majority than settle the whole matter. And why are gentlemen afraid of the people in the first instance?

I am for the people first, and I am for the people all the time. Let the people agree, and they will take care of themselves.

BRUTUS.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1852.

☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW-JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN KERR,

OF CASWELL COUNTY.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS N. ALEXANDER, Esq., as a Candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. C. DAVIDSON, Esq., as an independent Republican candidate, to represent Mecklenburg and the Union part of Mecklenburg, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

EXTRACT FROM GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

"Convinced that *harmony or good will* between the *different quarters* of our broad country is *essential* to the present and future *interests* of the *Republic*, and with a *devotion* to those *interests* that can *know no South* and *no North*, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or *resistance* to the law or the *Union*, on any pretext, *in any part of the land*; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—absolute rest to the legislative and judicial departments of Government, each in its Constitutional sphere, saving only in respect to the Legislature the possible resort to the veto power always to be most cautiously exercised, and under the strictest restraints and necessities.

Finally, for my *strict adherence* to the *principles* of the *Whig party*, as *explained in the resolutions of the Convention*, and *accepted with a sincere and earnest assent of the Republic*, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world, availing every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or unnecessary war, or impair the faith of treaties, and strenuously resist all *political agitations* inconsistent with the *interests of security*, and dangerous to the *Union*. I can offer no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest examination."

OFFICIAL PLATFORM.

"The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American People, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. That the Government of the United States is of limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively, and to the People.

2. The State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its Constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own, to attend upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic, is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries, our form of Government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That while the people make and control the Government they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would obey the decrees of Providence; that the will of the majority, constitutionally ascertained, is the only sovereign power permitted in our system, and that the right of suffrage, conferred by the Constitution on the native citizens of the United States, should be preserved pure and unimpaired; that it is the highest duty of the citizen to maintain its purity and integrity at the ballot box, and that no violence, intimidation, or fraud should be permitted to interfere with the elections, or the full, free and fair expression of the popular will. Upon the strict maintenance of this principle, and the faithful application of the republican system of majority representation, we have a right confidently to rely for the defeat of our opponents, who have seized upon the Government by a sectional combination, and for the triumph of the Constitution, the Laws and the Union.

5. That the Government should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from foreign competition, which can be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all sections of the country.

6. That the Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and it is right that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States—such improvements being, in every instance, national in their character.

7. That the Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or adjustment, the act known as the fugitive slave law included, are received and regarded by the Whig party of the United States, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace; and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion of the laws on the one hand and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all future agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

[Resolutions of the Whig National Convention.]

☞ All communications and advertisements must be handed in by Monday morning, in order to be promptly attended to.

An Offer.

The "North Carolina Whig" will be furnished to subscribers until the result of the August election is known at Fifty Cents, and until the result of the Presidential election is known for One Dollar.

☞ We are requested to state that a full attendance of the Justices of the Peace for Mecklenburg county, is required, on Tuesday (27th inst.) of the County Court, business of importance is to be transacted.

Davidson College.

Our readers will find in this paper two articles in answer to "A Distant Friend," which appeared in our paper some two or three weeks ago.

Some Straggler.

As this gentleman seems to betray a consciousness that he is unworthy of our notice, and for fear that anything we should say might have the effect to undeceive him in this respect, we will leave him so.

A Plum as is a Plum.

Dr. Asbury presented us, a few days ago, with a large and most delicious plum of the species, gage. It was taken from a tree in the Doctor's garden, and weighed thirty eight pennyweights, and was only a medium one of the kind at that.

Whig Organization.

We invite the attention of our Whig readers to the proceedings of a Whig meeting, in another part of this paper, held in Charlotte on Saturday last.

Commercial.

The Rock Island Company in this county have made an arrangement with Bancroft, Betts & Marshall, of Charleston, South Carolina, for the sale of their goods. These gentleman are large importers and jobbers of silk goods, and foreign and domestic staple, at Nos. 209 and 211, King street, corner of Market. General John A. Young of the firm of Carson, Young & Grier, will be connected with the House, and will be pleased to see his friends, and the merchants generally when they visit Charleston.

Arnold de Enszlinv.

