

There are in the west, than were in the east, and that the protection to the institution of slavery, mainly to be relied on, must be found in the west; a section never having had any great favor in the eyes of the Senator from Martin. In no part of the address is there an argument tending to establish the white basis in either House, or any basis that would not be more favorable to our eastern friends than the basis established in any of the Southern slaveholding States. For more favorable than the basis contained in the constitutions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia or Florida. The address, in substance, insisted that the strength of a State was made up of two things—men and property. That men, soldiers, could be little without property and money, and that money were of little avail without men. The address also gave assurance as well as all other subjects of concern to our country. They were ready and anxious to go into Convention on the federal basis with their eastern brethren, entertaining the confident belief that thereby all these questions would be settled at once, in a manner much more satisfactory to all sections of the State than they had ever been before. All sectional strife and jealousies entirely done away with and annihilated—because a pledge and pledge of confidence would be given and interchanged, producing the most happy consequences and effects on the future welfare and prosperity of the State.

The doctrine of the gentleman on the other side will never do to be put into practical effect. It may furnish materials for debate, but it will never accord with the feelings and views of enlightened freemen. My figures and statistics, got up in a hurry, may not be in all things correct. To them I would have Senators' attention directed. If for no other purpose but to correct them, for I am satisfied that all who will take the pains to do this will be thoroughly satisfied of the truth and force of the argument, which I would have impressed by their examination. They will be fully satisfied that whatever proposition for a Convention, which can receive any aid from a majority of this Senate, will and forever must have a very decided and safe majority of the people on its side.

The Senator from Martin seems not to comprehend the difference between a Convention called by the General Assembly, and a Convention called by the people themselves, by the agency of their agents, the General Assembly. In other words, the people themselves calling a Convention, with approval of existing government. He insists that this difference cannot exist, without running into revolution; but apart from his Massachusetts decision, which, I conceive, poorly serves his purpose, as his most imposing argument, he presents the score-crow of a change in the basis; this is held up as "raw head and bloody bones." He appeals to jealousy. He arouses sectional fears, prejudices, and jealousies, as to the distribution of the school fund, to supply the deficiency of his authorities and reasoning. At one moment he declares his full confidence in the honesty, patriotism and integrity of Western men. He bespears them with praise. He repeats sweet poetry, and applies it most winningly to our people of the mountains of North Carolina. But when these same people, who have so much of his love, and possess so much of his confidence, ask to go into convention with him and his constituents, he says: by no means, nor agreed, you are very clever fellows, very good looking, but can't come in. In effect, saying, we fear you, and we are under apprehension 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, thriving, honest people; a community identified in feeling and interest with the West, if any West there should be in the discussion of this question; 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, foreign, mixed, or taxation basis. If you take either she has her fifth 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 be denied or withheld, the West in Convention with the East would never on the basis or any other question insist on anything which the East themselves would consider unfair or unjust. Who, pray, Mr. Speaker, are these western men so much suspected and dreaded, against whom so much prejudice is attempted to be excited on the basis question? When and on what occasion have western gentlemen shown any want of affection or concern for their eastern brethren? 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, sustained, and fostered 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 much interest? Western voters. Look to the Journals of your various Assemblies, examine the votes in favor of all projects designed to advance the interest and prosperity of the East, and these Journals will tell a tale that will put to shame all who insinuate that the interest of the East, or any other section of our common State, will ever be neglected, impaired, or sacrificed by going into Convention with the West.

I would have no restrictions on the Convention further than that provided in the amendment, that the delegates shall be elected on the present basis in the House of Commons, for the reason, namely, that each restriction, most unfortunately, argues a want of that confidence so necessary to happy conference and deliberations, and besides, even the present basis of taxation alone might properly be improved and rendered more satisfactory to its own admirers and votaries. The true spirit of the present basis is to give those who pay the one fifth part of the taxes, a Senator on the floor. Now, let us see how this is in practice. The ratio of taxes necessary to a Senator, as per session of 1852, in round numbers, is \$2,769. Now, to illustrate, take the counties of Caswell, Craven, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Wake and Warren, eleven counties, which in 1851 paid into the public treasury, public taxation to the amount of \$59,221 25, which, divided by \$2,769, shows that these eleven counties are entitled to eighteen Senators, and yet they have only eleven. Even less than their true number, to which their taxes justly entitle them. Again, take Wake, New Hanover, Edgecombe, Cumberland, Craven, Granville and Halifax, seven counties, in 1851, paid taxes \$35,892 23, entitling them to thirteen Senators, and yet they are allowed seven only, six less than they are entitled to. Again, take Wake, New Hanover, Edgecombe and Cumberland, four counties, in 1851, paid taxes \$22,482 41, which, divided by the said ratio, shows that they are entitled to eight Senators, two to each. This state of things has been increasing, and will continue to increase in the future more rapidly, as, under the influence of improvements, manufactures and trade, the discrepancy between the population and taxes of these counties must become great. When the counties which, from their position, attract citizens and wealth, pay three or four times the fifth part of the taxes, such counties are never to have one Senator, but are compelled to furnish to their neighboring counties their surplus, perhaps these very neighboring counties thus supplied with Senators, from a diversity of interest, to elect Senators, to vote in opposition to the interest and wishes of the county by whose taxes they are favored with Senators. And, in fact, that property may be fairly and justly represented and protected, yet not require that such senatorial district within itself shall contain at least the one fifth part of the taxes, and when the fractions of contiguous districts amount to the ratio of a Senator, let all these contiguous districts (forming the fractious 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 there likely come into this body, than those who would be elected on these fractions by the joint vote of the contiguous districts that furnish them?

