tained in the constitutions of Alabama, Missisip; i, Locisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentacky, Teanesace, South Carolina, Georgia or Florida. The address, in substance, insisted that the strength of a State was used; up of two things-

and property. That men, soldiers, could but listle without property and money, me that monus were of little agail without ner in their estimation the only basis the red to suggest would be our and mea should be estim uddress also gave assuran

a well as all other subjects of d

m. they were ready and anxious tion on the federal basis with their eastern hren, extertaining the confident belief that ouce, in a manner much more satisfactory to all ections of the State than they had ever been ore -- all seational strife and jealousies entire-

comingly secute the idea of 4 the noral effect, of such expression and exclaims most startingly. All this may do for the time and the occa-

deal out such strains, time alone can determine

I grant, Mr. Speaker, that it would be unsafe and unwise to alter or change the Constitution of the State, at every morement of the popular majori-I am a disciple of no such school. Bet 1 ties. lieve, in a government like ours, that where, after instare reflection and deliberate exreasion, the will of the of the majority is ascertained, it ought not only to be respected, but proper aid given to carry it intereffect, and that it will, in the end, require more than the cry of revolution to defeat the settled wishes of a large majority of the free white citizens of North Car If may be attempted for a season with Gittle. success, but for how long, the free republican spirit of the people must determine.

In my opinion, all legislation is whalesome when properly directed to advance the public good, the public quiet, to suppress and avert aproathing svil. There is danger in withstanding he reasonable and just demands of majorities for when goaded to madness by delay, conscious of their mainbers, they may be driven to exces-

Suppose it had been declared in the Constitution of 1835, afterwards ratified by the people, that no Convention should ever be called the General Assoubly; would that farever have produced the tree people of North Carolina themselves from calling a Convention to amend mylify their organic law, however changed their condition and circulastances might become, and representatives forever, and under all circumstances, forbid to give the people aid in calling a Convention ? Such an idea is abhor-rent to my feeling. If the people of North two-thirds of the members of the Senate shall first gradiou by give their consent, let us, for a momont, enquire whether, from the very organization this bady, they have not substantially debarred themselves of this right, in all time to come. however pressing may be the necessity. Take Journals of your various Assemblies, examine the whether, in its surjety to re-kindle a the following counties: Bertie, Beanfort, Bladen, votes in favor of all projects designed to advance mosity between the East and the West, Brunswick, Unuden, Carteret, Caswell, Chowan, the interest and prosperity of the East, and these | suppressed the Address in its Western Johnston, Jones, Lenotr, Martin, Mesklenburg, any other section of our common State, will ever and the South and matter suitable to each meri-Nash, Northhampton, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Rockingham, Sumpson, to Convention with the west. Ferrell, Warren, Wushington and Wayne, thirfederal population 304,388 only; 32,264 voters only: paid State taxes in 1851, \$77,767 only. according to the ratio of taxes adopted ptember, they are entitled to 27 Senaat last the counties of Alamance, Alexander, tors. Ink Anson Ashe, Baucombe, Burke, Cabarras, Caldwell, Craves Gaston Jankson, McDowell, Macon, Madinon. Ir 50 Back Randolph, Bobeson, Richmond, colu. Rowin: ion, W ey, for \$59,21 53,217 paid in only 22 tain a majority Thousand and forts niation, mem of the votore, an whilst 35 soundi ers, taxes, and a tion. bet showing seven out of fifty Senators ! The vame, 1 576 LOOKS TOLD of facts to while when the numb voters, and the population represented by th amendin R. mounted. I would inquire. Whether, from the regaing showing as to the organization of the tite, a vole of such major of Senators would not indicate the movement onch majority (the people as to entitle their wish to a hearing But the Senator ntors out of wishes of any mijority of the people, however destrone they not Let a Convention. Let us sand, out of more than five handred and filter perty may be fairly and justly represented and thousand of white, and a striking inmority protected, why not require that such sponterial federal population. Divide the one bundly district within itself shall contain at least the one ninely-two theusand white population by t Senatory and the result gives to each Senator i roun I numbers serve thousand, which, multiplied by 17, makes the population they represent only and hu idead and unseteen thousand. So the real effect of the Houstor's argument is that one hundred and ninetcon chousend population are masther of the other four hundred and thirty-three chouseful I say this is the tendency and priction of the argument. Had the people in 183%, when they adopted the amended Constituthat, for the element supposed they were tying their liberties to this extent, the amende Constitution would never have found favor in To insist that the ratification of the maintion of 1835 by the people did, or was intended, thus to deprive them of their inaliensble rights, in other words to make them slaves, Is to say that they were should and defrauded

