

RALEIGH REGISTER

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

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Mr. Van Buren's Answer to Mr. Williams' Letter.

We cannot give room in our limited columns, to this ponderous document. We shall only notice, for the present, his answer to two of the questions put by Mr. Williams.

1st. "Will you, if elected President of the United States, sign and approve a bill distributing the Surplus Revenue of the United States, to each State, according to the Federal population of each, for Internal Improvement, Education & such other objects, as the Legislatures of the several States may see fit to apply the same?"

2d. "Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the Public Land, to each State, according to the Federal population of each, for the purposes above specified?"

In reply to the 1st of these interrogatories, Mr. Van Buren says:

"In my opinion Congress does not possess the power, under the Constitution, to raise money for distribution among the States: and if a distinction can be maintained between raising money for said purpose, and the distribution of an unexpected surplus, (of which I am not satisfied) I think it ought not to be attempted without a previous amendment of the Constitution, defining its authority, and regulating its exercise." He goes on to say: "It is my firm conviction, that a system by which a system of distribution among the States, of moneys collected by the Federal Government, would introduce vices into the Legislation of both Governments, productive of the most injurious effects, as well upon the best interest of the country, as upon the perpetuity of our institutions."

From the above extracts, it will be seen that Mr. Van Buren, in the 1st place, is of opinion that Congress has not the Constitutional power to make the distribution; and 2dly, that he is opposed to the distribution in any form whatever. His reasoning on the first position is, that Congress has not the right to raise money for distribution, therefore if they have an unavoidable surplus of the people's money, they cannot distribute it. Mr. Van Buren here claims for himself a greater degree of mental obtuseness, than can well be allowed to any individual who is a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, when he says he cannot discriminate between giving to the people an unexpected or unavoidable surplus that may be in the Treasury of the U. S. and which is the people's money, and not that of Congress; and the raising money by Congress, on purpose to distribute. I get a test this reasoning, by a familiar example.—A has in his hand, as agent, one hundred dollars of the money of B and C, and having no right to force a collection of money from B & C merely to give back to them, therefore A has no right to give back to B & C the money which he has in possession as their agent, which belongs to them; for the verity of this reasoning, we refer to the logic of Mr. Van Buren.

Secondly, He is opposed to a distribution in any shape whatever; because, he says, "it would introduce vices into the legislation of the Government, productive of the most injurious effects." What these destructive vices would be, or what those enormous evils are, that would grow out of a distribution of the surplus revenue among the several States, he does not apply for purposes of internal improvement, education, and such other purposes as they might see fit to apply them to." Mr. Van Buren does not think proper to particularize.

And we are of opinion that it would be hard for Mr. Van Buren by any process of reasoning, his inventive cranium could produce, to convince the people of the United States, that to distribute the surplus so that the means of education may be placed in the reach of all, to improve the several States—to expend the people's money in a way that the benefit of it might flow throughout every portion and section of the country, and that its salutary effects might be every where felt, would either "introduce vice into the Legislation of the country," or endanger the perpetuity of our political institutions." Yet this distribution of the public revenue—a measure which Mr. Van Buren now thinks fraught with so much evil, he tells us he was once in favor of; hear his language. "I was inclined at the commencement of President Jackson's administration, to favor the idea of a distribution annually among the States, of the surplus money." But say

Mr. Van Buren, "time and circumstances have worked changes of opinion on the subject, from which my own mind has not been exempted." What those changes are that time and circumstances have worked, Mr. Van Buren does not vouchsafe to tell us; perhaps, as Mr. Van Buren is now a Candidate for the Presidency, which changes his situation from what it then was, he finds, that a greater influence could be wielded by having this surplus in the hands of partisan office holders, than to have it distributed among the several States, where they would not be under the control of the "spoils party?"

Mr. Van Buren admits that the bill for distribution originated with the party opposed to him, and that the measure was forced upon the Van Buren party by the opposition. Hear what he says: "The opposition in Congress by availing itself of partial diversities of opinion among the friends of the Administration, acquired the power to prescribe conditions to its final settlement," viz. the regulation of the deposits. "That to which their demands were ultimately reduced, was a distribution of the deposits of a portion of the public money, among the several States." What will that portion of the Vanites who have estimated this as a party measure, say to this avowal! Or what will the people on whom they have endeavored to force this belief, say to them and to Mr. Van Buren, we leave to be yet decided.

