for expending it is lost! And here Mr. B. would invoke attention to the debate just closed on the loss of the fortification bill, and of the three millions, at the last session. All parties have just been washing their hands of the merits of those losses! and shall any of us, in the same instant, go on to frustrate the present appropriations, or to make them inoperative for want of time? Besides, the money appropriated for this year, is not obliged to be expended within the year; it may be expended in the commencement of the next year, and thus enable the year's operations to commence, and especially in the south, before the appropriations can be got hrough congress.

The sixth objection which Mr. B would mention, and the one perhaps which was progenitor to all the rest, was the very palpable assumption that the application of so much money to the defence of the country, would be fatal to the schemes of distributing the surplus revenues, and the proceeds of the public lands, among the states, and the people. This objection, he acknowledged, was well founded. The defence of the country, and the distribution of the public money, were antagonistical objects, and the success of either was fatal to the other. It would take more surplus than ever would be found in the treasury, to defend the country. The military arm alone would require more than as much more. The objects, then, being antagonistical and incompatible with each other, must come before the senate, and go before the country, upon the respective merits and demerits of each; the defensive scheme resting upon a constitutional obligation—upon a consideration of national independence—upon the sense of national interest—and upon the sanctioned system of 40 years decision; and the distributive scheme resting upon the seductions of proffered pelf—without warrant in the constitution—unknown to our history—oppressive to the new states—demoralising to the old ones—corrupting in its tendencies, and bringing the element of the public property to enter into the canvass for the Presidential office. Upon these intrinsic and overruling considerations, Mr. B. would rely for the decision of the senate; and of the country, between the two objects. He would not descend from the high level of such elevated considerations to the low comparison of sordid and pecuniary inducements. He could not insult his countrymen by referring to them the seductions of a sordid money scheme on one hand, and the enlightened obligations of duty and patriotism on the other. If he could do so, and could present the two schemes in a mere trafficking, trading, profit and loss point of view, the one divested of its patriotic attractions, the other stript of its moral deformities, it would be easy to show that there would be more money diffused among the people by defending their country, than by pillaging it themselves, and leaving it to be pillaged by foreign enemies afterwards. For such is the extent and variety of the means and objects to be combined in a great and durable system of national defence, tha every part of the Union would receive its share in the first disbursements and in the annual expenditures thereafter. Forts, navies, navy yards, and dock yards, on the coasts: armories, arsenals, foundries, depots of arms and munitions in the interior; troops on the western frontier; and annual supplies from the interior, for all the establishments on the vast circumference of the Union; such would be the sources of expenditure. The first outlay, and the perennial expenditure for all these objects would be great; and if the system of defence required for the country be now adopted, many great objects heretofore planned must go into effect; a grand naval national arsenal at Burwell's bay in Virginia,* as recommended by the military naval board of 1821; a navy yard at Charleston, South Carolina, and another at Pensacola; with a fort and naval station at Key West, to command the Gulf of Mexico, to make that gulf what the Mediterranean sea was to the Romans *mare nostrum*, our sea, belonging as it ought, to the masters of the Mississippi, and considered and treated as the outlet and estuary of the King of floods. In such great establishments, and the numerous others indicated by the hand of defence, the people would find moneyed reasons for prefering the defence of their country to its pillage; but I do not present such reasons; I resume my position; but I defer to their intelligence, and to their patriotism, and rest the choice between the defensive and the distributive schemes, upon all the lofty and holy considerations which recommend one and condemn the other.

Finally, and by way of concluding his notice of the objections to fortifications, he would bring forward one which he had not heard mentioned by any speaker, but which he had found in the reports of one of the French engineers employed by President Washington, in 1784. It was *Monsieur Rivardi*, and might be interesting as a reminiscence, now as the novelists call it, and to show what kind of objectors there were to fortifications forty years ago, although the race may be now extinct, and the reference may remain without application.