I will not, Mr. Speaker, by further illustration or argument, detain longer the Senate, who have so politely favored us with their attention, the subject having been so fully and ably discussed by the Senator from Orange, who has proceeded 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 get nearer together, and our friends on the other side be at a loss for a reason why they ever opposed the amendment now proposed to be substituted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF NORTH CAROLINA, No. 13.

William Howett, in his Australian tour, says he lived for three weeks, upon nothing but Kangaroo. At the end of that time, he could jump sixty feet, without straining the rest of his unmatchable body. He didn't discontinue the diet until he found himself beginning to acquire a growth of fur.

The *Brilliant Brigadier*, fully appreciating the value of Kangaroo tickets, in the Southern States, has determined not to discontinue their use, till he either jumps into or clear over the Cincinnati nomination. By Kangaroo tickets, I mean such as that now put forth by the Pierce-ite throughout our State, that it Pierce and Dobbin, a ticket, which, you Mr. Elliott, very justly remarked a short time ago, that all its strength lies in its hinder parts.

In Maryland, the hinder 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, Hunter, 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 dint 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 unassuming character, were largely counted upon, and the Pierce-ites, however disappointed in their expectations, for the Kangaroo of Pierce and Dobbin has taken like hotcakes throughout the good old North State.

In South Carolina, the Kangaroo, is made up of Pierce and Butler. This fully accounts for that Senator's maiden blushes, when saying so and meaning yes, when asked if the "Chivalry" should descend from the proud position, it has so long occupied, and enter the list for plunder and spoils.

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

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

In Alabama, the Kangaroo, is made up of Pierce and Fitzpatrick. Pierce-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 Hugonots, a people driven from France by the blood thirsty persecutions of the Church of Rome.

Louisiana Pierce-ism has not foothold enough even to make up a Kangaroo—notwithstanding the many Roman Catholics in that State. But the Roman Catholic, of Louisiana, differ from their brethren elsewhere, in this, that they deny the supremacy 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 Rock—that being the best that could be done in that State. But this Kangaroo has but little strength, either in its fore or hinder parts.

In the case 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 Kangaroo, made up for that State. It is said that the *Brilliant Brigadier* insists that it was his popularity that enabled the party to carry Mississippi at the last State election, by which means his Secretary of War was enabled to secure a seat in the Senate of the United States, and that said Secretary now ungratefully refuses to aid him in making up a suitable Kangaroo for his State.

In Tennessee, after Gov. Johnson (who insists that he is as great a man as Frank Pierce, any day) had refused all overtures to pay second fiddle to the *Brilliant Brigadier*, the latter turned his attention to others, and he is said, finally succeeded in inducing Ex-Governor A. V. Brown to set the hinder parts, so that the Kangaroo in that State is made up of Pierce and Brown.

In Kentucky, "the great rough bear," James Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, who 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 utterly refuse 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 Herculean labors, that has sustained the whole concern, and kept their heads above water—and says that if the *Brilliant Brigadier* wishes to take a ride with him he has no objection, but that he must get on behind, for that as for his part he is determined to ride before or not ride at all. The paid presses of the *Brilliant Brigadier*, I say, at his bidding, so long and loudly praised his Secretary of the Treasury, who he hailed as regarded 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 splendid administration. It is said that the *Brilliant Brigadier*, intimated an intention to remove his ungrateful Secretary, but when he came to learn the number of "points," the "Accomplished Assistant," of the latter, had upon him, he deemed prudence the better part of valor, and has determined to quietly "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 his management, and nothing else, which kept that convention divided, and thus prevented the nomination of any other, till his name was brought forward; such being the case, he is surprised that any one should, for a moment, doubt his ability to manage Mason, Dobbin, Butler, Mallory, Fitzpatrick, Rusk, and Brown, and to make each one of them believe that he alone is his choice for the Vice Presidency; that he alone has his confidence and favor; and by means of all the Kangaroos to jump into the nomination of the democracy at Cincinnati. And he is understood to be his determined purpose, should he fail to jump into that nomination, to jump over it, that is to breakdown and defeat the nominee, whoever he may be.

