of himself. He made no allusion, he said, directly the opposite. He has a land bill of measure itself. to the compromise bill, till it was done by the his own. He brings it in; he refers it to what trait manuer alluded to Nullification until after the Senator himself had called it up. The I intended to make when last up. The Senator himself had called it up. The I intended to make when last up. The Senator himself had called it up. Senator ought not to have introduced that tor said, as I understood him, that it was matsubject especially when he had 'gone over to ter of history, that I preferred the candididate Mr Calhoun said the bill, as he had drawn the authors of the force bill and the procla- on whom he cast his vote for the Presidency it, would lead to no reduction of the revenue. mation. The Senator from South Carolina in 1825. I know not if there be a page of It was not to go into operation till June 1842, said that he (Mr. C.) was flat on his back, history to that effect. I have never seen it, thus leaving time to adjust the tariff. He and that he was my master. Sir, I would not and if there be, it is false. The truth of the saw no reason why it should be taken from own him as my slave. He my master! and case is, that I was opposed to Mr. Crawford, I compelled by him! And, as, if it were imfor reasons which I need not now state, as Mr. White said he was entirely ign possible to go far enough in one paragraph, were Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson.-When the contents of this bill; but if the reference he refers to certain letters of his own, to prove my name was withdrawn from the list of candi- should be reconsidered, the bill could then be that I was flat on my back, and, that I was dates for the Presidency, it was placed on the read, and he would be better able to decide not only on my back, but another Senator and ticket of both those candidates for the Vice to which committee it was most appropriate. the President had robbed me! I was flat on Presidency; and between them I took no part, He thought the committee to which it was my back, and unable to do any thing but as in decorum, I ought not. When I was referred should be friendly to its object, so as what the Senator from South Carolina per- elected Vice President, the same and even to give it all the strength they could by bring-

strength, and was compelled to introduce the election went to the House. compromise bill; and compelled too, by the of the State of South Carolina, directed him self. compromise bill. 'There was another reason he apprehended, if the Senator from Kentucof that delightful consciousness.

of late to give all his discussions with him a it is unjust to either the old or the new States, personal turn What was he to do? If he and it never shall receive my vote. repelled his attucks, he was forced to speak of himself, and to expose himself to the charge the motion for reconsideration, as he consid- Derrill Rogers, Geo. W. Thompson, Kimof egotism from the Senator; or, if he remain- ered the reference an appropriate one; but he brough Jones, Willis Whitaker, S. H. Whitaed silent, to stand convicted of his charges. did not wish his vote to be considered as an ker, Seth Jones, John Hayes, Jr., William Is that fair? He has another practice, not intimation that he was in favor of the bill. He R. Poole, David W. Stone, and Wesley iess unfair, to make an attack on him, and to had formerly opposed this measure, and thought Jones. turn round and accuse him of making the it probable he would oppose it again when it attack, when he simply repelled it, as in the present instance.

higher considerations, prevented me from us- ing its merits prominently forward, and he Why, sir, (said Mr. C.,) I gloried in my ing any influence as between them, when the thought it probable that the Committee on the

Scuator, not in consequence of the weakness, He made the inquiry of the Senator from S. mitment, but not being aware of its contents but of the strength of my position. If it was Carolina, to know whether this great mea- at the time, he would now vote for its recoupossible for the Senator from South Carolina sure which contemplated the cession to the sideration. to introduce one paragraph without showing new States of such a vast domain, was conthe egotism of his character, he would not now neeted with, or had received the sanction of bill, which was read accordingly. acknowledge that he wrote letters home to the Administration or not. He merely made show that he, (Mr. C.,) was flat on his back, the inquiry, and if the "galled jade winced," while he was indebted to him for that measure it was not his fault. He made no allusion, which relieved him from the difficulties in which for the purpose of wounding the feelings of and mays in the negative. he was involved. Now, what was the history the Schator from S. Carolina. He said that of the case? Flat as he was on his back, Mr. new relations had arisen between that gentle-C. said he was able to produce that compro- man and the Administration, and therefore, mise, and to carry it through the Senate, in he made the inquiry of him. Was it wrong opposition to the most streamous exertions of in him to ask if this great measure had the the gentleman who, the Senator from South support of his new friends? The Senator, in-Carolina said, had supplanted him, and in stead of answering this plain inquiry, flew inspite of his determined and unceasing oppo- to a passion, and cancelled all obligations he sition. There was, (said Mr. C.,) a soit of was under towards him; but if he had only said, necessity operating on me to compel me to "I know nothing of the views of the Adminisintroduce that measure. No necessity of a tration; I introduce my own measure on my personal character influenced him; but con- own responsibility," there would have been siderations involving the interests, the peace no controversy between them. She Senaand harmony of the whole country, as well as tor, therefore brought this controversy on him-