This is the name of a Hungarian gentleman, who is now in Charlotte, and proposes to teach a class of young ladies and gentlemen, in portrait and landscape painting. We have seen some of his specimens, both in miniature portraits and landscapes, and they certainly evince a high order of talent in the artist. His terms are very reasonable. He will teach four weeks for five dollars, giving five lessons of an hours length each in every week. We have a great fondness for pictures, and hope that our ladies and gentlemen will all embrace this favorable opportunity for improving their talents in this elegant art.

Position of Parties.

We almost feel that we should make our acknowledgements to our Democratic friends for the abundance of their grief at our disappointment in the action of the recent Whig Convention. They seem to be particularly sympathetic in their feelings, and in return for their commiseration for our modial President, for whom their admiration has suddenly become so great, we would advise those who do not desire to offer themselves in sacrifice under the car of public sentiment, to select their position *now* with an eye to a favorable retreat; and invite all then living, to participate in our rejoicings about the Ides of November next. We have not only become reconciled but are ready to "pitch into "the contest under our gallant Chieftain with full faith in his leading in an other Chippewa or Cherubusco rout.

It should not be a matter of surprise to the Democrats, that the Whigs generally should turn with so much facility from singing the praises of one, so deserving as *they* consider Mr. Fillmore, to shouting huzzas for another, whom *we* hail as an unsurpassed standard bearer of our principles.

In this we have been favored by their example, which certainly they will acknowledge worthy of imitation. It will be remembered that the names of Cass, Douglass and Buchanan, graced the heads of their party papers as the three "triumvirates" of democracy from whom the selection of their captain was to be made;—but when their convention assembled these veteran leaders, who were "familiar with the clash of steel," were all counted unworthy, and a soldier from the ranks commissioned to take the direction of their campaign.—This musical mode of preferment was considered by us as sufficient to produce serious schisms, particularly as the rank and file of their forces were unable to determine what this remarkable, undeveloped, genius of their number was, who, as by magician's power had snatched the scepter from the tried and proven, and himself stood forth as alone worthy to lead their lead.—But, no! nothing serious resulted! As soon as it was ascertained that he had been *labelled* by the powers that create, no dissenter was heard to murmur in the ranks! All was right! and with the best imaginable grace every fellow took his place in line!

Now with this example, and under circumstances far more favorable, would it be remarkable that we should make an effort to do at least as well? Like their's, our convention met with three worthies claiming the right to lead—and like their's, our convention labored through a protracted session to reconcile their conflicting claims,—but *unlike* theirs, ours determined that one of the three was entitled to the distinction to which he aspired, and without hesitation awarded him the commission. Our selection was the result of a fair contest in which the friends of Fillmore, Webster and Scott had each essayed to place their favorite foremost in the struggle for principles in which they all agreed, and our convention feeling that their country and its interest would be safe in the guardianship of either, no one regarded the selection unimportant, so far as these controlling considerations were concerned; and knowing that those they represented regarded the triumph of their principles as paramount to all personal considerations, reasonably calculated that a short time would suffice to smooth again the ripling surface of their party sea, which had been for the time disturbed by the friendly contest of friends.

It was no doubt considered, that whigs who regarded those cardinal principles for which generations before them had contended, and which have so mingled their conservative influence with every administration of our government as thus far to preserve its original landmarks, and cause to be handed down from Washington to Fillmore, a pure, national republic, strong enough in its executive powers, and preserved from all the *isms* with which it has been threatened,—that, whigs who regarded the compromising policy of Mr. Fillmore's administration, which averted a rupture of our Government with all the consequent horrors of civil war, (a policy which the democratic party itself, has been forced to adopt as its platform,)—cannot hesitate to come to their support in the pending contest and as heretofore stand up for their principles and their country.

That a few even in high places, may withold their support is possible, for we have never been able to affect that discipline which has been the earnest of democratic success. To such we can only say, if by inactivity your party should be vanquished in the pending contest, and the wholesome influence of its principles lost to the ensuing administration,—stand forth yourselves and answer at the bar of your country, and receive there the just and severe judgement due to such delinquents.