"I thought said this ingenious soldier, "that in a small community, where public welfare ought to be the chief aim of every individual, no jealousy, no parties could be found. I do not think, however, that there exists, any where else, such ridiculous divisions as here. There is a large number of dissatisfied men who object altogether to fortifications, from the same principle for which they object to every measure of government. Some would rather bush fight as they call it, in case of a war; and the fact is, I fancy they had rather not fight at all. I drop this disagreeable subject: the only thing is to be deaf, and do what the safety of the country requires."—(*Letter of Rivardi to Gen. Knox, Secretary at war, July 28th, 1784.*)

Next, as to the advantages of fortifications.

On this head Mr. B. would be brief, referring the Senate for a full understanding of the subject to the masterly reports of the Board of Engineers for 1821, and 1826, and confining what he should say chiefly to statements and reflections resulting from those reports.

1. Fortifications close up all important inlets to ports and harbors against enemies; they give security, confidence and tranquility in time of war to the cities and coasts covered by them; the truth of which is exemplified in the opposite coast of France and great Britain, where the coast inhabitants and cities, are as tranquil in the pursuit of their business in time of war between these countries as in time of peace.

2. They give security and protection to the commercial and naval marine; as ships either of war or of commerce, pursued by an enemy, fly to them for refuge, and lie in safety under the guns of a fort, or within a harbor defended by it. We have a vast commercial marine to which we owe protection; we have determined on the creation of a navy; and, for the preservation of both, we must have fortified harbors for their refuge and protection.

3. Forts are often necessary at points where there are not cities to defend, as at positions which an enemy might occupy in time of war, and from which he could assail, annoy, devastate, or alarm the neighboring country. Our extended coast presents many positions of this kind, and which we must occupy to prevent an enemy from establishing himself upon them.

4. Forts are necessary on the lines of interior navigation, to keep open the communications in time of war. The *Debouches* of canals, the passages through sounds, bays, and straits, and between islands and the main land, are examples of this necessity, and of which many instances may be found on the maritime and gulf frontier of the United States.

5. Forts are indispensable to the protection of navy yards, dock yards, and naval arsenals. The nature of these establishments require them to be accessible from sea; and unless protected by forts, they may be invaded, plundered, and burnt, by an enemy This happened once in England, when the Dutch penetrated the Thames, and destroyed the naval establishments at Chatham.

6. Forts are the cheapest mode of defence; cheapest in money, cheapest in the number of men to defend them, and cheapest in the number of lives lost. They are cheapest in money, because when once built of the proper and durable material earth and stone, they are built forever, and in the course of centuries require but little for repair or reconstruction They are cheapest in men, because a few can defend a fortified position against a great number and thus abstract a smaller proportion of the population from peaceful pursuits. They are cheapest in blood spilt, or in lives lost, either of men killed in battle, or dying of diseases from camp and field exposure. Behind the defences of a fort, sheltered from the weather, amply provided with every essential to health, the troops in a fort suffer far less, in proportion to their numbers, than those in the field or the camp. In exemplification of these ideas, Mr. B. would refer to the calculations made by the Board of Engineers, to show the difference of expense in men and money, in defending a given number of our cities, for a given time, with and without the cover of fortifications. They took Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, and based their calculation of a campaign of six months against a menaced attack from an enemy's squadron. Without forts, the number of men required for the protection of these cities, not knowing which was to be attacked, and bound to be provided at each city, the aggregate number would be 77,000 to meet a descent of a fourth or a fifth of that number at any one point; the expense of which for six months, would be nineteen millions of dollars. To defend the same cities, with forts, would require an aggregate of no more than 27,000 men, and an expense of six and a half millions of dollars; making a difference of 50,060 men, and twelve and a half millions of dollars. Thus in a brief war of two or three years, the whole cost of the fortifications for the whole coast of the United States, on the largest scale projected, would be completely saved.