shave ownows in the west, than were in the east, and that the protection to the institution of shavery, mainly to be relied on, must be found in many furnish materials for debate, but it will nev. stituted. the west ; a section never having had any great | er accord with the feelings and views of enlightfavor in the eyes of the Senator from Martin — eved frommen. My figures and statistics, got up In no part of the address is there an argument in a hurry, may not be in all things correct. To tending to establish the white basis in either them I would have Senators' attention directed, tending to establish the white basis in either them i would have sended them, for House, or any basis that would not be more fa-if for no other purpose but to correct them, for worable to our eastern friends than the basis es-tablished in any of the Southern slaveholding do this will be thoroughly satisfied of the truth tablish d in any of the Southern surveyording do this will be thoroughly satisfied it would have has become characteristic and habitual with that tained in the constitutions of Alabama, Missis- impressed by their examination. They will be journal-the result of its position as the mouthfully satisfied that whatever proposition for a piece of a successful party " held together by the Convention, which can receive any aid from a pohesive power of public plunder"- a party which majority of this Senate, will and forever must exists for the "plunder," and "plunders" for its have a very decided and safe majority of the peo-ple on its side. existence ; and therefore sustains with all the fidelity of selfishness its bullies of the quill and ple on its side

hereif Commence

The Senator from Martin seems not to comhend the difference between a Convention calla the General Assembly, and a Convention

people, called by the people themselves, by of their agents, the General Assemblywords, the people themselves calling p

reation, with approbation of existing governments. He insists that this difference cannot exist, without running into revolution ; but spart from his Massachusetts decision, which, I conthereby all these questions would be settled at eeive, poorly serves his purpose, as his most imposing argument, he presents the searc-erow of a change in the basis; this is held up as "raw head and bloody bones." He appeals to party. ly done away with and annihilated-because a He arouses sectional fears, prejudices, and jeal-then and pledge of confidence would be given ousies, as to the distribution of the school fund, and interchanged, producing the most happy to supply the deficiency of his authorities and ple, who have so much of his love, and possess so people of North Carolina ! much of his confidence, ask to go into convention with him and his constituents, he says : by no sin -whether he will always feel at liberty to means, not agreed, you are very clever fellows, friends, as the Standard has done towards Mr. deal out such strains, time alone can determine "very good looking, but can't come in." In effoct, saying, we fear you, and we are under ap- reflect upon these things.

prehension that, if we let you into Convention with us, you will steal our political power. Mr. Speaker, I represent an enlightened and intelligent people, a county containing a very large white population, and an industrious, thriv honest people; a community identified in feeling and interest with the West, if any West

tion ; and let me assure Senators that such is the peculiar compound of men and things in Guilford, that she cannot, so far as she is concerned. gain or lose, whether you adopt the white, fed-eral, mixed, or taxation basis. If you take either she has her fiftieth part, or if you compound the whole, to her the result is about the same .--What I say for Guilford, I conceive may be safely said for the great body of the West. Give us but the same aid to improve our end of the State. that has been given to the Eastern end, and they will never be heard to complain of the basis; and in fact even should this aid he denied or withheld, the West in Convention with the East would never on the basis or any other question insist on any thing which the East themselves Mr. Speaker, are these western men so much suspected and dreaded, against whom so much. prejudice is attempted to be excited on the basis or concern for their eastern brathern? When and at what time did the East call for aid and help that the West did not come up manfully to the rescue ? Who brought into being, sustainunding can nover have a Convention, except ed, and fastered your Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad? Western voters. To whom are you indebted for your Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, in short all your eastern improvements, of which we are all proud, and in which you now take so

THE "ORGAN'S" ATTACK UPON MR. GILMER.

The Ruleich Standford hus attacked Mr. Gilmer with a ferocity worthy the pampered organ of the stump. The forte of the Standard-in this instance,

in others-is in attack : in setting forth the alleged demerits of the opponent of its party, rather than in advocating the merits of its own chempion. In this latter enterprise, however, it would find an up-hill business, we trow. Its man, Gov. Bragg, is a very clever gentleman, it is allowed on all hands ; but where are the great the Northern wing of the Democracy ; public measures which he has ever originated or advocated ? What has he ever done, or attempted to do, for his State? When has he ever risked popularity, or committed himself to any pro-ject calculated to arouse the spirit and the energies or improve the condition of the people of North Carolina ? How has he ever exhibited his sympathy with his fellow citizens? The ma-wors to all these questions are to be held sufficonsequences and effects on the future welfare and prosperity of the State. The S mater from Martin assails Governor Man-ly for the expression of his respect and regard for the papellar will, fairly and deliberately ex-ting the manual of the sequences of the second of North Carolina. But when these same peo- chaim upon the admiration and support of the

