and was opposed to its adjustment in 1832. We cannot close our eyes to the fact, that further legislation, in conformity with the provisions of the act of 1832, will be indispensable to the reduction of the revenue down to a sum adequate to the economical administration of the government, nor to the more striking fact that the partisans of Mr. Van Buren in the Senate who complained that an expenditure of ten millions under the administration of Mr. Monroe was extravagant, now allege that it is "hallucination" to expect that they can administer the government with less than twenty millions. Mr. Van Buren is the author of that indiscriminate proscription for opinion's sake which sets up public office as at vendue in open market and disposes of the highest political preferment as the wages of political prostitution—a system, the inevitable tendency of which is to subvert our free institutions. Mr. Van Buren, as Secretary of State, openly attempted to enlist the influence of foreign governments, in his correspondence with the courts of Great Britain and of the Pope of Rome. The man who to advance his political ambition can resort to such expedients—the man who is obnoxious to such grave and mighty objections, never can elevate himself above the head of a faction; he ought not to be the President of a free people. It is argued by the partisans of Mr. Van Buren that he is the candidate of the dominant party. Is this true? Whether we consult public sentiment as indicated by the public press or by meetings of the people, we find that Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, has been put in nomination under circumstances which leave no room to doubt that his elevation to the Presidency would be more acceptable to the great body of the people. Amidst the bitterest denunciations of party rancor Judge White's personal and political character remains untarnished. The only argument urged against him by the tools and minions of power is, that his name has been placed before the people as their candidate for the Presidency. We believe that Martin Van Buren if elected would be the President of a faction. We believe that Hugh L. White would be the President of the people. Therefore:

Resolved, That we recommend HUGH L. WHITE of Tennessee to the confidence and support of the people for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee, who, with himself, shall constitute a committee of correspondence and that each member of such committee be authorized to appoint committees of vigilance.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair to compose said committee of correspondence, viz: Doct. P. C. Caldwell, W. S. Norment, Wm. Lucky, F. L. Smith, I. Frazier, Wm. McCord, Andrew Walker, Dr. D. R. Dunlap, Capt.

Jas. M. Black, Robt. G. Howard, Sol. V. Simons, Col. Z. Morris, Col. Sol. Reed, Saml. A. Davis, David A. Caldwell, Hugh Torrence, Wm. J. Alexander, Andrew Grier, Capt. Jno. Sloan, B. W. Alexander, Capt. J. Todd, Jona. Dewese, David Lees, Maj. Benj. Morrow, Thos. Winchester, Capt. John Burnett, C. B. McGinnis, J. W. Osborne, J. D. Smith, Capt. Wm. Reeves, Maj. Robert Kirkpatrick, Capt. Jno. Black, Eli Stewart, Capt. Absalom Black, Wm. H. Simpson, Thos. Cashon, Washington Morrison, Jos. Reed, Dr. Wm. White, Jonathan Reed, Maj. R. M. Cochran, Thos. Jimerson, Thos. I. Grier, Jas. H. Blake, John Stilwell, Dr. J. F. Lee.

On motion of James H. Blake, Esq.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal* and in the *Sun* and *U. S. Telegraph*, at Washington City, the *Knoxville Register* and the *Nashville Banner* of Tennessee, and that all the papers in this State opposed to the Baltimore Convention be requested to publish the above proceedings.

WM. DAVIDSON, Chairman.
SAML. C. CALDWELL, Secretary.

The Salisbury Van Buren Meeting.—The Globe and its echo, the "Standard," talk about public sentiment in North Carolina, and to prove that it is in favor of the Caucus, they refer to the "Meetings" held to send "delegates" to the Baltimore Caucus. Now, how have these "meetings" been got up, and how many of the People have attended them? We answer these questions by referring to the *Salisbury Van Buren meeting*. It is now acknowledged that there was actually a "meeting" held in Salisbury, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to go on to Baltimore; and that by virtue of the authority of this meeting, Philo White appeared in the Caucus as the representative of the freemen of Rowan, Davidson, and Montgomery Counties. But where, and how was this meeting held? Was it held in the Courthouse, after public notice given? No, it was not held there. Was public notice given for it to be held any where else? No—no public notice whatever was given. It was held in secret—in a back room, with the doors closed! Who composed it? We understand one Office holder acted as Chairman; another Office holder (the Postmaster) acted as Secretary; a nephew of the Chairman, a brother-in-law of Philo, White, and another individual represented the People in this great meeting!! Now this is a sample of the Van Buren meetings in North Carolina. According to the notices in the "Standard," there have been meetings held in about 24 Counties in the State; some of these meetings, doubtless, were larger than the one held in Salisbury; but we boldly assert that, at the Whig meeting held in this place, on the 18th instant, there were more people present than attended all the twenty-five Van Buren meetings in North Carolina put together—and yet the Globe and the Standard talk about public sentiment in North Carolina!! Yes, there are to be seen demonstrations of public sentiment in North Carolina, but they are most unequivocally against Martin Van Buren and the Caucus.—*Western Carol.*

The Baltimore Humbug.—We have filled several columns of our paper with the doings of this notable body, to which we invite the especial attention of our readers. There appears to have been some amusing scenes towards the close of the meeting.