ig the course he pursued. He saw the con- Mr. Walker observed that it was only nedition of the Senator from S. C. and that of cessary to look back to the stage of the busihis friends; he saw the condition to which he ness when the bill of the gentleman from S. had reduced the gallant little State of S. C. Carolina was introduced, to show how the by his unwise and dangerous measures; he controversy between him and the Senator saw, too, that we were on the eve of a civil from Kentucky commenced. The latter, in from the President of the Convention-On war; and he wished to save the effusion of his opening speech, commenced with an in- motion the Counties of the State being called, blood - the blood of our own fellow-citizens. quiry from the former, as to whether his bill the following Counties appeared by delegates, That was one reason why he introduced the was or was not an Executive measure. Now, viz: that powerfully operated on him. The very ky had directed his attention to the time and lev, and S. W. Cole. interest that the tariff laws were epacted to circumstances under which this bill was origprotect-so great was the power of the then inally introduced, his question would have Bertie. James L. Webb, and James R. Chief Magistrate, and so rapidly was that been answered .- The bill now introduced Rayner. power increasing-was in danger of being was not a new measure. It was first propossacrificed. He saw that the protective sys- ed during the session of 1936-7, more than tem was in danger of being swept away en- two years ago, when none of the rumors in tirely, and probably at the next session of regard to a change of position by the Sena- W. Graves, and Dr. John B. McMullen. Congress, by the tremendous power of the tor from S. C. were in agitation. It was individual who then filled the Executive chair, when that gentleman was regarded by many and he felt that the greatest service that he as an opponent instead of a friend of the Adcould reader it, would be to obtain for it "a ministration; and he (Mr. Walker) thought lease for a term of years," to use an expres- that this circumstance of itself was sufficient | Dobbin, and David Reid. sion that had been heretofore applied to the to furnish an answer to the inquiry propoundcompromise bill. He saw the necessity that ed by the Senator from Kentucky. But the existed to save the protective system from the Senator from Kentucky objected to the referdauger which threatened it. He saw the ne- ence of this bill to the Committee on the Pubcessity to advance the great interests of the lie Lands. Was not that, he would ask, the nation, to avert civil war, and to restore peace appropriate committee to consider a bill of and harmony to a distracted and divided that nature? Was not that the committee to country; and it was therefore that he had which it naturally belonged? And must there brought forward this measure. The Senator not be, on any committee to which it might from South Carolina; to betray still further and be referred, a majority of members either from more strikingly the characteristics which be- the old or the new States, the committee belonged to him, said, that in consequence of ing five in number? But let me say to the his (Mr. Calhoua's) remarks this very day, Senator from Kentucky, Mr. W. continued, all obligations towards him on the part of that the period has passed when he can conhimself, (Mr. Calhoun) of the State of South | sider the State of Mississippi, in reference to Carolina, and the whole South, were cancel- this measure, as deeply interested. The reled. And what right had the Senator to get turns from the General Land Office show that up and assume to speak of the whole South, State at least has but little connection with or even of South Carolina herself. If he was the sales of the public lands. A reference to not mistaken in his judgment of the political the sales of the public lands in Mississippi signs of the times, and if the information for the past year, will show that that State had which came to him was to be relied on, a day been swept of nearly all its lands that were of would come, and that not very distant nei- any value, and that the quota of that State ther, when the Senator weuld not dare to rise will amount to less than 30,000 dollars. And in his place and presume to speak as he had are we to be told that Mississippi, whose this day done, as the organ of the gallant peo- gross proceeds will amount to but 30,000 dolple of the State he represented. As to can- lars, will be tempted to plunder the old States? celment of obligations, he was not one of But the bill did not deserve the character those looking out to see what would enure to which the Senator from Kentucky had given him in consequence of them; but he content- to it. If it did, it ought to be told to the couned himself with having performed his duty to try. It did not propose an unconditional surthe best of his ability, and that was the high- render, as the Senator from Kentucky intima-