7. The efficiency of the defence, is another of the advantages of fortifications on the seaboard. That efficiency on a land frontier, has been a problem among military men, and opinions have divided upon it; but no such problem has ever existed in relation to the defences; on that point opinions have never divided; and throughout the world, in all ages, and in all countries, the defence of the coast, by fortifications, is the only safe reliance against approaches which may be made without warning; which may threaten dozens of cities, and thousands of miles of coast at the same time—which may stand off and on—hover around—distract and scatter the troops collected at any one point—wear out an army by marches and counter marches, and eventually strike where least expected, or least prepared to resist.

8. But the great and crowning advantage of fortifications is their peculiar adaptation to defence by militia, by volunteers, and by the yeomanry of the country, and their consequent dispensation of large bodies of regular troops both in war and in peace. Forts are the peculiar defence of the militia. A few artillerists, and the militia of the adjacent country, are the proper defenders of forts. To these points, on the first signal of danger, the yeomanry of a free country will forever flock. They will fly to the forts with alacrity and confidence, and will make brilliant and glorious defences, placed in positions, and sheltered by works, even indifferent, the yeomanry of the United States have always performed prodigies of valor. Even in temporary field works, and the merest apologies for forts, they have rivalled and transcended the exploits of veterans. Our history is too full of examples of this character, to admit of naming any without seeming to neglect others, but I must refer to a few—to the green-log pen at Charleston, called fort Moultrie, and the post and rail fences piled upon each other at Bunker's Hill, in the war of the revolution; and the mud wall at New Orleans, and the stakes stuck in the ground for a fort, at Sandusky in the late war—to remind the Senate of what a yeomanry, and a few regulars can do, placed in positions and covered by defences.

Mr. B. concluded his speech with expatiating on the extent and variety of the defences required for the United States, and the wisdom, propriety and necessity of dedicating our present surplus money, and our present leisure time, to the creation of these defences. Ships, navy yards, dock yards; two great national naval arsenals, of construction and repair; forts, armories, arsenals, depots of arms and munitions of war; arms and field artillery for the militia; swords and pistols for the cavalry of the States; an increase of the army for the western and north-western, and he might add, for the southern and south-western frontier also; such was the vastness of the system, and the multitude of its objects, which the defence of the country required. The expense of all these works he had not calculated; but the Senate had adopted a resolution to ascertain that expense, and the answer would come in as soon as the Navy and War Departments could prepare it. Of the military branch alone he would venture to give an opinion and would say the estimates for that branch alone, must exceed forty millions of dollars. Of all the branches of this system of national defence he had discussed but one and not the whole of that; he had spoken of forts alone, but of the forts on the maritime and gulf frontier, without mentioning, though certainly not without remembering that we had an extended line of lake frontier, washed by inland seas, and bordered by a foreign power. He had spoken of fortifications alone; but it was not to be dissembled, or denied, that the whole system of defence, naval and military was now upon trial. The bill for the 19 new forts is the touch stone of the whole question. If that passes, then the whole system moves forward; if it is rejected, the whole system halts, for forts are the indispensable part of the whole system; they are its back bone, without which all the rest become vain and inefficient, and ships themselves are idle preparation. For what are ships without ports of refuge? What are harbors and break waters without defence? What are dock and navy yards, without forts to cover them? Nothing but prizes, spoil and prey for the public enemies. But Mr. B. repeated; the fate of this bill, is the fate of the whole system of defence, and of the antagonist schemes for the distribution of the public money. If the bill become a law, the defence goes on, and all the surpluses of revenue will go to that object; if the bill fails, the defences will halt and linger, and the distribution bills will spring upon the stage, and will labor to scatter and squander that money which a defenceless country calls for in vain.

I conclude, said Mr. B. with remarking that the present is to be an era in the history of our country. It is a period from which there must be a new movement forward, or a sad retrogression. It is a point upon which posterity will look back for ages and for centuries, to applaud the wisdom, or to deplore the weakness of the national councils. The Navy and the War Departments will report soon, and will develope all the points of national and permanent defence, which the extent of our country demands, and the destiny of the republic requires. President Jackson has given us his earnest, his zealous, his reiterated recommendations; all depends now upon the legislative department, and upon the decision of the question whether the public money shall go to the public defence, or shall be lavished and squandered in unconstitutional and demoralizing distributions among the States?

