

Voice of North Carolina.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE JOURNAL.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

A numerous meeting of the Democratic Republican Citizens of Cumberland county, assembled at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 9th inst., and was organized by calling L. W. Henry, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing John Kelly, and T. Spence, Esqrs. Vice Presidents, and David Reid and James C. Lobbin, as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman. Whereupon the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

As the period approaches, which terminates the official services of President Jackson; it behoves the great Republican family of this country to turn their attention to some person as his successor in that important office. The high manifestation of public confidence and regard which has been bestowed on his administration, warrants the belief that the labors of this well tried and patriotic man have met the decided approbation of a large majority of the American people. It is true, that he has had to contend with an array of talent, and associated wealth, which for a season, threatened to overwhelm his administration, and those friends who generously unbared their bosoms in its defence; and with them the cause of the People and of Free Government. But in these hours of danger and alarm, the people were true to themselves; and marched manfully to the rescue of those principles which they revere, and to the aid of that officer whom their unbounded suffrages had elevated to power.

It was during his administration that disunion was threatened by political and ambitious aspirants. That a concentrated effort has from time to time been made in the Senate and other high places to paralyze the efforts, and destroy the usefulness of the Government in his hands! That the mighty efforts of the Bank of the United States were put forth to bring a recharter from Congress and the people. That the friends of a system of Internal Improvements being carried on by Congress, urged their pretensions with success. That a misguided philanthropy opposed the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, to lands where they might enjoy the habits peculiar to their race without molestation; and whereby our citizens would be relieved from the evils and danger of a contact with them, and the General Government from collision with the States. That we had unseated difficulties with almost every nation of Europe. That our country owed a debt of millions of dollars. In fine, most of the errors and mischances of former administrations seemed to fall on A. Jackson's.

Yet all these untoward circumstances were met by him with firmness, and have been happily overcome, and our country now presents a picture of prosperity which makes glad the heart of the Patriot. The designs of Nullification and disunion have been baffled. The Bill to recharter the Bank of the United States by Congress has been vetoed. The Bills making appropriations of millions of dollars by Congress for works of Internal Improvement have been vetoed. Treaties with all the Indian tribes for the extinguishment of their title to lands east of the Mississippi have been concluded. Our affairs with Foreign Nations have been adjusted, and the last difficulty with our ancient ally despite the efforts of a factious opposition, has been settled with honor to our common country. The National Debt has been paid off, and our country now presents the political wonder of a Nation Free from Debt, with a surplus revenue of more than sixteen millions of dollars.

In view of these results, it is important to those who have accorded a willing and unbiased support to the principles which animated, and the conduct which achieved them, to turn their attention to that man as the successor of President Jackson, who will most assuredly pursue that line of policy which has contributed to elevate our country still higher in the scale of Nations. In scanning the pretensions of the several candidates who have been nominated for this important trust, no man appears to us so well calculated to carry out those measures and vindicate those principles as MARTIN VAN BUREN, who has yielded them his able and hearty support. 'Tis true that opposition has been arrayed against him, but by whom? A brief reflection will enable the People of this country to judge, of the motives of those who oppose him! If we turn our eyes to the East, we find that the Hartford Convention Federalists have put forth their champion Daniel Webster, and claim for him (who has always opposed his country in times of peril and of danger) the support of the American people. If to the North and North West we find the federalists of 1800, and the Bank men of 1834 urging the pretensions of Wm. H. Harrison, a man who is and always has been opposed to the Democracy of the country, who has been fitly styled a "Black Cockade Federalist." If to the South and South West, we find Judge White an apostate Democrat, once the professed friend of Gen. Jackson, but now his opponent; the candidate of Bank Whig Federalists, and Nullifiers, and supported only by them, if we except a portion of the Tennessee Democracy. What other motive can animate these old enemies of President Jackson, and of the Union, in urging the pretensions of their several candidates for the Presidency than a desire to divide and conquer, or in other words to prevent an election of President by the People. Sectional jealousies are appealed to by them, for no other conceivable design than to throw the election into the House of Representatives, whereby the moneyed influence of the country may be brought to operate more effectually upon it. And we asked what pretensions Mr. Van Buren