To the second interrogatory, Mr. Van Buren answers thus: in making a disposition of the Public Lands, he says—"Congress should in my opinion, act upon the principle that the people of the United States have a greater interest in an early settlement, and substantial improvement of the Public Lands, than in the amount of Revenue which may be derived from them," thereby approving of the opinions heretofore expressed, that these Public Lands should "cease to become a source of revenue to the Government and be surrendered to the States in which they lie; or sold in such a way as would only defray the expense of selling them and procuring titles;"—or in that expressed by one of his warmest partisans in Congress, while this subject was under discussion: that, "if the Public Lands had been surrendered to the States in which they lie, there would have been no Surplus to dispute about, and I would look upon a war, as a less evil to the Country, than a distribution of the Public Money among the States."

He winds up this subject, by saying, "entertaining these views, I cannot give you any encouragement, that I will, in the event of my election to the Presidency, favor that policy: (that is, the policy of dividing among the several States, the proceeds of the Public Lands)"

People of North Carolina! what say you to this? Will you give your support to a man, for the highest office in your gift, who thus entertains and expresses opinions at war with your best interests? Are you ready to believe, that to give back to the people the Surplus Revenue, which belongs to them, and which would prevent a wasteful extravagance by the General Government,—and keep the people's money out of the hands of corrupt and mercenary Office holders,—contains in it all that is wrapt up in that insidious phrase, the "beginning of evils"—or, that it would corrupt your Legislature,—or, endanger your republican institutions? Are you willing to surrender up your right to the Public Lands? that glorious inheritance, won for you by the blood of your ancestors in the Revolutionary struggle;—that vast interest, the benefits of which would be received, and would call up the remembrance of the Revolutionary Patriots, by your posterity for thousands of generations yet to come! Will you elevate to the Presidency, a man, whose whole course has been one of change and inconsistency,—who in 1812, after War had been declared, when the Union had been sound and the Republican Party with one accord flung to the standard of Madison,—when the enemy was approaching our borders, and the clouds of war were lowering over our land,—was found acting with the anti-war party, and endeavoring to defeat the re-election of Mr. Madison—whose opposed the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless Slavery was prohibited there—and who aided to elect Rufus King, who was at the head of the Federal party in New-York, to the Senate of the United States, to advocate that measure,—who in 1823, voted for establishing a turnpike and collecting toll by the General Government on the Cumberland road, which measure was vetoed by President Monroe, as ultra-federal and unconstitutional,—who voted for and sustained the Tariffs of '24 & '28,—who advocated the right of free-negro suffrage in the Convention of New York, and to cap the climax of his opinions on this subject, now says, that Congress has the Constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia?

Are you willing to support for the President of this wide spread and flourishing Republic, to preside over the destinies of the virtuous American People, a man who has connected with him a Candidate

for the second office in the Government, who is an open and avowed libertine—his own family bearing the dark impress of his utter disregard of one of the distinct commands of the sacred table, whose example, if placed at the head of the nation, will, like the poisonous Opus, blast indiscriminately, by its dark shade, all moral distinction,—whose name the people of Virginia, his native State, where he is best known, even the Van Buren party, with deep disgust, have spurned from their Ticket, and taken up another—against whom the people of his own State, Kentucky, that State of "gallant and high-bearing," have said in a voice that silenced all opposition, we will not have this man, Dick Johnson, to reign over us.

Will you prefer such men as these, to be placed at the helm of Government, to Hugh L. White and John Tyler?—men, the beauty of whose moral character sheds lustre on all around them; who would elevate our characters at home & abroad, and whose bright example would be well worthy the imitation and emulation of the rising generation. Hugh L. White, a native son of North-Carolina, and one that she will always be proud to own—a man of the highest order of intellect, and sternest integrity—a plain, straight forward Republican, of the order of Jefferson and Madison—whose political course has been uniform and consistent—who has been opposed to all the Tariffs—opposed to internal improvement by the General Government—opposed to executive patronage—opposed to the question of Slavery being acted upon by Congress in any form or shape whatever.—In favor of a distribution of the surplus revenue among the several States—in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—in favor of an economical administration of the General Government—according to the plain and simple Republican example of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—and who has not sought office, but whose sterling worth, has caused the people of his own State to delight to honor him, and the people of the United States to nominate him for the highest office in their gift, who is emphatically the candidate of the people—whose escutcheon is without a stain, and who has been repeatedly said to be, by those, who through mercenary motives are now opposed to him, to be one of the purest and greatest men the country has ever produced.