"Westward the Star of empire takes its way."

Land Speculators, says the New Orleans Bee, are so numerous among our citizens at the present period, that we would seriously recommend some of them to make purchases of land in the vicinity of the California gulf—as it is not improbable that a railroad may in a few years be projected from Alexandria on the Red river towards Nacogdoches in Texas; thence through an accessible gorge in the Rocky mountains, and onwards to the gulf of California—in order to embrace the trade to China and the East Indies, by the Pacific ocean, rather than depend on the projected route across the isthmus of Panama. America would then be more than a match for England, even with her steamboat navigation in the Red sea, or Euphrates river.

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* "The navy yards (excepting that of Charlestown, near Boston) have all been unproperly placed; the conveniences for the erection of the necessary establishments having alone been taken into consideration, while all the other requisities for points so important, such as security against attack by sea and land, facility for receiving all kinds of building materials in time of war as well as in time of peace, vicinity to a place of rendezvous, have been overlooked.

"A defensive system for the frontiers of the U. States is therefore yet to be created. Its basis are, 1 a navy; 2, fortifications; 3, regular troops and well organised militia; 4, interior communication by land and water. These means must all be combined, so as to form a complete system.

"The navy must, in the first place, be provided with proper establishments for construction and repair, harbors of rendezvous, stations, and ports of refuge. It is only by taking into view the general character, as well as the details of the whole frontier, that we can fix on the most advantageous points for receiving these naval depots, harbors of rendezvous, stations, and ports of refuge.

"On these considerations, Burwell's Bay, in James river, and Charlestown, near Boston, have been especially recommended by the commission as the most proper sites for the great naval arsenals of the south and of the north; Hampton roads and Boston roads as the chief rendezvous, and Narragansett bay as an indispensable accessary to Boston roads."—*Reports of 1819, '20, and '21, by the Military and Naval Board, Gen. Bernard, Col. Totten and Com. Elliot.*

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS!

BLOODY AFFAIR!

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, of the 28th ult. contains the following heart-rending intelligence from Texas.

Fall of Bexar—death of Travis, Bowie Crocket and other Americans—command of Santa Anna in person—Texas converted into a military Camp.

The following important documents were placed in our hands by a gentleman just arrived from Texas. The news is melancholly indeed, and here is opened another field of action for the noble hearts now returning triumphant, and covered with laurels won on the banks of the Withlacoochy, against foes less savage, perhaps, than Santa Anna's merciless Mexican bands.

Our informant met the express bearing the news we give, and from him procured copies to be published for the information of the people on this side of the Sabine, whose relations and friends, kin and countrymen, are now the victims of Mexican barbarity. Col. Bowie, it is said, shot himself;—and Col Travis stabbed himself to escape the cruelties of the enemy. Nobly they fought; dearly they sold their lives, but none escaped of the whole garrison of San Antonio.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

We learn by the Passengers of the schr. Cumanche, 8 days from Texas, that the War has assumed a serious character. On the 25 February the Texian Garrison in Bexar of 150 men cammanded by Liut. Colonel B. Travis was attacked by the advance division of Gen. San Anna, consisting of 2000 men, who were repulsed with the loss of many killed, between 500 to 800 men, without the loss of one man of the Texians. About the same time Col. Johnson, with a party of 70 men while reconnoitering the westward of San Patricio, was surrounded in the night by a large body of Mexican troops; in the morning, the demand of a surrender was made by the Mexican commander unconditionally, which was refused, but an offer of surrender was made as prisoners of war, which was acceded to by he Mexicans - but no sooner had the Texians marched out of their quarters and stacked their arms, than a general fire was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force.—The Texians attempted to escape but only three of them succeeded, one of whom was Col. Johnson.