We are making no attack upon Gov. Brag much less would we attempt to bully him and his Gilmer ; but we would have our fellow citizsus

Mr. Gilmer's talents and disposition have placed him, during his public life, in positions of responsibility. And that he has slways heldly shouldered his share of responsibility, few will deny. Even his enemics ought to give him some credit in this particular. But his ontriotism and manliness in this respect have been made the there should be in the discussion of this quessubject of attack and clamor by a tribe who never possessed the mind or the nerve to do any thing at all, except in the protecting shadow of the ty wgis. That which their party allows, they can do; and that which their party forbids they dare not do.

The particular object of attack, in the late sue of the Standard, is Mr. Gilmer's participation in what is known as the "Western Address; prepared by a large and respectable number of the western members of the General Assembly of 1851. This, we presume, is to be the grand relinnee for locofoco capital in this State, the ensuing summer. Advantage is to be sought from Mr. Gilmer's devotion to his home portion of the State-one of the best and worthiest attributes of his nature is sought to be tureed against him ! would consider unfair or unjust. . Who, pray, In the copy of the Standard before us the Western Address is published in full, with a preface full of horrors, in order to fright the people from Mr. Gilmer as recreast and unfaithful-to somejuestion? When and on what occasion have thing; it don't know what That Journal forgets western gentlemen shown any want of affection that this same Address was but the echo of the voice of the Western People at that time-that the faithful representatives who signed it were expressing their views, and opinions, and wishes -and that in now attempting to insult and buily

those faithful members it insults the honest and

much interest? Western voters. Look to the sent into the Western portion of the State; or

party is good atsuch manenvres rehensive and conservative letter, the Ame-

tois State and every your thereof, when ements were to be made, than John A. 7 He has known no East nor no West, a State has called for his exertions : and is state in a called for the affections in men the wide grasp of his affections in nate half, as will it be in the Executive of his fellow citizens shall honor him with un to that place .--- Greensborough Pat.

PICTURE OF LOCOFOCOISM.

Louisvill Journal draws a graphic and I picture of modern Democracy, maintain-the cardinal principle is radicalism-exinself in utter disregard of the teachings

will of the majority as the measure of its power and the guide of its policy, however much that "fill" may be opposed to the letter and spirit of the maintain and an arrogant assumption that manorities have no rights, and may be tram on, proscribed, and disfranchised at pleas-It thus abows up the utter rottenness of

Richmond Whia

If there is any one political fact that cannot centfully or honestly controverted by intellinen, it is that the mass of the Democracy North, with their leaders, are thoroughly and untrustworthy upon the subject of The Northern Locafocos are a party in it would be madness for the South to

at a mingle day for the maintenance of her It is the furthest possible from a con-te party. It is indical in its principles and its muchling. It has owed all its success its appends to low, leveling, agrarian, jacobinical feelings and impulses It has never, when its passions or its prejudices were up, permitted laws or constitutions to stand in its way. In Rhode Island it ran into Dorrism, an attempt to subvert all the authority of law ; in New York it went into anti-rentisin; in various States at one time it evinced a disposition to abolish first the U.S. Senate and next the Judicial Department of the the list for plunder and spoils. Government ; throughout nearly the whole Union it has shown at various times signs of an inclina tion to destroy all the banks and thus revolutionize the trade and commerce of the country :everywhere it has made war upon property, learning, talent, intelligence, and even gentle manly deportment, treating them as evidences of aristocracy ; everywhere, through its chief organs, it has scoffed at the laws of nations as unworthy of the notice or regard of the American people; and everywhere its whole tendency has been towards the destruction of all the salutary laws and institutions of the civilized world. Nothing on earth could be more natural than that such a party, in its insone fury against everything stable and especially against all institutions supposed to savor of aristocracy, should wage a war of extermination against Southern slavery. This party. but for peculiar combinations of circumstances would have waged such a war against slavery long ago. It has generally been so situated politically as to hope to make partizan capital. of the South, and therefore it has, in many instauces, pretended to foror slavery, but still, 'in. thousands of cases, its innate, inborn histility to the institution has broken forth into words and acts; and, if ever the time shall come, as it undoabtedly must, when the party shall see or think that it can safely gratify its destroying inthe institutions of the South as has never yet been undertaken upon this continent."

MAJ, DONELSON'S LETTER.