It seems to be the policy of the Democratic Press and party generally to rely, for success, upon an offensive warfare, without any sort of scruples of conscience, or without any regard to consistency of conduct, as to the means employed to carry their ends. The young, unfledged Editor of the Western Democrat attempts to take us to task, for reading out of our ranks, a few men from Georgia, and other States in the South, whose recent course has proved them to be unworthy of the association of genuine whigs. These men, or some of them, at any rate, have always been in favor of Gen. Taylor's plan of adjusting the difficulties of the last Congress, and were never regarded as warm friends of Mr. Fillmore until they thought that there was no chance for his nomination, at which time they became suddenly transformed into the most enthusiastic admirers of his administration. Nay, they were even opposed to the South's going into a National Convention, until they were satisfied of the impossibility of this latter contingency. Some of these same gentlemen, if we have been correctly informed, expressed a determination to support the nominees of the Baltimore Whig Convention prior to its meeting, if the Convention should pass a resolution in favor of the Compromise. Well the Convention did so to their entire satisfaction, as they say, and yet, although the nominees endorse the Platform containing said resolutions, these gentlemen are dissatisfied. It cannot be a matter of surprise, then, that we should consider them traitors in the camp. But why should the Editor of the Democrat take upon himself the guardianship and defence of these men and their delinquencies. Both he and they are opposed to the compromise as a *final* settlement in principle, and substance, of the dangerous questions which those measures involve. It is well known in this community that the Editor of the Democrat was appointed a delegate to the 2nd Nashville Convention, that foul abortion of treason and corruption. It is further well known, in this community, that the said sapient Editor a little more than twelve months ago, declared in a company of men in this place that *he was for disunion per se*. But would you believe it reader? This same Editor is now outside of the Democratic Platform, stolen from Mr. Fillmore's Administration—*but without the word final* in its resolution on the compromise and is, if you would believe him, the great apostle of the Compromise in this part of the Vineyard. He says, *now* that he is willing to accept the Compromise as a settlement of all our difficulties. Ah! why did he not say so before the nomination of Mr. Pierce? The Compromise is no more a finality *now* than it was twelve months ago. No, the truth is, this Editor, and the whole Democratic party in the South, and especially in South Carolina, have placed themselves in a most ridiculous attitude. Their course reminds us very forcibly of the fable of the fox and grapes. They have, all at once, discovered that their treasonable ends of disunion are rather sour, and now crouch themselves down, at the foot of the Compromise, and profess to be its greatest votaries.

"O! for a tongue to curse the slaves,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
To blast them in their hour of might!"

Yes, those gentlemen put on the panoply of the Whig pary, and boldly attempt to cover the insignificance of their own candidates by abusing those of the Whig party, and appropriating to themselves the trophies of Mr. Fillmore's administration. Will the people trust the destinies of this great nation in the hands of such unscrupulous leaders and advisers? Let the ides of November tell them *no* in peals of never-to-be-forgotten thunder.

This party, after balloting forty-six times in their Baltimore Convention, came to the conclusion that the acts of all their prominent men were too well known to suit the tastes of the people, and sought availibility in the "negative strength" of a little obscure gentleman away up younder in the back woods of New Hampshire, by the name of Franklin Pierce. The opinions of this gentleman upon all leading questions of the day, were unknown to the members of the Convention that nominated him. Does not this course prove that they are afraid, even through the acts of their great men, to disclose to the people the tendency of their principles?

But again: This Democratic party seems now to scout at, and denounce, the idea of availability in a candidate for the Presidency. Well gentlemen when you do this, you make a most fatal thrust at republican government. You stifle the popular will, and throw the whole power of elections into the hands of designing demagogues.—If a candidate does not carry with him the elements of availability, he is not the choice of the people. It is his known and tried patriotism that makes him popular and efficient to carry elections, and that is availability. But you will ask "why was not Mr. Fillmore an available candidate? His patriotism was known and tried." True it was, but the great body of our people look upon exploits in the field of battle, where a man exposes his life, and person, to the attacks of his enemies, when combined with high civil qualifications, such as Scott possesses, as a much higher test of patriotism, than any services rendered by a mere civilian. And if the same pains had been taken by the leaders of the Whig party to inform the people of the South, in regard to the life and character of Gen. Scott, as was taken to inform them of the public services of Mr. Fillmore, General Scott would doubtless have been considered by them equally as

Having nothing in the history of General Pierce to attract the attention of the people and gain their suffrages, the leaders and and presses of the Democratic party are making every effort, fair and foul, to detract from the merits of that great statesman and soldier, General Winfield Scott, by associating his name with that of Seward of New York. They do not deign to tell the people that Gov. Wood, Chase, Giddings, the Van Burens, Sumner, Rantoul and Hallet, are now among the strongest supporters of General Pierce at the North. No they would have you to believe that this is all fair enough: but that it is an unpardonable sin for Seward unsolicited, to support Gen. Scott. Surely such bold absurdities as this and other kindred attempts of Democratic demagogues to blind and deceive the people, will not triumph over their good sense.