Between the 25th February and 2nd of March the Mexicans were employed in forming entrenchments around the Alamo and bombarding the place; on the 2nd March Col. Travis wrote that 200 shells had been thrown into the Alamo without injuring a man. On the 1st March the Garrison of Alamo received a reinforcement of 32 Texians from Ganzales having forced their way through the enemies lines making the number in the Alamo consisting of 180 men.

On the 6th March about midnight, the Alamo was assaulted by the whole Mexican army commanded by Santa Anna in person. The battle was desperate until daylight, when only 7 men belonging to the Texian garrison were found alive, who called for quarter, but were told that there was none for them. They then continued fighting until the whole were butchered. One woman (Mrs. Dickinson) and a negro of Colonel Travis, were the only persons whose lives were spared.—We regret to say that Col. David Crocket, his companion, Mr. Benton, and Col Bonham of S Carolina were among the number slain. Col. Bowie was murdered in his bed, sick and helpless. They told the negro servant of Colonel Travis, to point out the body of his master, he did so, when Cos drew his sword and mangled the face and limbs with the malignant feelings of a Cumanche savage. The bodies of the slain were thrown into a heap in the centre of the Alamo and burned. The loss of the Mexicans in storming the place was not less than one thousand killed and mortally wounded, and as many wounded—making with their loss in the first assault, between two and three thousand men. The flag used by the Mexicans was a blood-red one in place of the constitutional flag. Immediately after the capture Gen. Santa Anna sent Mrs. Dickinson and the servant to Gen Houston's camp, accompanied by a Mexican with a flag, who was the bearer of a note from Gen. Santa Anna, offering the Texians peace and a general amnesty if they would lay down their arms and submit to his government. Gen Houston's reply was—"True, sir, you have succeeded in killing some of our brave men, but the Texians are not yet conquered."

The effect of the fall of Bexar throughout Texas was electrical; every man who could use a rifle, and was in a condition to take the field marched forthwith to the seat of war. It is believed that not less than 4000 riflemen were on their way to the army when the Cumanche sailed, determined to wreak their vengeance on the Mexicans.

General Houston had burnt Gonsales and fallen back on the Colorado, with about 1000 men; Col. Fanning was in the fort at Goliad, a very strong position, well supplied with munitions and provisions with from 4 to 500 men.

The general determination of the people of Texas is to abandon all their occupations, and pursuits of peace, and continue in arms until every Mexican East of the Rio del Norte shall be exterminated.

The following Proclamation of General Houston, Commander in Chief of the Texian forces, will furnish the reader with some idea of the critical state of the Colonists.

ARMY ORDERS.

Convention Hall, Washington, March 2, 1836.

War is raging on the frontiers. Bejar is besieged by two thousand of the enemy, under the command of General Siezma.—Reinforcements are on their march to unite with the besieging Army. By the last report, our force in Bejar was only 150 men strong. The citizens of Texas must rally to the aid of our army, or it will perish. Let the citizens of the East march to the combat. The enemy must be driven from our soil, or desolation will accompany their march upon us. *Independence is declared*, it must be maintained. Immediate action, united with valor, alone can achieve the great work. The services of all are forthwith required in the field.

SAM HOUSTON,
Commander in chief of the Army.

P. S. It is rumored that the enemy are on their march to Gonzales, and that they have entered the colonies. The country must and shall be defended. The patriots of Texas are appealed to, in behalf of their bleeding country. S. H.

Mexican barbarity.—It is stated in the Opelousa Gazette, that Santa Anna has six or seven thousand men under his command in Texas—a part of whom have been pressed into the service and brought on to Texas in chains. As an inducement to his soldiers to fight, he has offered them the women of Texas for the most horrible purposes, and promised that the plunder shall be distributed among them. He has declared his intention to carry the children into the interior of Mexico there to regenerate them, and to butcher indiscriminately all the men that may be found within the limits of Texas.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London and Liverpool papers to the 26th of February have been received at New York, furnishing the following interesting news items:

There had been an improvement in the Cotton market, and the winter had been uncommonly severe and boisterous in England. Many vessels had been lost on the coast during the recent tremendous gales.