has to this office? We reply. That he is of the People—of the People, and with the People upon the great principles of Civil and Religious Liberty. Inheriting Republican principles from his father who was a Whig of the Revolution which won our National Independence, he has up to the present time laboured to promote the best interest of the country. When but seventeen years of age he was the zealous, advocate of Jefferson's election, and opposed to the Aristocracy who supported the elder Adams. As a voter, we uniformly find him siding with the People and their Representatives. As a Legislator of his native State, we find him actively engaged in vindicating the principles of the Republican Party, by giving a warm and able support to the War of 1812. As a judicial officer of N. York, we find him faithful and highly competent. As a National Legislator, we find him occupying the front rank of Senators in the Congress of the United States! Defending the Constitution from inroads, and manfully contending not only for the rights of surviving soldiers of the Revolution, but of those whom misfortune had reduced to insolvency. As Governor of his native State, we find him liberal minded and intent on so restricting Bank Corporations, that they should annually set apart a portion of their profits to save harmless the people from loss by their failure. As Sec. of State under Gen. Jackson, he was active, able and intelligent, resigning this and accepting a Mission to Great Britain, his nomination was rejected by the majority of the Senate, with a view of prostrating his prospects of political preferment. But the people of this country, just to themselves and juster to him than a recreant Senate, elevated him to the Vice Presidency. As Vice President, he has been the first friend and supporter of Andrew Jackson's administration, and he now stands pledged to carry out its principles.

Resolved therefore, That we heartily and cordially approve of the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for the Presidency, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON for the Vice Presidency. And we would respectfully recommend to the Republican Party of North Carolina to support that Electoral Ticket which is pledged to support them.

Resolved, That the appeal made by Gen. Dudley to the local and sectional prejudices of the citizens of N. Carolina to vote against Mr. Van Buren, because he is a northern man, is illiberal, anti-republican, unconstitutional in its spirit, and insulting to the pride and patriotism of the State. And that in the language of Washington's farewell address, "we ought indignantly to frown down the first dawning of any attempt, to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to ensue the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Resolved, That the charge made by Gen. Dudley against Mr. Van Buren, that he is an abolitionist, is totally unfounded, and his rashness can only be excused by the violence of his political feelings. Mr. Van Buren, in his letter to Saml Gwin of Mississippi, of 11th July, 1834; and his letter to Judge Schley of Georgia, of 10th Sept., 1835; positively denies all right, and power in Congress to interfere in any way with the relation between master and slave. Would he have been elected by the South Vice President if he was an abolitionist? Would he have been nominated last May, by the Baltimore Convention (composed of 600 Democrats) for the Presidency, if he had been an abolitionist? Are not all his friends in Congress and all their votes opposed to abolition? And has not even the Richmond Whig, and the Courier and Enquirer had the honesty to admit that he is not an abolitionist? And would the honest Old Hero countenance him for a moment, if he were an abolitionist. And would the great democratic family at the South support him, if there was even the shadow of a doubt of his sentiments on this question? And are not the abolitionists of the North to a man opposed to him?

Resolved, That Gen. Dudley's charge against Mr. V. Buren, for supporting Rufus King as Senator, is equally unfortunate and grossly inconsistent. First, because Rufus King went against the Federal party in New York, and supported the War of 1812, from its very dawn, with all the power of his talents, influence and wealth in and out of Congress,—and the whole Democratic party in the Legislature of New York voted unanimously for him for that reason. Second, because Gen. Dudley at the last Legislature nominated and supported the election of Mr. Meares for Governor, who is a Federalist, against our present Gov. Spaight who was born and raised a democrat.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the stern and unbending Republican principles of Gov. R. D. Spaight, and pledge ourselves to support him as Governor of N. C. at our next August Elections.

Resolved, That the people ought to insist on the right of instruction, that it lays at the root of free government.—That the aristocracy of the country see this, and are aiming to subvert it under the wicked pretence that it would destroy the durability of office and the right of conscience—where no such consequences are involved in the doctrine. If the people are the sovereigns, and have a right to choose their law makers, and these are their trustees and public servants, the right to instruct and the duty to obey or resign, follows as an irresistible consequence. That a public servant commissioned by the State or the people, and paid too by them high wages, should hold an office against the will of the State and people, and in contempt of that will, making laws and doing acts odious to his master, shows a degree of audacity & an insensibility to honor and honesty, past all forbearance. The opposition to this principle is contempt of popular rights, that the example of our traitorous money loving Senator, Mangum, and other Senators, is throwing its contagion

into every part of our system, so that even a Governor of Virginia has lately been found weak and base enough to refuse the simple duty of transmitting, in obedience to the request of her Legislature, the joint resolutions of that body, to her SENATORS, to be laid before Congress. The only mode that the people possess of vindicating this doctrine, is to hold up recreant public servants to withering scorn and contempt, and to select no man to represent them unless he declares before his election that he is an instructionist.