The formation of the Kangaroo, in our State, is not a little curious, considering the fact that it has been authoritatively declared for Mr. Dobbin, that he is not for the *Brilliant Brigadier*, for the Presidency—yet the latter has managed to press the former into his service, and make him set the hinder parts, in our good old State, with the most perfect docility. So much for the plans of the *Brilliant Brigadier* for carrying the Southern States.

RICHMOND.

Captain Brown, of Glasgow, has applied for, and obtained a patent for the manufacture of paper from the fern known throughout the Highlands generally as the hecker.

There is healing in a smile, and laughter is the medicine of the mind.

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

GIZZARD-FOOTED WISE.—The Petersburg intelligence of the 23rd ult., lets fly at his "Ebo-Shin and Gizzard-Footed, Excellency after the following fashion:

A *Reverence*.—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 anecdote of our old and valued friend, the late Capt. Wm. Pope, known familiarly throughout Virginia as "Captain Billy Pope." The Captain entertained a most devoted and ardent friendship for and admiration of William Wirt. Upon any occasion he was present (he was a lawyer himself) 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 himself. The audience hung in breathless transport on his burning eloquence, kept wit and withering sarcasms, and in the thronged room a 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 sooner had the case been continued upon the next day, which was done in a second effort Wirt sat down, and while his tones still lingered upon the ears of the rapt audience, "thou a little 'lory shilling' attorney sprang to his feet and broke out with—'If the Court please, I beg leave to entertain it with a motion on a forthcoming bond.' No sooner had the words got out of the mouth of the unfortunate 'limb' than Capt. Pope, overcome by a revulsion of feeling, and utterly forgetful of where 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 him, kill him!' The scene in the court house is easier 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 justice of its cause, strong in its hold upon the hearts of the masses, strong in the great masses of its champions, strong numerically and strong morally. His nomination is received by the great body of the people of all parties, as the thirty six receives the grateful rain. Sick at heart, and weary of the misrule of the little partizan whose policy has distributed the public mind and distracted the peace of the country, they turn to him for relief. Every sign is a glorious augury that he will be inducted into the Chair he once honored amid the joyful acclamations of this nation."

MR. FILLMORE AND HIS NOMINATION.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, 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 caused great rejoicings. It was announced to him by a numerous body of friends, but had not the least influence on him, who really seems to be the most unperturbable man I ever saw in my life. He returned the other day from Naples, in a very good health and good spirits, and will return early this summer to the United States.

Halls and festivals have been given to him all over Europe, and at this distance from home, where party feelings naturally subside, and American sentiments naturally become the only ones distinguishable to patriots, it is no exaggeration on my part to say, that Mr. Fillmore has no enemy on this side of the water, and every American (I use the term in its legitimate, most extensive meaning) is proud to see him off, so handsomely represented in the person of our worthy, dignified, well-possessed Ex-President.

The "Washington Sentinel" says:

It will require a new administration to turn out the Fremonts from office. The present does not seem to do it.

Mr. Fillmore is exactly the man the "Sentinel" calls for. He turned out the Fremonts, when he was in office before, and he has no better reason to like them for despising their former nomination than ever since. Mr. Fillmore turned them out, and Mr. Pierce turned them in—now let Mr. Pierce out, and turn Mr. Fillmore in.—Ret. Register.

WORTHY OF THE MAN.—Millard Fillmore, in a speech which he made in Frederickburg, Virginia, in 1841, extolled as follows the following noble sentiment:

"When I look back to the crisis through which we have passed, I feel that there ever dwager that the days of the Union were numbered. I felt, and then, it necessary, to sacrifice every political prospect I had in the world, and die itself, to save the Union."

The Standard speaks, with a most emphatic air, whether Mr. Gilmer is in favor of Mr. Caldwell's project of a bank.

We have exactly the same right to know, and hereby demand, whether Gov. Drayton is in favor of this same banking scheme.

Come, Mr. Standard, you began it—now let us have the Governor's views on this matter.

Go to the Patriot.

APPOINTMENTS.