Viewing the qualifications, political opinions, and character of these men, will the freemen of the U. States, prefer Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, to Hugh L. White and John Tyler, for the Presidency. The Republican freemen of North-Carolina, will on the second Thursday of November answer NO! Lincolnian Transcript.

From the Hillsboro' Recorder.

Grand Republican Festival.

Agreeable to public notice, the Barbecue complimentary to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum and Gen. Edward B. Dudley, was served up on the grounds of Mr. Barqum, about a mile north of this town, on Saturday last. It was the largest assemblage of the kind ever witnessed in this part of the State; it is estimated that there were present more than fifteen hundred persons. There were many strangers from different parts of the State, but the assemblage was composed principally of the substantial farmers of Orange. The preparations were upon an extensive scale, and the Committee of Arrangement deserve great credit for the order and good taste of their arrangements. An excellent Band of Music was provided, the enlivening strains of which, interspersed through the proceedings, contributed much to the enjoyment of the day. Throughout the whole, nothing occurred in the slightest degree to mar the festivity. Col. Caldwell Jones presided, assisted by William Holt, Catlett Campbell, William Barbee, Abner Parker, James Mebane, Alfred Moore, Charles W. Johnston, Jas. S. Smith and Frederick Nash, Esqrs. as Vice Presidents. After the cloth was removed, the following Toasts were drank:

1. Liberty—The Constitution—Union.
2. The Old North State—She has coolly and deliberately taken her position for the coming contest; let the enemy make their peace, for she will not waver in the onslaught.
3. General Edward B. Dudley—The character of the State is illustrated by his Chief Magistrate elect—who, to the greatest merit, adds a modesty which never preclaims him.

After the expressions of enthusiasm with which this Toast was received, had subsided, Wm. B. Meares, Esq. of Wilmington, being present, rose and said, that he felt called on, in the absence of his friend and fellow townsman, to return acknowledgments for the tribute of respect just shown him. He had known Gen. Dudley from his youth to the present hour, and felt assured North-Carolina could not have elevated to her Chief Magistracy any of her sons more devoted to her interests. Born and raised in the retirement of the country, he was early trained to active business habits, and the close pursuits of industrious life. At an early period, he had acquired the confidence of

his county men, and though opposed to the federal politics of a large majority of them, he was elected a member of the Assembly of 1811. During the session of that Assembly, the question was agitated, whether North-Carolina should continue to choose her Electors of President and Vice President by districts, as she had previously done, and thereby diminish her weight in the Electoral college, or make such a change as would throw her whole weight in favor of her favorite candidate. By the alteration adopted by that Assembly, the entire vote of the State was given to James Madison; and for his support of that measure, Gen. Dudley was denounced by his federal constituents. Soon after the declaration of War, in 1812, though in easy circumstances, and enjoying all the comforts of domestic retirement, his ardent patriotism would not permit him to remain a sluggard in the hour of danger. He volunteered his services to his country, was appointed to a command in the Militia, and continued to serve his country to the end of the war. On the return of peace, he again embarked in the active business of life, and his enterprise and public spirit diffused improvement around him, and furnished bread to many a poor man's family. Again he was called to the councils of his country, and throughout his Legislative career, you have seen him the active friend of Internal Improvements, and zealous in the promotion of the interests of his native State. Such, continued Mr. Meares, is the man you have chosen for your next Governor. Rest assured, that while in the Chair of State, in all the great questions which now agitate this Union, he will be found the true, the loyal North-Carolinian. In conclusion, Mr. Meares offered the following sentiment:

Southern Rights and Southern Principles—We must defend them or give up the ship.