Resolved, That the time has arrived, when Democrats must take a stand against the policy of associated wealth. That money-corporations are so extensively growing through these States, as to portend fearful convulsions to the country, and the establishment of an order or estate more powerful than the laws and the Government. It has been truly said "that associated wealth is the dynasty of modern States;" and that the Bankers of Europe at this day wield a greater influence in regulating the politics of Europe than her Poor nobles and Petty Kings. This is no new fangled apprehension. Why did the democratic founders of our American constitutions abolish the rights of primogeniture, the entailing of states inherited, and exclusive privileges; but for the obvious reason, that these were means of combining in families and companies, individual wealth, and consequence, whereby the aggregate mass would become dangerous to the purity and freedom of our institutions by its power to overawe, oppress and corrupt? They were honest, wise and pure patriots, not visionary men, and had witnessed the corrupting power of associated wealth in other Governments. They knew that these were the main pillars and key stones of monarchies and aristocracies. But with all their foresight they were but men, and could never have anticipated that through the avenue of judicial construction, the fortress of freedom might be assailed by legislative systems of Banking monopolies, and chartered companies. By calling charters contracts, these corporations are put beyond the control of the ordinary province of the Legislature to repeal, modify or annul, an impolitic law; and thus while all other pernicious legislation may be abolished, these charters may maintain an impregnable defiance of the popular will. So that once put up they can never be put down. What a striking example of the danger of associated wealth has lately been furnished in the course of the United States Bank. Its charter was to expire in 1836—it determined to be rechartered; finding Gen. Jackson opposed to it, it attempted to depose him from the Presidency, by enlarging its discounts so as to seduce the people by its favors; by using the public money deposited in its vaults for safe keeping, in purchasing up the press and publishing papers maligning Gen. Jackson; by bringing into odium with the people,—by granting discounts and offices to members of Congress,—by securing the ablest talents in the Senate as its collecting attorneys and advocates,—by refusing to let the Government Directors act on the committees where they might discover the secrets of the Bank—and by shutting its doors against a committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate its affairs. Having failed in all this, it next appeals from the arts of fraud and seduction, to the power of coercion; and in the year 1836, by co-operating with its hired advocates in the Senate of the United States, it commenced a system of forcing collections, creating panics, bankruptcy and ruin, with the most remorseless fury, and for the sole purpose of making the people believe, that they could not do without a Bank, and therefore ought and must recharter it. Time revealed the gigantic fraud, and the doom of the Bank was believed to be forever sealed by public condemnation. But sad reverse!! By the force of that principle in a corporation which enables its President always to concentrate in himself, all the power of the institution, Mr. Biddle obtained all the proxies of the Foreign and distant stockholders. This vast power in one man feeling no interest but that of the Bank, wielded in perfect secrecy,—like a midnight pestilence, is made to pour its subtle poison into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and from the alembics of the committee of internal improvement, appears this disguised monster, ashamed to look honest men in the face. The Bill is hurried through the Legislature with villainous haste, and before the people could unravel the fraud and counteract its effects, it has become a law, to the everlasting shame and disgrace of the age in which we live. Its aim is now to procure branches from the Legislatures of the other States, to make its notes the general currency, to control the policies of the country, and with this view it has already purchased up the Harrisburg Chronicle, a paper which, until the Bill was passed, was devoted to the cause of Martin Van Buren. Another example of the dangerous influence of aggregate wealth, is afforded by the banks of North Carolina from 1820 to 1826.—Their notes had depreciated to from 10 to 15 per cent.—The Banks refused to pay specie,—the Legislature at several times attempted to compel them, but it proved powerless. About 600 individuals now own the whole Banking Capital of this State. A few men hold as officers the whole power of the institutions—they can make money scarce or plenty; raise or let down the value of all property—they can speculate on the public disasters, and if a loss is about to accrue, declare large dividends, sell out their stock at a profit and escape from the ruin. When individuals create debts, their whole property is liable for them. If Banks, only that of the stockholders. Thus a few men can do what a whole State cannot either do or undo.