☞ Several communications unavoidably crowded out.

Communications.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG

Mr. Editor: An article appeared in your paper some weeks past, over the signature of "A Distant Friend:" which indeed manifested considerable anxiety and interest for the prosperity of Davidson College. And inasmuch as the writer represents himself as being a stranger to most of the Faculty (and consequently must be a stranger to their acts) he has ventured to make some bold assertions and brought in such heavy charges against them, according to his own acknowledgment, founded on common rumor. And if the charges against the Faculty, be generally circulated among the people, it is right an proper, not only for the benefit of the College, but in justice to the Faculty, that the people should know facts and not be led away by common rumor.—But before I commence let it be distinctly remembered that I have no connexion with the College; neither have I any friend or relative, that I would desire to share of the loaves and fishes—and I doubt not that is the cause why some are so very zealous and particularly interested. It was philanthropy in its most extensive signification, originating from the bosom of the Church, that moved the first founders of the College, and with their contributions and prayers have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its most devoted friends. "A Distant Friend" has suffered his zeal to transcend the limits of his knowledge.

The acts of public men are public property, and the people for whom they act have a right to examine and criticise on what they do. So Ministers of the Gospel are the servants of the Church, (not the Church itself) and the Church and people have a right to examine their course and criticise accordingly. But neither has any right to bring accusations against them unless they be well founded, for fear of weakening their hands or stifling their energies by persecution: for whenever they as the servants and representatives of the Church be reproached, in like manner the Church itself suffers. And if they be spoken of lightly, as men of no reputation and in whom no reliance can be placed, and such charges brought against them as are hinted at by "A Distant Friend," and by professed Christians, and even by Ministers of the Gospel, it most certainly gives room for the adversary to get the advantage, and cause wicked men to believe there is no reality in Religion. It would be presumption in any man, who knew any thing of himself, to suppose he could find any man or set of men who were clear of imperfections.

It is too obvious to need any comment, that there are some designing men who are seeking a professorship for themselves or their friends, continually endeavoring to arouse the feelings of the community in reference to the College. That there has been reports which originated with disaffected students who became tired of their studies, and when reproved by the Faculty, would speak of them in the most bitter terms; and their friends propagate those reports as true I do not doubt. But to return more immediately to the charge made by "A Distant Friend," that impartiality is not known here, that the rich and otherwise distinguished families had the preference. In looking over the different catalogues from 1844 to the present time, I discover the names of those who have graduated, and it is well known who among them have received distinctions of honor. It is notorious that nearly nine-tenths of those who have received honors were poor young men and some of them beneficiaries. And as regards discipline, a very large majority of those who have been suspended during the above-named time were wealthy. Now these are facts, that would hazard a man's reputation in attempting to deny. Much is said about the great amount of money that has been expended and the many prayers offered up that the Institution thus reared, might prove a blessing to the Church and to the world. But the men who have contributed most, are not the men, who are so much busied in slandering the Faculty and wishing to have them removed. I know I am speaking the sentiments of a considerable portion of those who have contributed most for the benefit of the College.

As regards the incompetency of the Faculty: it is indeed very strange that a body of wisdom should be ten or twelve years learning that they are not qualified to perform the duties assigned them when twice every year an opportunity is always afforded to critics and such as wish to be present to hear and know for themselves of their capacity. Another rumor is abroad, that the confidence of the people is lost in the College and Faculty. But where is it lost? It is not true as regards those who live adjacent, and are best acquainted with the Faculty and general management of the College, for there never was a time when the College was more patronized by the immediate neighborhood and adjoining counties and with entire satisfaction.

Another fact that deserves some notice is, that there has been more scholarships taken in the immediate neighborhood of the College than any other part of the State. Now, if the College has lost its reputation and the Faculty considered incompetent abroad, What is the cause? Manifestly, it originates from "Distant Friends," and those who have cherished long and possessed prejudices against the Faculty; and it is important for the people and those who have the greatest interest, to know facts, which speaks louder than common rumor.

The writer could wish it distinctly understood, however, "A Distant Friend," or those who concur with him in opinion, his sole object is to present facts and not call for the Colleges and Faculty to suffer such persecution from common rumor.