The New York Herald refers in the following complimentary strain to Maj. Donelson s letter of

This is a good letter, and presents the case of for party is a few hold and nusterly for any without bosting, in ning and consistent light. Should Mr. Fill-

COMMUNICATIONS. For the Argus. TO THE DEMOCRACY OF NORTH CAR.

OLINA, No. 18. William Howett, in his Australian tour, says he lived for three weeks, upon nothing but frienssed Kangaroo. At the end of that time, he could jump sixty feet, without straining the seat of his unmentionables.

He didn't discontinue the dict until he found himself beginning to acquire a growth of fur. The Brilliant Brigadier, fully appreciating the values of Kangarop tickets, in the Southern States, has determined not to discontinue their use, till he either amps into or clear, over the Cincinnatti nomination. By Kangaroo tickets. I mean such as that now put

forth by the Pierce-ites throughout our State, that it Pierce and Dobbin, a ticket, of which, you Mr. Editor, very justly remarked a short time ago, that all its strongth lies in its hinder parts. In Maryland, the kinder parts of the Kangaroo is

the Roman Catholic population, and the large amount of government patronage, in that small State. Such as the Custom Houses and Post offices at Baltimore and elsewhere.

In Virginia, flunter, Wise, & Co .- having had many inside views of Pierce-ism utterly refuse to touch it even with a forty foot pole. But I am informed. that by diat of coaxing and flattery the Brilliant Brigadier, has, recently induced Senator Mason, to half way promise to act as the hinder part of the Kangaroo, in the old Dominion.

In our own land, of steady habits, our honesty and ananspicious character, were largely counted upon, and the Plerestee, have not bles disappointed lutheir expectations, for the Kangaroo of Plerce and Dobbin has taken like hot cakes throughout the good old North State. -

In South Carolina, the Kangaroo, is made up Pierce and Butler. This fully accounts for that Senator's maiden blushes, when saying xo and meaning yas, when asked if the Chivalry, should descend from the proud position, it has as long occupied, and enter

Cobb of Georgia, utterly refuses to touch Pierceism, even with a pair of tongues. In fact it is said that he looks as though he would vomit, whenever it is mentioned in his presence-hence there is no Kangaroo, in the empire State of the South.

In Florida, the land of flowers, Indians, Musketoes, and Alligators-the Kangaroo is made up of Pierce and Mallory .- Florida is a small State, was settled principally by Roman Catholics-Mallery being a Roman Catholic and of foreign birth, he is looked upon by Pierce-ism, as a trump card in Fiorida.

In Alabama, the Kangaroo, is made up of Pierce and Fitzpatrick. Pigroe-ism, here in these two States, shows all the consistency it has anywhere. As before stated Mallory is a Roman Catholic, whilst Fitzpatrick, descended from the Hugenots, a people driven from France by the blood thirsty persecutions of the Church of Rome. In Louisana Pierce-Ism has not foothold enough

even to make up a Kangaroo-notwithstanding the many Roman Catholies in that State. But the Roman Catholics, of Louisiana, differ from their brethran elsewhere, in this, that they deny the supremney of the Pope, and refuse allegiance to him. Were it otherwise, they would soon be forced into the support of Pierce-ism.

In Texas the Kangaroo is made up of Pierce and Rusk-that being the best that could be done in that stinct, we shall behold such a warfare against State. But this Kangaroo has but little strength. wither in its fore or hinder parts.

The election of Jefferson Davis, to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th March next. by the Legislature of Mississippi, spoiled the Kangaruo, made up for that State. It is said that the Brilliont Brigadier insists that it was his popularity that mabled the party to carry Mississippi at the last

State elaction, by which means his Secretary of War was proved to secure a sont in the Secure of the United States, and that said Scoretary now ungratefully refuses to aid him in making up a suitable Kangaroo

GIZZARD-FOOTED WISL.-The Petersburg intelligencer of the 23rd ult., lets fly at his 'Kbo-Shin and Gizzard-Footed, Excellency after

