

Law, by which the man who owns the most negroes, gets the most of that fund, whose sacred purpose was the education of the poor, will reveal his hypocrisy, in now pretending to be a friend of the People.

A FEW MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

We took occasion, two weeks ago, to speak of Mr. Reid's votes on Western measures, and to publish them as we found them recorded in the Senate Journal.

Mr. Reid's votes against the interests of the West might be accounted for consistently with the professions of regard he is now making for the people, by attributing them to violent sectional prejudices, but a few more of his votes have not even that excuse.

In 1810, a bill was introduced into the Senate, to exempt all persons under twenty one years of age from mustering.

Every liberal minded man, of course, approved so just and equitable a measure. It was considered not only right that such a law should be passed, but it was wondered how there should be any necessity for the passage of such a law.

But this is not all. There are a few more of the same sort yet. What the Locofoco made such an outcry against Harrison in '40, found in Mr. Reid, in that same year, a zealous advocate.

This is an age of Progress. The Democrats assume the name of Progressive, yet they put forth a candidate who, with a mouth full of professions of attachment for the "dear people," can still sustain and defend a law which, as a remnant of barbarism, is a disgrace to the Statute book of any respectable State.

Let the people consider—let them remember the two votes of Mr. Reid's, when he talks of Free Suffrage. Ponder these well, and we are assured the Demagogue will receive his reward.—Ib.

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The European News.—There are at present, three steam ships on their way to this country, from Europe—the "Hibernia," from Liverpool, 6th inst.; the "Europe," (new) Capt. Low, from the same place, for Boston, on the 15th; and the "United States," Capt. Fry, from Havre, for New-York, 10th inst.

From the Washington Battery. PLATFORMS.

Locofocoism is difficult to please. It is now very much distressed, because the Democratic Whig Convention did not establish what is humorously called a Platform.

Now, we should be pleased to learn what these Presidential Conventions have to do with any such matters. The Constitution of the United States, and the decisions of the majority—these form the only platform that a Whig wants, or any true patriot.

Look at it for a moment. A Convention for its specific purpose meets at Baltimore; its business is to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President.

Upon inspection of the ballots, it was found that 38 votes had been cast; of which— Mr. Clayton had 32 Calhoun " 2 Niles " 2 Bright " 1 King " 1

So Mr. Clayton was declared to be elected chairman of the committee. The Senate proceeded to ballot for the remainder of the committee, when the following named gentlemen were found to be chosen:

Mr. Atchison by 37 votes. Bright " 38 Calhoun " 38 Clarke " 35 Dickinson " 35 Phelps " 37 Underwood " 36

The country may look with hope to the report of this committee for a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty. The position, character and influence of Mr. Clayton peculiarly fits him for the office of pacificator on this exciting subject.—Greensborough Patriot.

REPORT OF THE TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE. In the United States Senate, on the 18th instant, Mr. Clayton from the select committee to whom had been referred the Oregon territorial bill, and other matters relating to the question of slavery in the new territories,

THE PILLOW CASE. The New York Courier and Enquirer makes the following remarks in regard to the judgment of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Pillow:

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1848. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says the facts in regard to the Court of Inquiry and Gen. Scott, are simply these: On Thursday morning last, the Court, consisting of Generals Towson, Cushing and Colonel Beikman, met in this city.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate, July 12, Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, stepped forward with a proposition to secure peace on the vexed and discordant question of slavery in the new territories—a question painfully agitating our national councils and the public mind.

The propriety of the proposition was foreshadowed by Messrs. Bright, Dickinson, Foote, and Berrien, and was denied by Messrs. Hale and Niles, and it was carried by the following votes:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Boiland, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis, of Miss. Dayton, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis Mason, Metcalf, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, and Yulee—31.

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CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C. THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1848. FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK. FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE COUNTY.

FOR SENATOR, JOHN A. LILLINGTON, OF DAVIE. FOR THE COMMONS, Col. JOHN F. McCORKLE, WILLIE BEAN, Esq.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by Hon. D. F. CALDWELL, President of the late Rail Road Convention, held in this Town, in accordance with a resolution adopted by that body, a Committee to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of obtaining a Charter for the proposed Road from Charlotte to Danville:

Hon. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Dr. WILLIAM R. HOLT, JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., H. C. JONES, Esq., GEORGE F. DAVIDSON, Esq., DANIEL COLEMAN, FRANCIS FRIES.