We find that Gen. Saunders pledged the support of the "Republicans" of North Carolina to the ticket, Johnson and all, whilst Virginia scorned to lend her influence to him, her avowed objection being to his politics, which are not those of the South; but we suspect her Delegates were as much averse to his bad private character as to his politics. The party in North Carolina are expected to be as indifferent on the one point as on the other. It is a matter of little importance, however, for we have not the slightest doubt that North Carolina will go against both. We consider the vote of this State as certain for White as any thing can be which has not already taken place. Our information, from the West especially, where the chief force in the election lies, is in the highest degree cheering.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

Humbug! Humbug!—It is, stated by the *Knoxville Register* and *Nashville Republican*, as evidence of the overwhelming opposition of Tennessee to the Caucus system, that not a single Delegate was sent from that State to the Van Buren Caucus at Baltimore. With a knowledge of this fact, we were at a loss to divine how the wire workers of that body managed to spread the vote of Tennessee on their Journal in favor of Mr. Van Buren's friend Col. Johnson, until we saw the remarks of the *Baltimore Chronicle*, from which it appears that one Edward Rucker "took the responsibility" upon himself of representing that great Jackson community. "By whom," inquires the *Chronicle*, "was Mr. Edward Rucker appointed a Delegate from Tennessee?" The same paper further observes—"The vote of this man decided the nomination in favor of Col. Johnson, and consequently if that individual be elected, Mr. Rucker may

that he made the Vice-President.—We have seen no account of meetings held in Tennessee for sending Delegates as it is well known that ninety-nine hundredths of her citizens are opposed to Mr. Van Buren. Where then did Mr. Rucker come from? Not "fresh from the People." But we opine fresh from Washington. The authority of the delegation from Georgia and several other States was scarcely a whit better. Yet the Registry presses have the impudence to vaunt about this farcical affair as "the voice of the people" and as "a Democratic National Convention!!" Can there be a man in the country so grossly blind and ignorant as to suffer himself to be imposed upon by such a miserable humbug? Star.

We do not know when we have seen a better specimen of good humored sarcasm, than is contained in the following article from the *National Intelligencer*:

The war rages hotly between the two divisions of "the party" in Pennsylvania. The feud between the Montagues and the Capulets was not more fierce. The leading press of the Muhlenberg party calls the party of Governor Wolf all sorts of hard names, amongst the rest, that of *Federalists*. This is a stretch of cruelty which we are sorry to see, and, although mere lookers on, we must protest against it. Think of *honest George Kerkner*—the leader of the Wolfites—a Jackson man dyed in the wool—being called a *federalist*! The idea is absolutely shocking and we really think that all humane citizens ought to set their faces against such ferocity. If they do not—if such savageness is not checked by public opinion, there is no knowing to what lengths party warfare may not be carried. They may even at last get to calling each other *Whigs*.

On the other hand, the Wolfites call Mr. Muhlenberg *Parson*. Perhaps this may be considered, in Pennsylvania, as severe as to be called *federalist*; but its heinousness is not appreciated in this part of the country and we let it pass. Amongst other sins, the Muhlenberg press charges the Governor's party with *proscription*, and reads them tart lectures on the cruelty of turning free men out of office for opinion's sake. This is right. If guilty, they ought to be severely handled; and the indignation comes with so good a grace from the quarter which inflicts it. Consistency is every virtue; but how brightly doth it shine when a thorough Jackson Van Buren paper is seen denouncing political proscription.

Gov. Gayle.—We perceive from a letter published in the *Alabama Journal*, of the 6th inst., that Gov. Gayle is a warm supporter of the claims of HUGH L. WHITE to the Presidency.

Chief Justice LIRSCOMBE is also found among the friends of Judge White. We are glad to see those distinguished gentlemen supporting the nomination made by the last Legislature of this State.—All parties in the South seem to be uniting in the support of Judge White.

Greenville (Ten.) Gaz.