the following tashion: A Remainment We learn that after Mr. Everett had concluded his lecture in Richmond the other night, our distinguished Governor made some remarks to the audience. This brings back to our memory a well authenticated aneedote at our old and valued friend, the late Capt. Wm. Pope, known familiarly throughout Virginia an "Captain Billy Pope." The Captain entertained a most devoted and ardent friendship for and admiration of William Wirt. Upon one occasion he was present (he was a lawyer husself) in a court in which Mr. Wirt was making a most masterly and eloquent effort in an important cause: Wirt, on this occasion, almost out did hinnelf. The audience hung in breathless transport on his burning elequence, keen wit and withering scarcasm, and in the thronged room not a sound was heard but the full and mellow tones of the almost inspired orator. In a burst of sublime eloquence Wirt concluded his speech, and no sconer had the case been continued until the next day, which was done in a second sites Wirt sat down, and while his tones still lingered upon the cars of the rapt audience, than a little 'lorty shilling' attorney sprang to his feet and broke out with- 'If the Court pleases, I beg l ave to extertain it will a motion on a forthmaining boad.' No sconer had the words got out of the month of the unfortunate 'limb', that Capt. Pope, overcome by a revulsion of feeling, and utterly forgetful of whore he was, jumped up and looking at the little attorney cried out at the top of his voice, 'Kill him, kill him, God d-n im, kill him?" The scene in the court house is asier imagined than described. Suffice it to say that Judge, jurors and audience suffered from aching sides for days thereafter. We have the reader to make the application of our reminiscence.

The Nashville Patriot speaks thus encouragingly of Mr. Fillmore's prospects :

"Mr. Fillmore is the nominee of a great party, strong in the justness of its cause, strong in its hold upon the hearts of the masses, strong in the great names of its champions, strong numerically and strong morally. His nonsination is received by the great body of the people of all parties, as the thirsty soil receives the grateful rain. Sick at heart, and weary of the minrule of the little partizen whose policy has disturbed the public mind and distracted the peace of the country, they turn to him for relief. Every sign is a glotions augury that he will be inducted into the hair he once honored amid the joyful acclaum ious of this nation."

MR. FILLMORE AND RIS NOMIRATION .- The correspondent of the Philadelphia Leuger, writing from Rome on the 20th ultimo, says :

The news of Mr. Fillmore's nomination by the Americans" was received here on Monday last, and sumd great rejoicings. It was assounced to him by numerous hory of friends, but had not the least former on how, who really scenes to be the most im-perturbable man I over saw in my life. He retained the other day from Napley, in very good leadth and due spirits, and will return early this summer to the lited States. Balls and fostivals have been given to him all over

Europe, and at this distance from home, where party toritures naturally subside, and American sentiments sturally become the only ones distinguishable to triots, it is no energeration on my part to say, that Mr. Fillmore has no enemy on this side of the water here every American (I use the term in its legitimate, must extension uncoming) is proved to see him off so hands onely represented in the person of our worthy, dignified, will-penseesed Ex-President.

The "Washington Sentinei" says : " It will require a new administration to them out the

resolutes from office. The present does not dare to Mr. Fillmore is exactly the man the "Sentinel" Is for. He turned out the Freesoilars, when he was in office before, and he has no better reason to like them for spitting their foul communicant him ever since. Mr. Fillmore turned them out, and Mr. Pierce turned them in-yow fet's turn Mr. Pierce out, and turn Mr. Filimore in .- Rol. Remeter.

Journals will tell a tale that will put to shame Gues, Green, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, all who insinute that the interest of the East, or the Globe, with its publications for the North be neglected, impaired, or sacrificed by going in- dian. In one case, we recollect, the Hon. David