est reward that his ambition ever aimed at .- | ted; but it was a surrender on certain condi-His race was nearly run-run by the course tions expressed in the bill. These were, of nature-run, if you please, by the course that the Government of the United States was of political events; and he had nothing to ask to receive one-half, not of the next proceeds, for from South Carolina, the South at large, or but of the gross proceeds of the sales of the the whole country-nothing. But he should public lands, while all the expense of conductgo, when he chose to do so, into retirement, ing the sales was to be borne by the new with a consciousness that, during the period States. The effect of this bill would be to of a long and eventful life, he had served his sweep off at one blow, a considerable item country faithfully, zealously, without being of public expenditure, and one branch of Exinfluenced by hope of reward, or any other ecutive patronage. It would diminish, to the motives than a sincere desire to promote its amount of nearly one million of dollars, the best interests; and whatever the Senator from expenditures of the United States; and the South Carolina might say as to the cancel- Secretary of the Treasury told us that the ment of obligations, he could not deprive him | probable gross proceeds of the sales would in future amount to \$3,500,000, one half of Mr. Calhoun. The Senator brings against which would go to the Government of the me the vague charge of egotism. He would United States. Let me tell the Senator from appeal to the Senate, in order to repel it, Kentucky, said Mr. W., that if it can be whether there is any member of the body shown that this measure is, as he contends, more exempt from speaking of himself than he a robbery of the old States, I would misreprewas, unless when attacked. How stands the sent my own State if I would consent that it Isaac W. Lane. fact? The Senator has made it his practice should become a law. Let it be shown that

Mr. Grundy said, that he should vote against

came before the Senate. Mr. Allen said, he was about rising when kins, and Gen. J. H. Hawkins. He accuses me of reverting to the part he he was anticipated by the Senator from Ten- Wayne. John Exum, John J. Hamilton. took in the transactions of 1825. He mis- nessee, (Mr. Grundy,) and with the same and Wm. K. Lane.

Mr. Clay was sorry to be obliged to prolong this discussion; but the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina rendered it neSenator from South Carol cessary to add a few remarks in vindication course of the Senate, and that of myself, is express any opinion in favor or against the

Mr. Preston said this bill would have a Benator from South Carolina himself; he made committee he chooses, without any interfer- paramount effect on the finances of the counno reference to the events of 1825 until the ence on my part, or any personal attack on try. It was a question whether it would not Senator himself had set him the example; and him; but I cannot make a move without his increase taxation. In this view it was imhe had not in the slightest and the most dis- interference and attack. But enough of this. portant, and Mr. P. therefore preferred that it

Mr. White said he was entirely ignorant of Public Lands was the appropriate one. He Mr. Clay wished to add one word more. voted, by a silent acquiescence, for its com-

Mr. Calhoun called for the reading of the

The question of reconsidering the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Pub lic Lands was then put, and decided by yeas

From the N. C. Standard.

Democratic Republican State Rights Convention.

January 8, 1840.

In pursuance of previous notice, a Convention of the Democratic Republican State Rights Party of North Carolina met in the City of Raleigh, on the 8th of January, 1840. On motion of Michael Hoke, Esq., a delegate from the County of Lincoln, Gen. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe, was unanimously appointed President of the Convention, and

On motion of Col. Louis H. Marsteller, of New Hanover, James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, and Leonard E. Thompson, of Lincoln, were appointed Secretaries.

Henry Fitz, Esq., of Warren, Vice Presi-

After an appropriate and patriotic address

Auson. James L. Terry, Thos. B. Bai-Ashe. James M. Nye.