A. The Honorable Willie P. Mangum—The firmness with which he has sustained the cause of Constitutional Liberty commands our gratitude and admiration—North Carolina will not desert him who has been true to her best interests.

This Toast was received with loud and enthusiastic applause. After order was restored, Mr. Mangum rose, and in a speech full of eloquence, and abounding in impressive appeals to the judgment and good sense of the people, he enlivened their attention for more than an hour. He was frequently interrupted with loud cheering and other expressions of approbation, and appeared throughout to possess a perfect control over the feelings of the large concourse by which he was surrounded. We never heard a more happy display of oratorical power. We have requested Mr. Mangum to furnish us with the substance of his remarks, and hope in a week or two to be enabled to present them to our readers; but those only who heard them delivered, will be able to form a just conception of all their force and beauty. On concluding his speech, Mr. Mangum offered the following sentiment:

The State of North-Carolina—The flag ship of the South—her motto, "Drumbe sans tache," [the spotless and snow-white banner.]

5. Hon. Hugh L. White—The incorruptible, firm, practical Statesman—assailed by the blashphemy unavowed by the denunciations of power—N. Carolina will cherish her native son.

6. The Gentlemen who compose the Whig Electoral Ticket of North-Carolina—A worthy repository of the important and honorable trust which will doubtless be soon confided to them.

John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford, whose name is on the White Electoral Ticket, responded to this toast in a brief though hands-on manner. He adverted to the fact that three times he had already had the honor of representing this state, in part, in the Electoral College, and three times he had voted for Andrew Jackson—in 1824, in 1828, and in 1832. Each time he voted for General Jackson in support of principles; and in support of the same principle he now advocates the election of HUGH L. WHITE. He gave a somewhat ludicrous account of some of our politicians, who, in their attempts at refinement, have occupied all positions from the zenith to the nadir. The original supporters of Jackson, he said, were content to be called Republicans; they occupied the perpendicular position. The supporters of Crawford called themselves Jeffersonian Republicans; being more than perpendicular, they leaned over a little, and became Republicans with a slant. After the defeat, many of them came into our ranks, and taking another step in refinement, assumed a horizontal position. But the last, or topsyturvy position, he thought fairly belonged to our modern patent, Jackson, Van Buren, Jeffersonian Democratic Republicans. He felt rejoiced that North Carolina had so firmly evidenced her devotion to correct principles by the result of the August elections; and thought we had strong ground to hope that she will give her vote in November to Hugh L. White, who has never been any thing else but a Republican. Mr. Morehead closed his remarks by offering the following toast:—

North Carolina—Molest, but meritious, proud of her native son—May she shortly see him elevated to the Presidency of this great republic.

7. The Whig principles of 1776 and of 1836—They are identical—May the victory of the later in November, be as complete as was the former at the surrender of Yorktown in 1781.

8. The Whig Press of North Carolina—The vehicle of sound political truth—its conductors merit our gratitude.

Weston R. Gates, Esq. of the Raleigh Register, responded to this toast in a short, but animated and impressive address. In behalf of the Whig Press, he returned thanks for the respectful manner in which the sentiment had been received. He then adverted to the situation which we occupy. It was, he said, a great cause in which we are engaged. We have had to stir up the weary, to enliven the faint hearted, and to hope almost against hope. But streaks of light begin to appear in the east; the dark cloud is fast rolling away, and a bright sun will soon gild the horizon. Intelligence and truth are spreading themselves, and the people are rising in their strength. Already has Louisiana spoken, and condescension has seized the minds of the spoils party. Alabama has spoken; Indiana has spoken; Kentucky has spoken; Maryland has spoken; and last, though not least, North Carolina has spoken, trumpet-tongued. But the battle is not ended. The two parties have arranged themselves for the last struggle; the line of distinction is drawn. On one side is to be seen the well-disciplined corps of office holders and office seekers; on the other, squads of militia, raw and undisciplined, but firm and true to their country. The prize is the Constitution. Let the people rush to the rescue and victory will perch on our banner, and our invaluable institutions will be preserved. Orange county, he said, acted nobly in August; but he trusted that November would disclose a victory still more decisive. In conclusion, Mr. Gates begged leave to offer a sentiment, somewhat altered from the language of a distinguished Statesman—

The North Carolina Elections—The brightest ray of light during eight years of political darkness.