IOOMI.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR: An impression somewhat prevails, that the above institution has been declining in public confidence. This impression has been made the pretext by "A Distant Friend," in a late number of your paper, to read the Faculty a grave lecture on their duty, in the present emergency, and to pour forth a whole chapter of needless lamentations as to the future prospects of this college.

The truth is, sir, that despite of all the difficulties and embarrassments attending the present organization of this institution, its Faculty have succeeded, within the last year or two, in greatly elevating the standard of scholarship, and in enforcing a rapid and efficient system of mental and moral discipline. They have done this, too, in defiance of all the jeers and taunts of open enemies, and the secret hostility of pretended friends. And it is gratifying to them, as it will be to the public, to know, that although a few months since the number of students somewhat declined, it is now rapidly increasing, and that the ensuing commencement bids fair to turn out one of the most interesting and brilliant they have ever had.

"A distant Friend" would have the whole Faculty to resign. What then? Who would again set the wheels of the institution in motion? Or must it run the risk of a total suspension of all its operations, for months or years, or probably forever? A most sage adviser! No, sir. The Faculty, I trust, know their duty, and when those who under its charter, have the charge and control of Davidson College, will take the responsibility of remodeling its government and discipline, this Faculty will be the first to lend their aid in the work of reform, or do anything else—even to resignation—that the occasion or the institution may require. But neither the fears of "A Distant Friend," nor the croakings of certain disaffected individuals, will drive them into a false and ridiculous step of this kind, in a matter of such deep importance. Let the Trustees, and the members of the Presbyteries, who are the legitimate and solely responsible agents of this trust, attend every one of them, the next annual examination, and judge for themselves as to the true condition of the College, (its scholarship, discipline, finances &c., before they join in this hue and cry, which, once raised, will end only in its ruin. It is time for the real friends of this seat of learning, to wake up to its true interests.—Let them arouse at once, the sooner the better.

VERBUM SAT.

July 16th, 1852.

*** Papers friendly to the institution, please copy.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINA WHIG.

MR. EDITOR:—Why is it that the Democrats lament so dolefully that Mr. Fillmore was not the Whig nominee for the Presidency? Is it because they wished to vote for him as their candidate for that high office? If so, why did they nominate Pearce as their candidate before any Whig was nominated? Was it not to beat Millard Fillmore, or any other Whig who might be nominated? Now, Mr. Editor, this excuse is too shallow. These long and delorious faces that Democracy assume is only to effect its own purposes.

Four years ago, when the Whigs nominated Taylor and Fillmore, Millard Fillmore was denounced by all the scrub-orators of Democracy, as an abolitionist—a rank abolitionist, and unworthy of the support of Southern men. As for Taylor, the democrats said that it is true he is a soldier, but he can hardly read or write. The people told them in November how true these charges were. When Taylor was nominated, many democrats asked, "why did you not nominate Gen. Scott? he is a statesman, a General, and a patriot!" Well, now they have got him, and still they are not satisfied. And why? Because they say Seward is going for him, and he must be an abolitionist. Indeed! irreputable argument! Clear as old Foggy. This is the knock-down argument of democracy, and with it Whigs are to be driven from their support of an illustrious patriot and statesman, who, for forty years has served his country, in war and in peace, and freely shed his blood in her defence. But Mr. Editor let us cast about. Where stands old Martin Van Buren, that good old democratic president and the nominee of the Buffalo Free-soil convention in 1848—the head and heart of the free-soil party? What side does he take in this contest between Scott and Pearce. He says Pierce is the very man. Then is not Pierce a free-soiler? But where are Rantoul, John Van Buren, Hallett,, Dixon, Sumner and Cleveland, and a host of other abolitionists, with that leading abolition paper the *New York Post*? all going for Pierce, yet Gen. Pierce is no abolitionist. Oh no, he is as sound as a dollar. No abolitionists will go for him! What honesty! what consistency! in these leaders of democracy. The people will see through such shallow devices, such political trickery. The truth is, the democratic leaders knew that Gen. Scott was sound on the Compromise, that he was the most illustrious General and Statesman of the age, and that he was more endeared to the people than any other man in the United States. These are the high qualities that they fear, and well may they. The people will answer their slanders in November next, and say whether the Old General and Hero of many hard fought battles is to be sacrificed upon such miserable charges. The idea that a man who for fifty odd years has fought the battles of his country, at home and abroad, and served her faithfully in high civil trusts during that period; who had always stood up for his country, the constitution and the Union, should prove traitorous to her now, and take up with a miserable faction of abolitionists, is ridiculous in the extreme. Shame upon the foul-mouthed democrat who would denounce this patriot as a traitor to his country, who in every hour of her trials has been at the fort of danger. Such slanders may do for demagogues, but the people of both parties know Gen. Scott and Wm. A Graham, and will vindicate their characters at the ballot-box.