Resolved therefore, That we will vote for no candidate for the Legislature, who is a friend or in favor of admitting within this State, branches or agencies of the United States Bank, or the circulation of its notes.

Resolved, That we denounce the vile doctrine of the Nullifiers, as worse than nullification itself. That the labouring class of society, whether Bond or Free, White or Black, ought not to participate in political power, because it would endanger the rights of the property holder and is incompatible with the stability of Freedom. That we believe it to be the sentiment of the vast majority of the whole party opposed to Martin Van Buren, but that the Nullifiers are the most reckless corps and only dare avow it. That the fabric of European monarchies and aristocratic establishments are erected on this very principle—deriving their power, wealth, and splendor, by taxes and public burthens, from the hard earnings of the labouring poor. That we are friends of equal rights and equal privileges, and we contend for the right of the people to govern and tax themselves, and the duty of rulers to obey the instructions of the constituents. That the opposition are hoping to spread this doctrine, like nullification, by taking advantage of the public excitement growing out of the abolition question, and it must be put down at once by public execration, or free Governments are at an end.

Resolved, That we repel the charge made by the opposition press and politicians, on our party of being the "spoils party," as false and calumnious. That while facts will show our innocence, they will verify in their application to them, the truth of the old adage, that "the greatest thief always cries thief the loudest." It seems that in North Carolina a vast aggregate majority of all Offices, State, Federal and corporation are in the hands of the opposition.

1. All the offices of the Federal Judiciary.
2. A vast majority of all the post offices.
3. A majority of Federal revenue offices.
4. A majority of the State Solicitors or prosecuting officers.
5. A majority of the offices of State at Raleigh.
6. All the Presidents, Cashiers, Directors, Clerks and Attorneys of all the Banks of the State, with very few exceptions, are opposition men. Besides this, the majority of the Newspaper presses of the State belong to the opposition, against which, as well as against the money power—the patronage of the State Government, and the patronage of the Federal Government in this State, our party has had to contend for the last 4 years, and we have only been saved by union as one man.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Jackson Van Buren party, to apply the following tests to every candidate for political office at the ensuing elections, as the only safe guard to prevent wolves in sheeps clothing—no party men and aristocrats, nullifiers and Bank whig Federalists getting into power. Namely, do you pledge yourselves as opposed
1. To the Bank of the United States, and to allowing any branch or agency in this State, and to the circulation of its notes in this State.
2. Are you a democrat and in favour of the right of instruction.
3. Are you opposed to monopolies, and exclusive privileges.
4. Are you opposed to nullification, and extravagant schemes of internal improvement by the Federal Government.
5. Are you a strict constructionist of the Federal Government.
6. Are you a JACKSON VAN BUREN man.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the counties of Anson, Moore, Richmond and Robeson to hold meetings and appoint Delegates to meet in Rockingham on the 19th day of April next in convention, to nominate an Elector for this District.

Resolved, That this meeting will appoint Ten Delegates to represent this county in the same.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, consisting of 200 members.

Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., addressed the meeting.

On motion of Dr. Tho. N. Cameron, the meeting proceeded to the appointment of Delegates to the District Convention, when the following gentlemen were selected. Lauchlin Bethune, R. D. Gillis, Alex. Murchison, Duncan McCormick, Dillon Jordan, Jr. Duncan J. McAlister, James C. Dobbin, David Reid, Jr., James R. Gee, and S. Hollingsworth.

PERSON COUNTY.
A meeting of the citizens of Person county friendly to the election of the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York, as President, and Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky, as Vice President of the United States, was held in the Court House at Roxborough, on Tuesday the 22d instant.

On motion of Maj. Isham Edwards, Thomas Shapard, esq. was called to the Chair, and on motion Mr. Jesse Walker and William Whitfield, esq. were appointed Secretaries.

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting, viz:
Resolved, That we feel a deep interest in the contest that is now going on in relation to the next Presidential election—that the success of the leading measures of the present administration, depend upon the result of that contest.
Resolved, That if the present discordant and unholy alliance and combination of the parties that compose the opposition shall succeed in electing Judge White to the Presidency, the triumph of Republican principles, which brought General Jackson into office, will have been achieved in vain.

Resolved that MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York, distinguished as a statesman, a patriot and a man of talents, identified with all the leading measures of the present administration, is eminently fitted and qualified to discharge the duties of President of the United States, and that we will cordially support his nomination to that high office.