9. The Column of Freedom—It was raised by the hands of our fathers; its cement was their blood. Their sons form a Macedonian phalanx around it.

10. Our Country—The altar on which Providence has placed the sacred lamp of Liberty—Far, far more sacred than the fire of the Magi, may it ever be inextinguishable.

11. The bill distributing our Surplus Revenue—Conceived by patriotism, matured by wisdom—Millions intended for corruption, are now by its provisions directed to their legitimate purpose—the good of the people.

12. The peculiar institutions of the South—Confusion to the brain that would plot to endanger and prey to the arm that would not draw to defend them.

13. Dear Woman—Who can curiously behold The smoothness and the sheen of beauty's cheek, Nor feel the heart can never all grow old."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Dr. STRUDWICK... Cal. Wm. L. Long—The zealous supporter of Whig principles in the 2d Congressional District—May the people reward his exertions.

Col. Long rose, and presented his acknowledgments for the high compliment paid him in the sentiment just read. He then, in a warm and animated strain of eloquence, adverted to some of the abuses which have crept into the practice of our Government, and particularly to the doctrine, so disgraceful to the party, which holds that "to the victors belong the spoils." He spoke of Mr. Van Buren's sycophancy; of his wavering policy; and of his want of that noble bearing and high-mindedness which characterizes Andrew Jackson. He spoke also of the extravagant waste of public money, and of that most exciting subject, Abolition, as connected with the Presidential Question. He was listened to throughout with much attention. In conclusion, Col. Long submitted the following sentiment:

The Whigs of Orange—In their late struggle, they have gained a glorious triumph over intrigue and dictation—Let them remember that the faithful sentinel slumbers not upon his watch.

By A. C. JONES... Rowan County—Colonel Tarlton said, of all the counties but one in America, Rowan was the most inimical to the Royal cause. The spoils party may say the same thing, without any exception.

Major John Beard, of Rowan, acknowledged the compliment paid to his county in this Toast. He afterwards briefly adverted to some of the political transactions of the day, and very happily illustrated the action of "the spoils party," by enumerating two or three cases in which accounts for "services rendered" had been paid with the utmost promptitude—forgetting the large sum which had been given to our friend Philo White, in the shape of a Purser'ship in the Navy. Mr. Beard concluded by offering the following sentiment:

The Whigs of 1836—They are warring, not against persons, but for principles—for the principles of Constitutional Liberty. Let them be temperate, vigilant, energetic, united, and, like their illustrious sires, they must triumph gloriously.

John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford, rose and said, that in 1824, when he first had the honor to be a member of the Jackson Electoral College of North-Carolina, he found our Governor elect a member of the original panel—no talisman or by-stander, picked up for the occasion. To the sentiment which he would offer, he should expect a response, not in words, but in deeds, at the end of two years.—He then gave.

Our Governor elect—A member of the original panel—We have now appointed him our foremost;

may he render verdant to the Constitution of the country, and acceptable to the people.

By Gen. ALEX. GRAY... The Hon. Willie P. Mangum—The faithful sentinel of our country's rights, will not desert his post, though surrounded and fired on by his political enemies.

By Col. ABNER PARKER... Hon. Benjamin W. Leigh—The accomplished statesman and firm patriot, who dares to do his duty.

By Maj. ALLEN J. DAVE... Henry A. Bras—Honest, fearless and eloquent. "Those who plunder by authority, fear him by instinct."

By Col. CAD. JONES... Hon. J. C. Calhoun—The able and undeviating supporter of State Rights and Southern interests—His uncommon abilities, firmness and energy, have done much to insure their ultimate safety—Long may he continue in the councils of the nation.

By ALEXANDER GORDON, of Warren... May the future instructions of the people, or the Legislature of this State, be for the advantage and honor thereof, and not for party purposes.

By DENNIS HEARTT... The Republicans of the Union—Upon their virtue and intelligence rests the security of our liberties.

By Dr. JAMES S. SMITH... John C. Calhoun—A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of American Statesmen—His long and faithful services in the councils of the nation entitle him to the gratitude of the American people.