T.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINA WHIG.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of a portion of the Whigs of Mecklenburg county at the Court House, on Saturday, the 17th instant, on motion, A. C. Williamson, Esq was called to the chair and Samuel J. Lowrie appointed Secretary.

At the request of the Chair Wm. Johnston, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks.

Gen. J. A. Young, delegate from this District to the Whig National Convention, addressed the meeting in his usual felicitous style for a short time, and on closing offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That we the Whigs of Mecklenburg county, do hereby express the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott, for the Presidency of the United States, by the National Whig Convention assembled at Baltimore.

RESOLVED, That in General Scott we find a public servant, who has done more to exalt the military glory of his country, than any individual since the days of Washington, and during forty years of public services, has exhibited the highest personal qualities, the most indefatigable devotion to the public welfare, the most consummate skill as a General, the most assiduous regard to the feelings and wants of the soldiers under his command, and the most marked humanity to our vanquished enemies.

RESOLVED, That as a successful negotiator of various treaties, both with the Indian tribes in our own country, and with foreign nations. And by the faithful performance of his arduous duties in every trying situation. He proves his superiority for the discharge of the duties devolving on a President of the United States, and his claims to the entire confidence of the American people.

RESOLVED, That the Whigs of Mecklenburg County, we feel proud and grateful for the nomination of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the enlightened citizen of our own State, for the office of Vice President, and we regard this selection as a just tribute to an able and gifted son of North Carolina, who has signalized his ability to serve the people of the United States in any public office, however distinguished, by his services in various eminent stations as a senator in Congress, a Governor of North Carolina, and recently as Secretary of the Navy of the United States. And we further regard it as a just tribute to the State of North Carolina, whose steadfastness to the principles of the Whig party, under their trials has never faltered or been wanting.

RESOLVED, That we pledge ourselves to the use of all honorable exertions to secure the success of the nominees, WINFIELD SCOTT and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, and pledge ourselves to our brother Whigs throughout the State and the Union, actively and zealously to cooperate with them, for the accomplishment of this result.

William Johnston, Esq. offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That we form a political association, to be known as the Scott and Graham Club for Mecklenburg County, whose business it shall be to correspond with our brother Whigs in every part of the State, collect and distribute documents, and use all other honorable means which may be necessary to animate the Whig party in their exertions to secure the success of their nominees.

RESOLVED, That a committee of five persons be appointed whose duty it shall be to prepare and report to our adjourned meeting by-laws and rules for the government of said Association.

RESOLVED, That we recommend to our brother Whig's throughout the county, to form associations of a like character.

The Chair appointed C. Overman, M. L. Wriston, James Brian, J. A. Young and S. J. Lowrie, a committee in accordance with the above resolution.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday of the County Court.

A. C. WILLIAMSON, *Chairm'n.*
S. J. LOWRIE, *Secretary.*

The Standard says, "the charge that Gen. Pierce is a drunkard, originated in a Telegraphic despatch to the New York Tribune: but Greely, knowing the charge to be false, and fearing it would injure the Whig cause, contradicted it in his paper the next day the despatch appeared." As the contradiction escaped our notice, we gave the Standard's statement concerning it.

GEN. CASS'S SPEECH,

In the United States Senate on Wednesday,

ON THE DEATH OF MR. CLAY.

Mr. President, again has an impressive warning come to teach us that in the midst of life we are in death. The ordinary labors of this hall are suspended, and its contentions hushed before the power of him who says to the storm of human passions, as he said of old to the waves of Galilee, *peace, be still.* The lessons of his Providence, severe as they may be, often become merciful dispensations, like that which is now spreading sorrow through the land, and which is reminding us that we have higher duties to fulfil and graver responsibilities to encounter than those that meet us here, when we lay our hands upon his holy word and invoke his holy name, promising to be faithful to that constitution which he gave us in his mercy, and will withdraw only in the hour of our blindness and disobedience and of his own wrath.

