

James Graham. We had hoped that nothing further would transpire to render it necessary to notice him again, but in a card published by him in the Hutchinsonian...

While speaking of Mr. Graham, we will take occasion to say that our course in the late contest was not influenced in any degree by personal considerations.

It is well known to our readers that early last spring, when it was rumored that Messrs. Clingman, Ealey, and Graham would all be candidates for a Convention...

Being aware of these facts, and judging from the conduct of Mr. Graham that he did not care a farthing for the success of the principles of the party with which he had always professed to act...

And were we not right? His assertion that he is a Whig shall not shield him from the censures which he so richly deserves.

We know that our course has been approved by a large majority of the Whigs of the District, and we might add of the State at large.

We have considered this explanation as necessary to set us right, before those who are not familiar with the matter, and particularly as we know not what may be the future course of events.

A Merited Compliment.—At a meeting of the Whigs of Wilmington, held on the 13th inst., the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting and of the Whigs of the Sixth Congressional district are due to Thomas H. Moore, for the able, ardent, and energetic support of our principles which he has manifested during the late canvass.

Resolved, That the fearless resolution with which Mr. Moore has encountered "Democracy" in its strong hold, and the ability with which he has exposed its errors, are worthy of the early days of the Republic, and though unsuccessful, will not be unremembered.

A three instruction was attempted on the 1st inst. on Mr. Haley's plantation, Compt. Commissions. The leader was shot by Mr. H while rallying the gang, which then surrendered on the spot.

Local Elections.—An election was held in the Territory of Iowa on the 4th inst., for a Delegate to Congress, and (pursuant to an act of the Legislative Council) to test the popular sentiment with regard to the acceptance of a State Government, with restricted boundaries, prescribed in the act of the last Congress.

Murder will out, and thus we record the opinions of the leaders of that Party, that claim to be, above all others, the friends of the People. They should be stereotyped and kept standing at the head of every Whig journal in the country for the next three years.

We have heretofore published these extracts but they present such a truthful illustration of Democracy that we intend to keep them standing, and publish them occasionally, to keep fresh in the minds of our readers the beauties of Loco-focism.

I ardently desire to see this country in the same happy condition with Cuba.—Senator Walker.

I coincide with the Senator of Mississippi.—Senator Calhoun.

We must reduce prices of property and labor.—Senator Buchanan.

The price of labor is entirely too high; the laborer in the country can afford to work for 11¢ a day.—Senator Tappan.

Now, Sir, I have demonstrated, and the manufacturers and their advocates here affirm, that the effect and design of the protective system is to increase the wages of labor, the profit of capital, and the price of the raw material.—Senator McDuffie.

The Sub-Treasury is in successful operation in 23 out of 27 despotic governments in Europe.—Senator Hubbard.

In the 23 Sub-Treasury Governments, the wages for the laboring man will not average 10 cents a day.—Senator Pearce.

Wages are a cunning device of the devil.—Bacon.

A shilling a day and no meat.—Williams.

The Sub-Treasury is designed to secure for the wants of the Government money extracted from the pockets of the people.—Savannah Georgian, August, 1840.

In conclusion, we offer an extract from the "Democratic Review," the oracle of the Democracy in this country:

"Since the election of 1840 we have pretty much renned to speak of, or confide in the intelligence of the people.

We confess we hardly forbear exclaiming in vexation and contempt, well, after all nature will out; the poor devils, if we let them alone, will make cattle of themselves, and who should we waste our time and substance in trying to hinder them from being so?"

If we wish to secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of freedom and good government, we must procure stronger guarantees than the popular suffrage and intelligence.

Suffrage rests for its basis, as a guarantee of freedom and good government, on the assumed virtue and intelligence of the people.

Now, this may be very beautiful in theory, but when we come to practise, this virtue and intelligence of the people is all a humbug.

Judge O'Neill, President of the South Carolina Temperance Society, addressed our citizens upon the subject of Temperance on Wednesday last. We were prevented by other engagements from hearing the address, but have heard it spoken of by gentlemen who heard it, as worthy of its distinguished author.

Judge O'Neill has won an enviable distinction as an advocate of the temperance reform. Although we were deprived of the pleasure of hearing the address, we trust we shall live to see its fruits.

And in making an honest decision between the parties, I feel no preparations to favor Mr. G., or to produce against Mr. G. I regard not, and yet regard not the success of either of these gentlemen, so much as I dread the probable consequences of the controversy, which assumed the violent and bitter form that it did.

And now, as a Clingman man, and as one that voted for him in the late election, I propose to, and exhibit the friends of both these gentlemen, I mean their Whig friends, to drop all further opposition.

Let us, the supporters of Mr. C. receive Mr. Graham as the Whig representative, and look to him as such. I mean not that I desire him to be the representative of his party only, (as certain other gentlemen in a higher station is said to have declared himself) but I mean that we should look to him to support and stand up for the former faith and practice.

If Mr. Graham does this we shall have no reason to complain; if he does not, I call upon those, his late supporters among the Whigs, to unite with us, in the spirit of true Whigs, to hold him from his seat at the next election.

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But let us, the friends of Clingman, judge and deal candidly with Graham. The greatest fear that I have, and against which I now call upon my fellow Whigs to guard, is that at the next election, Mr. C. and his particular and warm friends will still be disposed to push his claims, whether Mr. G. proves true or not.

Should Mr. G. maintain his former Whig standing, and should the friends of Mr. C. refuse to surrender his claims, it requires not the foresight of a prophet to see what may be the result. It is just such contests as the one lately passed, that are best calculated to break the strength and destroy the union of any party.

We all profess to believe in the truth and soundness of Whig principles—let us not jeopardize them for the sake of either of these men. If the friends of Clingman cannot be prevailed on to unite on Graham; or if the friends of Graham will not unite on Clingman, let each, for the sake of principle, drop his choice, and all unite on some third man in the District.

If those two gentlemen be genuine Whigs, as I believe they are, they will both be willing to give place to some other Whig, on whom their friends may unite. They will not doggedly push themselves upon their friends, till a Democrat gets an opportunity to slip in between them.

The next election will show who are, and who are not true, sincere and candid in their professions of Whig principles. We shall then see whether these gentlemen will follow the example of Mr. Clay in the Harrisburg Convention. I call upon the friends of both these gentlemen, not to lose sight of principle in a determination to keep either of these gentlemen in office. We have Whigs enough in the District that would make us good representatives; and I for one, should I be living and in the District, will be ready to support either of these gentlemen, or to drop them both, if the success of the party requires it.

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