I would have no restrictions on the Conventrais counties, having, according to the census tion further than that provided in the amend-1853, a white population of 192,141 only; ment, that the delegates shall be elected on the present basis in the House of Commens, for the reason, namely, that each restriction, most unfortunately, argues a want of that confidence so Iy as its western circulation will allow, and that necessary to happy conference and deliberations, and besides, even the present basis of taxation above might property be improved and rendered awba, Chatham, Cherokee, Cleaveland, more muisfactory to its own admirers and vota Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Forsythe, ries. The true spirit of the present basis is to maville, Guilford, Haywood, Hender- give those who pay the one fiftieth part of the taxes, a Senator on the floor. Now, let us see topory, Moore, New Hanover; Lin- how this is in practice. The ratio of taxes necessary to a Senator, as per session of 1852, in herford, Stanly, Stoket, Sarry, Un- | round numbers, is \$2,766. Now, to illustrate, or does not tally with the great principles of lit-Vatauga, Wilkes, Yadkin and Yan- take the counties of Caswell, Craven, Cumberunties, with a white population of land, Edgecombe, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, aral population 492,154; voters Mecklonburg, New Hanover, Wake and Warren, 1851, 879,650, and these eleven counties, which in 1851 paid into the pub-46 oparties are entitled to 23 Senators only .- He treasury, public taxation to the amount of 50 here there are forcy-six counties which have \$50,321 25, which, divided by \$2,766, showout of 50, alchough they con- that these cleven counties are entitled to eighone hundred and sixty-seven teen Senators, and yet they have only eleven. white population, one hundred, saven less than their true number, to which then ousand majority of federal pup-taxes justly entitle them. Again, take Wake, an nineteen thousand majority New Hanover, Edgecombe, Cumberland, Craven, pay more than half the mass. Granville and Halifax, seven counties, in 1851. being in a minority is to vot paid taxes \$35,892 23, entitling them to thirteen ite, as well as federal popula- Senators, and yet they are allowed seven only, six less than they are entitled to. Again, take , and effect of an argument Wake, New Hanover, Edgecombe and Camberweived, when the true state land, four consties, in 1851, paid taxes \$22,432. my apply is also presented; 41, which, divided by the said ratio, shows that they are entitled to eight Senators, two to each Senate, who ought to anstain This state of things has been increasing, and will continue to increase in the future more rapidly. as, under the influence of improvements, manafactures and trade, the discrepancy between the population and taxes of these counties must become great. When the equaties which, from their position, attract citizens and wealth, pay from Martie in effect argues three or four times the fiftieth part of the taxes, that the pupple of North Carolina can never have such counties are never to have but the one Sea-Convention, unit - two thirds, to wit: 34 Sen ator, but bescompelled to furnish to their neighfirst votes for it; that the boring counties their surplus, -perhaps these to the firm policy of Mr Gilmer and bis coadjuvote of 17 Senstors on this floor can stay the very neighboring counties thus supplied with Senators, from a diversity of interest, to elect these gentlemen, and insult through them the Senators, to vote in opposition to the interest and see how this 2. I have shown that 27 Senators | wishes of the county, by whose taxes they are represent only one hundred and ninety-two thous favored with Senators. - And, in fact, that proacted, why not require that such sonatorial fairiet within itself shall contain at least the one

fiftieth part of the taxes, and when the fractions of contiguous districts amount to the ratio of a Senator, let all these contiguous districts furnishing the fractous vote together for one Senator! By this means, the taxes, and those who pay them, would be justly and fairly represented. What better and more useful Senators would then likely come into this body, than those who would he elected on these fractions by the joint vote of the contiguous districts that furnish them?

I will not. Mr. Speaker, by further illustration I will not, Mr. Speaker, by turner interation of the whole State. subject having been so fully and ably discussed by the Senator from Orange, who has preceded me : but I shall be greatly deceived if the time is not near at hand, when the bitterness of party warfare shall subside, and the East and the West sectional bitterness ceased. And who since, ligious toleration, and the minister in question has been get nearer together, and our friends on the oth- and all the time, has had more steadily in view. direbarged.

S. Reid's name was used in a Southern' prospen-tus, differing materially from that intended for the Northern market and which went out under the prestige of northern names .- Wo hope the Standard has ju"ged it proper to extend the circulation of the Address, in question as theroughme of its readers may give it a calm and candid perusal and consideration. We have been refreshed by its perusal. It is drawn with care. It is marked by extraordinary ability. It breathes a sparit of candor and patriotism and practice worthy of Americans and North Carolinians .--We defy the Standard and its whole tribe to point out a sentiment or a doctrine in it, which trenches upon the rights of our Eastern fellow citizens erty and equality which we all profess.

Lut it he read in the West, and see who is to be abused with impunity for espousing its many sentiments and well established republican dos trines. Let it be read in the East, and when it is understood, it will be found and confessed by the intelligent and magnanimous people of that section to have emanated from such minds as conceived our sacred Bill of Rights. The principles of that Address - though good men may be downed to die under it, as they have done under simthar manifestos-have sure progress and effect upon the popular mind wherever they are spread. To those principles, in different degrees of development, mankind owes the great constellation of American Republics; and the more completely they are carried out in practice, the more perfect will those republics become.

This Address had a powerful effect at the time, and one which has since rendered unnecessary, to a great degree, the insisting upon its literal application to the fundamental laws. It contributed materially to effect a practical recognition of the West as a part of the State of North Carolina -a practical recognition of its rights to partialpate in the benefits of internal improvement-This is what was wanted, Since then we have heard of less bickering and ill feeling between the East and the West. This is owing mainly tors. For this the Standard and its party abuse people whom they truly and faithfully represent-