Brunswick. Alfred Galloway. Burke. William W. Avery.

Caswel'. Littleton A. Gwyn, Gen. Thos.

Craven. Zacchias Slade. Cumberland. Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Thomas L. Hybart, Daniel Baker, Alexander McLeod, James G. Cook, James C.

Currituck. Robert H. Ballard. Edgecombe. Gen.Louis D. Wilson, W. Moye, R. E. McNair, Robert D. Hart, and

Franklin. Washington Branch, Allen C. Petty, and A. H. Davis.

Granvillee. Wesley W. Young, Benj. C. Cook, John Ziegenfuss, W. S. McClannahan, Thomas I. Hicks, E. Hester, and F. Hawkins.

Greenc. Benjamin C. D. Eason, Elvin G. Spaight, and W. R. Jones. Halifar. L. D. K. Dickens.

Hertford. Allen Rogers, Sr., and Thos. Loring. Ireilell. M. Hoke, Leonard E. Thomp son, and Thomas Loring.

Johnston. Thomas Rice, Young Bridges. Jackson Leach, and James Tomlinson. Lenoir. George W. Wallace, W. Pipkin, and Jas. W. Cox.

Lincoln. Gen. D. Seagle, Michael Hoke Leonard E. Thompson, James H. White, and Lawson H. Kistler.

Martin. Asa Biggs. Montgomery. F. Martin, Neill Nichol-

Moore. Daniel McNeill, John Thomas and J. Morrison. Nush. James S. Battle, A. H. Arrington,

R. C. Hilliard, and Asael Vick. New Honorer, Gabriel Holmes, Wm. S. Ashe, James T. Miller, James Carr, and

Col. Louis H. Marsteller. Northampton. Ballard Moore, and R. C. Pritchard. Ouslow. James Glenn, Thomas Ennett,

Fim. Hoskins, John A. Averitt, and John B. Orange. Col. Wm. Horner, William. N. Pratt, Wm. Patterson, Cadwallader Jones,

Jr., Col. C. M. Lattimer, and Capt. George B. Morrow, Gen. Joseph Allison, Dr. E. F. Watson, and Col. William T. Shields. Person. John D. D. Jones. Pitt. R. H. Adams, and Macon Moye.

Rowan. John L. Henderson. Randolph. Thomas Loring. Robeson. Alexander Watson. Rockingham. Dr. R. P. Williamson, Da-

id S. Reid. Sampson. Dr. Thomas Bunting, R. Mc-Kay, Thomas I. Faison, D. Murphy, and

Stokes. Dr. Geo. F. Wilson. Wake. Thomas Loring, P. H. Busbee. James B. Sheppard, Benjamin Merritt, Young tion. Utley, Isacc Hudson, Allen Rogers, Sr.,

Warren. H. Fitz, F. A. Thornton, W. C. Clanton, Wm. K. Kearney, J. B. Haw-

old transactions. It was not to make a charge against him, but to make him feel that he was this matter should be referred. He would ment of the House of Commons of the Le-Maj. Littleton A. Gwyn, of Caswell, in-

troduced the following Resolution: Rosolred, That a Committee of Thirteen be appointed by the President of this Convention-one from each Congressional District-to recommend such measures as this Convention shall act upon.

Dr. Cameron, of Cumberland, moved to amend the Resolution of Mr. Gwyn, so that James C. Dobbin, two persons be appointed from each Congres- R. C. Pritchard, sional District.

The amendment was carried; and accord- Cad. Jones, Jr. ingly a Committee of Twenty-six was ap- Thomas N. Cameron, pointed by the President-two from each David S. Reid,

Congressional District.

The following persons constitute the Com- Wesley W. Young, 1st District, T. Loring, and R. H. Ballard; George F. Wilson, R. C. Pritchard, and A. Biggs; B. Sharp, and Col. M. Moye; J. Exum, and J. Tomlinson; G. Holmes, and J. A. Averitt; 4th A. H. Davis, and J. S. Battle; T. L. Hybart, and F. Martin; J. B. Shepard, & C. Jones, Jr.; Littleton A. Gwyn, and Dr. R. P. Williamson; John L. Henderson, and David W. Stone; 11th Gen. D. Seagle, and James H. White;

12th " William W. Avery, and P. H Busbee: Michael Hoke, and Leorard E. Thompson.