John A. Gilmer, Esq., the American candidate for Governor will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| Monday | Thursday | 25th May |
| Franklin | Norfolk | 10th " |
| Wooten | Monday | 12th " |
| Waynesville | Tuesday | 13th " |
| Hillsborough | Wednesday | 14th " |
| Atlantic | Thursday | 15th " |
| Martinsville | Friday | 16th " |
| Roanoke | Saturday | 17th " |
| Roanoke | Sunday | 18th " |
| Roanoke | Monday | 19th " |
| Roanoke | Tuesday | 20th " |
| Roanoke | Wednesday | 21st " |
| Roanoke | Thursday | 22nd " |
| Roanoke | Friday | 23rd " |
| Roanoke | Saturday | 24th " |
| Roanoke | Sunday | 25th " |

We understand that Gov. Drayton will also be in attendance at the above named places.

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

New Orleans, April 26.—The steamer Texas has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 22d, and city of Mexico advices to the 19th. Communication between the capital and all parts of the country was open, and affairs were in a peaceful condition. General Ramirez had occupied the board the British war vessel Penelope, having reached Vera Cruz disguised as a druggist.

The church property had been seized by the military on account of the bishop's refusing to surrender it. It was said that the Archbishop of Mexico had offered Comodoro \$500,000 to have the decree against the church revoked; but the offer was not accepted.

JUSTICE AT LAST.—The public rejoice to know that the shocking earthquake disaster, which recently occurred on the Dulwa river, 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 affidavits against the directors and superintendent of the company, with the Inspector of Boilers and Machinery; and they have been arrested and held to bail towards a sum of \$2,000. This is at least a step towards justice. If it were established as a principle of the law of the land that in the event of accident on railways or steamers, the owners and managers would, as a matter of course, be indicted for manslaughter, subject to proof from them that they were innocent, there would be far less slaughter by the way side.

When Coleridge was offered a half share in three new 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 luxury reading of old toffes, for two thousand times two thousand pounds; in short, beyond £250 a year, I consider money as a real evil."

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

The Raleigh Standard has attacked Mr. Gilmer with a ferocity worthy the pampers organ of a powerful and unscrupulous party. Its attack is marked by that true of bullyism which has become characteristic and habitual with that journal—the result of its position as the mouthpiece of a successful party "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder"—a party which exists for the "plunder," and "plunders" for its existence; and therefore sustains with all the fidelity of selfishness its bollious of the quill and of the stump.

The force of the Standard—in this instance, as 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 champion. 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 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 project 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 answers to all these questions are to be held subject. We suppose, in the fact of his adhesion to a powerful federal party. He has been and is loved, and risked nothing in all this time in his party; and this, forthwith, is the ground of his claim upon the admiration and support of the people of North Carolina.

We are making no attack upon Gov. Bragg—much less would we attempt to bully him and his friends, as the Standard has done towards Mr. Gilmer; but we would have our fellow citizens reflect upon these things.

Mr. Gilmer's talents and disposition have placed him, during his public life, in positions of responsibility. And that he has always boldly shouldered his share of responsibility, few will deny. Even his enemies ought to give him some credit in this particular. But his patriotism and manliness in this respect have been made the subject 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 party. 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 issue 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 relic 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 turned against him. 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 recreant and unfaithful—to something; it don't know what. That Journal forgets 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 bully these faithful members it insults the honest and respectable people whom they represented.

There is one thing about the matter which should like to know—whether the Standard has copied the Western Address in all its numbers sent into the Western portion of the State; or whether, in its anxiety to re-ignite sectional animosity between the East and the West, it has suppressed the Address in its Western edition. Its party is good at such manoeuvres—instance the Globe, with its publications for the North and the South and matter suitable to each meridian. In one case, we recollect, the Hon. David S. Reid's name was used in a Southern prospectus, differing materially from that intended for the Northern market and which went out under the *prestige of northern names*.—We hope the Standard has judged it proper to extend the circulation of the Address, in question as thoroughly as its western circulation will allow, and that some 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 spirit 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, or does not tally with the great principles of liberty and equality which we all profess.

Let it be read in the West, and see who is to be abused with impunity for exposing its many sentiments and well established republican doctrines. 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 doomed to die under it, as they have done under similar manifestoes—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 participate 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 to the firm policy of Mr. Gilmer and his coadjutors. For this the Standard and its party abuse those gentlemen, and insult through them the people whom they truly and faithfully represent.

Mr. Gilmer has hitherto appeared in public life as the Senator from Guilford county. To his county he owed his first duty. Each man 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, to matter whether his constituents be the people of that senatorial district only, or of the whole State.

When Western members found that their 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, a sectional bias ceased. And who view, and all the time, has passed steadily in vic-

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