Resolved, That we will support Col. R. M. JOHNSON, for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That RICHARD D. SPAIGHT, from his sterling integrity, firmness and consistency, as a politician, presents a high claim for support to the Republicans of this county, for the office of Governor of this State.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint delegates to meet delegates from the counties of Orange and Granville, at such time and place as they may appoint, to choose a suitable person to be elector of this district.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the Milton Spectator and N. C. Standard, for publication.

The Meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS SHAPARD, Chairman.
WILLIAM WHITFIELD, Secretaries.
JESSE WALKER, DELEGATES.

In accordance with one of the resolutions, the following persons have been appointed Delegates to the District Convention viz: Alexander Cunningham, esq. Maj. Isham Edwards, Mr. John W. Williams, Capt. Robert Jones, Mr. William Brown, Nathaniel Torian, esq. and Mr. John Rogers.

FOR THE STANDARD.
JOHNSTON COUNTY.

On Tuesday of Johnston Superior Court, a numerous and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of this county, convened in the court-house in the afternoon, and organized themselves by calling Joseph Richardson, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Gen. Daniel Hoon, Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, in a short, but pertinent address—The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Doct. Josiah O. Watson, and approved by unanimous consent:

Whereas, the time has arrived when the people of this county ought to exercise the privilege which they possess, under our happy form of government, in selecting such persons as will suit our views, for office; and to appoint Delegates, to meet others of this Electoral district, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be placed on the Electoral ticket, who will support M. Van Buren for President, and R. M. Johnson for Vice President, who we believe to be the Democratic Candidates, the only ones that will carry out the measures of our venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate, Andrew Jackson.

Whereas, we believe the charges against Mr. Van Buren, of his opposition to southern interests, are unfounded, and without the last evidence of the fact; and we further believe his open, manly and dignified answer to the request of certain citizens of Northampton county, (although his political enemies) with respect to slavery, will put to shame those who are busily crying aloud that he (M. Van Buren) was an abolitionist!

And whereas, we believe the distinguished services of Richard M. Johnson in the last war, his unwavering republicanism—his untired abilities in Congress for the last 25 years, have entitled him to the gratitude of the American people.

Be it resolved, therefore, That we will use all honorable means in promoting the election of M. Van Buren to the Presidency, and R. M. Johnson to the Vice Presidency, of the United States.

Be it further resolved, that in Richard D. Spaight, our present Governor, we find a Democrat of the Jefferson school—an able statesman, a true patriot and an unwavering friend of the present Chief Magistrate and his administration. We therefore do most cordially recommend him to the people of this district for re-election at the next August elections.

Be it further resolved, That Joseph Richardson, John Atkinson, John Leach, Esqrs., and Maj. Henry Stevens, be appointed delegates for this County to meet with those of the county of Wake and Wayne, in the Town of Smithfield, to select a suitable person to be run on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket—for this Electoral district.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published by the State Printer, the Sentinel, and Fayetteville Journal.

On motion, resolved, that the thanks of this meeting are due to the Chairman for the dignified manner in which he has presided over it.

J. RICHARDSON, Chm.
DANIEL BOON, Sec'y.
March 29th, 1836.

Beet root Sugar.—Alter all intercourse even thro' neutrals, was cut up by the English Orders in Council some twenty six years ago Bonaparte encouraged the home production of Sugar, from the root of the beet. Like our own manufactures, it was a forced affair, and Bonaparte had the same ideas which existed here, that so long as we were dependent upon foreign nations, or the will of foreign nations for the necessities of life we could not be truly independent. By the late report, the manufactures for beet sugar have been increasing in France favoured by the absence of all duties, until 36,000,000 of pounds, or 18,000 tons are produced annually. The profits are enormous; and those interested in the colonial productions, begin to complain. The Government are now about to equalize the profits, by a tax upon the home manufacture. Keene Sentinel.

Width of the Ohio.—Some citizens of Cincinnati have ascertained by measuring on the ice, that the Ohio River, opposite that place, is precisely 1500 feet wide.

MUSIC.—Just received at the North Carolina Book Store, a lot of new and fashionable Music. Also, a splendid PIANO FORTE, manufactured by Brown & Hallett, Boston. TURNER & HUGHES.