On motion, the members of the Central Committee were invited to take seats in this Convention; and their names were thereupon recorded as members.

Committee: Burton Craig, Wm. H. Haywood, J. Gen. Wm. Blount, Perrin H. Busbee, Wesley Jones, William D. Mosely, Welden N. Edwards, Gen. George Hoover, Cadwallader Jones, jr. W. W. Cooper, James B. Shepard, William S. Ashe, Macon Moye, Louis D. Henry, H. Cansler, William P. Williams, James B. Whitfield, Barzillai Graves, Gabriel Holmes, Esq., of New Hanover, and Benj. F. Trollinger, Thomas Loring.

Dr. William McKay, On motion of James B. Shepard, of Wake the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock, Thursday morning.

Thursday, January 9, 1840.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment, and came to order at the call of the President. The proceedings of yesterday were then read.

George B. Morrow, of Orange, and John B. Pollock, of Onslow, appeared as delegates, and took their seats. The Committee of Twenty-six asked leave

to report—as follows: Resolved, That this Convention will pro-

ceed to nominate a candidate for Governor Revolved, That in voting for a candidate for Governor, this Convention will vote viva

roce, and by Counties, according to their representation in the House of Commons. Resolved, That MARTIN VAN BUREN, in the administration of the high trusts committed to Him, bath rigidly adhered to the great

principles of the Republican Party, and hath vindicated the rights of the People. Resolved, That the connection which has heretofore existed between the Government and Banks, was a departure from correct prin-

Resolved, That we regard the plan of an Independent Constitutional Treasury, as a recurrence to great first principles, equal and just in its operation, and a salutary check upon the ruinous expansions of Banking insti-

Here Mr. Avery, of Burke, arose and addressed the Convention, on the views and feelings of the State Rights Party; declaring their approval of the principal measures and general policy of the present Administration. We hope to obtain a copy of this Speech for publication.]

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unconstitutional to charter a National Bank; and that the proceedings of the late U. States Bank, have shown that it was dangerous to our political and civil Institutions,

Resolved, That the preservation of public liberty, and especially the great interests of the South, demands a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we spurn the approach of Abolition, whether it appear in the borrowed garb of religious fauaticism, or the more imposing form of political combination.

Resolved, That we concur in the proposition to hold a National Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That the Convention oppoint two delegates to represent the State in said Convention, and that they recommend the appointment of delegates from the different Congressional Districts in the State.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a Committee of Thirteen to address the People, at such time as they may

think proper. On motion, each Resolution was submitted separately, and unanimously adopted.

On the reading of the above Resolutions, Mr. Dobbin, of Cumberland, addressed the Convention at considerable length.

An election for nominating a candidate that the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders received the unanimous vote of the Conven-

Dr. Cameron, of Cumberland, introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to wait on Judge Saunders (he having been unanimously chosen as the candidate of the Democratic Republican State Rights Party for the Office of Governor of N. Carolina,) and inform him of his nomination.

WILDON N. EDWARDS, AND LOUIS D. Republican State Rights Convention, to be held at Baltimore, on the 5th of May next.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Thirteen, to address the People, viz:

William H. Haywood, Wake. Lincoln. Michael Hoke, Wm. W. Avery, Burke. Cumberland. Northampton. John L. Henderson, Rowan. Orange. Cumberland. Rockingham. Thomas Bunting. Sampson. Granville. R. E. McNair, Edgecombe,

On motion of J. C. Dobbin, the President and Vice Presidents, were added to the above Committee.

On motion, the President appointed L. H. Marsteller and J. Morrison a Committee, to ascertain the amount necessary to defray the as a citizen and a magistrate to the support expenses of the Convention.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, reported, that he would be pleased to make a written communication to the Convention, and appear before them in person.