There is nothing of interest from Spain.

The French ministerial arrangements have been concluded, and are as follows; M. Thiers, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Montalivet, Minister of the Interior; M. Sauzet, Minister of Justice and Keeper of Seals; M. Passy, Minister of Commerce, and M. Pelet de la Loxere, Minister of Public Instruction; Marshal Maison, Admiral Duperre and Count d'Argout remain Ministers of War, Marine and Finance.

On the above the London Courier of the 24th remarks: "The three latter of the newly appointed ministers were Vice Presidents of the Chamber, so that the ministry may be said to have changed and reformed entirely, in obedience to the majority of the Chamber."

The trial of Fieschi and his accomplices has terminated. He, Morey and Pepin, were condemned to death, and were executed on the 18th.

An English paper remarks, "it came out in the course of the trial of Fieschi, that he had been condemned to ten years' solitary confinement, as a forger and sharper; this discovery greatly disconcerted the ruffian, who wished to pass for a sublime and national criminal."

The London Mercantile Journal of the 23d ult. remarks: "At Paris insurances on French merchandise in American bottoms are made at 2 per cent against all risk of sea or war. The war premium against capture or seizure is 1 per cent."

Bricklayers and carpenters are now emigrating from England to New York, in consequence of the demand created for them by the late extensive conflagration in that city.

Accounts from Vienna of the 10th Feb. state that the ice in the Danube had broken up without accident, and the danger is now past.

The spirit of speculation in rail road stock, in England, amounts to a perfect mania. Some of the stocks are held at 20 per cent. premium.

Considerable interest seems to be excited in England by the Russian encroachments upon the Turkish empire and upon Poland. A motion was made in the House of Commons, by Lord Dudley Stuart, for an address to the crown asking for a copy of the treaties of 1833 and 1834 between the Czar and the Sultan, also the correspondence with the government of Russia relating to the remonstrances made by England against the conduct pursued by Russia towards Poland. The motion so far as is related to the treaty of 1833, was agreed to; the rest was negatived.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 27th of January. The Sultan was disarming his ships of war, and appearances were more pacific than they had been.

The pacha of Egypt was about to remove the commercial restrictions to Syria, of which the English Government had complained.

The mother of Napoleon Bonaparte died at Rome 22d February. Talleyrand completed his 83d year, on the 15th.

CONGRESS.

In the *House*, April, 2 on motion of Mr. Mercer, it was *Resolved*, That a select committee, consisting of a member from each State, be appointed to consider the expediency of providing general rules for conducting the proceedings in contested elections, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

[Mr. *Hawkins* was appointed on the committee, for North Carolina.]

In the *House*, April 6, Mr. Connor, on leave presented a petition from sundry citizens of Lincoln county, North Carolina, in favor of an amendment of the constitution in that part which provides the mode of electing a President and Vice President of the United States; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole or the state of the Union, to which that subject had been referred.

On motion of Mr. *Rencher*,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Mocksville to Huntsville, in North Carolina.

Tarboro', April 9.—On Monday last, Joseph R. Lloyd, Esq. was elected Magistrate—and Spencer D. Cotten, Danford Richards, George Howard, Solomon Pender and John Williams, Commissioners, for the town of Tarborough for one year.

FOR THE STANDARD.

WAKE COUNTY.

On *Saturday*, 2d of April, 1836, a number of the friends of the Administration (between 60 and 70) being assembled at Rolesville, in Wake county, for the purpose of consulting together, and giving expression to their views, on the subjects referred to in their proceedings, they organized a meeting by the appointment of *Joseph Fowler, Sen.* Chairman; and *Dr. A. H. Taylor*, and *Danl Scarbrough*, Secretaries.