BERTIE COUNTY.
At a meeting of the friends of the present administration at Windsor, on Tuesday of Bertie Superior Court, the citizens present organized themselves, by calling to the chair, Dr. George O. Askew, and appointing Mr. Thomas J. Pugh, Secretary. The chairman concisely explained the object of the meeting; after which, Dr. A. W. Mebane, moved that a committee be appointed for the purpose of embodying, in the form of resolutions, the sentiments of the meeting. The following gentlemen were selected by the Chairman, viz: Thomas H. Speller, Dr. A. W. Mebane, John F. Lee, Lodwick Jenkins and Joseph Watford. The committee immediately drew up the following resolutions; which, on presentation, were unanimously adopted.

1st. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity and firmness of Wm. B. Lockhart of Northampton, and recommend him as a suitable representative for the electoral district, on the ticket for Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President.

2d. Resolved, That in case of a call of delegates at some central point to confer on matters relating to this nomination, by the other counties composing this electoral district, the chairman is authorized to appoint three delegates from this county, to confer with them.

3d. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and unquestioned democracy of Richard Dobbs Spaight of Craven county, and cordially recommend him as a suitable person to be supported for Governor at our next election.

It was further resolved, that the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Secretary have them published in the North Carolina Standard, with a request that all papers in the State, friendly to the cause will publish them, Whereupon, the meeting adjourned.

GEO. O. ASKEW, President.
THOS. J. PUGH, Secretary.

WELL DONE STOKES.
The following proceedings of the Grand Jury of Stokes county, appear as a communication in the last Salem Chronicle. It must be a severe rebuke to the whig and nullifying boasters:

At March term of Stokes Court, the Grand Jury, after having been discharged by the Court, assembled and adopted the following Resolutions by a vote of 12 to 3.

Whereas, a political meeting has been held at this place during the present term of our county Court, for the purpose of promoting the election of Hugh L. White to the next Presidency; and whereas the said meeting adopted sundry Resolutions, which we disapprove of, and indulged in sundry remarks against the measures of the present administration and its friends.

Therefore resolved, that we will support the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN for the next Presidency, confidently believing that he is the only candidate before the people for that office, who will carry out the measures of our present administration, and advance the principles of the true republican faith, as advocated by Washington, Jefferson, and our devoted patriot, Andrew Jackson.

Resolved further, That we have the utmost confidence in the well tried ability and patriotism of RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, our present Governor, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his re-election by the people.

The following are the names of the Jurors, for the above resolutions. Charles Mac Anally, Foreman, Lewis Mickey, Abner Pryor, James Ziegler, Harmon Redman, Edmund Tilly, Allen Preston, John Clayton, Alexander Reed, Jacob Butler, William Flynn, Frederick Morris—12
Against them: John Gibbins, Joel Lewis, James Pierson—3.

Twelve to three, is pretty good, after the great splutter the whigs and nullifiers made about their White meeting in Stokes. Ed. Standard.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Hawkins from the committee on Elections, reported a resolution directing the clerk of the House to pay to David Newland, out of the contingent fund, the same compensation for mileage, and per diem, as is paid to a member of Congress, from the time he presented his petition for a seat in the House to the 29th inst., inclusive.

Mr. Griffin was opposed to the resolution, and asked for the yeas and nays on its adoption; which were ordered.

Mr. Underwood opposed the adoption of the resolution. He voted for the reference of the subject, in the hope that the committee would report to the House some precedent, if any existed, which would authorize the appropriation.

Mr. Hawkins said it was true, as the gentleman from Kentucky had remarked that the committee had reported no precedents on the subject. For himself, Mr. H. said, he had no precedent but his conscience, which dictated to him, that it was clearly right to pay Mr. Newland, as proposed; a stronger case had never occurred. The House had declared by a majority of twenty-seven votes that the sitting member was not entitled to his seat, and the change of a single vote would have given the petitioner his seat on that floor. If they established the principle that a man, let his claims be ever so strong, should not be paid, it would put it entirely out of the power of a poor man to contest an election; although he might be entitled to the seat, and the most fraudulent means might be resorted to in order to prevent his return. It was not every man who might be preferred by the people as their representative who possessed a princely fortune. He was opposed to a precedent which might operate so unjustly.

After considerable discussion—in which Messrs. Hardin, Gillet, Briggs and Hamer, advocated the resolution, and Messrs. Vinton, Pearce and Patton, opposed it—it was finally adopted, by a vote of 124 to 54.