On motion, the Convention adjourned unil 3 o'clock.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

On mation, the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders being present, he was invited to take a scat in the Convention.

A communication from the Hon. R. M. Saunders was announced by Dr. T. N. Cameron, and on motion, it was read and ordered to be spread on the Journals of the Con-

To Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, F. A. Thornton, and R. C. Pritchard, Committee.

Raleigh, Jan. 9th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:-In compliance with your request, I hasten to reply to the resolution of sister States, amounting to an annual tax of the Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, handed to me this morning. I certainly feel highly honored in being selected that fund dedicated to the improvement of the as the Democratic Condidate for Governor, mind, and sustaining that system of school under circumstances so flattering to my feelings, by a body so respectable and intelligent as that of the Convention, under whose authority you have acted. Whilst I had no federal government, but at the same time wish again to enter into the stirring and exciting scenes of a political convass, I do not feel myself at liberty to decline a nomination States, by the constitutional compact. Of proceeding from such a source, sanctioned demanding the faithful observance of law, as as I have reason to believe by at least that well by bodies corporate, as by individuals. portion of my fellow-citizens, whose wish- Of encouraging with a liberol spirit individual

and ardor, the cause in which I found the andisputed purity the freedom of elections, Country then engaged in the maintenance of and yielding a prompt submission to the will the rights and honor of the nation. Thus of a majority, that great principle of a repretrained in the school of Democrary and sentative government-and zealously encourtaught to respect the virtue and intelligence of aging whatever shall render the people of the the people, I early imbibed those doctrines State contended and prosperous, her characof political faith, which denv to the Federal per respected and her institutions flourishing, Government the exercise of powers not dele- solid and permanent. gated, and hold inviolate the reserved Rights wishes and feelings of the great body of the selection. people. I have chosen thus to act with men of my own political views, believing it the surest means of advancing such measures and principles as I most approved. This rule of action led me to the support of Mr. Van Buren at the last Presidential election, and like thousands of others I doubt not, with as disinterested motives as those who profess so victor." Nor do I hesitate to avow my intention to support him in the coming contest, in preference to the individual who has been selected as his opponent. I shall support him, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the important trust confided to his hands -- and because he stands pledged to maintain unimpaired the property Institutions of the South, against the mad schemes of the abolitionists, by whom he is so generally opposed. So I shall support him, for his firm and manly adherence to the plan of an Independent Treasury-that great measure of deliverance, which has been so bitterly denounced, because it proposes to give to the Government the same right which is secured to every citizen umder the Constitution, of demanding his dues in gold and silver-and because it seeks to save the honest industry of the Country, from the greedy capidity of the speculator; and to free the Nation's money from the use, as well as from the "bars and bolts" of speculating Banks. And I shall support him, because he is opposed to the power of establishing an United States Bank, and to the right of appropriating the public money to objects not authorized by the Constitution-and because he is committed to the permanent reduction of the Revenue of the General Gevernment to the measure of its expenditure, and the reduction of its expenditure to its necessary wants. Such principles and measures, if properly sustained, canfor Governor, was then held, when it appeared not fail as I pursuade myself, to add strength to our free institutions, to render the people quiet and prosperous, and give additional se-

Having thus candidly assigned the reasons for my support; it can hardly be necessary to state the grounds of my objections to the opposing candidate. If in the Convention by which Gen. Harrison was naminated, not a single man from a slave-holding State had the temerity to vote for him, it cannot be expected that our people shall do so. The very fact, that he is allied with, and supported by, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, F. A. Thornton, manifested the most decided hostility to the length of her tongue.

add, on the State I represent, and the whole takes my object entirely in referring to those view. He thought the Committee on the On motion of Michael Hoke, Esq., of and R. C. Pritchard, were appointed by the interests of the South, constitute in my view ample grounds for opposition to his election. And let me not be accused of indulging in improper sectional feelings. So far from it, as a Southern man, I am as ready to acknowledge our obligations to the Democracy of the North, for their efficient aid in relieving us from the burdens of an odious Tariff, as for the patriotic firmness with which they have met the criminal designs of abolitionists.