Mr. Gilmer has hitherto appeared in public life as the Senator from "uilford county. To his county he owed his first duty. Each man husking machine, which is always surrounded by in the General Assembly is sent there to represent his own people. If the Standard expected Mr. Gilmer, or any other of the western members to be the special representative of Pasquotank, or any other Eastern county-why, the thought involved not only absurdity but insult to the people of the West. Mr. Gilmer has ever been faithful to the trusts reposed in him by his constituents, -a fact that certainly ought to be regarded as one of the best pledges of fidelity hereafter, no matter whether his constituents be the people of that senatorial district only, or

section could command proper consideration in the councils of the State-when Eastern members came forward cordially to unite with them in devising liberal things for North Carolina,-

party may yet seriously damage the estimakes of that intense niggerism which now apto be the exclusive active canital of both the Seward alliance and the vitiated and wrangling Democracy of these latter days. It is much too soon to conclude that there will be no battle at all " We agree with the Herald that the American party will yet seriously damage the estimates both f the Black Republicans and of the Democracy Instead of seeing any earthly ground for the

beastful and extravagent tone of the Democratic press, our own observation leads us to believe that the Democracy will hardly be any where in the contest. In other words, that the contest will be between the Black Republicans and the Americans. Let all patriotic Democrats, then, come up the the support of Fillmore.

Richmond Whig

HON. HENRY POTTER was in our Town on Monday Let in attendance on the Circuit Court There being no business to be transacted the yea-Potter is a noble relic of those days when the office sought the man and not the man the office. He is now ninety years of age, in good health, and hopes yet to five to see our country calm and peaceful under the administration of Millard Fill. more. Judge Potter was appointed in 1801 and as may be supposed has survived all his political companions of that day.

American (Edenton, N.-C.,) Banner.

The local editor of the Alabama Journal is in presavious way. Hear him : MISS LOUISA REEDER --- We regret to learn that Miss Reeder, who intended to leave on the stenmer Cuba, en route for New Orleans, is very ill at the Montgomery Hall. We trust, however, that the balury breezes of Spring, redolent with the perfume of opening flowers stealing gently

o'er her alabaster brow, and kissing her fevered lips-while kind friends attend her every wantrill soon restore her to health and happiness.

MUSEUM .- The rotunda of the Capitol at Washington city bids fair to become a museum of scientific inventions. There is Richardson's feet working model in operation, illustrating the which every little boy must work at till he has and to sell it, for aught we know; then there is a that comination, to jump over it, that is to break down model of the lately invented clover gathering and a crowd of agriculturalists; the paintings of Mr. Washington attract some attention also; but the greatest curiosity of all is the steam engine at the top of the rotunda, to be used in erecting the

new dome. A Goon Hir .- We find the following in an Ohio paper: "Yesterday the Senate press! a bill imposing penalties of from five to firty dollars upon distillers who should permit their hog-pens to become so unclum as to be offensive in their vicinity. When the laid and upon its passage, Mr. Brown remarked he must

A Protestant minister was latelely arrested in Spain

In Tonnessee, after Goy, Johnson (who insists that

he is as great a man as Frack Pierce, any day) had refused all overtures to pluy second fiddle to the garg attacance to the following noble sentiment ; Beilliant Brigadier, the inttor turned his attention to others, and has, it is said, finally succeeded in inducing Ex-Governor A. V. Brown to act the hinder parts, so that the Kangaroo in that State is made up of Pierce and Brown.

ിയം In Kentucky, "the great rough bear," James Gothrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, who it is said

the President refused to " let slide," when requested to do so by a certain democratic member of Congress, because as he, (Pierce,) said, " Guthrie is an honest man and wholly devoted to me"-and who was relied upon to form the hinder parts of the Kangaroo in that State, now atterly refuser to do so. He claims that he is the only man of the administration who is in fact a man of substance; that it is alone his giant intellect and Hereulean labors, that has sustained the whole concorp. and kept their hands above water-and may that if the Britlant Brigadier wishes to take a ride with him he has no objection, but that he must get on behind, erable Judge left on Monday night. Judge for that as for his part he is determined to ride before or not ride at all. The paid presses of the Brilliant Brandier, 1 av., at his bidding, so long and loudly praised his Secretary of the Treasury, who he all along egarded as his, both soul and body, that " the great rough bear," it is said, actually believes himself to be a great man. Nor is to be wondered at when he compares himself with the other members of this most mlendid administration. It is said that the Brilliant Beigadier, intimated an intention to remove his ungrateful Secretary, but when he came to learn the number of " points," the " Accomplished Assistant," of the letter, had upon him, he deemed prudence the

better part of valor, and has determined to quictly endure what he cannot cure." The Brilliant Brigadier, declares that it was solely his management which prevented the nomination of any one else at Baltimore, in 1852; that it was hi management, and nothing else, which kept that convention divided, and thus prevented the nomination of say other, till his name was brought forward ; such being the ense, he is surprised that any one should, for a moment, doubt his ability to manage Mason Dobbin, Butler, Mallory Fitzpatrick, Rusk, and Atmospheric Telegraph, of which he has forty Brown, and to make each one of them believe that he alone is his choice for the Vinn Presidency; that he Irishman's idea of sending letters and packages alone has his confidence and favor ; and by means of by telegraph ; next comes a patent chain pump, all the Kangaroos to-jump into the nomination of the democracy at Cincipnuti. And it is understood to be wet his-jacket, and a man near it to explain it, his determined purpose, should be fail to jump into

