

ings, and which cannot be destroyed without destroying the peace and prosperity of nearly half the States of the Union, and involving their entire population in a deadly conflict, that must terminate either in the expulsion or extermination of those who are the object of the ungodly and false humanity of those who claim to be their friends.

THE PEOPLE MOVING!

At a meeting of the citizens of Davidson county, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson as President and Vice-President of the United States, convened pursuant to notice in the Court-House, in Lexington, on the 8th inst. Dr. William Holt was called to the Chair, and Samuel Gaither and James Wiseman, Esq. appointed Secretaries.

Committee having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following Resolutions: 1. Resolved, That we cordially concur with the White meeting held in Raleigh on the 30th ult. in their nomination of Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, for President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice-President of the United States.

With a party, whose principles are so adverse to our own. 1. William Collins of Norfolk County, 2. John Urquhart of Southampton, 3. Mark R. Johnson of Chesterfield, 4. William Alexander of Mecklenburg, 5. Allen Wilson of Cumberland, 6. James Saunders of Campbell, 7. Joseph Martin of Henry, 8. Robert McDaniel of York, 9. William P. Taylor of Caroline, 10. Robert W. Carter of Richmond county, 11. Chapman Johnson of Richmond city, 12. William F. Gordon of Albemarle, 13. John L. Marye of Spotsylvania, 14. John Janney of Loudoun, 15. Charles James Faulkner of Berkeley, 16. John B. D. Smith of Frederick, 17. Joseph Graves of Rockingham, 18. Briscoe G. Baldwin of Augusta, 19. Henry Eskine of Greenbrier, 20. John P. Matthews of Wythe, 21. William B. Harley of Smyth, 22. Joel Shrewsbury of Kanawha, 23. Moses W. Chapline of Ohio.

Immediately the Chamber meets, a resolution that the specific paragraph of General Jackson's speech in an assurance that no insult was meant to France, and let him move that the condition on which the payment of the money has been withheld be rescinded; then the money will be paid, and all sources of quarrel be immediately dried up. General Valaz, we repeat, is the mischief-maker, and he ought to be the author of the act by which a reconciliation may be most easily effected.

petition from the society of Friends in Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Tallmadge continued the debate, in opposition to the motion that the petition be not received. Mr. Swift and Mr. Niles succeeded, the latter apologizing for reading a speech which he had prepared on the occasion.

But, wicked and cruel as is the end aimed at, it is fully equalled by the criminality of the means by which it is proposed to be accomplished.

Resolved, That in the present condition of the country—on the eve of war with a Foreign Power—our domestic institutions, the object of increased and systematic assaults from our own brethren—the manifest tendency of every thing to the concentration of all power in the hands of the Executive—there is, in the opinion of this meeting, abundant ground for apprehension and alarm.

Resolved, That if there be any person or persons present who voted to send a Delegate or Delegates to the Convention held in Baltimore on the 20th of May last, that they will make it known.

When we remember, however, that the notice taken of the President's message was less the act of the French Government than of Gen. Valaz, though adopted by the Government in consequence of a vote of the Chamber of Deputies, we can hardly believe that the French Government will not take steps to meet General Jackson's views.

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt within the said District.

The Chair called the gentleman from Kentucky to order, and stated that he could not proceed without the assent of the House.