Another great man has fallen in our land, ripe indeed in years and in honors, but never dearer to the American people than when called from the theatre of his services and renown to that final bar where the lofty and the lowly must all meet at last.

I do not rise upon this mournful occasion to indulge in the language of panegyric.—My regard for the memory of the dead and of the obligations of the living would equally rebuke such a course. The severity of truth is at once our proper duty and our best consolation. Born during the revolutionary struggle, our deceased associate was one of the few remaining public men who connect the present generation with the actors in the trying scenes of that eventful period, and whose names and deeds will soon be known only in the history of their country. He was another illustration, and a noble one, too, of the glorious equality of our institutions, which freely offer all their rewards to all who justly seek them; for he was the architect of his own fortune, having made his way in life by self exertion; and he was an early adventurer in the great forest of the West, then a world of primitive vegetation, but now the abode of intelligence and religion, of prosperity and civilization.

But he possessed that intellectual superiority which overcomes surrounding obstacles, and which local seclusion cannot long withold from general knowledge and appreciation. It is almost half a century since he passed through Chillicothe, then the seat of government of Ohio, where I was a member of the Legislature, on his way to take his place in this very body which is now listening to this reminiscence, and to a feeble tribute of regard from one who then saw him for the first time, but who can never forget the impression he produced by the charms of his conversation, and the frankness of his manner, and the high qualities with which he was endowed. Since then he has belonged to his county, and has taken a part, and a prominent part, both in peace and war, in all the great questions affecting her interest and her honor; and though it has been my misfortune often to differ from him, yet I believe he was a pure a patriot as ever participated in the councils of a nation, anxious for the public good, and seeking to attain it, during all the vicissitudes of a long and eventful life.—That he exercised a powerful influence, within the sphere of his action, through the whole country, indeed, we all feel and know; and we know too the eminent endowments which gave him this high distinction. Frank and fearless in the expression of his opinions, and in the performance of his duties, which never escaped and that the golden bowl was failed to rivet the attention of his auditory, and which always commanded admiration, even when they did not carry conviction, prompt in decision, and firm in action; and with vigorous intellect, trained in the contests of a stirring life, and strengthened by enlarged experience and observation, joined withal to an ardent love of country, and to great purity of purpose—these were the elements of his power and success. And we dwell upon them with mournful gratification, now when we shall soon follow him to the cold and silent tomb, where we shall commit earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, but with the blessed conviction of the truth of that divine revelation, which teaches us that there is life and hope beyond the narrow house, where we shall leave him alone to the mercy of his God and ours.

He has passed beyond the reach of human praise or censure, but the judgment of his cotemporaries has preceded and pronounced the judgment of history, and his name and fame will shed lustre upon the country, and will be fondly cherished in the hearts of his countrymen for the ages to come. Yes, they will be cherished and fondly remembered when these marble columns that surround us, so often the witnesses of his triumphs, but in a few brief hours, when his mortal frame, despoiled of the immortal spirit shall rest under the dome for the last time, to become the witnesses of his defeat in that final contest where the mightiest fall before the destroyer—when these marble columns shall themselves have fallen like all the works of man, leaving their broken fragments to tell the story of former magnificence, amid the very ruins that announce decay and desolation

I was often with him during his last illness, when the world and the things of the world were fast fading away before him.—He knew that the silver cord was almost breaking at the fountain, but he was resigned to the will of Providence, feeling that He who gave has the right to take away in his own good time and manner.—After his duty to his Creator and his anxiety for his family, his first care was for his country, and his first wish for the preservation and perpetuation of the Constitution and the Union, dear to him in the hour of death as they had ever been in the vigor of life; of that Constitution and Union whose defence in the last and greatest crisis of their peril had called forth his energies, and had stimulated those memorable and all powerful exertions which he who witnessed can never forget, and which no doubt hastened the final catastrophe a nation now deplores with a sincerity and a unanimity not less honorable to themselves than the memory of the object of their affections. And when we shall enter that narrow valley through which he has passed before us, and which leads to the judgment seat of God, may we be able to say, through faith in his Son, our Saviour, and in the beautiful language of the hymn of the dying christian—dying, but ever living triumphant—

"The world recedes; it disappears;
Heaven opens on my eyes; my ears
With sounds seraphic ring!
Lend, lend your wings! I mount, I fly!
Oh, grave, where is thy victory?
Oh, death where thy sting?"

Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last hour be like his!