> and defoat the nominee, whoever he may be. The formation of the Kangaroo, in our State, is not little curious, considering the fact that it has been perintendent of the company, with the In-pecter of authopitively declared for Mr. Dobbin, that he is not -Hollors and Machinery ; and they have been arrested for the Brilliant Brigadier, for the Presidency - yet the latter has managed to press the former into his service, | least a step towards justice. If it were cetablished as and make him not the hinder parts, in our good old State, with the most perfect docility. So much for accident on railways or steamers, the owners and the plans of the Brilliant Brigadier for carrying the managers would, as a matter of course, be indicted for Southern States.

> > RICHMOND.

Captain Brown, of Glasgow, has applied for, and manufiel a patent for the manuficture of paper from the forn known throughout the Highlands generally as

There is bealing in a smile, and laughter is the medof the mind.

The wheat crop of Virginia is said to look very thirfty, and stands well upon the ground.

WORTHY OF THE MAN .- Millard Fillmore, in a speech which he made in Frederickiourg, Virginia, in 1861,

When I look back to the crists through which we have passed, I feel that liers our danger that the days of the Union were numbered. I determined then if mecessary , to saversfee every political prospect 1 had in the world, and life it-elt, to sure the Union.

The Standardiasts, with a most annihilating air, whether Mr. Gilmer is in favor of Mr. Caldwell sproject of a locak.

We have exactly the same right to know, and here by densand, whether Gov. Bragg is In favor of that retarm for to king an inclusion.

Come, Mr. standard, you began it -- now let us have the Governey's views on this matter.

Grenebaro' Patriot.

AITOINTMENTS. John A. Gilmer, Eq., the American condidate for Governor will address his follow-eitizens at the following times and pinces : Hursday, Stb May

	P. 41 (12.1 Galace 2.1)	CTLO MARY.	
Fistmill,	Buturdus,	Joth	
Wouster,	Monstary,	1200	
Waymaville,	Identay,	1846	
lichas reopraile.	Lutinary,	15th	
Anlau Ville,	Saturany,	17th ++	
Mile shall,	Monday,	Tiftle tt	
Asley s Store,	Tuesday,	20th	
durasville.	Wednesday.	21st H	
Mariou,	Friday,	28rd -	
tutherfordten.	Mutuay,	ZGth "	
Concernance of the second second	that Gov. Bragg w	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	

tendance at the above named places.

LATER FROM MEXICO- SEIZURE OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY BY THE GOVERNMENT.

NEW OBLEAMS, April 26 .- The steamer Texas bar rrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 22d, and my of Mexico advices to the 19th. Communication tween the capitol and all parts of the country was pen, and affeirs were in a pescelal condition. General l'amirez had escaped ou buird the Brit h was vessel l'enclope, having reached Vera Cruz disguised as a drayman? The church property had been seized by the military on account of the hishop's refusing to surrender it. Is us said that the Archibishop of Mexico had offered omonfort \$500,000 to have the decree against the church revoked; but the offer wat not accepted.

JUSTICE AT LAST .--- The public rejoice to know that the shocking steamboat disaster which recently oc-curred on the Delaware, by which so many persons were killed, is about to be the subject of thorough judicial investigation. The father of one of the victims has sworn affidavita signingt the directors and suand held to bail each in a sum of \$2,000. This is at a principle of the law of the land that in the event of manulaughter, subject to proof from them that they were innocent, there would be far less plaughter by the way side 109-020

When Coleridge was offered a half share in When Coloridge was onlyred a nait share in those two newspapers, the 'Morning Post," and "Courier." by which he could probably have secured £2,000 a year, he replied, "I will not give up the country, and the laxy reading of uld tolics, for two thousand times two thousand pounds; in short, beyond £850 a year, I consider money as a real evil."

for promulgating doctrines contrary to the established religion. A judge at Barcelona, however, has since decided that the Spanish constitution establishes re-