Let it be always understood that the Southern Whigs, in favoring the election of Judge White, are under existing circumstances, acting, as they believe, in the manner best calculated to further the interest of their country; that their course is entirely consistent and patriotic; and that they do not profess to have fixed upon Judge White as their choice, but to adopt him as the favorite of a large and respectable portion of the Jackson party, who are opposed to dictation—proscription, and corruption.

Alex. Gazette.

The New-York American styles Col. R. M. Johnson "a practical amalgamator." He certainly has an aversion to WHITE folks.—*Lynch. Virg.*

Good.—During the celebration at Newport, R. I. in honor of the election of a Whig Senator, some boys set fire to a tar barrel; and, while it was burning, a spectator said, "take care boys, or you'll burn up the town." "Never mind the town," said the boys, "we have saved the country!"

The Legislature of Connecticut, by a vote of 111 to 76 has instructed its Senators to vote for Mr. Benton's *Expunging Resolutions!* Go ahead gentlemen. It is the determination of the Van Buren party to break down the Senate—or deprive it of all its power—in order to destroy every vestige of State sovereignty, and bring the whole authority of the government into the hands of the little great men of the Mammoth States—New-York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The small States must vigilantly guard the Senate, or their power will be entirely absorbed by the large states.

Boston Atlas.

JOSEPH C. CABELL, Esq. was, on Thursday evening last, unanimously elected President of the James River and Kanawha Company. The salary of the President is fixed at \$5000 per annum; the pay of the Directors at \$5 dollars per day for every day's attendance; and the salary of the Secretary at \$1,250 per annum.

The following is the notice taken in the Official paper of the interesting intelligence from France:

"It will be seen from the news of the last arrival, that the French Chambers have voted the Indemnity by a vote of 238 to 137—a majority of one hundred and fifty two—and yet after this vote, acknowledging the justice of the demand, it seems, they require an apology from the President, because in his Message to Congress, he said the demand was just—ought to be insisted on—and, if finally refused, should be exacted according to the laws of Nations. It seems to us that the honorable and high-minded People of France will rather require an apology to be made by their Representative to our Government for having, in violation of a solemn Treaty, withheld a debt now a second time acknowledged to be due.—In addition to an apology for such delinquency, they owe us an indemnity, at least to cover the damages of the protested bill, and if they be honest, will pay it without a word said, or denouncing a moment."

The news of the passage of the indemnity bill in the French Chamber, was received in New Bedford (Mass.) with great enthusiasm, involving as it did the continuance of the fisheries, in which that town is so greatly interested. A salute of 152 guns was fired—a gun for every vote in the majority.

Clover.—It is generally supposed that clover cannot be cultivated to advantage in this climate. This is a great mistake, as any one who has seen the extremely luxuriant crop on a small lot of Mr. Mallet's, in this town, can testify. The soil is not good naturally, and no particular pains have been taken to make it so, and yet stalks grew to the length of 4 feet and from less than an acre of ground, after feeding six cows and two or three horses for a month, there was cut more than 860 worth of forage, at one cutting. In the Fall it is expected that another cutting of nearly equal value will be made.

Why will our Farmers pay some attention to this matter? There is not, we believe, any article cultivated here, which will yield them a richer crop; and it would be some gratification, too, to feel that they would be relieving the State of the reproach of importing vast quantities of Northern Hay. This is what we never feel reconciled to, that a strictly agricultural State should import thousands of Dollars worth of Hay from a distance of 8 or 900 miles.

Fayetteville Observer.

Roanoke and Greenville Rail Road.—We have understood from the best authority, that stock in the Roanoke and Greenville Rail Road to the amount of Ninety Seven Thousand Dollars has been already taken. It is estimated the road will cost a Hundred Thousand Dollars. We have also been informed from the same source, that the work will be commenced in the course of a few weeks, and will probably be completed by the first of June 1836. The Roanoke and Greenville Rail Road will commence at Bellfield, and will terminate at Wilkins' Ferry, a distance of about eighteen miles.—Wilkins' Ferry is about twenty-five miles from Warrenton. Shall we never witness the cheering spectacle of a Rail Road with its long train of Coaches and loaded cars on this side of the Roanoke? Will our people never become animated by the enlightened spirit of improvement and enterprise?—*Warrenton Rep.*

Connecticut State Prison.—This Institution, under the excellent management of Mr. PILLSBURY, is a source of income to the State, and in point of general excellence will not suffer by a comparison with any similar institution in the country.—From the report of the Directors recently made to the Legislature, it appears that the whole number of convicts is 207—of whom 19 are females. The number received on the year previous to the 31st of March, was 75; during the same period there were discharged 51, of whom 7 were paroled, 2 discharged by order of Court, and 4 died. The income from the labor of convicts and visitors was \$12,384.95—the expenses \$12,116.12—leaving the handsome sum of \$268.83 to be paid, as profits, into the State Treasury.