By FREDERICK C. HILL, of Wilmington... Hon. William Gaston—The profound jurist, the enlightened Statesman, the Christian gentleman—his virtues—plead like angels, trumpet-tongued.

By EDWIN A. HEARTT... Littleton W. Tazewell, late Governor of Virginia—When vicious men bear away, the post of honor is a private station.

By Dr. JAMES A. CRAIG... The American Revolution—It has given freedom to the Western Hemisphere; changed the face of Europe; elevated the hope of man; and taught all sovereigns that they must recognize the principles of substantial freedom.

By Maj. JOHN BEARD, of Rowan... John C. Calhoun—The enlightened Statesman, the inflexible patriot, the honest man. While Andrew Jackson was a friend to the Constitution, he was a friend to Andrew Jackson; who, deserting his old faith, and to gratify a modern Herodias, a miserable sycophant, "threw away a pearl richer than all the trife."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Edward B. Dudley.

Hillsborough, August 27th, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—A large portion of the citizens of Orange County, desirous of celebrating the success of the Whig party in the recent contest which has eventuated in your election to the Executive Chair of North Carolina, and testifying their approbation of the course of the Hon. Mr. Mangum in the Senate of the United States, have determined to accomplish those objects by giving a public Barbecue at this place, on the 17th day of September next, in honor of yourself and Mr. Mangum; upon which occasion, we, in behalf of the Whig party of this county, respectfully solicit the pleasure of your company. With sentiments of the greatest respect and esteem for your public and private character, we are Sir, your most obedient servants, CADWALLADER JONES, WILLIAM HOLT, and others, Committee, &c.

Wilmington Sept. 8, 1836.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 27th ult. inviting me to a Barbecue which the Whigs of Orange have determined on giving in celebration of the recent success in the election of Governor, and of testifying their approbation of the course of the Honorable W. P. Mangum in the Senate of the United States. For this very distinguished mark of the approbation of the Whigs of Orange, at my election to the Executive Chair of this State, I beg to tender to them my sincere thanks and the assurance of my utmost exertions, (however greatly I can but distrust my ability to insure success,) to advance the best interests of the State.

I unite with you gentlemen, in recording my most unqualified approbation of the firm and manly course pursued by Mr. Mangum and I verily believe that we are indebted to the firm and manly independence of the Senate of the United States for the choice, at least, given to the base and sordid principle of awarding "the spoils to the victors," which was about being established in our government, and certainly to the shameful waste of the people's money.

Nothing would have afforded me greater pleasure than to unite with you in the celebration of the victory of principle over Caucus humbug and dictation; but engagements of an imperious nature will not admit of my absence from home at this time.

I take the liberty of tendering the submitted sentiment, and offering to each of you, gentlemen, the assurances of my great respect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

The Honorable Willie P. Mangum—The firm and independent patriot, who gallantly risked his own sacrifice, in resisting the overwhelming influence of "the government" to save his country from disgrace and ruin—He eminently merits the increased confidence of his constituents.

Hon. Benjamin W. Leigh.

Hillsborough, August 30th, 1836.

SIR:—The public papers will have informed you of the signal victory obtained by the Whigs of this State, in the election of Gen. Dudley to the Executive Chair. This victory is the most important, as it ensures the triumph of the White ticket in November next. To you, Sir, together with the other Whig spirits who, at Washington during the last winter, so nobly and fearlessly sustained the Constitution of our common country, this state of things is mainly to be attributed. The people can but wish their own happiness, and when they err into misapprehension to which they resort, it is for the want of correct information. Let truth be disseminated with the same persevering zeal that the propagators of error employ, and in process of time it must and will prevail. The old North State has struck a brave blow. It was sufficient for her citizens to know that the institutions of their country are endangered, to rally them to the rescue. Among those to whom they consider themselves most indebted, no name stands higher than that of Benjamin Watkins Leigh. It is one which has become familiar to us in our social and domestic circle; and most dear to our children, as belonging to the history of our country. This victory, so auspicious to the best hopes of the country, a portion of the Whig citizens of Orange county have determined to celebrate by a Barbecue to be given on the 17th day of September in the neighborhood of this place. We have thought that