MESSRS. MANLY & REID. On yesterday a very large portion of the citizens of our County, Whig and Democratic, had the gratification of hearing the Speeches of the gentlemen whose names stand above.

We shall not attempt to sketch these Speeches. It is not expected of us, even if we could possibly do justice to either one. For the hour of trial is close at hand.

Every man in the State, and especially those who have heard Messrs. Manly and Reid, has probably determined, which of these gentlemen entertains principles according best with his own views, and as a matter of course entitled to his support.

The time for action draws near. The day for discussion has well nigh closed. Men are ceasing to talk, and are now calling for Tickets. Who then would read any poor effort of ours in description of these speeches—but most especially the speech of Mr. Manly.

Quite an enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House on last evening by the Whigs, who had assembled for the purpose of forming a "Rough and Ready Club." H. C. Jones, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. H. Ennis appointed Secretary.

Washington, no man shall do more service to the State than I.

Is it so ordained that the people of France cannot rationally and peaceably ordain a republican form of government? We fear it is so. [Wilmington Journal.]

When the French Revolution first broke out, it was caught at by Locofocos and hailed as a new and glorious triumph of Republican principles; and when some of the more moderate thinking portion of the people of the country expressed doubt, and especially Whigs, the rabid Locofoco papers denounced them in unmeasured terms as enemies to the spread of Republicanism.

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AN HONEST.

That Zachary Taylor was a brave man might be said of his whole career.

A friend has just related to me the early life of General Taylor, and the relief the high-toned integrity of our candidate.

General Taylor was a man in the disastrous period of court and new court, between the parties was debtor to discharge his duties in the face of his property.

The Stop-Law party were preventing executions of property according to the process was to be enforced by Gen. Taylor at that pecuniary obligations, or accommodation of others.

Having opposed it on the actuated by like principles, self of the indulgence, but called upon to meet went down to New Orleans property for good money, and discharged to the rest, the debts he had incurred.

He who thus resists even under color of law, honesty, may well be candidate of an honest party.—N. Y. Courier.

Gen. Taylor and the Volunteers.—We call our readers to the following statement in the New Orleans.

It is astonishing and malice that are the opponents of Gen. Taylor, circulating the most malicious reports respecting officers may probably recede occurred in the North during the operations of Rio Grande, previous to Taylor to the United States regiment has arrived in report has been active.

General Taylor had consequence of the officers should have been sent home in Bliss and Col. Bragg, ed denial to the stand with this, we mention himself, who denied phatic manner, and destitute of the least in reply to our request contradict it in his name do so if we thought was hardly worth one false statement or was set about, and up his mind to let all without notice, and er to worry his mind as he hoped that his general, and his fellow knew him too well, allow them to create pression on their mind ever, thought it betterment, in order to return the subject with the Carolina, who are whom the report was industriously circulated.

The enemies of Gen. Taylor find that this and similar recoil upon their own accomplishing the intention of juring him.

Another Trick.—Wagers, it seems, are now "double-shotted" by sweep every thing that the appendix to a published by Zeiber & Cuthor's name not known sentence appears: (the of the Wilmot Proviso with Mr. Webster, of the Opposition, and through the instrument of Wilmot, a member of obscure district of Pennsylvania.)

Now what would the facts, and hearing his proviso, for the words quoted above Wilmot, like Mr. Webster of the Opposition, and party: that the property of that party democracy are entitled of it. What sort of which needs such a defence which begins by vision of a very prominent could not the author of the world that Mr. Wilmot that he has never been party; and that he has of Whiggery, in all its anniversary the editor of the is General Cass's candidate, that it cannot be.—Richmond Whig.

HENRY CLAY THE Representations are by Clay does not give in nominee of the Whig isville Journal contradictory authority, and declares feels dissatisfaction at nation, nor the slightest ting it. "If Mr. Clay be the Journal," with a views and intentions, is secure in his conscientious integrity beyond suspicion, incumbent on Mr. Clay to show his satisfaction of nation, than it is on Mr. Woodbury to come to their satisfaction at the