Clayton, the Ironaut.—The Cincinnati Ironaut, who had made all the necessary preparations for bringing on the mail from that City to the Atlantic, on the 13th inst. stopped short in the expedition, and landed on the top of a house in Cincinnati. A gust of wind having taken up the balloon prematurely, and the person assisting in holding on to the ropes, having let go too soon, Mr. Clayton was beaten and banged about the chimney tops at a shocking rate, but succeeded finally in clinging to the roof of the house, without material injury to his person. His balloon went off upon its travels through infinite space.

It is said that Wm. G. Jones lately arrested in Baltimore on a charge of robbing the Post Office in that city, having been released from jail, in consequence of the

requisite bail in his case being given, fled from the country and sailed for South America.—*Alex. Gaz.*

CHILDREN.—Would you have your children healthy and therefore happy, or happy and therefore healthy, encourage them to play. The question for you to decide is between the *Ruckets* and the *Ricketts*. You must have the *Ruckets*, or they the *Ricketts*. John Neal.

A prospect of famine.—A wagon from the back country arrived in this city, sometime since with a wagon well loaded with flour. After he had discharged his cargo, he went from one end of Howard street to the other, asking "what good he could do for" every where he received for answer, "from 7 to 8 cents."

"Don't you want to buy some?" asked he of a merchant, with a look of despair.

"Is it ripe?"

"Yes—excellent good."

"How much have you got?"

"This lot," answered the countryman, taking two pies from his wagon.

The merchant smiled, and said that he would give him six cents a pound for them.

"I'll see you to sundries first," said the wagoner throwing them back; "I'll take 'em home again and the people of Baltimore may starve!"

[*Baltimore Visitor.*]

GREAT BRITAIN.

After various alterations and readjustments of his materials, LORD MELBOURNE has at length succeeded in completing his Ministerial arrangements. The Cabinet, and relative appointments, stood thus at the last date:—

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Melbourne.
President of the Council, Lord Lansdowne.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Auckland.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland.
Woods, Woods, and Privy Seal, Lord Duncannon.
Home Secretary, Lord J. Russell.
Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston.
Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chas. Grant.
India Board, Sir John Lubbock.
Secretary of War, Lord Howick.
Board of Trade, Mr. Paullet Thompson.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice.

We are inclined to think more favorably of this organization, than we anticipated, since with three or four exceptions, it is composed of better materials than we had reason to suppose Lord Melbourne would have been able to call to his assistance. The Premier is himself far from being a strong man, and can no more fill the place of Sir Robert Peel, than Sir Robert Wilson could that of Napoleon.

Sir Robert Peel's administration was the shortest known in England, at least since 1760, the date of the accession of George the Third. It lasted 118 days, the other short ones during that period were Shelburne's in 1782, which lasted five days longer, than that of Mr. Canning, the duration of which was 135, and of the Earl Ripon, which was 153 days. The duration of Lord Melbourne's first administration was 180 days.

BANK OF THE STATE OF N. C.

A General meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, having been required in the manner prescribed by the Charter, for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing an additional Branch or Branches, Agency or Agencies of this Bank: Notice is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders, in person or by proxy, will be held for the purpose aforesaid, at the Treasury Office in this city, on the first Monday in July next.

By order, C. Dewey, Cashier.
Raleigh, April 29, 1835. 25.

BANK AGENT.

The subscriber will attend to business in the Bank of the State upon the following terms: For renewing notes, \$1.00
For receiving and transmitting the money on discounts, when the sum is less than 1,000 dollars, 1.00
For receiving and transmitting on discounts, over 1,000 dollars, 2.00

I. WETMORE.
Raleigh, July 14, 1835. 14 6m.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, for the renewal of a Certificate for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank in my name; said Certificate having been lost or destroyed.

DAVID RAMBOUR.
April 28, 1835. 5 3m.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

THE Subscriber will give the highest Cash price for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, delivered at the Paper Mill, three miles North of Raleigh.

WILLIAM N. SBAUCE.
June 5, 1835.

BEAVER HATS.

OF a superior quality, only weighing 4 ounces warranted genuine Beaver, or no sale; for sale by

Dec 8 WM. H. MEAD.

CHINA PLATES.

A FEW Dozen pure white CHINA PLATES for Breakfast, Dining, Tea and Desserts for sale by

WM. H. MEAD.