I have been thus frank in the avowal of my opinion in regard to the Presidential candidates, not that I deemed it so all important, but that our opponents seem to consider it. as the sole test of merit, and therefore did not choose to subject myself to the charge of concealment. Let me not however be understood as complaining of this test, nor as objecting to its application, either to myself or friends—but as simply adverting to it as a ground of complaint by those, who are so hasty to condemn, what they are so ready to practice. For it cannot have escaped the recollection of every one, that the election of President will have transpired, before the Governor elect shall be called on to enter upon the duties of his Office. Whoever may be President, I should hold myself alike bound of measures called for by the public good; and to oppose such as might operate to the prejudice of the country, or as involved the exercise of "powers not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the States of to the people." I desire to stand before the freemen of the State, not as the humble political partizan,

but on still higher grounds. As a North Carolinian, ardently attached to my native State, proud of her republican character, and of that patriotic feeling, which has ever marked the devotion of her people to the free institutions of the Country. Impelled by these high considerations, I am a friend to that system of State policy, which shall lead to the gradual development of her resources. For sustaining by a judicious and economical application of her means, such works of Internal Improvement, as shall be sanctioned by public opinion,-without incurring a State debt, or running into those extravagant projects, which must end in failure, and produce that embarrassment in which the large indebtedness of our more than Ten Millions-has at present so seriously involved them. For husbanding education, which shall promise the greatest practical benefit to the poor and necessitous. Of cautiously avoiding all obligations to the yielding a willing acknowledgment of what may be its due, as well as to that of our sister es I am under such strong obligations to enterprize, but withholding exclusive privileges, axcept upon obvious and palpable de-It is now upwards of twenty-five years mands of the public good.—Of holding all since I first mingled in the active politics of chartered institutions to their undertakings, the day-then a young man, the resident of as the price of privileges granted. Of requira County, whose inhabitants have adhered ing from all public functionaries, fidelity in with such steady unanimity to the principles public trust, and from the representative a due of the republican party; I esponsed with zeal respect to the public will. Of preserving in

Allow me in conclusion, to tender to you of the States. With these convictious it has individually, the homage of my respect, for been my object on all political quanstions both | the polite manner in which you have dischargto vote and act, with that party, whose opini- ed the duty assigned you, and to return to the ons as I believe, reflect the true principles of Convention my profound acknowledgements the Constitution, as well as the sentiments, for the kind partiality which influenced their

With sincere respect and esteem, Your friend and fellow citizen, R. M. SAUNDERS.

By the request of the Convention, that body was addressed by its Nominee, in a forcible and impressive manner, which called forth repeated bursts of applause. The remarks of Judge S. related to his past political great a horror, at sharing in the "spoils of the history-his devetion to democratic principles and his veneration for the will of the people. We have no notes of these remarks, and are therefore unable to do justice to this eloquent and manly exposition of his political views and career .- ED. STANDARD.]

Several gentlemen were called upon to address the Convention, all of whom declined, except Mr. Hoke of Lincoln, who entertained its members for some time with a Speech rife with patriotic sentiments, and occasional sallies of wit and humor.

The Committee to whom was referred the Expenditures of the Convention, reported the following resolution as a part of their Re-

Resolved. That 15, 00 copies of the proceedings of this Convention, together with 15, 00 copies of the Address of the Committee of thirteen, be printed and circulated throughout the different Counties of the State,

by the Editor of the Standard. On motion of James T. Miller, it is unant

mously Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Smith, for the kindness and liberality he has exhibited, in tendering the use of his Room to the Members of the Democratic Republican State Rights Convention.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be given to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the dignified and able manner in which they have fulfilled their several stations.

On the adoption of this Resolution, the President adjourned the Convention sine die, in a very feeling and impressive Speech; LOUIS D. WILSON, President.

GABRIEL HOLMES,) HENRY FITZ.

L. E. THOMPSON, Secretaries. J. C. DOBBIN,

"Silence that dreadful belle!" as the hus-In compliance with the above Resolutions, a northern party, who upon all occasions have band said when his wife was giving him the