Seth Jones, Esq. introduced the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the term of Gen. Jackson's appointment as President, will expire on the 4th day of March next; and the people of the United States must, at an early day, elect his successor.

And whereas, it is essential to the prosperity of the Nation, and to the maintenance of public liberty and popular rights, that the principles and prominent measures of the present Administration shall be maintained and carried out by the next.

And whereas, *Martin Van Buren*, the present Vice President, has heretofore cooperated with Gen. Jackson in his patriotic and successful efforts to preserve the Union—to resist the violence of a factious hostility to the rights and independence of the people—to oppose the re-establishment of a monied institution, which might at no distant day regulate the destinies of the country, and defy the popular will—to exact justice from foreign governments without submitting to dishonorable terms at their dictation.

And whereas, the great body of the Jackson Republican party in the United States, have selected Mr. Van Buren as their candidate, and he is pledged, as well by his previous political course as by his written acceptance of their nomination, "*to carry out the measures of the present administration*:" Therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of *Martin Van Buren* as the successor of President Jackson, and will use all proper means for securing to him the vote of North Carolina.

Resolved, further, That the great and leading measures of General Jackson's Administration having been heartily approved and sustained by the republicans of Wake county, and of this State, and Mr. Van Buren having been at all times an efficient co-worker with Gen. Jackson in these measures, and being now pledged to carry out the principles and measures of the present administration,—we can have no difficulty in deciding, in common with republicans in all section of the Union, that "he *is* one of US."!—that to vote for him, as the successor of Gen. Jackson, is to support and maintain OUR principles—and that to oppose his election, will be to combine with the enemies of those principles, and strengthen them in their warfare against political doctrines and public measures which we have heretofore sustained and still approve.

Resolved, further, That Col. *Richard M. Johnson* deserves the gratitude and respect of the people for his long public service, and his firm republican course, in the councils of the Nation; and for the bravery and patriotism with which he has fought and bled in the defence of his country; and being the republican candidate for Vice President we will cheerfully support his election, and use all honorable means to secure for him the vote of North Carolina.

Resolved, That Col. Richard M. Johnson having been elected to serve his district and state for more than 25 years, by his neighbors who know him best and have known him long,—the brave Kentuckians, during the last war, having promptly volunteered to follow him as their leader to the field of battle—the enviable title by which he is every where known, as the "poor man's Representative in Congress," because he attends to the business of a poor man (no matter where he resides) without hope of any reward besides that of serving his fellow citizens who have not the wealth or rank to gain attention from others,—and the honorable scars of this generous, honest and brave old soldier, are testimonials of character which place the republican candidate for Vice President above the reach of those attacks on his private fame which a violent political hostility has provoked.

Resolved, That the opposition party having made overtures to Col. Johnson to become *their* candidate, his refusal to desert his political principles ought to command respect from generous and manly opponents, and does not justify an assault upon his private fame: and such conduct ought to recoil on those who pursue it, as it did when the distinguished *Jefferson* and the venerable *Jackson* were assailed by private calumny against their personal characters for political effect.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint Delegates from Wake county to consult with the delegates appointed in Wayne and Johnston, and to unite with them in the nomination of a candidate for Elector in this Electoral District, who will vote for Mr V. Buren as our next President, and Col. Johnson as next Vice President. And the following gentlemen were accordingly appointed delegates: Moses B. Harrison, Wesley Jones, and Woodson Clements, Esqs.

Resolved, That we will vote for the reelection of the present Governor of this State, His Excellency *Richard D. Spaight*; *because*, he has faithfully, impartially and honestly discharged the duties of his station; *because*, even his enemies have found no fault in his performance of those duties; *because*, he is a firm and decided Republican; *because*, he is an enemy to aristocracy, and a friend of the People; *because*, he is an advocate for cheap government and low taxes; *because*, he is hostile to the creation of a National Bank; *because*, he has zealously sustained the Administration of General Jackson, (which we also approve) and is opposed by those who are against the Administration, and to those who were in favor of the Bank.